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## 1 Настройка CLion

1. В файле CMakeLists.txt дописать строчку `add_compile_definitions(LOCAL)`. Нажать появившуюся опцию в правом верхнем углу `enable auto-reload`.

2. Вбить шаблон в main.cpp:

```
#ifndef LOCAL
#define _GLIBCXX_DEBUG
#endif
#include<bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

#define int long long
#define app push_back
#define all(x) x.begin(), x.end()
#ifdef LOCAL
#define debug(...) [](auto...a){ (cout
    << a << ' '), ... ) << endl; }(#
    __VA_ARGS__, ":", __VA_ARGS__)
#define debugv(v) do { cout << #v << ":
    "; for (auto x : v) cout << x << ' ';
    cout << endl; } while(0)
#else
#define debug(...)
#define debugv(v)
#endif

int32_t main() {
    cin.tie(0);ios_base::sync_with_stdio
    (0);
    int n = 2; vector<int> a(n, n);
    debug(n); debugv(a);
}
```

//59124c

Скомпилировать, чтобы проверить отсутствие опечаток.

3. Запустить терминал (ctrl + alt + T)

```
$ cd workspace/CLionProjects
$ for c in {A..Z}; do cp main.cpp $c.cpp
  && echo "add_executable($c $c.cpp)"
  >> CMakeLists.txt; done
```

Далее отключаем подсветку и форматирование в настройках (ctrl+alt+S)

- Editor → Code Style → Formatter → Do not format прописать \*
- Editor → Inspections → C/C++ → static analysis tools → CLang-Tidy отключить
- Editor → Inlay Hints → отключаем всё (достаточно первых трёх — code vision, parameter names, types).

Тёмная тема отключается в Appearance & Behavior → Appearance.

Чтобы добавить санитайзеры, надо дописать в CMakeLists.txt `set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS "-fsanitize=address -fsanitize=undefined")`

## 2 Теория чисел

### 2.1 КТО

```
int gcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y) {
    if (b==0) { x = 1; y = 0; return a; }
    int d = gcd(b,a%b,y,x);
    y-=a/b*x;
    return d;
}

int inv(int r, int m) {
    int x, y;
    gcd(r,m,x,y);
    return (x+m)%m;
}

int crt(int r, int n, int c, int m) {
    return r + ((c - r) % m + m) * inv(n, m)
    % m * n; }
//8ed8ed
```

### 2.2 Алгоритм Миллера — Рабина

```
__int128 one=1;
int po(int a,int b,int p)
{
    int res=1;
    while(b) {if(b & 1) {res=(res*one*a)%p;--
        b;} else {a=(a*one*a)%p;b>>=1;}} return
        res;
}

bool chprime(int n) ///miller-rabin
{
    if(n==2) return true;
    if(n<=1 || n%2==0) return false;
    int h=n-1;int d=0;while(h%2==0) {h/=2;++d
        ;}
    for(int a:{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19,
        23, 29, 31, 37})
    {
        if(a==n) return true;
        int u=po(a,h,n);bool ok=0;
        if(u%n==1) continue;
        for(int c=0;c<d;++c)
        {
            if((u+1)%n==0) {ok=1;break;}
            u=(u*one*u)%n;
        }
        if(!ok) return false;
    }
    return true;
}
//86b2ed
```

### 2.3 Алгоритм Берлекэмп — Мессе

<https://mzhang2021.github.io/cp-blog/berlekamp>

```
template<typename T>
vector<T> berlekampMassey(const vector<T> &
    s) {
    int n = s.size(), l = 0, m = 1;
    vector<T> b(n), c(n);
    T ld = b[0] = c[0] = 1;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++, m++) {
        T d = s[i];
```

```

    for (int j=1; j<=l; j++)
        d += c[j] * s[i-j];
    if (d == 0) continue;
    vector<T> temp = c;
    T coef = d / ld;
    for (int j=m; j<n; j++) c[j] -= coef *
b[j-m];
    if (2 * l <= i) {
        l = i + 1 - l;
        b = temp;
        ld = d;
        m = 0;
    }
}
c.resize(l + 1);
c.erase(c.begin());
for (T &x : c)
    x = -x;
return c;
}
//ff47ae

```

## 2.4 Линейное решето

```

const int C = 1e7+7;
vi pr, lp(C);
for (int i = 2; i < C; ++i) {
    if (lp[i] == 0) {
        lp[i] = i;
        pr.app(i);
    }
    for (int j = 0; j < (int)pr.size() && pr[
j] <= lp[i] && pr[j] * i < C; ++j) {
        lp[pr[j] * i] = pr[j];
    }
}
//36b3d1

```

## 2.5 Алгоритм Шенкса

```

#define T int
int mod;
int gcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y) {
    if (b==0) { x = 1; y = 0; return a; }
    int d = gcd(b,a%b,y,x);
    y-=a/b*x;
    return d;
}
int inv(int r, int m) {
    int x, y;
    gcd(r,m,x,y);
    return (x+m)%m;
}
int crt(int r, int n, int c, int m) {
    return r + ((c - r) % m + m) * inv(n, m)
        % m * n; }
T inv(T a)
{
    return inv(a,mod);
}
T mul(T a,T b)
{

