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1 Basic

1.1 vimrc

1.2 int128

```
#define O ostream
0& operator << (0 &out, __int128_t v) {</pre>
  0::sentry s(out);
  if (s) { __uint128_t uv = v < 0 ? -v : v;</pre>
    char buf[128], *d = end(buf);
    do { *(--d) = uv % 10 + '0'; uv /= 10;
    } while (uv != 0);
    if (uv < 0) *(--d) = '-'; int len = end(buf) - d;</pre>
    if (out.rdbuf()->sputn(d, len) != len)
      out.setstate(ios_base::badbit);
  }
  return out;
}
#define I istream
I& operator >> (I &in, __int128_t &v) {
  string s; in >> s; v = 0;
  for (int i = 0 ; i < (int)s.size() ; i++)</pre>
    if ('0' <= s[i] && s[i] <= '9')
      v = 10 * v + s[i] - '0';
  return in;
```

2 Flow

2.1 Dinic

```
struct Graph { int n; struct Edge;
  struct Node : vector<Edge*> { int d;
  }_memN[MAXN], *node[MAXN], *s, *t;
  struct Edge { Node *v; Edge *r; LL c; Edge() {}
Edge(Node *v, Edge *r, LL c) : v(v), r(r), c(c) {}
  }_memE[MAXM], *ptrE;
  inline void addEdge(int u, int v, LL c) {
    Edge *pos = ptrE;
    node[u]->emplace_back(new (ptrE++) Edge(node[v],
         pos + 1, c));
    node[v]->emplace_back(new (ptrE++) Edge(node[u],
         pos, c));
  Graph (int n) : n(n) { ptrE = _memE;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
      node[i] = \_memN + i;
  inline LL maxFlow(int _s, int _t) {
    s = node[\_s]; t = node[\_t]; LL flow = 0;
    while (bfs()) flow += dfs(s, INF);
    return flow;
  }
  inline bool bfs() {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
     node[i]->d = -1;
    queue < Node * > q; q.push(s); s->d = 0;
    while (q.size()) {
      auto u = q.front(); q.pop();
      for (auto &e : *u) {
         if (!e->c || ~e->v->d) continue;
```

```
e->v->d = u->d + 1; q.push(e->v);
      }
    return ~t->d;
  LL dfs(Node *u, LL a) {
    if (u == t || !a) return a; LL flow = 0;
    for (auto &e : *u) {
      if (u->d+1 != e->v->d) continue;
      LL f = dfs(e->v, min(e->c, a));
      e->c -= f; e->r->c += f;
      flow += f; a -= f;
    return flow;
};
```

2.2 MCMF

```
struct Graph {
  struct Node; struct Edge; int V;
  struct Node : vector<Edge*> {
    bool inq; Edge *pa; LL a, d;
    Node() { clear(); }
  }_memN[MAXN], *node[MAXN];
  struct Edge{
    Node *u, *v; Edge *rev;
LL c, f, _c; Edge() {}
    Edge(Node *u, Node *v, LL c, LL _c, Edge *rev)
      : u(u), v(v), c(c), f(0), _c(_c), rev(rev) {}
  }_memE[MAXM], *ptrE;
  Graph(int _V) : V(_V) {
  for (int i = 0 ; i < V ; i++)</pre>
      node[i] = \_memN + i;
    ptrE = _memE;
  void addEdge(int u, int v, LL c, LL _c) {
    *ptrE = Edge(node[u], node[v], c, _c, ptrE + 1);
    node[u]->push_back(ptrE++);
    *ptrE = Edge(node[v], node[u], 0, -_c, ptrE - 1);
    node[v]->push_back(ptrE++);
  Node *s, *t;
  bool SPFA() {
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
      node[i]->d = INF, node[i]->inq = false;
    queue<Node*> q; q.push(s); s->inq = true;
    s->d=0, s->pa=NULL, s->a=INF;
    while (q.size()) {
      Node *u = q.front(); q.pop(); u->inq = false;
      for (auto &e : *u) {
        Node v = e-v;
         if (e->c > e->f && v->d > u->d + e->_c) {
           v->d = u->d + e->_c;
           v->pa = e; v->a = min(u->a, e->c - e->f);
           if (!v->inq) q.push(v), v->inq = true;
      }
    return t->d != INF;
  pLL maxFlowMinCost(int _s, int _t) {
    s = node[\_s], t = node[\_t];
    pLL res = \{0, 0\};
    while (SPFA()) {
      res.F += t->a;
      res.S += t->d * t->a;
      for (Node *u = t ; u != s ; u = u->pa->u) {
        u \rightarrow pa \rightarrow f += t \rightarrow a;
         u->pa->rev->f -= t->a;
    return res;
  }
};
```

