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1.1 default code

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
#define ld long double
#define endl '\n'
#define PB push_back
#define pii pair<int, int>
#define SZ(v) (int)v.size()
#define all(v) v.begin(), v.end()
#define ff first
#define ss second
#define PI acos(-1)
using namespace std;

void solve(){
}

signed main(){
    ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0),cin.tie(0);

    int T = 1;
    // cin >> T;
    while(T--){
        solve();
    }
}
```

```
sy on
set ai nu ru cūl mouse=a bg=dark
set cin et ts=4 sw=4 sts=4
im jk <esc> l im kj <esc>
im ( )<esc>i
im [ ]<esc>i
im {<cr> f<cr>}<esc>ko
```

```
#include <sys/resource.h>
void increase_stack_size() {
    const rlim_t ks = 64*1024*1024;
    struct rlimit rl;
    int res=getrlimit(RLIMIT_STACK, &rl);
    if(res==0){
        if(rl.rlim_cur<ks){
            rl.rlim_cur=ks;
            res=setrlimit(RLIMIT_STACK, &rl);
        }
    }
}
```

```
編譯參數：-std=c++14 -Wall -Wshadow (-fsanitize=
```

```
mt19937 gen(chrono::steady_clock::now().
    time_since_epoch().count());
int randint(int lb, int ub)
{ return uniform_int_distribution<int>(lb, ub)(gen); }

#define SECs ((double)clock() / CLOCKS_PER_SEC)

struct KeyHasher {
    size_t operator()(const Key& k) const {
        return k.first + k.second * 100000;
    } };
typedef unordered_map<Key, int, KeyHasher> map_t;

__builtin_popcountll          // 二進位有幾個1
__builtin_clzll               // 左起第一個1之前0的個數
__builtin_parityll            // 1的個數的奇偶性
__builtin_mul_overflow(a,b,&h) // a*b是否溢位
```

1.5 check

```
#!/bin/bash
set -e
g++ ac.cpp -o ac.exe
g++ wa.cpp -o wa.exe

for((i=0;;i++))
do
    echo "$i"
    python3 gen.py > input
    ./ac.exe < input > ac.out
    ./wa.exe < input > wa.out
    diff ac.out wa.out || break
done
```

2 flow

2.1 ISAP

```
struct Maxflow {
    static const int MAXV = 20010;
    static const int INF = 1000000;
    struct Edge {
        int v, c, r;
        Edge(int _v, int _c, int _r):
            v(_v), c(_c), r(_r) {}
    };
    int s, t;
    vector<Edge> G[MAXV*2];
    int iter[MAXV*2], d[MAXV*2], gap[MAXV*2], tot;
    void init(int x) {
        tot = x+2;
        s = x+1, t = x+2;
        for(int i = 0; i <= tot; i++) {
            G[i].clear();
            iter[i] = d[i] = gap[i] = 0;
        }
        void addEdge(int u, int v, int c) {
            G[u].push_back(Edge(v, c, SZ(G[v])));
            G[v].push_back(Edge(u, 0, SZ(G[u]) - 1));
        }
        int dfs(int p, int flow) {
            if(p == t) return flow;
            for(int &i = iter[p]; i < SZ(G[p]); i++) {
                Edge &e = G[p][i];
                if(e.c > 0 && d[p] == d[e.v]+1) {
                    int f = dfs(e.v, min(flow, e.c));
                    if(f) {
                        e.c -= f;
                        G[e.v][e.r].c += f;
                        return f;
                    }
                }
            }
            if(--gap[d[p]] == 0) d[s] = tot;
            else {
                d[p]++;
                iter[p] = 0;
                ++gap[d[p]];
            }
            return 0;
        }
        int solve() {
            int res = 0;
            gap[0] = tot;
            for(res = 0; d[s] < tot; res += dfs(s, INF));
            return res;
        }
        void reset() {
            for(int i=0;i<=tot;i++) {
                iter[i]=d[i]=gap[i]=0;
            }
        }
    } flow;
}
```

2.2 MinCostFlow

```
struct zkwflow{
    static const int maxN=10000;
    struct Edge{ int v,f,re; ll w;};
    int n,s,t,ptr[maxN]; bool vis[maxN]; ll dis[maxN];
    vector<Edge> E[maxN];
    void init(int _n,int _s,int _t){
        n=_n,s=_s,t=_t;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++) E[i].clear();
    }
```

```

}
void addEdge(int u,int v,int f,ll w){
    E[u].push_back({v,f,(int)E[v].size(),w});
    E[v].push_back({u,0,(int)E[u].size()-1,-w});
}
bool SPFA(){
    fill_n(dis,n,LLONG_MAX); fill_n(vis,n,false);
    queue<int> q; q.push(s); dis[s]=0;
    while (!q.empty()){
        int u=q.front(); q.pop(); vis[u]=false;
        for(auto &it:E[u]){
            if(it.f>0&&dis[it.v]>dis[u]+it.w){
                dis[it.v]=dis[u]+it.w;
                if(!vis[it.v]){
                    vis[it.v]=true; q.push(it.v);
                }
            }
        }
        return dis[t]!=LLONG_MAX;
    }
}
int DFS(int u,int nf){
    if(u==t) return nf;
    int res=0; vis[u]=true;
    for(int &i=ptr[u];i<(int)E[u].size();i++){
        auto &it=E[u][i];
        if(it.f>0&&dis[it.v]==dis[u]+it.w&&!vis[it.v]){
            int tf=DFS(it.v,min(nf,it.f));
            res+=tf,nf-=tf,it.f-=tf;
            E[it.v][it.re].f+=tf;
            if(nf==0){ vis[u]=false; break; }
        }
    }
    return res;
}
pair<int,ll> flow(){
    int flow=0; ll cost=0;
    while (SPFA()){
        fill_n(ptr,n,0);
        int f=DFS(s,INT_MAX);
        flow+=f; cost+=dis[t]*f;
    }
    return{ flow,cost };
} // reset: do nothing
} flow;
```

2.3 Dinic

```
struct Dinic{
    struct Edge{ int v,f,re; };
    int n,s,t,level[MXN];
    vector<Edge> E[MXN];
    void init(int _n, int _s, int _t){
        n = _n; s = _s; t = _t;
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++) E[i].clear();
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v, int f){
        E[u].PB({v,f,SZ(E[v])});
        E[v].PB({u,0,SZ(E[u])-1});
    }
    bool BFS(){
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++) level[i] = -1;
        queue<int> que;
        que.push(s);
        level[s] = 0;
        while (!que.empty()){
            int u = que.front(); que.pop();
            for (auto it : E[u]){
                if (it.f > 0 && level[it.v] == -1){
                    level[it.v] = level[u]+1;
                    que.push(it.v);
                }
            }
        }
        return level[t] != -1;
    }
    int DFS(int u, int nf){
        if (u == t) return nf;
        int res = 0;
        for (auto &it : E[u]){
            if (it.f > 0 && level[it.v] == level[u]+1){
                int tf = DFS(it.v, min(nf,it.f));
                res += tf; nf -= tf; it.f -= tf;
                E[it.v][it.re].f += tf;
                if (nf == 0) return res;
            }
        }
        if (!res) level[u] = -1;
        return 0;
    }
}
```

```

    return res;
}
int flow(int res=0){
    while ( BFS() )
        res += DFS(s,2147483647);
    return res;
} }flow;

```

2.4 Kuhn Munkres 最大完美二分匹配

```

struct KM{ // max weight, for min negate the weights 0(
    n^3)
    int n, mx[MXN], my[MXN], pa[MXN];
    ll g[MXN][MXN], lx[MXN], ly[MXN], sy[MXN];
    bool vx[MXN], vy[MXN];
    void init(int _n) { // 1-based
        n = _n;
        for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) fill(g[i], g[i]+n+1, 0);
    }
    void addEdge(int x, int y, ll w) {g[x][y] = w;}
    void augment(int y) {
        for(int x, z; y; y = z)
            x=pa[y], z=mx[x], my[y]=x, mx[x]=y;
    }
    void bfs(int st) {
        for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i) sy[i]=INF, vx[i]=vy[i]=0;
        queue<int> q; q.push(st);
        for(;;) {
            while(q.size()) {
                int x=q.front(); q.pop(); vx[x]=1;
                for(int y=1; y<=n; ++y) if(!vy[y]){
                    ll t = lx[x]+ly[y]-g[x][y];
                    if(t==0){
                        pa[y]=x;
                        if(!my[y]){augment(y);return;}
                        vy[y]=1, q.push(my[y]);
                    }else if(sy[y]>t) pa[y]=x, sy[y]=t;
                }
            }
            ll cut = INF;
            for(int y=1; y<=n; ++y)
                if(!vy[y]&&cut>sy[y]) cut=sy[y];
            for(int j=1; j<=n; ++j){
                if(vx[j]) lx[j] -= cut;
                if(vy[j]) ly[j] += cut;
                else sy[j] -= cut;
            }
            for(int y=1; y<=n; ++y) if(!vy[y]&&sy[y]==0){
                if(!my[y]){augment(y);return;}
                vy[y]=1, q.push(my[y]);
            }
        }
        ll solve(){
            fill(mx, mx+n+1, 0); fill(my, my+n+1, 0);
            fill(ly, ly+n+1, 0); fill(lx, lx+n+1, -INF);
            for(int x=1; x<=n; ++x) for(int y=1; y<=n; ++y)
                lx[x] = max(lx[x], g[x][y]);
            for(int x=1; x<=n; ++x) bfs(x);
            ll ans = 0;
            for(int y=1; y<=n; ++y) ans += g[my[y]][y];
            return ans;
        }
    } }graph;

```

2.5 Directed MST

```

/* Edmond's algoirthm for Directed MST
 * runs in O(VE) */
const int MAXV = 10010;
const int MAXE = 10010;
const int INF = 2147483647;
struct Edge{
    int u, v, c;
    Edge(int x=0, int y=0, int z=0) : u(x), v(y), c(z){}
};
int V, E, root;
Edge edges[MAXE];
inline int newV(){ return ++ V; }
inline void addEdge(int u, int v, int c)
{ edges[++E] = Edge(u, v, c); }
bool con[MAXV];
int mnInW[MAXV], prv[MAXV], cyc[MAXV], vis[MAXV];
inline int DMST(){
    fill(con, con+V+1, 0);
    int r1 = 0, r2 = 0;

```

```

while(1){
    fill(mnInW, mnInW+V+1, INF);
    fill(prv, prv+V+1, -1);
    REP(i, 1, E){
        int u=edges[i].u, v=edges[i].v, c=edges[i].c;
        if(u != v && v != root && c < mnInW[v])
            mnInW[v] = c, prv[v] = u;
    }
    fill(vis, vis+V+1, -1);
    fill(cyc, cyc+V+1, -1);
    r1 = 0;
    bool jf = 0;
    REP(i, 1, V){
        if(con[i]) continue ;
        if(prv[i] == -1 && i != root) return -1;
        if(prv[i] > 0) r1 += mnInW[i];
        int s;
        for(s = i; s != -1 && vis[s] == -1; s = prv[s])
            vis[s] = i;
        if(s > 0 && vis[s] == i){
            // get a cycle
            jf = 1; int v = s;
            do{
                cyc[v] = s, con[v] = 1;
                r2 += mnInW[v]; v = prv[v];
            }while(v != s);
            con[s] = 0;
        }
    }
    if(!jf) break ;
    REP(i, 1, E){
        int &u = edges[i].u;
        int &v = edges[i].v;
        if(cyc[v] > 0) edges[i].c -= mnInW[edges[i].v];
        if(cyc[u] > 0) edges[i].u = cyc[edges[i].u];
        if(cyc[v] > 0) edges[i].v = cyc[edges[i].v];
        if(u == v) edges[i--] = edges[E--];
    }
    return r1+r2;
}

```

3 Math

3.1 Martix fast pow

```

LL len,mod;
vector<vector<LL>> operator*(vector<vector<LL>> x,
    vector<vector<LL>> y){
    vector<vector<LL>> ret(len,vector<LL>(len,0));
    for(int i=0;i<len;i++){
        for(int j=0;j<len;j++){
            for(int k=0;k<len;k++){
                ret[i][j]=(ret[i][j]+x[i][k]*y[k][j])%
                    mod;
            }
        }
    }
    return ret;
}
struct Martix_fast_pow{ //O(len^3 lg k)
    LL init(int _len,LL m=9223372036854775783LL){
        len=_len, mod=m;
    }
    // mfp.solve(k,{0, 1}, {1, 1}) k'th fib 值,係
    數 // 0-base
    LL solve(LL n,vector<vector<LL>> poly){
        if(n<len) return poly[n][0];
        vector<vector<LL>> mar(len,vector<LL>(len,0)),x
            (len,vector<LL>(len,0));
        for(int i=0;i<len;i++) mar[i][i]=1;
        for(int i=0;i+1<len;i++) x[i][i+1]=1;
        for(int i=0;i<len;i++) x[len-1][i]=poly[i
            ][1];
        while(n){
            if(n&1) mar=mar*x;
            n>>=1, x=x*x;
        }
        LL ans=0;
        for(int i=0;i<len;i++) ans=(ans+mar[len-1][i
            ]*poly[i][0]%mod)%mod;
        return ans;
    }
}mfp;

```

3.2 FFT

```

const int MAXN = 262144;
// (must be 2^k)
// before any usage, run pre_fft() first
typedef complex<ld> cplx; //real() ,imag()
const ld PI = acos(-1);
const cplx I(0, 1);
cplx omega[MAXN+1];
void pre_fft(){
    for(int i=0; i<=MAXN; i++){
        omega[i] = exp(i * 2 * PI / MAXN * I);
    }
// n must be 2^k
void fft(int n, cplx a[], bool inv=false){
    int basic = MAXN / n;
    int theta = basic;
    for(int m=n; m>=2; m>=1){
        int mh = m>>1;
        for(int i=0; i<mh; i++){
            cplx w = omega[inv ? MAXN-(i*theta%MAXN)
                        : i*theta%MAXN];
            for(int j=i; j<n; j+=m){
                int k = j + mh;
                cplx x = a[j] - a[k];
                a[j] += a[k];
                a[k] = w * x;
            }
            theta = (theta*2) % MAXN;
        }
        int i = 0;
        for(int j=1; j<n-1; j++){
            for(int k=n>>1; k>(i ^= k); k>=1);
            if(j < i) swap(a[i], a[j]);
        }
        if(inv) for(i=0; i<n; i++) a[i] /= n;
    }
cplx arr[MAXN+1];
inline void mul(vector<int> &a, vector<int> &b, vector<
int> &ans){
    int _n=a.size(), _m=b.size();
    int n=1, sum=_n+_m-1;
    while(n<sum) n<<=1;
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
        double x = (i<_n?a[i]:0), y = (i<_m?b[i]:0);
        arr[i] = complex<double>(x+y, x-y);
    }
    fft(n, arr);
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
        arr[i] = arr[i]*arr[i];
    fft(n, arr, true);
    for(int i=0; i<sum; i++)
        ans[i] = (int)(arr[i].real()/4+0.5);
}

```

3.3 NTT