```

```

    return (a*b)%mod;
}
vector<int> rasl(int x)
{
    vector<int> v;
    if(x==1) {return v;}
    for(int i=2;i*i<=x;++i)
    {
        if(x%i==0)
        {
            v=rasl(x/i);v.app(i);return v;
        }
    }
    v.app(x);return v;
}
T po(T a,int b) ///b>=1
{
    if(b==1) {return a;}
    if(b%2==0)
    {
        T u=po(a,b/2);
        return mul(u,u);
    }
    else
    {
        T u=po(a,b-1);
        return mul(a,u);
    }
}
T getper(T a,T one,int per,vector<int> v)
{
    for(int p:v)
    {
        if(po(a,per/p)==one)
        {
            per/=p;
        }
    }
    return per;
}
vector<pair<int,int> > shanks(T a,vector<T>
    b,T one,int per) ///a^per=1 and b[i]^
    per=1 /// all right numbers in output
    are equal
{
    if(b.empty()) {return {};}
    int n=b.size();
    vector<int> vp=rasl(per);
    int pera=getper(a,one,per,vp);per=pera;
    vp=rasl(pera);
    vector<int> have(n,0);
    int cur2=per;T cura=a;T invcura=inv(a);
    int curad=1;
    vector<pair<T,int> > v;
    vector<bool> ok(n,true);
    vector<T> poinvzx;
    for(int p:vp)
    {
        T ca=po(cura,cur2/p);
        if(ca==one) {continue;}
        T invca=po(invcura,cur2/p);
        int step=sqrt(b.size()*p)+2;
        int wee=p/step+2;

```

```

v.clear();poinvzx.clear();
T zx=one;T invzx=one;T buba=one;
vector<T> zhe;
T lu=one;
for(int i=0;i<step;++i)
{
    v.app({zx,i});zhe.app(lu);
    zx=mul(zx,ca);invzx=mul(invzx,invca);
    buba=mul(buba,cura);lu=mul(lu,invcura);
}
poinvzx.app(one);
for(int j=0;j<wee;++j)
{
    poinvzx.app(mul(poinvzx.back(),buba))
;
}
sort(all(v));
for(int i=0;i<n;++i)
{
    if(!ok[i]) {continue;}
    T uu=po(b[i],cur2/p);
    bool okkk=false;
    for(int j=0;j<wee;++j)
    {
        auto it=lower_bound(all(v),
make_pair(uu,0LL));
        if(it!=v.end() && (*it).first==uu)
        {
            okkk=true;
            have[i]--=(curad*step*j);
            have[i]+=(curad*(*it).second);
            have[i]%=pera;if(have[i]<0) {have
[i]+=pera;}
            b[i]=mul(b[i],poinvzx[j]);b[i]=
mul(b[i],zhe[(*it).second]);
            assert(po(b[i],cur2/p)==one);
            break;
        }
        uu=mul(uu,zx);
    }
    if(!okkk) {ok[i]=false;}
}
cur2/=p;cura=po(cura,p);invcura=po(
invcura,p);curad*=p;
}
vector<pair<int,int>> res;
for(int i=0;i<n;++i)
{
    if(ok[i] && b[i]==one)
    {
        res.app(({have[i]%pera+pera}%pera,
pera}));
    }
    else
    {
        res.app({-1,pera});
    }
}
return res;
}
int shanks2(int x,int y,int mod1) ///only
for T=long long, 0^0 = 1 by default
{

```

```

mod=mod1;
vector<int> v=rasl(mod);sort(all(v));
int per=1;for(int i=0;i<v.size();++i) {if
(i==0 || v[i]!=v[i-1]) {per*=(v[i]-1);}
else {per*=v[i];}}
if(y==1 || mod==1) {return 0;}
int C=61;
for(int i=1;i<C;++i)
{
    if(po(x,i)==y) {return i;}
}
if(y==0) {return (-1);}
T h=po(x,C);
int lc1=gcd(h,mod);int lc2=gcd(y,mod);
if(lc1!=lc2) {return (-1);}
mod/=lc2;T h1=h/lc2;T y1=y/lc2;
vector<pair<int,int>> s=shanks(x%mod,{
mul(y1,inv(h1))},1,per);
if(s[0].first!=(-1))
{
    return s[0].first+C;
}
else
{
    return (-1);
}
}
//a75596

```

## 3 Графы

### 3.1 SCC и 2-SAT

Алгоритм ищет сильносвязные компоненты в графе  $g$ , если есть путь  $i \rightarrow j$ , то  $scc[i] \leq scc[j]$

```

vector<int> find_scc(vector<vector<int>> g)
{
    int n = g.size();
    vector<vector<int>> r(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        for (int j : g[i]) r[j].push_back(i);
    }
    vector<int> used(n), tout(n);
    int time = 0;
    auto dfs = [&](auto dfs, int cur) -> void
    {
        used[cur] = 1;
        for (int nxt : g[cur]) {
            if (!used[nxt]) dfs(dfs, nxt);
        }
        tout[cur] = time++;
    };
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (!used[i])
        dfs(dfs, i);
    vector<int> ind(n);
    iota(all(ind), 0);
    sort(all(ind), [&](int i, int j){return
    tout[i] > tout[j];});
    vector<int> scc(n, -1);
    auto go = [&](auto go, int cur, int color
) -> void {
        scc[cur] = color;
        for (int nxt : r[cur]) {