DataStructure

3.1 unorderedMap

```
struct Key { int F, S; Key() {}
  Key(int _x, int _y) : F(_x), S(_y) {}
  bool operator == (const Key &b) const {
    return tie(F, S) == tie(b.F, b.S);
};
struct KeyHasher {
 size_t operator() (const Key &b) const {
   return k.F + k.S * 100000;
  }
};
typedef unordered_map<Key, int, KeyHasher> map_t;
```

3.2 pbdsTree

```
#include <bits/extc++.h>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
using namespace std;
typedef tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
    tree_order_statistics_node_update> set_t;
typedef cc_hash_table<int, int> umap_t;
int main() {
 set_t s; s.insert(12); s.insert(505);
  assert(*s.find_by_order(0) == 12);
  assert(s.find_by_order(2) == end(s));
  assert(s.order_of_key(12) == 0);
  assert(s.order_of_key(505) == 1);
 s.erase(12);
  assert(*s.find_by_order(0) == 505);
  assert(s.order_of_key(505) == 0);
```

3.3 pbdsHeap

```
#include <bits/extc++.h>
typedef __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<int> heap_t;
int main() { heap_t a, b;
 a.clear(); a.push(1); a.push(3);
 b.clear(); b.push(2); b.push(4);
 assert(a.top() == 3); assert(b.top() == 4);
 a.join(b);
  assert(a.top() == 4); assert(b.empty());
```

3.4 Sptr

```
template <typename T> struct Sptr{
  pair<T, int> *p;
  T *operator->(){return &p->F;}
  T &operator*(){return p->F;}
  operator pair<T, int>*(){return p;}
  Sptr &operator = (const Sptr& t){
    if (p && !--p->S) delete p;
    (p = t.p) \&\& ++p->S;
    return *this;
  Sptr(pair<T, int> *t = 0) : p(t){ p && ++p->S;}
  Sptr(const Sptr &t) : p(t.p) { p && ++p->S; }
  ~Sptr(){ if (p && !--p->S) delete p; }
|};
```

3.5 Treap

```
//<<<<<<PERSISTENT
#define PTR Sptr<Node>
//=========
#define PTR Node*
//>>>>>> ORIGIN
#define PNN pair<PTR, PTR>
struct Treap {
  struct Node { PTR 1; PTR r; int sz; char c;
   Node (char c = 0) : c(c), l(NULL), r(NULL) {
 };
 vector<PTR> rt;
  Treap() { rt.resize(rt.size() + 1, NULL); }
//<<<<<<<< PRESISTENT
//=========
 ~Treap() { clear(rt.back()) }
  void clear(PTR u) {
   if (u) clear(u->1), clear(u->r), delete u;
//>>>>>>ORIGIN
 inline PTR _new(const Node &u) {
//<<<<<< PERSISTENT
   return PTR(new _ptrCntr<Node>(u));
//=========
   return new Node(u.v);
//>>>>>>ORIGIN
 inline int size(PTR &u) { return u ? u->sz : 0; }
 inline PTR& pull(PTR &u) {
   u->sz = 1 + size(push(u->1)) + size(push(u->r));
   // pull function
   return u;
  inline PTR& push(PTR &u) {
   if (!u) return u:
   // push function
    return u;
  PNN split(PTR &T, int x) {
   if (!T) return {(PTR)NULL, (PTR)NULL};
//<<<<<<TRESISTENT
   Sptr<Node> res = _new(*T);
    if (size(T->1) < x){
      PNN tmp = split(T->r, x - 1 - size(<math>T->1));
      res->r = tmp.F; return {pull(res), tmp.S};
      PNN tmp = split(T->1, x);
      res->l = tmp.S; return {tmp.F, pull(res)};
//========
   if (size(push(T)->1) < x) {
      PNN tmp = split(T \rightarrow r, x - size(<math>T \rightarrow l) - 1);
      T->r = tmp.F; return {pull(T), tmp.S};
    } else {
      PNN tmp = split(T->1, x);
      T->l = tmp.S; return {tmp.F, pull(T)};
//>>>>>>ORIGIN
  PTR merge(PTR &T1, PTR &T2) {
   if (!T1 || !T2) return T1 ? T1 : T2;
//<<<<<<<PRESISTENT
    Sptr<Node> res;
    if (rand() % (size(T1) + size(T2)) < size(T1))</pre>
      res = _{new(*T1)}, res->r = _{merge(T1->r, T2)};
    else
     res = _new(*T2), res->l = merge(T1, T2->l);
   return pull(res);
   if (rand() % (size(T1) + size(T2)) < size(T1))</pre>
      return T1->r = merge(push(T1)->r, T2), pull(T1);
      return T2->l = merge(T1, push(T2)->l), pull(T2);
//>>>>>>ORIGIN
```