```

// Remember coefficient are mod P
/* p=a*2^n+1
n    2^n    p    a    root
16   65536   65537   1    3
20   1048576 7340033 7    3 */
// (must be 2^k)
template<LL P, LL root, int MAXN>
struct NTT{
    static LL bigmod(LL a, LL b) {
        LL res = 1;
        for (LL bs = a; b; b >= 1, bs = (bs * bs) % P)
            if(b&1) res=(res*bs)%P;
        return res;
    }
    static LL inv(LL a, LL b) {
        if(a==1)return 1;
        return (((LL)(a-inv(b%a,a))*b+1)/a)%b;
    }
    LL omega[MAXN+1];
    NTT() {
        omega[0] = 1;
        LL r = bigmod(root, (P-1)/MAXN);
        for (int i=1; i<=MAXN; i++)
            omega[i] = (omega[i-1]*r)%P;
    }
// n must be 2^k

```

```

void tran(int n, LL a[], bool inv_ntt=false){
    int basic = MAXN / n, theta = basic;
    for (int m = n; m >= 2; m >= 1) {
        int mh = m >> 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < mh; i++) {
            LL w = omega[i*theta%MAXN];
            for (int j = i; j < n; j += m) {
                int k = j + mh;
                LL x = a[j] - a[k];
                if (x < 0) x += P;
                a[j] += a[k];
                if (a[j] > P) a[j] -= P;
                a[k] = (w * x) % P;
            }
            theta = (theta * 2) % MAXN;
        }
        int i = 0;
        for (int j = 1; j < n - 1; j++) {
            for (int k = n >> 1; k > (i ^= k); k >= 1);
            if (j < i) swap(a[i], a[j]);
        }
        if (inv_ntt) {
            LL ni = inv(n,P);
            reverse(a+1, a+n);
            for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
                a[i] = (a[i] * ni) % P;
        }
    }
const LL P=2013265921,root=31;
const int MAXN=4194304;
NTT<P, root, MAXN> ntt;

```

3.4 O(1)mul

```

LL mul(LL x,LL y,LL mod){
    LL ret=x*y-(LL)((long double)x/mod*y)*mod;
    // LL ret=x*y-(LL)((long double)x*y/mod+0.5)*mod;
    return ret<0?ret+mod:ret;
}

```

3.5 BigInt

```

struct BigInt{
    static const int LEN = 60;
    static const int BIGMOD = 10000;
    int s;
    int vl, v[LEN];
    // vector<int> v;
    BigInt() : s(1) { vl = 0; }
    BigInt(long long a) {
        s = 1; vl = 0;
        if (a < 0) { s = -1; a = -a; }
        while (a) {
            push_back(a % BIGMOD);
            a /= BIGMOD;
        }
    }
    BigInt(string str) {
        s = 1; vl = 0;
        int stPos = 0, num = 0;
        if (!str.empty() && str[0] == '-') {
            stPos = 1;
            s = -1;
        }
        for (int i=SZ(str)-1, q=1; i>=stPos; i--) {
            num += (str[i] - '0') * q;
            if ((q *= 10) >= BIGMOD) {
                push_back(num);
                num = 0; q = 1;
            }
        }
        if (num) push_back(num);
        n();
    }
    int len() const {
        return vl; // return SZ(v);
    }
    bool empty() const { return len() == 0; }
    void push_back(int x) {
        v[vl++] = x; // v.PB(x);
    }
    void pop_back() {
        vl--; // v.pop_back();
    }
}

```

```

int back() const {
    return v[vl-1]; // return v.back();
}
void n() {
    while (!empty() && !back()) pop_back();
}
void resize(int nl) {
    vl = nl;
    fill(v, v+vl, 0);
    // v.resize(nl);
    // fill(ALL(v), 0);
}
void print() const {
    if (empty()) { putchar('0'); return; }
    if (s == -1) putchar('-');
    printf("%d", back());
    for (int i=len()-2; i>=0; i--) printf("%.4d",v[i]);
}
friend std::ostream& operator << (std::ostream& out,
    const Bigint &a) {
    if (a.empty()) { out << "0"; return out; }
    if (a.s == -1) out << "-";
    out << a.back();
    for (int i=a.len()-2; i>=0; i--) {
        char str[10];
        snprintf(str, 5, "%.4d", a.v[i]);
        out << str;
    }
    return out;
}
int cp3(const Bigint &b) const {
    if (s != b.s) return s - b.s;
    if (s == -1) return -(*this).cp3(-b);
    if (len() != b.len()) return len()-b.len(); //int
    for (int i=len()-1; i>=0; i--)
        if (v[i] != b.v[i]) return v[i]-b.v[i];
    return 0;
}
bool operator<(const Bigint &b) const
{ return cp3(b)<0; }
bool operator<=(const Bigint &b) const
{ return cp3(b)<=0; }
bool operator==(const Bigint &b) const
{ return cp3(b)==0; }
bool operator!=(const Bigint &b) const
{ return cp3(b)!=0; }
bool operator>(const Bigint &b) const
{ return cp3(b)>0; }
bool operator>=(const Bigint &b) const
{ return cp3(b)>=0; }
Bigint operator - () const {
    Bigint r = (*this);
    r.s = -r.s;
    return r;
}
Bigint operator + (const Bigint &b) const {
    if (s == -1) return -(*this)+(-b);
    if (b.s == -1) return (*this)-(-b);
    Bigint r;
    int nl = max(len(), b.len());
    r.resize(nl + 1);
    for (int i=0; i<nl; i++) {
        if (i < len()) r.v[i] += v[i];
        if (i < b.len()) r.v[i] += b.v[i];
        if (r.v[i] >= BIGMOD) {
            r.v[i+1] += r.v[i] / BIGMOD;
            r.v[i] %= BIGMOD;
        }
    }
    r.n();
    return r;
}
Bigint operator - (const Bigint &b) const {
    if (s == -1) return -(*this)-(-b);
    if (b.s == -1) return (*this)+(-b);
    if ((*this) < b) return -(b-(*this));
    Bigint r;
    r.resize(len());
    for (int i=0; i<len(); i++) {
        r.v[i] += v[i];
        if (i < b.len()) r.v[i] -= b.v[i];
        if (r.v[i] < 0) {
            r.v[i] += BIGMOD;

```

```

        r.v[i+1]--;
    } }
    r.n();
    return r;
}
Bigint operator * (const Bigint &b) {
    Bigint r;
    r.resize(len() + b.len() + 1);
    r.s = s * b.s;
    for (int i=0; i<len(); i++) {
        for (int j=0; j<b.len(); j++) {
            r.v[i+j] += v[i] * b.v[j];
            if (r.v[i+j] >= BIGMOD) {
                r.v[i+j+1] += r.v[i+j] / BIGMOD;
                r.v[i+j] %= BIGMOD;
            }
        }
    }
    r.n();
    return r;
}
Bigint operator / (const Bigint &b) {
    Bigint r;
    r.resize(max(1, len()-b.len()+1));
    int oriS = s;
    Bigint b2 = b; // b2 = abs(b)
    s = b2.s = r.s = 1;
    for (int i=r.len()-1; i>=0; i--) {
        int d=0, u=BIGMOD-1;
        while (d<u) {
            int m = (d+u+1)>>1;
            r.v[i] = m;
            if ((r*b2) > (*this)) u = m-1;
            else d = m;
        }
        r.v[i] = d;
    }
    s = oriS;
    r.s = s * b.s;
    r.n();
    return r;
}
Bigint operator % (const Bigint &b) {
    return (*this)-(*this)/b*b;
}
};

```

3.6 Miller Rabin

```

// n < 4,759,123,141      3 : 2, 7, 61
// n < 1,122,004,669,633  4 : 2, 13, 23, 1662803
// n < 3,474,749,660,383  6 : pimes <= 13
// n < 2^64              7 :
// 2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022
// Make sure testing integer is in range [2, n-2] if
// you want to use magic.
LL magic[]={}
bool witness(LL a,LL n,LL u,int t){
    if(!a) return 0;
    LL x=myspow(a,u,n);
    for(int i=0;i<t;i++){
        LL nx=mul(x,x,n);
        if(nx==1&&x!=1&&x!=n-1) return 1;
        x=nx;
    }
    return x!=1;
}
bool miller_rabin(LL n) {
    int s=(magic number size)
    // iterate s times of witness on n
    if(n<2) return 0;
    if(!(n&1)) return n == 2;
    ll u=n-1; int t=0;
    // n-1 = u*2^t
    while(!(u&1)) u>>=1, t++;
    while(s--){
        LL a=magic[s]%n;
        if(witness(a,n,u,t)) return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}

```

3.7 Faulhaber $(\sum_{i=1}^n i^p)$


```

/* faulhaber' s formula -
 * cal power sum formula of all p=1~k in O(k^2) */
#define MAXK 2500
const int mod = 1000000007;
int b[MAXK]; // bernoulli number
int inv[MAXK+1]; // inverse
int cm[MAXK+1][MAXK+1]; // combinactories
int co[MAXK][MAXK+2]; // coeeficient of x^j when p=i
inline int getinv(int x) {
    int a=x,b=mod,a0=1,a1=0,b0=0,b1=1;
    while(b) {
        int q,t;
        q=a/b; t=b; b=a-b*q; a=t;
        t=b0; b0=a0-b0*q; a0=t;
        t=b1; b1=a1-b1*q; a1=t;
    }
    return a0<0?a0+mod:a0;
}
inline void pre() {
    /* combinational */
    for(int i=0;i<=MAXK;i++) {
        cm[i][0]=cm[i][i]=1;
        for(int j=1;j<i;j++)
            cm[i][j]=add(cm[i-1][j-1],cm[i-1][j]);
    }
    /* inverse */
    for(int i=1;i<=MAXK;i++) inv[i]=getinv(i);
    /* bernoulli */
    b[0]=1; b[1]=getinv(2); // with b[1] = 1/2
    for(int i=2;i<=MAXK;i++) {
        if(i&1) { b[i]=0; continue; }
        b[i]=1;
        for(int j=0;j<i;j++)
            b[i]=sub(b[i],
                mul(cm[i][j],mul(b[j], inv[i-j+1])));
    }
    /* faulhaber */
    // sigma_x=1~n {x^p} =
    // 1/(p+1) * sigma_j=0~p {C(p+1,j)*B_j*n^(p-j+1)}
    for(int i=1;i<=MAXK;i++) {
        co[i][0]=0;
        for(int j=0;j<=i;j++)
            co[i][j]=mul(inv[i+1], mul(cm[i+1][j], b[j]));
    }
}
/* sample usage: return f(n,p) = sigma_x=1~n (x^p) */
inline int solve(int n,int p) {
    int sol=0,m=n;
    for(int i=1;i<=p+1;i++) {
        sol=add(sol,mul(co[p][i],m));
        m = mul(m, n);
    }
    return sol;
}

```

3.8 Chinese Remainder

```

LL x[N],m[N];
LL CRT(LL x1, LL m1, LL x2, LL m2) {
    LL g = __gcd(m1, m2);
    if((x2 - x1) % g) return -1; // no sol
    m1 /= g; m2 /= g;
    pair<LL,LL> p = gcd(m1, m2);
    LL lcm = m1 * m2 * g;
    LL res = p.first * (x2 - x1) * m1 + x1;
    return (res % lcm + lcm) % lcm;
}
LL solve(int n){ // n>=2, be careful with no solution
    LL res=CRT(x[0],m[0],x[1],m[1]),p=m[0]/__gcd(m[0],m[1])*m[1];
    for(int i=2;i<n;i++){
        res=CRT(res,p,x[i],m[i]);
        p=p/__gcd(p,m[i])*m[i];
    }
    return res;
}

```

3.9 Pollard Rho

```

// does not work when n is prime O(n^(1/4))
LL f(LL x, LL mod){ return add(mul(x,x,mod),1,mod); }

```

```

LL pollard_rho(LL n) {
    if(!(n&1)) return 2;
    while(true){
        LL y=2, x=rand()%(n-1)+1, res=1;
        for(int sz=2; res==1; sz*=2) {
            for(int i=0; i<sz && res<=1; i++) {
                x = f(x, n);
                res = __gcd(abs(x-y), n);
            }
            y = x;
        }
        if (res!=0 && res!=n) return res;
    }
}

```

3.10 Josephus Problem

```

int josephus(int n, int m){ //n人每m次
    int ans = 0;
    for (int i=1; i<=n; ++i)
        ans = (ans + m) % i;
    return ans;
}

```

3.11 ax+by=gcd

```

PII gcd(int a, int b){
    if(b == 0) return {1, 0};
    PII q = gcd(b, a % b);
    return {q.second, q.first - q.second * (a / b)};
}

```

3.12 Romberg 定積分

```

// Estimates the definite integral of
// \int_a^b f(x) dx
template<class T>
double romberg( T& f, double a, double b, double eps=1e-8){
    vector<double>t; double h=b-a,last,curr; int k=1,i=1;
    t.push_back(h*(f(a)+f(b))/2);
    do{ last=t.back(); curr=0; double x=a+h/2;
        for(int j=0;j<k;j++) curr+=f(x), x+=h;
        curr=(t[0] + h*curr)/2; double k1=4.0/3.0,k2=1.0/3.0;
        for(int j=0;j<i;j++){ double temp=k1*curr-k2*t[j];
            t[j]=curr; curr=temp; k2/=4*k1-k2; k1=k2+1;
        } t.push_back(curr); k*=2; h/=2; i++;
    }while( fabs(last-curr) > eps);
    return t.back();
}

```

3.13 Prefix Inverse

```

void solve( int m ){
    inv[ 1 ] = 1;
    for( int i = 2 ; i < m ; i ++ )
        inv[ i ] = ((LL)(m - m / i) * inv[m % i]) % m;
}

```

3.14 Roots of Polynomial 找多項式的根

```

const double eps = 1e-12;
const double inf = 1e+12;
double a[ 10 ], x[ 10 ]; // a[0..n](coef) must be filled
int n; // degree of polynomial must be filled
int sign( double x ){return (x < -eps)?(-1):(x>eps);}
double f(double a[], int n, double x){
    double tmp=1,sum=0;
    for(int i=0;i<=n;i++){
        sum=sum+a[i]*tmp; tmp=tmp*x;
    }
    return sum;
}
double binary(double l,double r,double a[],int n){
    int sl=sign(f(a,n,l)),sr=sign(f(a,n,r));
    if(sl==0) return l; if(sr==0) return r;
    if(sl*sr>0) return inf;
    while(r-l>eps){
        double mid=(l+r)/2;
        int ss=sign(f(a,n,mid));
        if(ss==0) return mid;
        if(ss*sl>0) l=mid; else r=mid;
    }
}

```