```

```

    if (scc[nxt] == -1) go(go, nxt, color
);
    }
};
int color = 0;
for (int i : ind) {
    if (scc[i] == -1) go(go, i, color++);
}
return scc;
}

```

//4fd51f

Чтобы решать 2-*SAT*, надо создать граф на  $2n$  вершинах, рёбра  $i \Rightarrow j$  и  $(j \oplus 1) \Rightarrow (i \oplus 1)$  должны быть добавлены одновременно. После этого если  $scc[2 * i] = scc[2 * i + 1]$ , то решения нет; если  $scc[2 * i + 0] < scc[2 * i + 1]$ , то присутствует импликация  $\neg i \Rightarrow i$ , надо назначить  $i = \text{true}$ .

### 3.2 Эйлеров цикл

```

vector<int> euler(vector<vector<pair<int,
int>>> g, int m, int src) { // g[cur][i
] = pair{nxt, idx}
int n = g.size();
vector<int> used(m), it(n), cycle;
auto dfs = [&](auto dfs, int cur) -> void
{
    while (true) {
        while (it[cur] < g[cur].size() &&
used[g[cur][it[cur]].second)) it[cur]++;
        if (it[cur] == g[cur].size()) return;
        auto [nxt, idx] = g[cur][it[cur]];
        used[idx] = true;
        dfs(dfs, nxt);
        cycle.push_back(idx); // or {cur, nxt
    }
}
};
dfs(dfs, src);
reverse(cycle.begin(), cycle.end());
if (cycle.size() != m) return {}; //
check that all edges are present in the
cycle, fail otherwise
return cycle;
}
//f6b9d4

```

### 3.3 Компоненты рёберной двусвязности

```

//n - number of vertices, m - number of
edges, parallel edges -- ???, color of
any edge is the color of its lower end
vector<vector<int>> dfstree(n);
vector<int> used(n), cut(n), h(n), up(n);
auto findCutPoints = [&](auto self, int u)
-> void {
    used[u] = 1;
    up[u] = h[u];
    for (int v : g[u]) {
        if (!used[v]) {
            dfstree[u].push_back(v);
            h[v] = h[u] + 1;

```

```

            self(self, v);
            up[u] = min(up[u], up[v]);
            if (up[v] >= h[u]) {
                cut[v] = 1;
            }
        }
    }
    else {
        up[u] = min(up[u], h[v]);
    }
}
};
findCutPoints(findCutPoints, 0);
vector<vector<int>> tree(n + m);
vector<int> color(n); color[0] = 0; int ptr = n;
auto build = [&](auto self, int u) -> void
{
    for (int v : dfstree[u]) {
        if (cut[v]) {
            color[v] = ptr++;
            self(self, v);
        }
        else {
            color[v] = color[u];
            self(self, v);
        }
    }
}
};
build(build, 0);
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    set<int> to;
    for (int j : g[i]) {
        int x = i, y = j;
        if (h[x] < h[y]) swap(x, y);
        to.insert(color[x]);
    }
    for (int j : to) {
        tree[i].app(j); tree[j].app(i);
    }
}

```

//2ebfbb

### 3.4 DCP offline

```

struct Dsu {
    int n;
    vector<pair<int, int>> s;
    vector<int> p, sz;
    // other info

    Dsu(int n) : n(n), p(n), sz(n, 1) {
        iota(all(p), 0);
    }

    int get(int u) {
        while (u != p[u]) u = p[u];
        return u;
    }

    bool merge(int u, int v) {
        u = get(u), v = get(v);
        if (u == v) return false;
        if (sz[v] < sz[u]) swap(u, v);
        s.app({p[u], p[v]});
    }
}

```

```

    s.app({sz[v], sz[v]});
    // app other info like s.app({comp,
comp});
    p[u] = v;
    sz[v] += sz[u];
    return true;
}

void rollback(int sz) {
    while (s.size() != sz) {
        s.back().first = s.back().second;
        s.pop_back();
    }
}

struct DcpOffline {
    int n;
    vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> d;

    void addEdgeOnSegment(int l, int r, int a
, int b) {
        for (l += n, r += n; l < r; l /= 2, r
/= 2) {
            if (l & 1) d[l++].app({a, b});
            if (r & 1) d[--r].app({a, b});
        }
    }

    template<typename T>
    void dfs(Dsu &dsu, T act) {
        dfs(1, 0, n, dsu, act);
    }

    template<typename T>
    void dfs(int v, int l, int r, Dsu &dsu, T
act) {
        int sz = dsu.s.size();
        for (auto [u, v]: d[v]) {
            dsu.merge(u, v);
        }
        if (l + 1 == r) {
            act(l, dsu);
        } else {
            int m = (l + r) / 2;
            dfs(v * 2, l, m, dsu, act);
            dfs(v * 2 + 1, m, r, dsu, act);
        }
        dsu.rollback(sz);
    }

    DcpOffline(int maxt) : n(2 << __lg(maxt +
1)), d(2 * n) {}
};
//3c4e2d