};

```
3.6 SegmentTree
//<<<<<<PRESISTENT
#define PTR Sptr<Node>
//=========
#define PTR Node*
//>>>>>ORIGIN
struct SegmentTree {
  struct Node { int L, R, v; PTR 1; PTR r;
   Node (int L = 0, int R = 0) : v(0),
     1(NULL), r(NULL), L(L), R(R) {}
  };
//<<<<<<PRESISTENT
//=========
 PTR buf; PTR ptr;
  ~SegmentTree(){ clear(rt.back()); delete []buf; }
  void clear(Node *u){
   if (u) clear(u->1), clear(u->r), delete u;
//>>>>>>ORIGIN
 vector<PTR> rt;
  SegmentTree (int n) {
   rt.resize(rt.size() + 1, NULL);
   rt.back() = build(0, n);
 //<<<<<<PRESISTENT
//========
   buf = new Node[\__lg(n) * 4 + 5];
//>>>>>>>ORIGIN
  inline PTR _new(const Node &u) {
//<<<<<< PERSISTENT
   return PTR(new _ptrCntr <Node>(u));
//========
   return new Node(u.L, u.R);
//>>>>>>ORIGIN
 PTR build(int L, int R) {
   PTR u = _new(Node(L, R));
    if (u\rightarrow R - u\rightarrow L == 1) return u;
    int M = (R + L) >> 1;
   u->l = build(L, M); u->r = build(M, R);
   return pull(u);
 PTR pull(PTR u, PTR 1, PTR r) {
    if (!1 || !r) return 1 ? 1 : r;
    push(1); push(r);
    // pull function
   return u;
 PTR pull(PTR u) { return pull(u, u->1, u->r); }
  void push(PTR u) {
   if (!u) return ;
   // push function
 PTR query(int qL, int qR, PTR u = NULL) {
//<<<<<<<PRESISTENT
   if (!u) u = rt.back();
//=========
   if (!u) u = rt.back(), ptr = buf;
//>>>>>>ORIGIN
    if (u->R \leftarrow qL \mid \mid qR \leftarrow u->L) return NULL;
    if (qL <= u->L && u->R <= qR) return u;</pre>
   push(u);
//<<<<<<PRESISTENT
   PTR ret = _new(Node(qL, qR));
   return pull(ret, query(qL, qR, u->1), query(qL, qR,
        u->r));
//=========
   return pull(ptr++, query(qL, qR, u->1), query(qL,
       qR, u->r));
//>>>>>>ORIGIN
 PTR modify(int mL, int mR, int v, PTR u = NULL) {
```

```
if (!u) u = rt.back();
    if (u->R <= mL \mid \mid mR <= u->L) return u;
//<<<<<<PRESISTENT
    PTR ret = _new(*u);
    if (mL \le u - > L \&\& u - > R \le mR) {
      // tag;
      return ret:
    push(u);
    ret->l = modify(mL, mR, v, u->l);
    ret->r = modify(mL, mR, v, u->r);
    return pull(ret);
//==========
    if (mL \le u -> L \&\& u -> R \le mR) {
      // modify function
      return u;
    }
    push(u);
    modify(mL, mR, v, u->1); modify(mL, mR, v, u->r);
    return pull(u);
//>>>>>>ORIGIN
 }
};
```