```

}
return l;
}
void solve(int n, double a[], double x[], int &nx){
    if(n==1){ x[1]=-a[0]/a[1]; nx=1; return; }
    double da[10], dx[10]; int ndx;
    for(int i=n; i>=1; i--) da[i-1]=a[i]*i;
    solve(n-1, da, dx, ndx);
    nx=0;
    if(ndx==0){
        double tmp=binary(-inf, inf, a, n);
        if (tmp<inf) x[++nx]=tmp;
        return;
    }
    double tmp;
    tmp=binary(-inf, dx[1], a, n);
    if(tmp<inf) x[++nx]=tmp;
    for(int i=1; i<=ndx-1; i++){
        tmp=binary(dx[i], dx[i+1], a, n);
        if(tmp<inf) x[++nx]=tmp;
    }
    tmp=binary(dx[ndx], inf, a, n);
    if(tmp<inf) x[++nx]=tmp;
} // roots are stored in x[1..nx]

```

3.15 Primes

```

/* 12721, 13331, 14341, 75577, 123457, 222557, 556679
* 999983, 1097774749, 1076767633, 100102021, 999997771
* 1001010013, 1000512343, 987654361, 999991231
* 999888733, 98789101, 987777733, 999991921, 1010101333
* 1010102101, 1000000000039, 100000000000037
* 2305843009213693951, 4611686018427387847
* 9223372036854775783, 18446744073709551557 */
int mu[ N ], p_tbl[ N ];
vector<int> primes;
void sieve() {
    mu[ 1 ] = p_tbl[ 1 ] = 1;
    for( int i = 2 ; i < N ; i ++ ){
        if( !p_tbl[ i ] ){
            p_tbl[ i ] = i;
            primes.push_back( i );
            mu[ i ] = -1;
        }
        for( int p : primes ){
            int x = i * p;
            if( x >= M ) break;
            p_tbl[ x ] = p;
            mu[ x ] = -mu[ i ];
            if( i % p == 0 ){
                mu[ x ] = 0;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}
vector<int> factor( int x ){
    vector<int> fac{ 1 };
    while( x > 1 ){
        int fn = SZ(fac), p = p_tbl[ x ], pos = 0;
        while( x % p == 0 ){
            x /= p;
            for( int i = 0 ; i < fn ; i ++ )
                fac.PB( fac[ pos ++ ] * p );
        }
    }
    return fac;
}

```

3.16 Phi

```

ll phi(ll n){ // 計算小於n的數中與n互質的有幾個
    ll res = n, a=n; // 0(sqrt(N))
    for(ll i=2; i*i<=a; i++){
        if(a%i==0){
            res = res/i*(i-1);
            while(a%i==0) a/=i;
        }
    }
    if(a>1) res = res/a*(a-1);
    return res;
}

```

3.17 Result

- Lucas' Theorem :
For $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}^*$ and prime P , $C(m, n) \bmod P = \prod (C(m_i, n_i))$ where m_i is the i -th digit of m in base P .

- Stirling approximation :
$$n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n e^{\frac{1}{12n}}$$
- Stirling Numbers(permutation $|P| = n$ with k cycles):
 $S(n, k) = \text{coefficient of } x^k \text{ in } \Pi_{i=0}^{n-1} (x+i)$
- Stirling Numbers(Partition n elements into k non-empty set):
$$S(n, k) = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^{k-j} \binom{k}{j} j^n$$
- Pick' s Theorem : $A = i + b/2 - 1$
 A : Area \ i : grid number in the inner \ b : grid number on the side
- Catalan number : $C_n = \binom{2n}{n} / (n+1)$
$$C_n^{n+m} - C_{n+1}^{n+m} = (m+n)! \frac{n-m+1}{n+1} \quad \text{for } n \geq m$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$$

$$C_0 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad C_{n+1} = 2 \binom{2n+1}{n+2} C_n$$

$$C_0 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad C_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^n C_i C_{n-i} \quad \text{for } n \geq 0$$
- Euler Characteristic:
planar graph: $V - E + F - C = 1$
convex polyhedron: $V - E + F = 2$
 V, E, F, C : number of vertices, edges, faces(regions), and components
- Kirchhoff's theorem :
 $A_{ii} = \deg(i), A_{ij} = (i, j) \in E ? -1 : 0$, Deleting any one row, one column, and cal the $\det(A)$
- Polya' theorem (c is number of color, m is the number of cycle size):
$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^m c^{gcd(i, m)} \right) / m$$
- Burnside lemma:
 $|X/G| = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|$
- 錯排公式: (n 個人中, 每個人皆不再原來位置的組合數):
 $dp[0] = 1; dp[1] = 0;$
 $dp[i] = (i-1) * (dp[i-1] + dp[i-2]);$
- Bell 數 (有 n 個人, 把他們拆組的方法總數) :
 $B_0 = 1$
 $B_n = \sum_{k=0}^n s(n, k) \quad (\text{second - stirling})$
 $B_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} B_k$
- Wilson's theorem :
 $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$
- Fermat's little theorem :
 $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$
- Euler's totient function:
 $A^{BC} \bmod p = \text{pow}(A, \text{pow}(B, C, p-1)) \bmod p$
- 歐拉函數降冪公式:
 $A^B \bmod C = A^{B \bmod \phi(C) + \phi(C)} \bmod C$
- 6 的倍數:
 $(a-1)^3 + (a+1)^3 + (-a)^3 + (-a)^3 = 6a$

4 Geometry

4.1 definition

```

typedef long double ld;
const ld eps = 1e-8;
int dcmp(ld x) {
    if(abs(x) < eps) return 0;
    else return x < 0 ? -1 : 1;
}
struct Pt {
    ld x, y;
    Pt(ld _x=0, ld _y=0):x(_x), y(_y) {}
    Pt operator+(const Pt &a) const {
        return Pt(x+a.x, y+a.y);
    }
    Pt operator-(const Pt &a) const {
        return Pt(x-a.x, y-a.y);
    }
    Pt operator*(const ld &a) const {
        return Pt(x*a, y*a);
    }
    Pt operator/(const ld &a) const {
        return Pt(x/a, y/a);
    }
    ld operator*(const Pt &a) const {
        return x*a.x + y*a.y;
    }
    ld operator^(const Pt &a) const {
        return x*a.y - y*a.x;
    }
    bool operator<(const Pt &a) const {
        return x < a.x || (x == a.x && y < a.y);
    }
}

```

```

//return dcmp(x-a.x) < 0 || (dcmp(x-a.x) == 0 &&
    dcmp(y-a.y) < 0); }
bool operator==(const Pt &a) const {
    return dcmp(x-a.x) == 0 && dcmp(y-a.y) == 0; }
};
ld norm2(const Pt &a) {
    return a*a; }
ld norm(const Pt &a) {
    return sqrt(norm2(a)); }
Pt perp(const Pt &a) {
    return Pt(-a.y, a.x); }
Pt rotate(const Pt &a, ld ang) {
    return Pt(a.x*cos(ang)-a.y*sin(ang), a.x*sin(ang)+a.y
        *cos(ang)); }
struct Line {
    Pt s, e, v; // start, end, end-start
    ld ang;
    Line(Pt _s=Pt(0, 0), Pt _e=Pt(0, 0)):s(_s), e(_e) { v
        = e-s; ang = atan2(v.y, v.x); }
    bool operator<(const Line &L) const {
        return ang < L.ang;
    } };
struct Circle {
    Pt o; ld r;
    Circle(Pt _o=Pt(0, 0), ld _r=0):o(_o), r(_r) {}
};

```

4.2 極角排序

```

bool cmp(const Pt& lhs, const Pt rhs){
    if((lhs < Pt(0, 0)) ^ (rhs < Pt(0, 0)))
        return (lhs < Pt(0, 0)) < (rhs < Pt(0, 0));
    return (lhs ^ rhs) > 0;
} // 從 270 度開始逆時針排序

sort(P.begin(), P.end(), cmp);

```

4.3 Intersection of 2 lines

```

Pt LLIntersect(Line a, Line b) {
    Pt p1 = a.s, p2 = a.e, q1 = b.s, q2 = b.e;
    ld f1 = (p2-p1)^(q1-p1), f2 = (p2-p1)^(p1-q2), f;
    if(dcmp(f=f1+f2) == 0)
        return dcmp(f1)?Pt(NAN,NAN):Pt(INFINITY,INFINITY);
    return q1*(f2/f) + q2*(f1/f);
}

```

4.4 halfPlaneIntersection

```

// for point or line solution, change > to >=
bool onleft(Line L, Pt p) {
    return dcmp(L.v^(p-L.s)) > 0;
} // segment should add Counterclockwise
// assume that Lines intersect
vector<Pt> HPI(vector<Line>& L) {
    sort(L.begin(), L.end()); // sort by angle
    int n = L.size(), fir, las;
    Pt *p = new Pt[n];
    Line *q = new Line[n];
    q[fir=las=0] = L[0];
    for(int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        while(fir < las && !onleft(L[i], p[las-1])) las--;
        while(fir < las && !onleft(L[i], p[fir])) fir++;
        q[++las] = L[i];
        if(dcmp(q[las].v^q[las-1].v) == 0) {
            las--;
            if(onleft(q[las], L[i].s)) q[las] = L[i];
        }
        if(fir < las) p[las-1] = LLIntersect(q[las-1], q[las]);
    }
    while(fir < las && !onleft(q[fir], p[las-1])) las--;
    if(las-fir <= 1) return {};
    p[las] = LLIntersect(q[las], q[fir]);
    int m = 0;
    vector<Pt> ans(las-fir+1);
    for(int i = fir; i <= las; i++) ans[m++] = p[i];
    return ans;
}

```

4.5 Convex Hull

```

double cross(Pt o, Pt a, Pt b){
    return (a-o) ^ (b-o);
}
vector<Pt> convex_hull(vector<Pt> pt){
    sort(pt.begin(), pt.end());
    int top=0;
    vector<Pt> stk(2*pt.size());
    for (int i=0; i<(int)pt.size(); i++){
        while (top >= 2 && cross(stk[top-2],stk[top-1],pt[i])
            <= 0)
            top--;
        stk[top++] = pt[i];
    }
    for (int i=pt.size()-2, t=top+1; i>=0; i--){
        while (top >= t && cross(stk[top-2],stk[top-1],pt[i])
            <= 0)
            top--;
        stk[top++] = pt[i];
    }
    stk.resize(top-1);
    return stk;
}

```

4.6 Convex Hull 3D

```

struct Pt{
    Pt cross(const Pt &p) const
    { return Pt(y * p.z - z * p.y, z * p.x - x * p.z, x *
        p.y - y * p.x); }
} info[N];
int mark[N][N], n, cnt;
double mix(const Pt &a, const Pt &b, const Pt &c)
{ return a * (b ^ c); }
double area(int a, int b, int c)
{ return norm((info[b] - info[a]) ^ (info[c] - info[a]))
    ); }
double volume(int a, int b, int c, int d)
{ return mix(info[b] - info[a], info[c] - info[a], info
    [d] - info[a]); }
struct Face{
    int a, b, c; Face(){}
    Face(int a, int b, int c): a(a), b(b), c(c) {}
    int &operator [](int k)
    { if (k == 0) return a; if (k == 1) return b; return
        c; }
};
vector<Face> face;
void insert(int a, int b, int c)
{ face.push_back(Face(a, b, c)); }
void add(int v) {
    vector<Face> tmp; int a, b, c; cnt++;
    for (int i = 0; i < SIZE(face); i++) {
        a = face[i][0]; b = face[i][1]; c = face[i][2];
        if(Sign(volume(v, a, b, c)) < 0)
            mark[a][b] = mark[b][a] = mark[b][c] = mark[c][b] =
                mark[c][a] = mark[a][c] = cnt;
        else tmp.push_back(face[i]);
    } face = tmp;
    for (int i = 0; i < SIZE(tmp); i++) {
        a = face[i][0]; b = face[i][1]; c = face[i][2];
        if (mark[a][b] == cnt) insert(b, a, v);
        if (mark[b][c] == cnt) insert(c, b, v);
        if (mark[c][a] == cnt) insert(a, c, v);
    }
}
int Find(){
    for (int i = 2; i < n; i++) {
        Pt ndir = (info[0] - info[i]) ^ (info[1] - info[i])
            ;
        if (ndir == Pt()) continue; swap(info[i], info[2]);
        for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) if (Sign(volume(0,
            1, 2, j)) != 0) {
            swap(info[j], info[3]); insert(0, 1, 2); insert
                (0, 2, 1); return 1;
        } } return 0; }
int main() {
    for (; scanf("%d", &n) == 1; ) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) info[i].Input();
        sort(info, info + n); n = unique(info, info + n) -
            info;
        face.clear(); random_shuffle(info, info + n);
    }
}

```



```

if (Find()) { memset(mark, 0, sizeof(mark)); cnt = 0;
for (int i = 3; i < n; i++) add(i); vector<Pt> Ndir;
for (int i = 0; i < SIZE(face); ++i) {
    Pt p = (info[face[i][0]] - info[face[i][1]]) ^
        (info[face[i][2]] - info[face[i][1]]);
    p = p / norm(p); Ndir.push_back(p);
} sort(Ndir.begin(), Ndir.end());
int ans = unique(Ndir.begin(), Ndir.end()) - Ndir.begin();
printf("%d\n", ans);
} else printf("1\n");
} }
double calcDist(const Pt &p, int a, int b, int c)
{ return fabs(mix(info[a] - p, info[b] - p, info[c] - p)
    ) / area(a, b, c)); }
//compute the minimal distance of center of any faces
double findDist() { //compute center of mass
    double totalWeight = 0; Pt center(.0, .0, .0);
    Pt first = info[face[0][0]];
    for (int i = 0; i < SIZE(face); ++i) {
        Pt p = (info[face[i][0]]+info[face[i][1]]+info[face[i][2]]+first)*.25;
        double weight = mix(info[face[i][0]] - first, info[face[i][1]] - first, info[face[i][2]] - first);
        totalWeight += weight; center = center + p * weight;
    }
    center = center / totalWeight;
    double res = 1e100; //compute distance
    for (int i = 0; i < SIZE(face); ++i)
        res = min(res, calcDist(center, face[i][0], face[i][1], face[i][2]));
    return res; }

```

4.7 Farthest pair