```

### 3.5 Взвешенное паросочетание

<https://judge.yosupo.jp/submission/201334>

```

#define d(x) (lab[x.u] + lab[x.v] - 2 * e[x
.u][x.v].w)
const int N = 403*2;
const int inf = 1e18;
struct Q{ int u, v, w; } e[N][N];

```

```

vector<int> p[N];
int n, m = 0, id, h, t, lk[N], sl[N], st[N
], f[N], b[N][N], s[N], ed[N], q[N], lab
[N];
void upd(int u, int v) { if (!sl[v] || d(e[
u][v]) < d(e[sl[v]][v])) sl[v] = u; }
void ss(int v) {
    sl[v] = 0;
    for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u) if (e[u][v].
w > 0 && st[u] != v && !s[st[u]]) upd(u,
v);
}
void ins(int u){ if (u <= n) q[++t] = u;
    else for (int v : p[u]) ins(v); }
void ch(int u, int w) { st[u] = w; if (u >
n) for (int v : p[u]) ch(v, w); }
int gr(int u, int v) {
    if ((v = find(all(p[u]), v) - p[u].begin
()) & 1) {
        reverse(1 + all(p[u]));
        return (int)p[u].size() - v;
    }
    return v;
}
void stm(int u, int v) {
    lk[u] = e[u][v].v;
    if (u <= n) return; Q w = e[u][v];
    int x = b[u][w.u], y = gr(u, x);
    for (int i = 0; i < y; ++i) stm(p[u][i],
p[u][i^1]);
    stm(x, v); rotate(p[u].begin(), y+all(p[u
]));
}
void aug(int u, int v) {
    int w = st[lk[u]];stm(u, v);if (!w)
return;
    stm(w, st[f[w]]);
    aug(st[f[w]], w);
}
int lca(int u, int v) {
    for (id++; u|v; swap(u, v)) {
        if (!u) continue;if(ed[u] == id) return
u;
        ed[u] = id; if (u = st[lk[u]]) u = st[f
[u]]; // ==, not ==
    }
    return 0;
}
//cf1d55

```

```

void add(int u, int a, int v) {
    int x = n + 1; while (x <= m && st[x]) ++
x;
    if (x > m) ++m;
    lab[x] = s[x] = st[x] = 0;
    lk[x] = lk[a];
    p[x].clear();
    p[x].push_back(a);
#define op(q) for (int i = q, j = 0; i != a
; i=st[f[j]]) p[x].push_back(i), p[x].
push_back(j=st[lk[i]]), ins(j) // also
not ==
    op(u); reverse(1+all(p[x]));op(v);

```

```

ch(x, x); for (int i = 1; i <= m; ++i) e[
x][i].w = e[i][x].w = 0;
fill(b[x]+1, b[x]+n+1, 0);
for (int u : p[x]) {
    for (int v = 1; v <= m; ++v) if (!e[x][
v].w || d(e[u][v]) < d(e[x][v])) e[x][v]
= e[u][v], e[v][x] = e[v][u];
    for (int v = 1; v <= n; ++v) if (b[u][v
]) b[x][v] = u;
}
ss(x);
}
void ex(int u) {
    for (int x : p[u]) ch(x, x);
    int a = b[u][e[u][f[u]].u], r = gr(u, a);
    for (int i = 0; i < r; i += 2) {
        int x = p[u][i], y = p[u][i + 1];
        f[x] = e[y][x].u; s[x] = 1; s[y] = 0;
        sl[x] = 0; ss(y); ins(y);
    }
    s[a] = 1; f[a] = f[u];
    for (int i = r + 1; i < p[u].size(); ++i)
        s[p[u][i]] = -1, ss(p[u][i]);
    st[u] = 0;
}
bool on(const Q &e) {
    int u = st[e.u], v = st[e.v], a;
    if (s[v] == -1) {
        f[v] = e.u, s[v] = 1, a = st[lk[v]], sl
[v] = sl[a] = s[a] = 0, ins(a);
    } else if (!s[v]) {
        a = lca(u, v); if (!a) return aug(u, v)
, aug(v, u), 1; else add(u, a, v);
    }
    return 0;
}
//3f0f1d

bool bfs() {
    fill(s+1, s+m+1, -1); fill(sl+1, sl+m+1,
0); // s is filled with -1
    h = 1, t = 0; for (int i = 1; i <= m; ++i
) if (st[i] == i && !lk[i]) f[i] = s[i]
= 0, ins(i);
    if (h > t) return 0;
    while (1) {
        while (h <= t) {
            int u = q[h++];
            if (s[st[u]] != 1) {
                for (int v = 1; v <= n; ++v) if (e[
u][v].w > 0 && st[u] != st[v]) {
                    if (d(e[u][v])) upd(u, st[v]);
                }
            } else if (on(e[u][v])) return 1;
        }
        if (h > t) break;
        int x = inf;
        for (int i = n+1; i <= m; ++i) if (st[i]
== i && s[i] == 1) x = min(x, lab[i
]/2);
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; ++i) if (st[i]
== i && sl[i] && s[i] != 1) x = min(x, d
(e[sl[i]][i]) >> s[i]+1);
    }
}