3.7 SparseTable

```
struct SparseTable{
  vector<vector<int> > data;
  int (*op)(int a, int b);
  SparseTable(vector<int> &arr, int (*_op)(int a, int b
      )) {
    op = _op;
    int n = (int)arr.size(), lgN = __lg(n) + 1;
    data.resize(lgN);
    for (int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++)</pre>
      data[0].push_back(arr[i]);
    for (int h = 1 ; h < lgN ; h++){</pre>
      int len = 1 << (h - 1), i = 0;
       for (; i + len < n ; i++)
        data[h].push_back(op(data[h-1][i], data[h-1][i+
             len]));
      if (!i) break;
      for (; i < n; i++)
        data[h].push_back(data[h-1][i]);
  }
  int query(int 1, int r){
    int h = _{-}lg(r - 1), len = 1 << h;
    return op(data[h][1], data[h][r-len]);
|};
```

3.8 BIT

```
struct BIT {
  vector<int> data; int n;
  BIT(int n) : n(n) {
    data.clear(); data.resize(n + 1, 0);
  }
  int lowbit(int x) { return x & -x; }
  int query(int x) { x++;
    int ret = 0;
    while (x > 0) ret += data[x], x -= lowbit(x);
    return ret;
  }
  void modify(int x, int d) { x++;
    while (x <= n) data[x] += d, x += lowbit(x);
  }
};</pre>
```

4 Graph

4.1 MMC

```
double MMC(vector<vector<Edge> > &G) {
  int n = G.size(); G.resize(n + 1);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
   G[n].push_back({i, 0});
  n++;
  vector<vector<LL> > d(n, vector<LL>(n + 1, INF));
  d[n - 1][0] = 0;
  for (int k = 1; k <= n; k++)
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
      for (auto &e : G[i])
        d[e.v][k] = min(d[e.v][k], d[i][k - 1] + e.w);
  double minW = INF;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    double maxW = -INF;
    for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
      maxW = max(maxW, (d[i][n] - d[i][k]) / double(n -
           k));
   minW = min(minW, maxW);
 }
  return minW;
```

4.2 CutBridge

```
struct Graph { int V, stamp;
  struct Node : vector<Node*> {
    int low, dfn; bool is_cut; Node *pa;
    Node() { low = dfn = -1;
      is_cut = false; pa = NULL;
  }_memN[MAXN], *node[MAXN];
  Graph (int V) : V(V) { stamp = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
      node[i] = \_memN + i;
  void addEdge(int u, int v) {
    node[u]->push_back(node[v]);
    node[v]->push_back(node[u]);
  void Tarjan(Node *u, Node *pa) {
    u->pa = pa; u->dfn = u->low = ++stamp;
    for (auto &v : *u) if (!~v->dfn)
      Tarjan(v, u), u \rightarrow low = min(u \rightarrow low, v \rightarrow low);
    else if (pa != v)
      u \rightarrow low = min(u \rightarrow low, v \rightarrow dfn);
  void CutBridge() { int rt_son = 0;
    Tarjan(node[0], NULL);
    for (int i = 1; i < V; i++) {
      Node *pa = node[i]->pa;
      if (pa == node[0]) rt_son++;
       else if (node[i]->low >= pa->dfn)
         pa->is_cut = true;
    if (rt_son > 1) node[0]->is_cut = true;
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
      if (node[i]->is cut)
         /* node[i] is a cut */;
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++) {
      Node *pa = node[i]->pa;
      if (pa && node[i]->low > pa->dfn)
         /* pa and node[i] is a bridge */;
  }
};
```

4.3 Dijkstra

```
typedef struct Edge { int v; LL w;
  bool operator > (const Edge &b) const {
    return w > b.w;
} S;
vector<LL> Dijkstra(vector<vector<Edge> > &G, int s) {
 priority_queue<S, vector<S>, greater<S> > pq;
  vector<LL> d(G.size(), INF);
  d[s] = 0; pq.push({s, d[s]});
  while (pq.size()) {
    auto p = pq.top(); pq.pop();
    if (d[p.v] < p.w) continue;</pre>
    for (auto &e : G[p.v]) {
      if (d[e.v] > d[p.v] + e.w) {
        d[e.v] = d[p.v] + e.w;
        pq.push({e.v, d[e.v]});
      }
   }
 }
  return d;
```