```

double FarthestPair(vector<Pt> arr){
    //Need to make convex hull first
    double ret=0;
    for(int i = 0, j = i+1; i<arr.size(); i++){
        while(distance(arr[i], arr[j]) <= distance(arr[i], arr[(j+1)%arr.size()])) j = (j+1) % arr.size();
    }
    ret = max(ret, distance(arr[i], arr[j]));
    return ret;
}

```

4.8 Intersection of 2 segments

```

int ori( const Pt& o , const Pt& a , const Pt& b ){
    LL ret = ( a - o ) ^ ( b - o );
    return (ret > 0) - (ret < 0);
}
// p1 == p2 || q1 == q2 need to be handled
bool banana( const Pt& p1 , const Pt& p2 , const Pt& q1 , const Pt& q2 ){
    if( ( ( p2 - p1 ) ^ ( q2 - q1 ) ) == 0 ){ // parallel
        if( ori( p1 , p2 , q1 ) ) return false;
        return ( ( p1 - q1 ) * ( p2 - q1 ) ) <= 0 ||
            ( ( p1 - q2 ) * ( p2 - q2 ) ) <= 0 ||
            ( ( q1 - p1 ) * ( q2 - p1 ) ) <= 0 ||
            ( ( q1 - p2 ) * ( q2 - p2 ) ) <= 0;
    }
    return (ori( p1, p2, q1 ) * ori( p1, p2, q2 )<=0) &&
        (ori( q1, q2, p1 ) * ori( q1, q2, p2 )<=0);
}

```

4.9 Intersection of circle and segment

```

bool Inter( const Pt& p1 , const Pt& p2 , Circle& cc ){
    Pt dp = p2 - p1;
    double a = dp * dp;
    double b = 2 * ( dp * ( p1 - cc.o ) );
    double c = cc.o * cc.o + p1 * p1 - 2 * ( cc.o * p1 ) - cc.R * cc.R;
    double bb4ac = b * b - 4 * a * c;
    return !( fabs( a ) < eps or bb4ac < 0 );
}

```

4.10 Intersection of polygon and circle

```

ld PCIntersect(vector<Pt> v, Circle cir) {
    for(int i = 0 ; i < (int)v.size() ; ++i) v[i] = v[i] - cir.o;
    ld ans = 0, r = cir.r;
    int n = v.size();
    for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; ++i) {
        Pt pa = v[i], pb = v[(i+1)%n];
        if(norm(pa) < norm(pb)) swap(pa, pb);
        if(dcmp(norm(pb)) == 0) continue;
        ld s, h, theta;
        ld a = norm(pb), b = norm(pa), c = norm(pb-pa);
        ld cosB = (pb*(pb-pa))/a/c, B = acos(cosB);
        if(cosB > 1) B = 0;
        else if(cosB < -1) B = PI;
        ld cosC = (pa*pb)/a/b, C = acos(cosC);
        if(cosC > 1) C = 0;
        else if(cosC < -1) C = PI;
        if(a > r) {
            s = (C/2)*r*r;
            h = a*b*sin(C)/c;
            if(h < r && B < PI/2) s -= (acos(h/r)*r*r - h*sqrt(r*r-h*h));
        }
        else if(b > r) {
            theta = PI - B - asin(sin(B)/r*a);
            s = 0.5*a*r*sin(theta) + (C-theta)/2*r*r;
        }
        else s = 0.5*sin(C)*a*b;
        ans += abs(s)*dcmp(v[i]^v[(i+1)%n]);
    }
    return abs(ans);
}

```

4.11 Point In Polygon

```

int ptInPoly(vector<Pt> ps,Pt p){
    int c=0;
    for(int i=0;i<ps.size();i++){
        int a=i,b=(i+1)%ps.size(); Line l(ps[a],ps[b]);
        Pt q=l.s+l.v*((l.v*(p-l.s))/norm2(l.v)); // project
        if(norm(p-q)<eps&&onseg(q,l)) return 1; // boundary
        if(dcmp(ps[a].y-ps[b].y)==0&&dcmp(ps[a].y-p.y)==0) continue;
        if(ps[a].y>ps[b].y) swap(a,b);
        if(ps[a].y<=p.y&&p.y<ps[b].y&&p.x<=ps[a].x+(ps[b].x-ps[a].x)/(ps[b].y-ps[a].y)*(p.y-ps[a].y)) ++c;
    }
    return (c&1)*2; // 0: outside, 1: boundary, 2: inside
} // check whether a point is in a polygon

```

4.12 Intersection of 2 circles

```

vector<Pt> interCircle( Pt o1 , D r1 , Pt o2 , D r2 ){
    if( norm( o1 - o2 ) > r1 + r2 ) return {};
    if( norm( o1 - o2 ) < max(r1, r2) - min(r1, r2) ) return {};
    D d2 = ( o1 - o2 ) * ( o1 - o2 );
    D d = sqrt(d2);
    if( d > r1 + r2 ) return {};
    Pt u = (o1+o2)*0.5 + (o1-o2)*((r2*r2-r1*r1)/(2*d2));
    D A = sqrt((r1+r2+d)*(r1+r2-d)*(-r1+r2+d));
    Pt v = Pt( o1.Y-o2.Y , -o1.X + o2.X ) * A / (2*d2);
    return {u+v, u-v};
}

```

4.13 Circle cover

```

#define N 1021
#define D long double
struct CircleCover{
    int C; Circ c[ N ]; //填入C(圖數量),c(圖陣列)
    bool g[ N ][ N ], overlap[ N ][ N ];
    // Area[i] : area covered by at least i circles
    D Area[ N ];
    void init( int _C ){ C = _C; }
    bool CInter( Circ& a , Circ& b , Pt& p1 , Pt& p2 ){
        Pt o1 = a.o , o2 = b.o;
        D r1 = a.R , r2 = b.R;
        if( norm( o1 - o2 ) > r1 + r2 ) return {};
        if( norm( o1 - o2 ) < max(r1, r2) - min(r1, r2) ) return {};
    }
}

```



```
// 4. Find intersection point of a given line
// return 1 and intersection is on edge (i, next(i))
// return 0 if no strictly intersection
bool get_intersection(Pt u, Pt v, int &i0, int &i1){
    int p0 = get_tang(u - v), p1 = get_tang(v - u);
    if(sign(det(v-u,a[p0]-u))*sign(det(v-u,a[p1]-u))<0){
        if (p0 > p1) swap(p0, p1);
        i0 = bi_search(u, v, p0, p1);
        i1 = bi_search(u, v, p1, p0 + n);
        return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}
};
```

4.15 Tangent line of two circles

```
vector<Line> go( const Cir& c1 , const Cir& c2 , int
    sign1 ){
    // sign1 = 1 for outer tang, -1 for inter tang
    vector<Line> ret;
    double d_sq = norm2( c1.0 - c2.0 );
    if( d_sq < eps ) return ret;
    double d = sqrt( d_sq );
    Pt v = ( c2.0 - c1.0 ) / d;
    double c = ( c1.R - sign1 * c2.R ) / d;
    if( c * c > 1 ) return ret;
    double h = sqrt( max( 0.0 , 1.0 - c * c ) );
    for( int sign2 = 1 ; sign2 >= -1 ; sign2 -= 2 ){
        Pt n = { v.X * c - sign2 * h * v.Y ,
                v.Y * c + sign2 * h * v.X };
        Pt p1 = c1.0 + n * c1.R;
        Pt p2 = c2.0 + n * ( c2.R * sign1 );
        if( fabs( p1.X - p2.X ) < eps and
            fabs( p1.Y - p2.Y ) < eps )
            p2 = p1 + perp( c2.0 - c1.0 );
        ret.push_back( { p1 , p2 } );
    }
    return ret;
}
```

4.16 Minimum distance of two convex

```
double TwoConvexHullMinDis(Pt P[],Pt Q[],int n,int m){
    int mn=0,mx=0; double tmp,ans=1e9;
    for(int i=0;i<n;++i) if(P[i].y<P[mn].y) mn=i;
    for(int i=0;i<m;++i) if(Q[i].y>Q[mx].y) mx=i;
    P[n]=P[0]; Q[m]=Q[0];
    for( int i=0;i<n;++i ) {
        while(tmp=((Q[mx+1]-P[mn+1])^(P[mn]-P[mn+1]))>((Q[mx]-P[mn+1])^(P[mn]-P[mn+1]))) mx=(mx+1)%m;
        if(tmp<0) // pt to segment distance
            ans=min(ans,dis(Line(P[mn],P[mn+1]),Q[mx]));
        else // segment to segment distance
            ans=min(ans,dis(Line(P[mn],P[mn+1]),Line(Q[mx],Q[mx+1])));
        mn=(mn+1)%n;
    }
    return ans;
}
```

4.17 Poly Union

```
struct PY{
    int n; Pt pt[5]; double area;
    Pt& operator[](const int x){ return pt[x]; }
    void init(){ //n,pt[0~n-1] must be filled
        area=pt[n-1]^pt[0];
        for(int i=0;i<n-1;i++) area+=pt[i]^pt[i+1];
        if((area/=2)<0)reverse(pt,pt+n),area=-area;
    }
};
PY py[500]; pair<double,int> c[5000];
inline double segP(Pt &p,Pt &p1,Pt &p2){
    if(dcmp(p1.x-p2.x)==0) return (p.y-p1.y)/(p2.y-p1.y);
    return (p.x-p1.x)/(p2.x-p1.x);
}
double polyUnion(int n){ //py[0~n-1] must be filled
    int i,j,ii,jj,ta,tb,r,d; double z,w,s,sum=0,tc,td;
    for(i=0;i<n;i++) py[i][py[i].n]=py[i][0];
    for(i=0;i<n;i++){
        for(ii=0;ii<py[i].n;ii++){
            r=0;
            c[r++]=make_pair(0.0,0); c[r++]=make_pair(1.0,0);
```

```
for(j=0;j<n;j++){
    if(i==j) continue;
    for(jj=0;jj<py[j].n;jj++){
        ta=dcmp(tri(py[i][ii],py[i][ii+1],py[j][jj])));
        tb=dcmp(tri(py[i][ii],py[i][ii+1],py[j][jj+1]));
        if(ta==0 && tb==0){
            if((py[j][jj+1]-py[j][jj])*(py[i][ii+1]-py[i][ii])>0&&j<i){
                c[r++]=make_pair(segP(py[j][jj],py[i][ii],py[i][ii+1]),1);
                c[r++]=make_pair(segP(py[j][jj+1],py[i][ii+1],py[i][ii]),-1);
            }
        }else if(ta>0 && tb<0){
            tc=tri(py[j][jj],py[j][jj+1],py[i][ii]);
            td=tri(py[j][jj],py[j][jj+1],py[i][ii+1]);
            c[r++]=make_pair(tc/(tc-td),1);
        }else if(ta<0 && tb>0){
            tc=tri(py[j][jj],py[j][jj+1],py[i][ii]);
            td=tri(py[j][jj],py[j][jj+1],py[i][ii+1]);
            c[r++]=make_pair(tc/(tc-td),-1);
        }
    }
}
sort(c,c+r);
z=min(max(c[0].first,0.0),1.0); d=c[0].second; s=0;
for(j=1;j<r;j++){
    w=min(max(c[j].first,0.0),1.0);
    if(!d) s+=w-z;
    d+=c[j].second; z=w;
}
sum+=(py[i][ii]^py[i][ii+1])*s;
}
return sum/2;
}
```

4.18 Lower Concave Hull

```
struct Line {
    mutable ll m, b, p;
    bool operator<(const Line& o) const { return m < o.m; }
    bool operator<(ll x) const { return p < x; }
};
struct LineContainer : multiset<Line, less<>> {
    // (for doubles, use inf = 1/.0, div(a,b) = a/b)
    const ll inf = LLONG_MAX;
    ll div(ll a, ll b) { // floored division
        return a / b - ((a ^ b) < 0 && a % b); }
    bool isect(iterator x, iterator y) {
        if (y == end()) { x->p = inf; return false; }
        if (x->m == y->m) x->p = x->b > y->b ? inf : -inf;
        else x->p = div(y->b - x->b, x->m - y->m);
        return x->p >= y->p;
    }
    void insert_line(ll m, ll b) {
        auto z = insert({m, b, 0}); y = z++, x = y;
        while (isect(y, z)) z = erase(z);
        if (x != begin() && isect(--x, y)) isect(x, y = erase(y));
        while ((y = x) != begin() && (--x)->p >= y->p)
            isect(x, erase(y));
    }
    ll eval(ll x) {
        assert(!empty());
        auto l = *lower_bound(x);
        return l.m * x + l.b;
    }
};
```

4.19 Min Enclosing Circle

```
struct Mec{ // return pair of center and r
    int n;
    Pt p[ MXN ], cen;
    double r2;
    void init( int _n , Pt _p[] ){
        n = _n;
        memcpy( p , _p , sizeof(Pt) * n );
    }
};
```

```

double sqr(double a){ return a*a; }
Pt center(Pt p0, Pt p1, Pt p2) {
    Pt a = p1-p0;
    Pt b = p2-p0;
    double c1=norm2( a ) * 0.5;
    double c2=norm2( b ) * 0.5;
    double d = a ^ b;
    double x = p0.X + (c1 * b.Y - c2 * a.Y) / d;
    double y = p0.Y + (a.X * c2 - b.X * c1) / d;
    return Pt(x,y);
}
pair<Pt,double> solve(){
    random_shuffle(p,p+n);
    r2=0;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++){
        if (norm2(cen-p[i]) <= r2) continue;
        cen = p[i];
        r2 = 0;
        for (int j=0; j<i; j++){
            if (norm2(cen-p[j]) <= r2) continue;
            cen=Pt((p[i].X+p[j].X)/2,(p[i].Y+p[j].Y)/2);
            r2 = norm2(cen-p[j]);
            for (int k=0; k<j; k++){
                if (norm2(cen-p[k]) <= r2) continue;
                cen = center(p[i],p[j],p[k]);
                r2 = norm2(cen-p[k]);
            }
        }
        return {cen,sqrt(r2)};
    }
}mec;

```

4.20 Min/Max Enclosing Rectangle