```

```

    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (~s[st[
i]]) if ((lab[i] += (s[st[i]] * 2 - 1) *
x) <= 0) return 0;
    for (int i = n + 1; i <= m; ++i) if (st
[i] == i && ~s[st[i]]) lab[i] += (2 - 4
* s[st[i]]) * x;
    h = 1, t = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= m; ++i) if (st[i]
== i && sl[i] && st[sl[i]] != i && !d(e[
sl[i]][i]) && on(e[sl[i]][i])) return 1;
    for (int i = n+1; i <= m; ++i) if (st[i]
== i && s[i] == 1 && !lab[i]) ex(i);
}
}

pair<int, vector<array<int, 2>>> run(int N,
vector<array<int, 3>> edges) {
    for (auto &[u, v, w] : edges) ++u, ++v;
    fill(ed+1, ed+m+1, 0);
    fill(lk+1, lk+m+1, 0);
    n = m = N;
    id = 0;
    iota(st + 1, st + n + 1, 1);
    int wm = 0, weight = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) for (int j =
1; j <= n; ++j) e[i][j] = {i, j, 0};
    for (auto [u, v, w] : edges) wm = max(wm,
e[v][u].w = e[u][v].w = max(e[u][v].w,
w));
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) p[i].clear()
;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) for (int j =
1; j <= n; ++j) b[i][j] = i==j?i:0;
    fill_n(lab+1, n, wm); while (bfs());
    vector<array<int, 2>> matching;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (i < lk[i
]) weight += e[i][lk[i]].w, matching.
push_back({i - 1, lk[i] - 1});
    return {weight, matching};
}
//be682f

```

### 3.6 Дерево доминаторов

```

struct DominatorTree{
    struct DSU{
        struct Vert{
            int p;
            pair<int, int> val;
        };

        vector<Vert> t;
        vector<int> ord;

        DSU(vector<int> &ord): ord(ord) { t.
resize(ord.size()); for (int i = 0; i <
ord.size(); i++) t[i].p = i; }

        int get(int v){
            if (t[v].p == v) return v;
            int new_p = get(t[v].p);

```

```

    if (ord[t[v].val.first] > ord[t[t[v].
p].val.first]) t[v].val = t[t[v].p].val;
    t[v].p = new_p;
    return t[v].p;
}

void merge(int a, int b){
    a = get(a); b = get(b);
    if (a != b){
        t[b].p = a;
    }
}

void setVal(int v, pair<int, int> val){
    t[v].val = val;
}

auto getVal(int v){
    get(v);
    return t[v].val;
}
};

vector<vector<int>> > g, gr, lg;
vector<int> idom, sdom, was, tin;

int timer;
void dfs(int v){
    tin[v] = timer++;
    was[v] = 1;
    for (int to : g[v]) if (!was[to]) dfs(
to);
}

vector<vector<int>> > req;

DominatorTree(int n, vector<pair<int, int
>> &edges, int root){
    g.resize(n); gr.resize(n); lg.resize(n)
;
    idom.resize(n, -1); sdom.resize(n);
    was.resize(n, 0), tin.resize(n);
    req.resize(n);
    for (auto &e : edges){
        g[e.first].push_back(e.second);
        gr[e.second].push_back(e.first);
    }
    timer = 0; dfs(root);
    vector<int> ord;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) ord.
push_back(i);
    sort(ord.begin(), ord.end(), [this](int
w1, int w2){ return tin[w1] > tin[w2];
});
    DSU dsu(tin);
    for (int v : ord){
        sdom[v] = v;
        for (int to : gr[v]){
            if (v == to) continue;
            int val = tin[to] < tin[v] ? to :
dsu.getVal(to).first;
            if (tin[val] < tin[sdom[v]]) sdom[v
] = val;

```

```

}

req[sdom[v]].push_back(v);
for (auto &r : req[v]){
    auto val = dsu.getVal(r);
    if (tin[val.first] < tin[sdom[r]]){
        lg[val.second].push_back(r);
    } else {
        idom[r] = sdom[r];
    }
}

dsu.setVal(v, make_pair(sdom[v], v));
for (int to : g[v]){
    if (tin[to] > tin[v] && dsu.t[to].p
== to){
        dsu.merge(v, to);
    }
}
}

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) was[i] = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) if (!was[i]
&& idom[i] != -1){
    vector<int> st;
    st.push_back(i);
    was[i] = 1;
    while(st.size()){
        int v = st.back(); st.pop_back();
        idom[v] = idom[i];
        for (int to : lg[v]) if (!was[to])
was[to] = 1, st.push_back(to);
    }
}
};

/*
vector <pair <int, int> > e;
DominatorTree d(n,e,0);
auto par = d.idom;
*/

//839464