4.4 Blossom

```
struct Graph { struct Edge; int V;
 struct Node : vector<Edge*> {
    Node *p, *s, *m; int S, v;
    Node() : S(-1), v(-1) { p = s = m = NULL; }
  }_memN[MAXN], *node[MAXN];
 struct Edge { Node *v;
    Edge(Node v = NULL) : v(v) {}
  }_memE[MAXM], *ptrE;
 Graph (int V) : V(V) { ptrE = _memE;
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++) node[i] = _memN + i;</pre>
  void addEdge(int u, int v) {
    node[u]->push_back(new (ptrE++) Edge(node[v]));
    node[v]->push_back(new (ptrE++) Edge(node[u]));
 inline int maxMatch() { int ans = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
      if (!node[i]->m && bfs(node[i])) ans++;
    return ans;
  inline bool bfs(Node *u) {
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
      node[i] \rightarrow s = node[i], node[i] \rightarrow S = -1;
    queue < Node * > q; q.push(u), u->S = 0;
    while (q.size()) { u = q.front(); q.pop();
      for (auto &e : *u) { Node *v = e->v;
        if (!\sim v->S) { v->p = u; v->S = 1;
          if (!v->m) return augment(u, v);
          q.push(v->m); v->m->S = 0;
        } else if (!v->S && v->s != u->s) {
          Node *1 = LCA(v->s, u->s);
          flower(v, u, 1, q); flower(u, v, 1, q);
        }
      }
    }
    return false;
  inline bool augment(Node *u, Node *v) {
    for (Node *1; u; v = 1, u = v ? v->p : NULL)
      1 = u->m, u->m = v, v->m = u;
    return true;
  inline Node* LCA(Node *u, Node *v) {
    static int t = 0;
    for (++t;; swap(u, v)) {
      if (!u) continue; if (u->v == t) return u;
      u\rightarrow v = t; u = u\rightarrow m; if (!u) continue;
      u = u->p; if (!u) continue; u = u->s;
    }
  inline void flower(Node *u, Node *v, Node *1, queue<</pre>
      Node*> &q) {
```

```
while (u->s != 1) { u->p = v; v = u->m;
   if (v->S == 1) q.push(v), v->S = 0;
   u->s = v->s = 1; u = v->p;
}
}
};
```

5 Geometry

5.1 Point

```
using T = double;
const T EPS = 1e-8;
#define O operator
#define CP (const P &p) const
typedef struct P { T x, y;
 P(T x = 0, T y = 0) : x(x), y(y) {}
  P O+CP \{ return P(x + p.x, y + p.y); \}
 P O-CP \{ return P(x - p.x, y - p.y); \}
 T O*CP { return x * p.x + y * p.y; }
 T 0%CP { return x * p.y - y * p.x; }
 T 0 < CP \{ return (x < p.x) || ((x == p.x) && (y < p.y) \}
      ); }
 P 0*(const T c) const { return P(x * c, y * c); }
  P O/(const T c) const { return P(x / c, y / c); }
T leng2(V a) { return a * a; }
T leng(V a) { return sqrt(leng2(a)); }
T dist2(P a, P b) { return leng2(a - b); }
T dist(P a, P b) { return sqrt(dist2(a, b)); }
```

5.2 Line

```
struct L { P p1, p2; L() {}
   L(P p1, P p2) : p1(p1), p2(p2) {}
};
T dist(P p, L 1) {
 V v1 = p - 1.p1, v2 = 1.p2 - 1.p1;
  return abs(v1 % v2) / leng(v2);
T dist(L 11, L 12) {
 V v1 = 11.p2 - 11.p1; V v2 = 12.p2 - 12.p1;
 if (v1 % v2 != 0) return 0;
  return dist(l1.p1, l2);
T dir(P p, L 1) {
 return (1.p2 - 1.p1) % (p - 1.p1);
bool parallel(L 11, L 12) {
  return abs((11.p1 - 11.p2) % (12.p1 - 12.p2)) <= EPS
int intersect(L 11, L 12) {
 // -1: infinity, 1: one, 0: none
  return parallel(l1, l2) ?
      (abs(dir(11.p2, 12)) \leftarrow EPS ? -1 : 0) : 1;
P ProjectPointLine(P p, L 1) {
  // assume l.p1 != l.p2
  return 1.p1 + (1.p2 - 1.p1) * ((p - 1.p1) * (1.p2 - 1
      .p1)) / ((1.p2 - 1.p1) * (1.p2 - 1.p1));
```