```

/***** NEED REVISION *****/
/* uva819 - gifts large and small */
#define MAXN 100005
const double eps=1e-8;
const double inf=1e15;
class Coor {
public:
    double x,y;
    Coor() {}
    Coor(double xi,double yi) { x=xi; y=yi; }
    Coor& operator+=(const Coor &b) { x+=b.x; y+=b.y;
        return *this; }
    const Coor operator+(const Coor &b) const { return (
        Coor)*this+=b; }
    Coor& operator-=(const Coor &b) { x-=b.x; y-=b.y;
        return *this; }
    const Coor operator-(const Coor &b) const { return (
        Coor)*this-=b; }
    Coor& operator*=(const double b) { x*=b; y*=b; return
        *this; }
    const Coor operator*(const double b) const { return (
        Coor)*this*=b; }
    Coor& operator/=(const double b) { x/=b; y/=b; return
        *this; }
    const Coor operator/(const double b) const { return (
        Coor)*this/=b; }
    const bool operator<(const Coor& b) const { return y<
        b.y-eps||fabs(y-b.y)<eps&&x<b.x; }
    const double len2() const { return x*x+y*y; }
    const double len() const { return sqrt(len2()); }
    const Coor perp() const { return Coor(y,-x); }
    Coor& standardize() {
        if(y<0||y==0&&x<0) {
            x=-x;
            y=-y;
        }
        return *this;
    }
    const Coor standardize() const { return ((Coor)*this)
        .standardize(); }
};
double dot(const Coor &a,const Coor &b) { return a.x*b.
    x+a.y*b.y; }
double dot(const Coor &o,const Coor &a,const Coor &b) {
    return dot(a-o,b-o); }
double cross(const Coor &a,const Coor &b) { return a.x*
    b.y-a.y*b.x; }
double cross(const Coor &o,const Coor &a,const Coor &b)
    { return cross(a-o,b-o); }
Coor cmpo;

```

```

const bool cmpf(const Coor &a,const Coor &b) {
    return cross(cmpo,a,b)>eps||fabs(cross(cmpo,a,b))<eps
        &&
        dot(a,cmpo,b)<=eps;
}
class Polygon {
public:
    int pn;
    Coor p[MAXN];
    void convex_hull() {
        int i,tn=pn;
        for(i=1;i<pn;++i) if(p[i]<p[0]) swap(p[0],p[i]);
        cmpo=p[0];
        std::sort(p+1,p+pn,cmpf);
        for(i=pn=1;i<tn;++i) {
            while(pn>2&&cross(p[pn-2],p[pn-1],p[i])<=eps) --
                pn;
            p[pn++]=p[i];
        }
        p[pn]=p[0];
    }
};
Polygon pol;
double minarea,maxarea;
int slpn;
Coor slope[MAXN*2];
Coor lrec[MAXN*2],rrec[MAXN*2],trec[MAXN*2],brec[MAXN
    *2];
inline double xproject(Coor p,Coor slp) { return dot(p,
    slp)/slp.len(); }
inline double yproject(Coor p,Coor slp) { return cross(
    p,slp)/slp.len(); }
inline double calarea(Coor lp,Coor rp,Coor bp,Coor tp,
    Coor slp) {
    return (xproject(rp,slp)-xproject(lp,slp))*(yproject(
        tp,slp)-yproject(bp,slp)); }
inline void solve(){
    int i,lind,rind,tind,bind,tn;
    double pro,area1,area2,l,r,m1,m2;
    Coor s1,s2;
    pol.convex_hull();
    slpn=0; /* generate all critical slope */
    slope[slpn++]=Coor(1.0,0.0);
    slope[slpn++]=Coor(0.0,1.0);
    for(i=0;i<pol.pn;i++) {
        slope[slpn]=(pol.p[i+1]-pol.p[i]).standardize();
        if(slope[slpn].x>0) slpn++;
        slope[slpn]=(pol.p[i+1]-pol.p[i]).perp().
            standardize();
        if(slope[slpn].x>0) slpn++;
    }
    cmpo=Coor(0,0);
    std::sort(slope,slope+slpn,cmpf);
    tn=slpn;
    for(i=slpn=1;i<tn;i++)
        if(cross(cmpo,slope[i-1],slope[i])>0) slope[slpn
            ++]=slope[i];
    lind=rind=0; /* find critical touchpoints */
    for(i=0;i<pol.pn;i++) {
        pro=xproject(pol.p[i],slope[0]);
        if(pro<xproject(pol.p[lind],slope[0])) lind=i;
        if(pro>xproject(pol.p[rind],slope[0])) rind=i;
    }
    tind=bind=0;
    for(i=0;i<pol.pn;i++) {
        pro=yproject(pol.p[i],slope[0]);
        if(pro<yproject(pol.p[bind],slope[0])) bind=i;
        if(pro>yproject(pol.p[tind],slope[0])) tind=i;
    }
    for(i=0;i<slpn;i++) {
        while(xproject(pol.p[lind+1],slope[i])<=xproject(
            pol.p[lind],slope[i])+eps)
            lind=(lind==pol.pn-1?0:lind+1);
        while(xproject(pol.p[rind+1],slope[i])>=xproject(
            pol.p[rind],slope[i])-eps)
            rind=(rind==pol.pn-1?0:rind+1);
        while(yproject(pol.p[bind+1],slope[i])<=yproject(
            pol.p[bind],slope[i])+eps)
            bind=(bind==pol.pn-1?0:bind+1);
        while(yproject(pol.p[tind+1],slope[i])>=yproject(
            pol.p[tind],slope[i])-eps)
            tind=(tind==pol.pn-1?0:tind+1);
    }
}

```



```

    lrec[i]=pol.p[lind];
    rrec[i]=pol.p[rind];
    brec[i]=pol.p[bind];
    trec[i]=pol.p[tind];
}
minarea=inf; /* find minimum area */
for(i=0;i<slpn;i++) {
    area1=calcarea(lrec[i],rrec[i],brec[i],trec[i],
        slope[i]);
    if(area1<minarea) minarea=area1;
}
maxarea=minarea; /* find maximum area */
for(i=0;i<slpn-1;i++) {
    l=0.0; r=1.0;
    while(l<r-eps) {
        m1=l+(r-l)/3;
        m2=l+(r-l)*2/3;
        s1=slope[i]*(1.0-m1)+slope[i+1]*m1;
        area1=calcarea(lrec[i],rrec[i],brec[i],trec[i],
            s1);
        s2=slope[i]*(1.0-m2)+slope[i+1]*m2;
        area2=calcarea(lrec[i],rrec[i],brec[i],trec[i],
            s2);
        if(area1<area2) l=m1;
        else r=m2;
    }
    s1=slope[i]*(1.0-l)+slope[i+1]*l;
    area1=calcarea(lrec[i],rrec[i],brec[i],trec[i],s1);
    if(area1>maxarea) maxarea=area1;
}
}
int main(){
    int i,casenum=1;
    while(scanf("%d",&pol.pn)==1&&pol.pn) {
        for(i=0;i<pol.pn;i++)
            scanf("%lf %lf",&pol.p[i].x,&pol.p[i].y);
        solve();
        //minarea, maxarea
    }
}

```

4.21 Area of Rectangles

```

struct AreaofRectangles{
#define cl(x) (x<<1)
#define cr(x) (x<<1|1)
    ll n, id, sid;
    pair<ll,ll> tree[MXN<<3]; // count, area
    vector<ll> ind;
    tuple<ll,ll,ll,ll> scan[MXN<<1];
    void pull(int i, int l, int r){
        if(tree[i].first) tree[i].second = ind[r+1] -
            ind[l];
        else if(l != r){
            int mid = (l+r)>>1;
            tree[i].second = tree[cl(i)].second + tree[
                cr(i)].second;
        }
        else tree[i].second = 0;
    }
    void upd(int i, int l, int r, int ql, int qr, int v
    ){
        if(ql <= l && r <= qr){
            tree[i].first += v;
            pull(i, l, r); return;
        }
        int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
        if(ql <= mid) upd(cl(i), l, mid, ql, qr, v);
        if(qr > mid) upd(cr(i), mid+1, r, ql, qr, v);
        pull(i, l, r);
    }
    void init(int _n){
        n = _n; id = sid = 0;
        ind.clear(); ind.resize(n<<1);
        fill(tree, tree+(n<<2), make_pair(0, 0));
    }
    void addRectangle(int lx, int ly, int rx, int ry){
        ind[id++] = lx; ind[id++] = rx;
        scan[sid++] = make_tuple(ly, 1, lx, rx);
        scan[sid++] = make_tuple(ry, -1, lx, rx);
    }
}

```

```

ll solve(){
    sort(ind.begin(), ind.end());
    ind.resize(unique(ind.begin(), ind.end()) - ind
        .begin());
    sort(scan, scan + sid);
    ll area = 0, pre = get<0>(scan[0]);
    for(int i = 0; i < sid; i++){
        auto [x, v, l, r] = scan[i];
        area += tree[l].second * (x-pre);
        upd(1, 0, ind.size()-1, lower_bound(ind.
            begin(), ind.end(), l)-ind.begin(),
            lower_bound(ind.begin(), ind.end(), r)-
            ind.begin()-1, v);
        pre = x;
    }
    return area;
} }rect;

```

4.22 Min dist on Cuboid

```

typedef LL T;
T r;
void turn(T i, T j, T x, T y, T z,
    T x0, T y0, T L, T W, T H) {
    if (z==0) { T R = x*x+y*y; if (R<r) r=R; return; }
    if(i>=0 && i< 2) turn(i+1, j, x0+L+z, y, x0+L-x,
        x0+L, y0, H, W, L);
    if(j>=0 && j< 2) turn(i, j+1, x, y0+W+z, y0+W-y,
        x0, y0+W, L, H, W);
    if(i<=0 && i>-2) turn(i-1, j, x0-z, y, x-x0,
        x0-H, y0, H, W, L);
    if(j<=0 && j>-2) turn(i, j-1, x, y0-z, y-y0,
        x0, y0-H, L, H, W);
}
T solve(T L, T W, T H,
    T x1, T y1, T z1, T x2, T y2, T z2){
    if( z1!=0 && z1!=H ){
        if( y1==0 || y1==W )
            swap(y1,z1), swap(y2,z2), swap(W,H);
        else swap(x1,z1), swap(x2,z2), swap(L,H);
    }
    if (z1==H) z1=0, z2=H-z2;
    r=INF; turn(0,0,x2-x1,y2-y1,z2,-x1,-y1,L,W,H);
    return r;
}

```

4.23 Heart of Triangle

```

Pt inCenter( Pt &A, Pt &B, Pt &C) { // 内心
    double a = norm(B-C), b = norm(C-A), c = norm(A-B);
    return (A * a + B * b + C * c) / (a + b + c);
}
Pt circumCenter( Pt &a, Pt &b, Pt &c) { // 外心
    Pt bb = b - a, cc = c - a;
    double db=norm2(bb), dc=norm2(cc), d=2*(bb ^ cc);
    return a-Pt(bb.Y*dc-cc.Y*db, cc.X*db-bb.X*dc) / d;
}
Pt othroCenter( Pt &a, Pt &b, Pt &c) { // 垂心
    Pt ba = b - a, ca = c - a, bc = b - c;
    double Y = ba.Y * ca.Y * bc.Y,
        A = ca.X * ba.Y - ba.X * ca.Y,
        x0= (Y+ca.X*ba.Y*b.X-ba.X*ca.Y*c.X) / A,
        y0= -ba.X * (x0 - c.X) / ba.Y + ca.Y;
    return Pt(x0, y0);
}

```

5 Graph

5.1 MaximumClique 最大團

```

#define N 111
struct MaxClique{ // 0-base
    typedef bitset<N> Int;
    Int linkto[N], v[N];
    int n;
    void init(int _n){
        n = _n;
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            linkto[i].reset(); v[i].reset();
        }
    }
    void addEdge(int a, int b)
    { v[a][b] = v[b][a] = 1; }
}

```



```

int popcount(const Int& val)
{ return val.count(); }
int lowbit(const Int& val)
{ return val._Find_first(); }
int ans , stk[N];
int id[N] , di[N] , deg[N];
Int cans;
void maxclique(int elem_num, Int candi){
    if(elem_num > ans){
        ans = elem_num; cans.reset();
        for(int i = 0 ; i < elem_num ; i ++){
            cans[id[stk[i]]] = 1;
        }
    }
    int potential = elem_num + popcount(candi);
    if(potential <= ans) return;
    int pivot = lowbit(candi);
    Int smaller_candi = candi & (~lnkto[pivot]);
    while(smaller_candi.count() && potential > ans){
        int next = lowbit(smaller_candi);
        candi[next] = !candi[next];
        smaller_candi[next] = !smaller_candi[next];
        potential --;
        if(next == pivot || (smaller_candi & lnkto[next
            ]).count()){
            stk[elem_num] = next;
            maxclique(elem_num + 1, candi & lnkto[next]);
        }
    }
}
int solve(){
    for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++){
        id[i] = i; deg[i] = v[i].count();
    }
    sort(id , id + n , [&](int id1, int id2){
        return deg[id1] > deg[id2]; });
    for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++){ di[id[i]] = i; }
    for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++){
        for(int j = 0 ; j < n ; j ++){
            if(v[i][j]) lnkto[di[i]][di[j]] = 1;
        }
    }
    Int cand; cand.reset();
    for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++){ cand[i] = 1; }
    ans = 1;
    cans.reset(); cans[0] = 1;
    maxclique(0, cand);
    return ans;
} } solver;

```

5.2 MaximalClique 極大團

```

#define N 80
struct MaxClique{ // 0-base
    typedef bitset<N> Int;
    Int lnk[N] , v[N];
    int n;
    void init(int _n){
        n = _n;
        for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++){
            lnk[i].reset(); v[i].reset();
        }
    }
    void addEdge(int a , int b)
    { v[a][b] = v[b][a] = 1; }
    int ans , stk[N], id[N] , di[N] , deg[N];
    Int cans;
    void dfs(int elem_num, Int candi, Int ex){
        if(candi.none() && ex.none()){
            cans.reset();
            for(int i = 0 ; i < elem_num ; i ++){
                cans[id[stk[i]]] = 1;
            }
            ans = elem_num; // cans is a maximal clique
            return;
        }
        int pivot = (candilex)._Find_first();
        Int smaller_candi = candi & (~lnk[pivot]);
        while(smaller_candi.count()){
            int nxt = smaller_candi._Find_first();
            candi[nxt] = smaller_candi[nxt] = 0;
            ex[nxt] = 1;
            stk[elem_num] = nxt;
            dfs(elem_num+1, candi & lnk[nxt], ex & lnk[nxt]);
        }
    }
    int solve(){
        for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++){
            id[i] = i; deg[i] = v[i].count();
        }
    }
}

```

```

sort(id , id + n , [&](int id1, int id2){
    return deg[id1] > deg[id2]; });
for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++){ di[id[i]] = i; }
for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++){
    for(int j = 0 ; j < n ; j ++){
        if(v[i][j]) lnk[di[i]][di[j]] = 1;
    }
}
ans = 1; cans.reset(); cans[0] = 1;
dfs(0, Int(string(n, '1')), 0);
return ans;
} } solver;

```

5.3 Strongly Connected Component