```

## 4 Свёртки

### 4.1 AND, OR, XOR свёртки

```

vector<int> band(vector<int> a, vector<int>
b)
{
    int n=0;while((1<<n)<a.size()) ++n;
    a.resize(1<<n);b.resize(1<<n);
    for(int i=0;i<n;++i) for(int mask=0;mask
<(1<<n);++mask) if(mask & (1<<i)) {a[
mask-(1<<i)]+=a[mask];a[mask-(1<<i)]%=p
;};
    for(int i=0;i<n;++i) for(int mask=0;mask
<(1<<n);++mask) if(mask & (1<<i)) {b[
mask-(1<<i)]+=b[mask];b[mask-(1<<i)]%=p
;};
    vector<int> c(1<<n,0);

```



```

for(int mask=0;mask<(1<<n);++mask) {c[
mask]=a[mask]*b[mask];c[mask]%=p;}
for(int i=0;i<n;++i) for(int mask=0;mask
<(1<<n);++mask) if(!(mask & (1<<i))) {c[
mask]-=c[mask+(1<<i)];c[mask]%=p;}
return c;
}
//807ee0

vector<int> bor(vector<int> a,vector<int> b
)
{
int n=0;while((1<<n)<a.size()) ++n;
a.resize(1<<n);b.resize(1<<n);
for(int i=0;i<n;++i) for(int mask=0;mask
<(1<<n);++mask) if(!(mask & (1<<i))) {a[
mask+(1<<i)]+=a[mask];a[mask+(1<<i)]%=p
;}
for(int i=0;i<n;++i) for(int mask=0;mask
<(1<<n);++mask) if(!(mask & (1<<i))) {b[
mask+(1<<i)]+=b[mask];b[mask+(1<<i)]%=p
;}
vector<int> c(1<<n,0);
for(int mask=0;mask<(1<<n);++mask) {c[
mask]=a[mask]*b[mask];c[mask]%=p;}
for(int i=0;i<n;++i) for(int mask=0;mask
<(1<<n);++mask) if(mask & (1<<i)) {c[
mask]-=c[mask-(1<<i)];c[mask]%=p;}
return c;
}
//07707e

vector<int> bxor(vector<int> a,vector<int>
b)
{
assert(p%2==1);int inv2=(p+1)/2;
int n=0;while((1<<n)<a.size()) ++n;
a.resize(1<<n);b.resize(1<<n);
for(int i=0;i<n;++i) for(int mask=0;mask
<(1<<n);++mask) if(!(mask & (1<<i))) {
int u=a[mask],v=a[mask+(1<<i)];a[mask
+(1<<i)]=(u+v)%p;a[mask]=(u-v)%p;}
for(int i=0;i<n;++i) for(int mask=0;mask
<(1<<n);++mask) if(!(mask & (1<<i))) {
int u=b[mask],v=b[mask+(1<<i)];b[mask
+(1<<i)]=(u+v)%p;b[mask]=(u-v)%p;}
vector<int> c(1<<n,0);
for(int mask=0;mask<(1<<n);++mask) {c[
mask]=a[mask]*b[mask];c[mask]%=p;}
for(int i=0;i<n;++i) for(int mask=0;mask
<(1<<n);++mask) if(!(mask & (1<<i))) {
int u=c[mask],v=c[mask+(1<<i)];c[mask
+(1<<i)]=(v-u)*inv2%p;c[mask]=((u+v)*
inv2)%p;}
return c;
}
//20cc50