5.3 Segment

```
| struct S { P p1, p2; S() {}
S(P p1, P p2) : p1(p1), p2(p2) {}
};
T dist(P p, S s) {
```

```
V v = s.p2 - s.p1, v1 = p - s.p1, v2 = p - s.p2;
  if (v * v1 < -EPS) return leng(v1);</pre>
  if (v * v2 > EPS) return leng(v2);
  return abs(v1 % v2) / leng(v);
T btw(P p, S s) { return (s.p1 - p) * (s.p2 - p); }
T dir(P p, S s) { return dir(p, L{s.p1, s.p2}); }
bool intersect(P p, S s) {
  return abs(dir(p, s)) < EPS && btw(p, s) <= EPS;</pre>
bool intersection(S s1, S s2) {
  T c1 = dir(s2.p1, s1), c2 = dir(s2.p2, s1);
  T c3 = dir(s1.p1, s2), c4 = dir(s1.p2, s2);
  if (c1 * c2 < -EPS && c3 * c4 < -EPS) return true;</pre>
  if (abs(c1) < EPS && intersect(s2.p1, s1)) return</pre>
  if (abs(c2) < EPS && intersect(s2.p2, s1)) return</pre>
       true;
  if (abs(c3) < EPS && intersect(s1.p1, s2)) return</pre>
  if (abs(c4) < EPS && intersect(s1.p2, s2)) return</pre>
       true:
  return false;
T dist(S s1, S s2) {
  if (intersection(s1, s2)) return 0;
  return min({
    dist(s1.p1, s2), dist(s1.p2, s2),
    dist(s2.p1, s1), dist(s2.p2, s1)
  });
}
```

5.4 Circle

```
P CircleCenter(P a, P b, P c) {
  T A1 = b.x - a.x, A2 = c.x - a.x;
  T B1 = b.y - a.y, B2 = c.y - a.y;
  T C1 = (A1 * A1 + B1 * B1) / 2;
  T C2 = (A2 * A2 + B2 * B2) / 2;
  T D = A1 * B2 - A2 * B1;
  ret.x = a.x + (C1 * B2 - C2 * B1) / D;
  ret.y = a.y + (A1 * C2 - A2 * C1) / D;
  return ret;
pair<P, T> SmallestEnclosingCircle(vector<P> & points)
  T r = 0; int pn = points.size();
  if (pn == 0) {
    return pair<P, T>(P(0, 0), 0);
  P ret = points[0];
  for (int i = 1; i < pn; i ++) {</pre>
    if (dist(points[i], ret) > r + EPS) {
      ret = points[i]; r = 0;
      for (int j = 0; j < i; j ++) {</pre>
        if (dist(points[j], ret) > r + EPS) {
          ret.x = (points[i].x + points[j].x) / 2;
          ret.y = (points[i].y + points[j].y) / 2;
          r = dist(points[j], ret);
          for (int k = 0; k < j; k ++) {
            if (dist(points[k], ret) > r + EPS) {
              ret = CircleCenter(points[i], points[j],
                  points[k]);
              r = dist(points[i], ret);
            }
          }
        }
    }
  return pair<P, T>(ret, r); // center, radius
vector<P> CircleLineIntersection(P c, T r, L l) {
```

```
vector<P> ret;
P b = 1.p2 - 1.p1;
P a = 1.p1 - c;

P c1 = ProjectPointLine(c, 1);
T dis = dist2(c, c1);
if (dis > r * r) return ret;
if (fabs(dis - r * r) < EPS) {
    ret.push_back(c1);
    return ret;
}
T x = (r * r - dis);
ret.push_back(c1 + b * sqrt(x / (b * b)));
ret.push_back(c1 - b * sqrt(x / (b * b)));
return ret;
}</pre>
```