```

// u or v: addEdge(u, ~v); addEdge(v, ~u);
// u => v: addEdge(~u, ~v); addEdge(v, u);
// bln[i] == bln[n+i] => no solution
struct Scc{// 0-based
    int n, nScc, vst[MXN], bln[MXN];
    vector<int> E[MXN], rE[MXN], vec;
    void init(int _n){
        n = _n;
        for (int i=0; i<MXN; i++)
            E[i].clear(), rE[i].clear();
    }
    void addEdge(int u, int v){
        E[u].PB(v); rE[v].PB(u);
    }
    void DFS(int u){
        vst[u]=1;
        for(auto v : E[u]) if(!vst[v]) DFS(v);
        vec.PB(u);
    }
    void rDFS(int u){
        vst[u] = 1; bln[u] = nScc;
        for(auto v : rE[u]) if(!vst[v]) rDFS(v);
    }
    void solve(){
        nScc = 0;
        vec.clear();
        fill(vst, vst+n+1, 0);
        for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
            if(!vst[i]) DFS(i);
        reverse(vec.begin(), vec.end());
        fill(vst, vst+n+1, 0);
        for(auto v : vec)
            if(!vst[v]){
                rDFS(v); nScc++;
            }
    }
} scc;

```

5.4 Dynamic MST

```

/* Dynamic MST O( Q lg^2 Q )
(qx[i], qy[i])->chg weight of edge No.qx[i] to qy[i]
delete an edge: (i, \infy)
add an edge: change from \infy to specific value */
const int SZ=M+3*MXQ;
int a[N],*tz;
int find(int xx){
    int root=xx; while(a[root]) root=a[root];
    int next; while((next=a[xx])){a[xx]=root; xx=next; }
    return root;
}
bool cmp(int aa,int bb){ return tz[aa]<tz[bb]; }
int kx[N],ky[N],kt, vd[N],id[M], app[M];
bool extra[M];
void solve(int *qx,int *qy,int Q,int n,int *x,int *y,
    int *z,int m1,long long ans){
    if(Q==1){
        for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) a[i]=0;
        z[ qx[0] ]=qy[0]; tz = z;
        for(int i=0;i<m1;i++) id[i]=i;
        sort(id,id+m1,cmp); int ri,rj;
        for(int i=0;i<m1;i++){
            ri=find(x[id[i]]); rj=find(y[id[i]]);
            if(ri!=rj){ ans+=z[id[i]]; a[ri]=rj; }
        }
        printf("%lld\n",ans);
        return;
    }
    int ri,rj;

```

```
//contract
kt=0;
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) a[i]=0;
for(int i=0;i<Q;i++){
    ri=find(x[qx[i]]); rj=find(y[qy[i]]); if(ri!=rj) a[ri]=rj;
}
int tm=0;
for(int i=0;i<m1;i++) extra[i]=true;
for(int i=0;i<Q;i++) extra[qx[i]]=false;
for(int i=0;i<m1;i++) if(extra[i]) id[tm++]=i;
tz=z; sort(id,id+tm,cmp);
for(int i=0;i<tm;i++){
    ri=find(x[id[i]]); rj=find(y[id[i]]);
    if(ri!=rj){
        a[ri]=rj; ans += z[id[i]];
        kx[kt]=x[id[i]]; ky[kt]=y[id[i]]; kt++;
    }
}
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) a[i]=0;
for(int i=0;i<kt;i++) a[ find(kx[i]) ]=find(ky[i]);
int n2=0;
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) if(a[i]==0)
    vd[i]=++n2;
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) if(a[i])
    vd[i]=vd[find(i)];
int m2=0, *Nx=x+m1, *Ny=y+m1, *Nz=z+m1;
for(int i=0;i<m1;i++) app[i]=-1;
for(int i=0;i<Q;i++) if(app[qx[i]]==-1){
    Nx[m2]=vd[ x[ qx[i] ] ]; Ny[m2]=vd[ y[ qy[i] ] ];
    Nz[m2]=z[ qx[i] ];
    app[qx[i]]=m2; m2++;
}
for(int i=0;i<Q;i++){ z[ qx[i] ]=qy[i]; qx[i]=app[qx[i]]; }
for(int i=1;i<=n2;i++) a[i]=0;
for(int i=0;i<tm;i++){
    ri=find(vd[ x[id[i]] ]); rj=find(vd[ y[id[i]] ]);
    if(ri!=rj){
        a[ri]=rj; Nx[m2]=vd[ x[id[i]] ];
        Ny[m2]=vd[ y[id[i]] ]; Nz[m2]=z[id[i]]; m2++;
    }
}
int mid=Q/2;
solve(qx,qy,mid,n2,Nx,Ny,Nz,m2,ans);
solve(qx+mid,qy+mid,Q-mid,n2,Nx,Ny,Nz,m2,ans);
}
int x[SZ],y[SZ],z[SZ],qx[MXQ],qy[MXQ],n,m,Q;
void init(){
    scanf("%d",&n,&m);
    for(int i=0;i<m;i++) scanf("%d%d%d",x+i,y+i,z+i);
    scanf("%d",&Q);
    for(int i=0;i<Q;i++){ scanf("%d",qx+i,qy+i); qx[i]--; }
}
void work(){ if(Q) solve(qx,qy,Q,n,x,y,z,m,0); }
```

5.5 Maximum General graph Matching

```
// should shuffle vertices and edges
const int N=100005,E=(2e5)*2+40;
struct Graph{ // 1-based; match: i <-> lnk[i]
    int to[E],bro[E],head[N],e,lnk[N],vis[N],stp,n;
    void init(int _n){
        stp=0; e=1; n=_n;
        for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) head[i]=lnk[i]=vis[i]=0;
    }
    void add_edge(int u,int v){
        to[e]=v,bro[e]=head[u],head[u]=e++;
        to[e]=u,bro[e]=head[v],head[v]=e++;
    }
    bool dfs(int x){
        vis[x]=stp;
        for(int i=head[x];i;i=bro[i]){
            int v=to[i];
            if(!lnk[v]){ lnk[x]=v,lnk[v]=x; return true; }
        }
        for(int i=head[x];i;i=bro[i]){
            int v=to[i];
            if(vis[lnk[v]]<stp){
                int w=lnk[v]; lnk[x]=v,lnk[v]=x,lnk[w]=0;
                if(dfs(w)) return true;
                lnk[w]=v,lnk[v]=w,lnk[x]=0;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    return false;
}
int solve(){
    int ans=0;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) if(!lnk[i]) stp++,ans+=dfs(i);
    return ans;
}
}graph;
```

5.6 Minimum General Weighted Matching

```
struct Graph {
    // Minimum General Weighted Matching (Perfect Match)
    static const int MXN = 105;
    int n, edge[MXN][MXN];
    int match[MXN],dis[MXN],onstk[MXN];
    vector<int> stk;
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        for( int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++ )
            for( int j = 0 ; j < n ; j ++ )
                edge[ i ][ j ] = 0;
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v, int w)
    { edge[u][v] = edge[v][u] = w; }
    bool SPFA(int u){
        if (onstk[u]) return true;
        stk.pb(u);
        onstk[u] = 1;
        for (int v=0; v<n; v++){
            if (u != v && match[u] != v && !onstk[v]){
                int m = match[v];
                if (dis[m] > dis[u] - edge[v][m] + edge[u][v]){
                    dis[m] = dis[u] - edge[v][m] + edge[u][v];
                    onstk[v] = 1;
                    stk.pb(v);
                    if (SPFA(m)) return true;
                    stk.pop_back();
                    onstk[v] = 0;
                }
            }
            onstk[u] = 0;
            stk.pop_back();
            return false;
        }
    }
    int solve() {
        // find a match
        for (int i=0; i<n; i+=2){
            match[i] = i+1;
            match[i+1] = i;
        }
        while (true){
            int found = 0;
            for( int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++ )
                onstk[ i ] = dis[ i ] = 0;
            for (int i=0; i<n; i++){
                stk.clear();
                if (!onstk[i] && SPFA(i)){
                    found = 1;
                    while (SZ(stk)>=2){
                        int u = stk.back(); stk.pop_back();
                        int v = stk.back(); stk.pop_back();
                        match[u] = v;
                        match[v] = u;
                    }
                }
                if (!found) break;
            }
            int ret = 0;
            for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
                ret += edge[i][match[i]];
            ret /= 2;
            return ret;
        }
    }
}graph;
```

5.7 BCC based on vertex

```
struct BccVertex {
    int n,nScc,step,dfn[MXN],low[MXN];
    vector<int> E[MXN],sccv[MXN];
    int top,stk[MXN];
}
```

```

void init(int _n) {
    n = _n; nScc = step = 0;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) E[i].clear();
}
void addEdge(int u, int v)
{ E[u].PB(v); E[v].PB(u); }
void DFS(int u, int f) {
    dfn[u] = low[u] = step++;
    stk[top++] = u;
    for (auto v:E[u]) {
        if (v == f) continue;
        if (dfn[v] == -1) {
            DFS(v,u);
            low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
            if (low[v] >= dfn[u]) {
                int z;
                sccv[nScc].clear();
                do {
                    z = stk[--top];
                    sccv[nScc].PB(z);
                } while (z != v);
                sccv[nScc++].PB(u);
            }
        } else
            low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
    }
}
vector<vector<int>> solve() {
    vector<vector<int>> res;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        dfn[i] = low[i] = -1;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        if (dfn[i] == -1) {
            top = 0;
            DFS(i,i);
        }
    REP(i,nScc) res.PB(sccv[i]);
    return res;
}
}graph;

```

5.8 Min Mean Cycle 最小平均數環

```

/* minimum mean cycle O(VE) */
struct MMC{
#define E 101010
#define V 1021
#define inf 1e9
#define eps 1e-6
    struct Edge { int v,u; double c; };
    int n, m, prv[V][V], prve[V][V], vst[V];
    Edge e[E];
    vector<int> edgeID, cycle, rho;
    double d[V][V];
    void init( int _n )
    { n = _n; m = 0; }
    // WARNING: TYPE matters
    void addEdge( int vi , int ui , double ci )
    { e[ m ++ ] = { vi , ui , ci }; }
    void bellman_ford() {
        for(int i=0; i<n; i++) d[0][i]=0;
        for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {
            fill(d[i+1], d[i+1]+n, inf);
            for(int j=0; j<m; j++) {
                int v = e[j].v, u = e[j].u;
                if(d[i][v]<inf && d[i+1][u]>d[i][v]+e[j].c) {
                    d[i+1][u] = d[i][v]+e[j].c;
                    prv[i+1][u] = v;
                    prve[i+1][u] = j;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    double solve(){
        // returns inf if no cycle, mmc otherwise
        double mmc=inf;
        int st = -1;
        bellman_ford();
        for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {
            double avg=-inf;
            for(int k=0; k<n; k++) {
                if(d[n][i]<inf-eps) avg=max(avg,(d[n][i]-d[k][i])/(n-k));
                else avg=max(avg,inf);
            }
            if (avg < mmc) tie(mmc, st) = tie(avg, i);
        }
    }
}

```

```

}
fill(vst,0); edgeID.clear(); cycle.clear(); rho.
clear();
for (int i=n; !vst[st]; st=prv[i--][st]) {
    vst[st]++;
    edgeID.PB(prve[i][st]);
    rho.PB(st);
}
while (vst[st] != 2) {
    if(rho.empty()) return inf;
    int v = rho.back(); rho.pop_back();
    cycle.PB(v);
    vst[v]++;
}
reverse(ALL(edgeID));
edgeID.resize(SZ(cycle));
return mmc;
} }mmc;

```

5.9 Directed Graph Min Cost Cycle

```

// works in O(N M)
#define INF 10000000000000LL
#define N 5010
#define M 200010
struct edge{
    int to; LL w;
    edge(int a=0, LL b=0): to(a), w(b){}
};
struct node{
    LL d; int u, next;
    node(LL a=0, int b=0, int c=0): d(a), u(b), next(c){}
}b[M];
struct DirectedGraphMinCycle{
    vector<edge> g[N], grev[N];
    LL dp[N][N], p[N], d[N], mu;
    bool inq[N];
    int n, bn, bsz, hd[N];
    void b_insert(LL d, int u){
        int i = d/mu;
        if(i >= bn) return;
        b[++bsz] = node(d, u, hd[i]);
        hd[i] = bsz;
    }
    void init( int _n ){
        n = _n;
        for( int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i ++ )
            g[ i ].clear();
    }
    void addEdge( int ai , int bi , LL ci )
    { g[ai].push_back(edge(bi,ci)); }
    LL solve(){
        fill(dp[0], dp[0]+n+1, 0);
        for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
            fill(dp[i+1], dp[i+1]+n+1, INF);
            for(int j=1; j<=n; j++) if(dp[i-1][j] < INF){
                for(int k=0; k<(int)g[j].size(); k++){
                    dp[i][g[j][k].to] =min(dp[i][g[j][k].to],
                        dp[i-1][j]+g[j][k].w);
                }
            }
            mu=INF; LL bunbo=1;
            for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) if(dp[n][i] < INF){
                LL a=-INF, b=1;
                for(int j=0; j<=n-1; j++) if(dp[j][i] < INF){
                    if(a*(n-j) < b*(dp[n][i]-dp[j][i])){
                        a = dp[n][i]-dp[j][i];
                        b = n-j;
                    }
                }
                if(mu*b > bunbo*a)
                    mu = a, bunbo = b;
            }
            if(mu < 0) return -1; // negative cycle
            if(mu == INF) return INF; // no cycle
            if(mu == 0) return 0;
            for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
                for(int j=0; j<(int)g[i].size(); j++){
                    g[i][j].w *= bunbo;
                }
                memset(p, 0, sizeof(p));
                queue<int> q;
                for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
                    q.push(i);
                    inq[i] = true;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

}
while(!q.empty()){
    int i=q.front(); q.pop(); inq[i]=false;
    for(int j=0; j<(int)g[i].size(); j++){
        if(p[g[i][j].to] > p[i]+g[i][j].w-mu){
            p[g[i][j].to] = p[i]+g[i][j].w-mu;
            if(!inq[g[i][j].to]){
                q.push(g[i][j].to);
                inq[g[i][j].to] = true;
            }
        }
    }
}
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) grev[i].clear();
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
    for(int j=0; j<(int)g[i].size(); j++){
        g[i][j].w += p[i]-p[g[i][j].to];
        grev[g[i][j].to].push_back(edge(i, g[i][j].w));
    }
}
LL mldc = n*mu;
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
    bn=mldc/mu, bsz=0;
    memset(hd, 0, sizeof(hd));
    fill(d+i+1, d+n+1, INF);
    b_insert(d[i]=0, i);
    for(int j=0; j<=bn-1; j++) for(int k=hd[j]; k; k=
        b[k].next){
        int u = b[k].u;
        LL du = b[k].d;
        if(du > d[u]) continue;
        for(int l=0; l<(int)g[u].size(); l++) if(g[u][l]
            .to > i){
            if(d[g[u][l].to] > du + g[u][l].w){
                d[g[u][l].to] = du + g[u][l].w;
                b_insert(d[g[u][l].to], g[u][l].to);
            }
        }
    }
    for(int j=0; j<(int)grev[i].size(); j++) if(grev[i]
        [j].to > i)
        mldc=min(mldc, d[grev[i][j].to] + grev[i][j].w);
}
return mldc / bunbo;
} }graph;

```

5.10 K-th Shortest Path