```

## 4.2 FFT & co

```

typedef long long ll;
const int p=998244353;

```

```

int po(int a,int b) {if(b==0) return 1; if(
b==1) return a; if(b%2==0) {int u=po(a,b
/2);return (u*1LL*u)%p;} else {int u=po(
a,b-1);return (a*1LL*u)%p;}}
int inv(int x) {return po(x,p-2);}
template<int M, int K, int G> struct Fft {
// 1, 1/4, 1/8, 3/8, 1/16, 5/16, 3/16,
7/16, ...
int g[1 << (K - 1)];
Fft() : g() { //if t1 constexpr...
// static_assert(K >= 2, "Fft: K >= 2
must hold");
g[0] = 1;
g[1 << (K - 2)] = G;
for (int l = 1 << (K - 2); l >= 2; l
>=> 1) {
g[l >> 1] = (g[l] * 1LL* g[l]) % M;
}
assert((g[1]*1LL * g[1]) % M == M - 1);
for (int l = 2; l <= 1 << (K - 2); l
<=< 1) {
for (int i = 1; i < l; ++i) {
g[l + i] = (g[l] * 1LL * g[i]) % M;
}
}
}
void fft(vector<int> &x) const {
const int n = x.size();
assert(n <= 1 << K);
for (int h = __builtin_ctz(n); h--; ) {
const int l = (1 << h);
for (int i = 0; i < n >> (h+1); ++i)
{
for (int j = i << (h+1); j < (((i
<< 1) + 1) << h); ++j) {
const int t = (g[i] * 1LL* x[j |
l]) % M;
x[j | l] = x[j] - t;
if (x[j|l] < 0) x[j | l] += M;
x[j]+=t;
if (x[j] >= M) x[j] -= M;
}
}
for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < n; ++i) {
if (i < j) std::swap(x[i], x[j]);
for (int l = n; (l >>= 1) && !(j ^=
1) & 1); ) {}
}
}
vector<int> convolution(vector<int> a,
vector<int> b) const {
if(a.empty() || b.empty()) return {};
for(int& x:a) {x%=p;if(x>=p) x-=p; if(x
<0) x+=p;} for(int& x:b) {x%=p;if(x>=p)
x-=p; if(x<0) x+=p;}
const int na = a.size(), nb = b.size();
int n, invN = 1;
for (n = 1; n < na + nb - 1; n <=< 1)
invN = ((invN & 1) ? (invN + M) : invN)
>> 1;
vector<int> x(n, 0), y(n, 0);
std::copy(a.begin(), a.end(), x.begin())

```

```

);
std::copy(b.begin(), b.end(), y.begin());
);
fft(x);
fft(y);
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) x[i] = (((
static_cast<long long>(x[i]) * y[i]) % M
) * invN) % M;
std::reverse(x.begin() + 1, x.end());
fft(x);
x.resize(na + nb - 1);
return x;
}
};
Fft<998244353, 23, 31> muls;

```

```
//alb591
```

```

vector<int> form(vector<int> v, int n)
{
    while(v.size()<n) v.push_back(0);
    while(v.size()>n) v.pop_back();
    return v;
}
vector<int> operator *(vector<int> v1,
    vector<int> v2)
{
    return muls.convolution(v1, v2);
}
vector<int> operator +(vector<int> v1,
    vector<int> v2)
{
    while(v2.size()<v1.size()) v2.push_back
        (0); while(v1.size()<v2.size()) v1.
        push_back(0);
    for(int i=0; i<v1.size(); ++i) {v1[i]+=v2[i]
        ; if(v1[i]>=p) v1[i]-=p; else if(v1[i]
        ]<0) v1[i]+=p;}
    return v1;
}
vector<int> operator -(vector<int> v1,
    vector<int> v2)
{
    int sz=max(v1.size(), v2.size()); while(v1.
        size()<sz) v1.push_back(0); while(v2.
        size()<sz) v2.push_back(0);
    for(int i=0; i<sz; ++i) {v1[i]-=v2[i]; if(v1
        [i]<0) v1[i]+=p; else if(v1[i]>=p) v1[i]
        ]-=p;} return v1;
}
vector<int> trmi(vector<int> v)
{
    for(int i=1; i<v.size(); i+=2) {if(v[i]>0)
        v[i]=p-v[i]; else v[i]=(-v[i]);}
    return v;
}
vector<int> deriv(vector<int> v)
{
    if(v.empty()) return{};
    vector<int> ans(v.size()-1);
    for(int i=1; i<v.size(); ++i) ans[i-1]=(v[i]
        ]*1LL*i)%p;
    return ans;
}

```

```

}
vector<int> integ(vector<int> v)
{
    vector<int> ans(v.size()+1); ans[0]=0;
    for(int i=1; i<v.size(); ++i) ans[i-1]=(v[i]
        ]*1LL*i)%p;
    return ans;
}
vector<int> mul(vector<vector<int> > v)
{
    if(v.size()==1) return v[0];
    vector<vector<int> > v1, v2; for(int i=0; i<
        v.size()/2; ++i) v1.push_back(v[i]); for(
        int i=v.size()/2; i<v.size(); ++i) v2.
        push_back(v[i]);
    return muls.convolution(mul(v1), mul(v2));
}
vector<int> inv1(vector<int> v, int n)
{
    assert(v[0]!=0);
    int sz=1; v=form(v, n); vector<int> a={inv(v
        [0])};
    while(sz<n)
    {
        vector<int> vsz; for(int i=0; i<min(n, 2*
            sz); ++i) vsz.push_back(v[i]);
        vector<int> b=((vector<int>) {1})-muls.
            convolution(a, vsz);
        for(int i=0; i<sz; ++i) assert(b[i]==0);
        b.erase(b.begin(), b.begin()+sz);
        vector<int> c=muls.convolution(b, a);
        for(int i=0; i<sz; ++i) a.push_back(c[i]
            );
        sz*=2;
    }
    return form(a, n);
}

```

```
//12aa4e
```

### 4.3 Быстрое FFT

- Solution based on <https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/12aa4e>
- Iterative and in-place version.
- Uses signed montgomery
- Optimized to minimize memory usage

```

const int MOD = 998244353;
const long long MOD2 = (long long) MOD *
    MOD;
const int root = 3;
const int alim = 64; // Bound for using O(n
    ^2) polynomial mult

int modpow(int b, int e) {
    int ans = 1;
    for (; e; b = (long long) b * b % MOD, e
        /= 2)
        if (e & 1) ans = (long long) ans * b %
            MOD;
    return ans;
}