5.5 Convex

```
T cross(const P &o, const P &a, const P &b) {
 return (a - o) % (b - o);
}
vector<P> convexHull(vector<P> &ps) {
 sort(ps.begin(), ps.end());
  vector<P> stk, ret;
 for (auto &p : ps) {
   while (stk.size() >= 2 && cross(stk[stk.size() -
        2], stk.back(), p) <= 0)
      stk.pop_back();
    stk.push_back(p);
 }
 stk.pop_back();
  for (auto &p : stk) ret.push_back(p);
  reverse(ps.begin(), ps.end()); stk.clear();
  for (auto &p : ps) {
    while (stk.size() >= 2 && cross(stk[stk.size() -
        2], stk.back(), p) <= 0)
      stk.pop_back();
    stk.push_back(p);
 for (auto &p : stk) ret.push_back(p);
  return ret;
```

5.6 Polygon

```
bool PointInPolygon(const vector<P> & points, P p) {
  bool ret = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < points.size(); i++){</pre>
    int j = (i + 1) % points.size();
    T x = points[i].x + (points[j].x - points[i].x) * (
        p.y - points[i].y) / (points[j].y - points[i].y
        );
    if ((points[i].y <= p.y && p.y < points[j].y ||</pre>
      points[j].y <= p.y && p.y < points[i].y) && p.x <</pre>
           x)
      ret = !ret;
  // strictly interior: ret = 1
  // strictly exterior: ret = 0
  // on boundary: ret = 0 or 1
  return ret;
bool PointOnPolygon(const vector<P> & points, P p) {
  for (int i = 0; i < points.size(); i ++) {</pre>
    P a = points[i], b = points[(i + 1) % points.size()
    if (dist2(ProjectPointLine(p, L{a, b}), p) < EPS)</pre>
      return true;
  return false;
```

5.7 ClosetPair

```
pair<P, P> solve(vector<P> &ps, int L, int R) {
  pair<P, P> ret = {P{-INF, -INF}}, P{INF, INF}};
  if (R - L <= 1) return ret;</pre>
  int M = (R + L) >> 1;
  pair<P, P> pL = solve(ps, L, M);
  pair<P, P> pR = solve(ps, M, R);
  T d = min(dist(pL.F, pL.S), dist(pR.F, pR.S));
  ret = (dist(pL.F, pL.S) + EPS < dist(pR.F, pR.S) ? pL
       : pR);
  vector<P> C;
  for (int i = L ; i < R ; i++)
    if (abs(ps[M].x - ps[i].x) < d)
      C.push_back({ps[i].y, ps[i].x});
  sort(C.begin(), C.end());
  for (int i = 0 ; i < (int)C.size() ; i++) {</pre>
    for (int j = i + 1; j < (int)C.size() && C[j].x -</pre>
        C[i].x < d ; j++)
      ret = (d + EPS < dist(C[i], C[j]) ? ret :
         make_pair(C[i], C[j]));
      d = min(d, dist(C[i], C[j]));
 }
  return ret;
pair<P, P> closetPair(vector<P> &ps) {
  sort(ps.begin(), ps.end());
  return solve(ps, 0, ps.size());
```

6 String

6.1 ACAutomaton

```
const int SIGMA = 26;
const int MAXLEN = 1e5;
struct ACAutomaton{
  struct Node : vector<Node*> { Node *f;
    Node() : f(NULL) { clear(); resize(SIGMA); }
  ACAutomaton() { o = new Node(), r = new Node(); }
  ~ACAutomaton() { remove(r); delete o; }
  void remove(Node *u) { if (!u) return ;
    for (auto &v : *u) remove(v); delete u;
  int idx(char c) { return c - 'a'; }
  void buildTrie(string &s) { Node *u = r;
    for (auto &c : s) { int i = idx(c);
      if (!(*u)[i]) (*u)[i] = new Node(); u = (*u)[i];
    u->dp++;
  void buildAC() { static queue<Node*> q;
    for (auto &v : *o) v = r; r \rightarrow f = o; q.push(r);
    while (q.size()) { Node *u = q.front(); q.pop();
      for (int i = 0 ; i < SIGMA ; i++) {</pre>
        Node v = (u)[i]; if (v) continue;
        v->f = trans(u->f, i); q.push(v);
      }
    }
  Node* trans(Node *u, int c) {
    while (!(*u)[c]) u = u->f; return (*u)[c];
  int search(string &s) { int ans = 0; Node *u = r;
    for (int i = 0 ; i < s.size() ; i++)</pre>
      u = trans(u, idx(s[i]));
    return ans;
  }
|};
```