```

// time: O(|E| \lg |E| + |V| \lg |V| + K)
// memory: O(|E| \lg |E| + |V|)
struct KSP{ // 1-base
    struct nd{
        int u, v; ll d;
        nd(int ui = 0, int vi = 0, ll di = INF)
        { u = ui; v = vi; d = di; }
    };
    struct heap{
        nd* edge; int dep; heap* chd[4];
    };
    static int cmp(heap* a, heap* b)
    { return a->edge->d > b->edge->d; }
    struct node{
        int v; ll d; heap* H; nd* E;
        node(){
            node(ll _d, int _v, nd* _E)
            { d = _d; v = _v; E = _E; }
            node(heap* _H, ll _d)
            { H = _H; d = _d; }
            friend bool operator<(node a, node b)
            { return a.d > b.d; }
        };
        int n, k, s, t;
        ll dst[ N ];
        nd *nxt[ N ];
        vector<nd*> g[ N ], rg[ N ];
        heap *nullNd, *head[ N ];
        void init( int _n , int _k , int _s , int _t ){
            n = _n; k = _k; s = _s; t = _t;
            for( int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i ++ ){
                g[ i ].clear(); rg[ i ].clear();
                nxt[ i ] = NULL; head[ i ] = NULL;
                dst[ i ] = -1;
            }
        }
        void addEdge( int ui , int vi , ll di ){
            nd* e = new nd(ui, vi, di);
            g[ ui ].push_back( e );
            rg[ vi ].push_back( e );
        }
    };
}

```

```

queue<int> dfsQ;
void dijkstra(){
    while(dfsQ.size()) dfsQ.pop();
    priority_queue<node> Q;
    Q.push(node(0, t, NULL));
    while (!Q.empty()){
        node p = Q.top(); Q.pop();
        if(dst[p.v] != -1) continue;
        dst[ p.v ] = p.d;
        nxt[ p.v ] = p.E;
        dfsQ.push( p.v );
        for(auto e: rg[ p.v ] )
            Q.push(node(p.d + e->d, e->u, e));
    }
    heap* merge(heap* curNd, heap* newNd){
        if(curNd == nullNd) return newNd;
        heap* root = new heap;
        memcpy(root, curNd, sizeof(heap));
        if(newNd->edge->d < curNd->edge->d){
            root->edge = newNd->edge;
            root->chd[2] = newNd->chd[2];
            root->chd[3] = newNd->chd[3];
            newNd->edge = curNd->edge;
            newNd->chd[2] = curNd->chd[2];
            newNd->chd[3] = curNd->chd[3];
        }
        if(root->chd[0]->dep < root->chd[1]->dep)
            root->chd[0] = merge(root->chd[0], newNd);
        else
            root->chd[1] = merge(root->chd[1], newNd);
        root->dep = max(root->chd[0]->dep, root->chd[1]->
            dep) + 1;
        return root;
    }
    vector<heap*> V;
    void build(){
        nullNd = new heap;
        nullNd->dep = 0;
        nullNd->edge = new nd;
        fill(nullNd->chd, nullNd->chd+4, nullNd);
        while(not dfsQ.empty()){
            int u = dfsQ.front(); dfsQ.pop();
            if(!nxt[ u ]) head[ u ] = nullNd;
            else head[ u ] = head[nxt[ u ]->v];
            V.clear();
            for( auto&& e : g[ u ] ){
                int v = e->v;
                if( dst[ v ] == -1 ) continue;
                e->d += dst[ v ] - dst[ u ];
                if( nxt[ u ] != e ){
                    heap* p = new heap;
                    fill(p->chd, p->chd+4, nullNd);
                    p->dep = 1;
                    p->edge = e;
                    V.push_back(p);
                }
            }
            if(V.empty()) continue;
            make_heap(V.begin(), V.end(), cmp);
#define L(X) ((X<<1)+1)
#define R(X) ((X<<1)+2)
            for( size_t i = 0 ; i < V.size() ; i ++ ){
                if(L(i) < V.size()) V[i]->chd[2] = V[L(i)];
                else V[i]->chd[2]=nullNd;
                if(R(i) < V.size()) V[i]->chd[3] = V[R(i)];
                else V[i]->chd[3]=nullNd;
            }
            head[u] = merge(head[u], V.front());
        }
    }
    vector<ll> ans;
    void first_KC(){
        ans.clear();
        priority_queue<node> Q;
        if( dst[ s ] == -1 ) return;
        ans.push_back( dst[ s ] );
        if( head[s] != nullNd )
            Q.push(node(head[s], dst[s]+head[s]->edge->d));
        for( int _ = 1 ; _ < k and not Q.empty() ; _ ++ ){
            node p = Q.top(); Q.pop();
            ans.push_back( p.d );
            if(head[ p.H->edge->v ] != nullNd){
                q.H = head[ p.H->edge->v ];
                q.d = p.d + q.H->edge->d;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    Q.push(q);
}
for( int i = 0 ; i < 4 ; i ++ )
    if( p.H->chd[ i ] != nullNd ){
        q.H = p.H->chd[ i ];
        q.d = p.d - p.H->edge->d + p.H->chd[ i ]->
            edge->d;
        Q.push( q );
    }
}
void solve(){ // ans[i] stores the i-th shortest path
    dijkstra();
    build();
    first_K(); // ans.size() might less than k
} } solver;

```

5.11 SPFA

```

#define MXN 200005
struct SPFA{
    int n;
    LL inq[MXN], len[MXN];
    vector<LL> dis;
    vector<pair<int, LL>> edge[MXN];
    void init(int _n){
        n = _n;
        dis.clear(); dis.resize(n, 1e18);
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            edge[i].clear();
            inq[i] = len[i] = 0;
        }
    }
    void addEdge(int u, int v, LL w){
        edge[u].push_back({v, w});
    }
    vector<LL> solve(int st = 0){
        deque<int> dq; //return {-1} if has negative cycle
        dq.push_back(st); //otherwise return dis from st
        inq[st] = 1; dis[st] = 0;
        while(!dq.empty()){
            int u = dq.front(); dq.pop_front();
            inq[u] = 0;
            for(auto [to, d] : edge[u]){
                if(dis[to] > d+dis[u]){
                    dis[to] = d+dis[u];
                    len[to] = len[u]+1;
                    if(len[to] > n) return {-1};
                    if(inq[to]) continue;
                    (!dq.empty()&&dis[dq.front()] > dis[to])?
                        dq.push_front(to) : dq.push_back(to);
                    inq[to] = 1;
                }
            }
        }
        return dis;
    }
} spfa;

```

5.12 LCA

```

const int MXN = 2e5 + 5;
const int lgN = __lg(MXN);
int tin[MXN], tout[MXN], anc[MXN][lgN+5], ti = 0;
vector<int> E[MXN];
void dfs(int x, int f){
    anc[x][0] = f;
    tin[x] = ti++;
    for(auto i : E[x]){
        if(i == f) continue;
        dfs(i, x);
    }
    tout[x] = ti++;
}
void init(int n){
    for(int i=1; i<=lgN; i++)
        for(int u=0; u<n; u++)
            anc[u][i] = anc[anc[u][i-1]][i-1];
}
bool inanc(int x, int y){
    return tin[x]<=tin[y]&&tout[x]>=tout[y];
}
int lca(int x, int y){
    if(isanc(x, y)) return x;
    if(isanc(y, x)) return y;
    for(int i=lgN; i>=0; i--){
        if(!isanc(anc[x][i], y))
            x = anc[x][i];
    }
}

```

```

return anc[x][0];
}

```

5.13 差分約束

約束條件 $V_j - V_i \leq W$ addEdge(V_i, V_j, W) and run bellman-ford or spfa

5.14 eulerPath

```

#define FOR(i,a,b) for(int i=a;i<=b;i++)
int dfs_st[10000500], dfn=0;
int ans[10000500], cnt=0, num=0;
vector<int> G[1000050];
int cur[1000050];
int ind[1000050], out[1000050];
void dfs(int x){
    FOR(i,1,n) sort(G[i].begin(), G[i].end());
    dfs_st[++dfn]=x;
    memset(cur, -1, sizeof(cur));
    while(dfn>0){
        int u=dfs_st[dfn];
        int complete=1;
        for(int i=cur[u]+1; i<G[u].size(); i++){
            int v=G[u][i];
            num++;
            dfs_st[++dfn]=v;
            cur[u]=i;
            complete=0;
            break;
        }
        if(complete) ans[++cnt]=u, dfn--;
    }
}
bool check(int &start){
    int l=0, r=0, mid=0;
    FOR(i,1,n){
        if(ind[i]==out[i]+1) l++;
        if(out[i]==ind[i]+1) r++; start=i;
        if(ind[i]==out[i]) mid++;
    }
    if(l==1&&r==1&&mid==n-2) return true;
    l=1;
    FOR(i,1,n) if(ind[i]!=out[i]) l=0;
    if(l){
        FOR(i,1,n) if(out[i]>0){
            start=i;
            break;
        }
        return true;
    }
    return false;
}
int main(){
    cin>>n>>m;
    FOR(i,1,m){
        int x,y; scanf("%d%d",&x,&y);
        G[x].push_back(y);
        ind[y]++, out[x]++;
    }
    int start=-1, ok=true;
    if(check(start)){
        dfs(start);
        if(num!=m){
            puts("What a shame!");
            return 0;
        }
        for(int i=cnt; i>=1; i--){
            printf("%d ", ans[i]);
            puts("");
        }
        else puts("What a shame!");
    }
}

```

6 String

6.1 PalTree

```

// len[s] 是對應的回文長度
// num[s] 是有幾個回文後綴
// cnt[s] 是這個回文字串在整個字串中的出現次數
// fail[s] 是他長度次長的回文後綴, aba的fail是a
const int MXN = 1000010;
struct PalT{

```



```

int nxt[MXN][26], fail[MXN], len[MXN];
int tot, lst, n, state[MXN], cnt[MXN], num[MXN];
int diff[MXN], sfail[MXN], fac[MXN], dp[MXN];
char s[MXN]={'-1'};
int newNode(int l, int f){
    len[tot]=l, fail[tot]=f, cnt[tot]=num[tot]=0;
    memset(nxt[tot], 0, sizeof(nxt[tot]));
    diff[tot]=(l>0?l-len[f]:0);
    sfail[tot]=(l>0&&diff[tot]==diff[f]?sfail[f]:f);
    return tot++;
}
int getfail(int x){
    while(s[n-len[x]-1]!=s[n]) x=fail[x];
    return x;
}
int getmin(int v){
    dp[v]=fac[n-len[saile[v]]-diff[v]];
    if(diff[v]==diff[fail[v]])
        dp[v]=min(dp[v], dp[fail[v]]);
    return dp[v]+1;
}
int push(){
    int c=s[n]-'a', np=getfail(lst);
    if(!(lst=nxt[np][c])){
        lst=newNode(len[np]+2, nxt[getfail(fail[np])][c]);
        nxt[np][c]=lst; num[lst]=num[fail[lst]]+1;
    }
    fac[n]=n;
    for(int v=lst; len[v]>0; v=saile[v])
        fac[n]=min(fac[n], getmin(v));
    return ++cnt[lst], lst;
}
void init(const char *_s){
    tot=lst=n=0;
    newNode(0, 1), newNode(-1, 1);
    for(; _s[n];) s[n+1]=_s[n], ++n, state[n-1]=push();
    for(int i=tot-1; i>1; i--) cnt[fail[i]]+=cnt[i];
}
}palt;

```

6.2 LIS

```
vector<int> getLIS(vector<int> v){
    //run in O(nlogn)
    vector<int> lis;
    for(auto i : v){
        if(lis.empty() || lis.back() < i)
            lis.push_back(i);
        else
            *lower_bound(lis.begin(), lis.end(), i) = i;
    }
    return lis;
}
```

6.3 LCS to LIS

(1) LCS problem:

```
index: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

```
s1:  a b a c d
s2:  d b a a b c a
```

(2)matched positions:

a	a	a	b	b
(0,2)	(0,3)	(0,6)	(1,1)	(1,4)
a	a	a	c	d
(2,2)	(2,3)	(2,6)	(3,5)	(4,0)

(3) sort all pairs:

increasing in 1st components.
decreasing in 2nd components if ties.

(4) 1D LIS:

use 2nd components to LIS

6.4 KMP

```
/* len-failure[k]:  
在k結尾的情況下，這個子字串可以由開頭  
長度為(len-failure[k])的部分重複出現來表達
```

`failure[k]` 為次長相同前綴後綴
如果我們不只想求最多，而且以 **0-base** 做為考量，那可能的長度由大到小會是
`failuer[k]`、`failure[failuer[k]-1]`
、`failure[failure[failuer[k]-1]-1]`...

```
直到有值为0为止 */
int failure[MXN];
vector<int> KMP(string& t, string& p){
    vector<int> ret;
    if (p.size() > t.size()) return;
    for (int i=1, j=failure[0]=-1; i<p.size()
        while (j >= 0 && p[j+1] != p[i])
            j = failure[j];
        if (p[j+1] == p[i]) j++;
        failure[i] = j;
    }
    for (int i=0, j=-1; i<t.size(); ++i){
        while (j >= 0 && p[j+1] != t[i])
            j = failure[j];
        if (p[j+1] == t[i]) j++;
        if (j == p.size()-1){
            ret.push_back(i - p.size() + 1);
            j = failure[j];
        }
    }
}
```

6.5 SAIS

```

const int N = 300010;
struct SA{
#define REP(i,n) for ( int i=0; i<int(n); i++ )
#define REP1(i,a,b) for ( int i=(a); i<=int(b); i++ )
    bool _t[N*2];
    int _s[N*2], _sa[N*2], _c[N*2], x[N], _p[N], _q[N*2],
        hei[N], r[N];
    int operator [] (int i){ return _sa[i]; }
    void build(int *s, int n, int m){
        memcpy(_s, s, sizeof(int) * n);
        sais(_s, _sa, _p, _q, _t, _c, n, m);
        mkhei(n);
    }
    void mkhei(int n){
        REP(i,n) r[_sa[i]] = i;
        hei[0] = 0;
        REP(i,n) if(r[i]) {
            int ans = i>0 ? max(hei[r[i-1]] - 1, 0) : 0;
            while(_s[i+ans] == _s[_sa[r[i]-1]+ans]) ans++;
            hei[r[i]] = ans;
        }
    }
    void sais(int *s, int *sa, int *p, int *q, bool *t,
        int *c, int n, int z){
        bool uniq = t[n-1] = true, neq;
        int nn = 0, nmzx = -1, *nsa = sa + n, *ns = s + n,
            lst = -1;
#define MS0(x,n) memset((x),0,n*sizeof(*(x)))
#define MAGIC(XD) MS0(sa, n); \
        memcpy(x, c, sizeof(int) * z); \
        XD; \
        memcpy(x + 1, c, sizeof(int) * (z - 1)); \
        REP(i,n) if(sa[i] && !t[sa[i]-1]) sa[x[s[sa[i]
            ]-1]]++ = sa[i]-1; \
        memcpy(x, c, sizeof(int) * z); \
        for(int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) if(sa[i] && t[sa[i]
            ]-1]) sa[--x[s[sa[i]-1]]] = sa[i]-1;
        MS0(c, z);
        REP(i,n) uniq &= ++c[s[i]] < 2;
        REP(i,z-1) c[i+1] += c[i];
        if (uniq) { REP(i,n) sa[--c[s[i]]] = i; return; }
        for(int i = n - 2; i >= 0; i--) t[i] = (s[i]==s[i
            +1] ? t[i+1] : s[i]<s[i+1]);
        MAGIC(REP1(i,1,n-1) if(t[i] && !t[i-1]) sa[--x[s[i]
            ]]=p[q[i]=nn++]=i);
        REP(i, n) if (sa[i] && t[sa[i]] && !t[sa[i]-1]) {
            neq=lst<0 | memcpy(s+sa[i],s+lst,(p[q[sa[i]]+1]-sa
                [i])*sizeof(int));
            ns[q[lst=sa[i]]]=nmzx+=neq;
        }
    }

```

```

    sais(ns, nsa, p + nn, q + n, t + n, c + z, nn, nmzx
        + 1);
    MAGIC(for(int i = nn - 1; i >= 0; i--) sa[--x[s[p[
        nsa[i]]]]) = p[nsa[i]]);
}
}sa;
int H[ N ], SA[ N ];
void suffix_array(int* ip, int len) {
    // should padding a zero in the back
    // ip is int array, len is array length
    // ip[0..n-1] != 0, and ip[len] = 0
    ip[len++] = 0;
    sa.build(ip, len, 128);
    for (int i=0; i<len; i++) {
        H[i] = sa.hei[i + 1];
        SA[i] = sa._sa[i + 1];
    }
    // resulting height, sa array \in [0,len)
}

```

6.6 Z Value

```

int z[MAXN];
void Z_value(const string& s) { //z[i] = lcp(s[1...],s[
    i...])
    int i, j, left, right, len = s.size();
    left=right=0; z[0]=len;
    for(i=1; i<len; i++) {
        j=max(min(z[i-left], right-i), 0);
        for(; i+j<len&&s[i+j]==s[j]; j++);
        z[i]=j;
        if(i+z[i]>right) {
            right=i+z[i];
            left=i;
        }
    }
}

```

6.7 ZValue Palindrome

```

void z_value_pal(char *s, int len, int *z){
    len=(len<<1)+1;
    for(int i=len-1; i>=0; i--)
        s[i]=i&1?s[i>>1]:'@';
    z[0]=1;
    for(int i=1, l=0, r=0; i<len; i++){
        z[i]=i<r?min(z[l+l-i], r-i):1;
        while(i-z[i]>=0&&i+z[i]<len&&s[i-z[i]]==s[i+z[i]])
            ++z[i];
        if(i+z[i]>r) l=i, r=i+z[i];
    }
}

```

6.8 Smallest Rotation

```

//rotate(begin(s),begin(s)+minRotation(s),end(s))
int minRotation(string s) {
    int a = 0, N = s.size(); s += s;
    rep(b, 0, N) rep(k, 0, N) {
        if(a+k == b || s[a+k] < s[b+k])
            {b += max(0, k-1); break;}
        if(s[a+k] > s[b+k]) {a = b; break;}
    } return a;
}

```

6.9 Cyclic LCS

```

#define L 0
#define LU 1
#define U 2
const int mov[3][2]={0, -1, -1, -1, -1, 0};
int al, bl;
char a[MAXL*2], b[MAXL*2]; // 0-indexed
int dp[MAXL*2][MAXL];
char pred[MAXL*2][MAXL];
inline int lcs_length(int r) {
    int i=r+al, j=bl, l=0;
    while(i>r) {
        char dir=pred[i][j];
        if(dir==LU) l++;
        i+=mov[dir][0];
        j+=mov[dir][1];
    }
    return l;
}

```

```

inline void reroot(int r) { // r = new base row
    int i=r, j=1;
    while(j<=bl&&pred[i][j]!=LU) j++;
    if(j>bl) return;
    pred[i][j]=L;
    while(i<2*al&&j<=bl) {
        if(pred[i+1][j]==U) {
            i++;
            pred[i][j]=L;
        } else if(j<bl&&pred[i+1][j+1]==LU) {
            i++;
            j++;
            pred[i][j]=L;
        } else {
            j++;
        }
    }
}
int cyclic_lcs() {
    // a, b, al, bl should be properly filled
    // note: a WILL be altered in process
    // -- concatenated after itself
    char tmp[MAXL];
    if(al>bl) {
        swap(al, bl);
        strcpy(tmp, a);
        strcpy(a, b);
        strcpy(b, tmp);
    }
    strcpy(tmp, a);
    strcat(a, tmp);
    // basic lcs
    for(int i=0; i<=2*al; i++) {
        dp[i][0]=0;
        pred[i][0]=U;
    }
    for(int j=0; j<=bl; j++) {
        dp[0][j]=0;
        pred[0][j]=L;
    }
    for(int i=1; i<=2*al; i++) {
        for(int j=1; j<=bl; j++) {
            if(a[i-1]==b[j-1]) dp[i][j]=dp[i-1][j-1]+1;
            else dp[i][j]=max(dp[i-1][j], dp[i][j-1]);
            if(dp[i][j-1]==dp[i][j]) pred[i][j]=L;
            else if(a[i-1]==b[j-1]) pred[i][j]=LU;
            else pred[i][j]=U;
        }
    }
    // do cyclic lcs
    int clcs=0;
    for(int i=0; i<al; i++) {
        clcs=max(clcs, lcs_length(i));
        reroot(i+1);
    }
    // recover a
    a[al]='\0';
    return clcs;
}

```

7 Data Structure

7.1 Segment tree

```

#define cl(x) (x<<1)
#define cr(x) (x<<1|1)
#define M ((l+r)>>1)
const int N = 5e5 + 5;
struct SegTree{
    int seg[N<<2], lz[N<<2];
    void push(int i, int l, int r){
        if(lz[i]){
            if(l != r){ lz[cl(i)] += lz[i]; lz[cr(i)] += lz[i]; }
            seg[i] += lz[i];
            lz[i] = 0;
        }
    }
    void pull(int i, int l, int r){
        if(l == r) return;
        push(cl(i), l, M);
        push(cr(i), M+1, r);
        seg[i] = seg[cl(i)] + seg[cr(i)];
    }
    void build(int i, int l, int r){

```

```

    if(l == r){ seg[i] = 0; return; }
    build(cl(i), l, M);
    build(cr(i), M+1, r);
    pull(i, l, r);
}
void upd(int i, int l, int r, int nl, int nr, int v){
    push(i, l, r);
    if(nl <= l && r <= nr){
        lz[i] += v;
        return;
    }

    if(nl <= M) upd(cl(i), l, M, nl, nr, v);
    if(M < nr) upd(cr(i), M+1, r, nl, nr, v);
    pull(i, l, r);
}
int qry(int i, int l, int r, int nl, int nr){
    push(i, l, r);
    if(nl <= l && r <= nr) return seg[i];

    int ret = 0;
    if(nl <= M) ret += qry(cl(i), l, M, nl, nr);
    if(M < nr) ret += qry(cr(i), M+1, r, nl, nr);
    return ret;
}
}Seg;

```

7.2 Treap

```

struct Treap{
    int sz, val, pri, tag;
    Treap *l, *r;
    Treap(int _val){
        val = _val; sz = 1;
        pri = rand(); l = r = NULL; tag = 0;
    }
};
void push(Treap *a){
    if(a->tag){
        Treap *swp = a->l; a->l = a->r; a->r = swp;
        int swp2;
        if(a->l) a->l->tag ^= 1;
        if(a->r) a->r->tag ^= 1;
        a->tag = 0;
    }
}
inline int Size(Treap *a){ return a ? a->sz : 0; }
void pull(Treap *a){
    a->sz = Size(a->l) + Size(a->r) + 1;
}
Treap* merge(Treap *a, Treap *b){
    if(!a || !b) return a ? a : b;
    if(a->pri > b->pri){
        push(a);
        a->r = merge(a->r, b);
        pull(a);
        return a;
    }else{
        push(b);
        b->l = merge(a, b->l);
        pull(b);
        return b;
    }
}
void split_kth(Treap *t, int k, Treap*&a, Treap*&b){
    if(!t){ a = b = NULL; return; }
    push(t);
    if(Size(t->l) + 1 <= k){
        a = t;
        split_kth(t->r, k - Size(t->l) - 1, a->r, b);
        pull(a);
    }else{
        b = t;
        split_kth(t->l, k, a, b->l);
        pull(b);
    }
}
void split_key(Treap *t, int k, Treap*&a, Treap*&b){
    if(!t){ a = b = NULL; return; }
    push(t);
    if(k <= t->val){
        b = t;
        split_key(t->l, k, a, b->l);
        pull(b);
    }
}

```

```

}
else{
    a = t;
    split_key(t->r, k, a->r, b);
    pull(a);
}
}

```

7.3 Disjoint Set

```

struct DisjointSet {
    int fa[MXN], h[MXN], top;
    struct Node {
        int x, y, fa, h;
        Node(int _x = 0, int _y = 0, int _fa = 0, int _h = 0)
            : x(_x), y(_y), fa(_fa), h(_h) {}
    } stk[MXN];
    void init(int n) {
        top = 0;
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) fa[i] = i, h[i] = 0;
    }
    int find(int x) { return x == fa[x] ? x : find(fa[x]); }
    void merge(int u, int v) {
        int x = find(u), y = find(v);
        if(h[x] > h[y]) swap(x, y);
        stk[top++] = Node(x, y, fa[x], h[y]);
        if(h[x] == h[y]) h[y]++;
        fa[x] = y;
    }
    void undo(int k=1) { //undo k times
        for(int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
            Node &it = stk[--top];
            fa[it.x] = it.fa;
            h[it.y] = it.h;
        }
    }
} djs;

```

7.4 Black Magic

```

#include <bits/extc++.h>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
typedef tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
    tree_order_statistics_node_update> set_t;
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
typedef cc_hash_table<int, int> umap_t;
typedef priority_queue<int> heap;
#include <ext/rope>
using namespace __gnu_cxx;
int main(){
    // Insert some entries into s.
    set_t s; s.insert(12); s.insert(505);
    // The order of the keys should be: 12, 505.
    assert(*s.find_by_order(0) == 12);
    assert(*s.find_by_order(3) == 505);
    // The order of the keys should be: 12, 505.
    assert(s.order_of_key(12) == 0);
    assert(s.order_of_key(505) == 1);
    // Erase an entry.
    s.erase(12);
    // The order of the keys should be: 505.
    assert(*s.find_by_order(0) == 505);
    // The order of the keys should be: 505.
    assert(s.order_of_key(505) == 0);

    heap h1, h2; h1.join(h2);

    rope<char> r[2];
    r[1] = r[0]; // persistenet
    string t = "abc";
    r[1].insert(0, t.c_str());
    r[1].erase(1, 1);
    cout << r[1].substr(0, 2);
}

```

8 Others

8.1 SOS dp

```

for(int i = 0; i < (1<<N); ++i)
    F[i] = A[i];
for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) for(int mask = 0; mask < (1<<N); ++mask){

```

```

    if(mask & (1<<i))
        F[mask] += F[mask^(1<<i)];
}

```

8.2 Number of Occurrences of Digit

```

int dp[MAXN][MAXN], a[MAXN];
int dfs(int pos, bool leadZero, bool bound, int sum,
        int digit) {
    if (!pos) return sum;
    if (!leadZero && !bound && dp[pos][sum] != -1)
        return dp[pos][sum];
    int top = bound ? a[pos] : 9, ans = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i <= top; ++i)
        ans += dfs(pos - 1, !(i || !leadZero), bound &&
                    i == a[pos], sum + ((i == digit) && (i ||
                    !leadZero)), digit);
    if (!leadZero && !bound) dp[pos][sum] = ans;
    return ans;
}
int pre(int r, int digit) { //return num of digit in
    [1, r]
    int cnt = 0;
    memset(dp, -1, sizeof dp);
    while (r != 0)
        a[++cnt] = r % 10, r /= 10;
    return dfs(cnt, 1, 1, 0, digit);
}

```

8.3 Find max tangent(x,y is increasing)

```

const int MAXN = 100010;
Pt sum[MAXN], pnt[MAXN], ans, calc;
inline bool cross(Pt a, Pt b, Pt c){
    return (c.y-a.y)*(c.x-b.x) > (c.x-a.x)*(c.y-b.y);
} //pt[0]=(0,0);pt[i]=(i,pt[i-1].y+dy[i-1]),i=1~n;dx>=1
double find_max_tan(int n,int l,LL dy[]){
    int np, st, ed, now;
    sum[0].x = sum[0].y = np = st = ed = 0;
    for (int i = 1, v; i <= n; i++){
        sum[i].x=i,sum[i].y=sum[i-1].y+dy[i-1];
        ans.x = now = 1,ans.y = -1;
        for (int i = 0; i <= n - l; i++){
            while(np>1&&cross(pnt[np-2],pnt[np-1],sum[i]))
                np--;
            if (np < now && np != 0) now = np;
            pnt[np++] = sum[i];
            while(now<np&&!cross(pnt[now-1],pnt[now],sum[i+l]))
                now++;
            calc = sum[i + l] - pnt[now - 1];
            if (ans.y * calc.x < ans.x * calc.y)
                ans = calc,st = pnt[now - 1].x,ed = i + l;
        }
    }
    return (double)(sum[ed].y-sum[st].y)/(sum[ed].x-sum[
        st].x);
}

```