```

```

const int MODinv = 2 - MOD; // pow(-MOD,
    -1, 2**32)
inline int m_reduce(long long x) {
    int m = x * MODinv;
    return (x>>32) - (((long long) m * MOD)
        >> 32);
}

const int r2 = modpow(2, 64);
inline int m_transform(int x) {
    return m_reduce((long long)x * r2);
}

inline int m_add(int x, int y) {
    int z = x + y;
    return z < 0 ? z + MOD : z - MOD;
}

inline int m_sub(int x, int y) {
    int z = x - y;
    return z < 0 ? z + MOD : z - MOD;
}

inline int m_mult(int x, int y) {
    return m_reduce((long long) x * y);
}

vector<int> rt = {1};
vector<int> transformed_rt;
vector<int> transformed_rt2;

template<int a>
void transform(vector<int> &P) {
    int m = P.size();
    int n = m / a;

    int size = rt.size();
    while (2 * size < n) {
        rt.resize(n / 2);
        int r = modpow(root, MOD / (4 * size));
        for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i)
            rt[i + size] = (long long) r * rt[i]
                % MOD;
        size *= 2;
    }

    // For montgomery
    for (int i = transformed_rt.size(); i <
        rt.size(); ++i) {
        transformed_rt.resize(rt.size());
        transformed_rt[i] = m_transform(rt[i]);
        transformed_rt2.resize(rt.size());
        transformed_rt2[i] = (unsigned int)
            MODinv * transformed_rt[i];
    }

    int k = n;
    while (k >= 4) k /= 4;

    if (k == 2) {
        int step = n * a;
        int half_step = step / 2;

```

```

        for (int j1 = 0; j1 < half_step; ++j1)
        {
            int j2 = j1 + half_step;

            int diff = m_sub(P[j1], P[j2]);
            P[j1] = m_add(P[j1], P[j2]);
            P[j2] = diff;
        }
        k = n/2;
    } else {
        k = n;
    }

    for (; k > 1; k /= 4) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n/k; ++i) {
            int step = k * a;
            int half_step = step / 2;
            int quarter_step = half_step / 2;

            int R20 = transformed_rt2[2 * i];
            int RR0 = transformed_rt[2 * i];

            int R21 = transformed_rt2[2 * i + 1];
            int RR1 = transformed_rt[2 * i + 1];

            int R2 = transformed_rt2[i];
            int RR = transformed_rt[i];

            int j1 = i * step;
            int j2 = j1 + quarter_step;
            int j3 = j2 + quarter_step;
            int j4 = j3 + quarter_step;

            for (int j = 0; j < quarter_step; ++j
                , ++j1, ++j2, ++j3, ++j4) {
                int z0;
                {
                    int z = P[j3];
                    int m = (unsigned int) R2 * z;
                    z0 = ((long long) z * RR - (long
                        long) m * MOD) >> 32;
                }

                int z1;
                {
                    int z = P[j4];
                    int m = (unsigned int) R2 * z;
                    z1 = ((long long) z * RR - (long
                        long) m * MOD) >> 32;
                }

                int sum0 = m_add(P[j1], z0);
                int diff0 = m_sub(P[j1], z0);
                int sum1 = P[j2] + z1;
                int diff1 = P[j2] - z1;

                // [sum0, sum1, diff0, diff1]

                int zz0;
                {
                    int z = sum1;
                    int m = (unsigned int) R20 * z;
                    zz0 = ((long long) z * RR0 - (

```

```

    long long) m * MOD) >> 32;
    }

    int zz1;
    {
        int z = diff1;
        int m = (unsigned int) R21 * z;
        zz1 = ((long long) z * RR1 - (
    long long) m * MOD) >> 32;
    }

    P[j1] = m_add(sum0, zz0);
    P[j2] = m_sub(sum0, zz0);
    P[j3] = m_add(diff0, zz1);
    P[j4] = m_sub(diff0, zz1);
    }
}

for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i)
    if (P[i] < 0) P[i] += MOD;
}

template<int a>
void inverse_transform(vector<int> &P) {
    int m = P.size();
    int n = m / a;
    int n_inv = m_transform(modpow(n, MOD -
        2));

    vector<int> rev(n);
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
        rev[i] = rev[i / 2] / 2 + (i & 1) * n /
            2;
    }

    // P = [p * n_inv for p in P]
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i)
        P[i] = m_mult(n_inv, P[i]);

    // P = [P[a * rev[i // a] + (i % a)] for
    i in range(m)]
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)
        if (i < rev[i])
            swap_ranges(P.begin() + a * i, P.
                begin() + a * i + a, P.begin() + a * rev
                    [i]);

    // P = [P[-a * (i // a) + (i % a)] for i
    in range(m)]
    for (int i = 1; i < n/2; ++i)
        swap_ranges(P.begin() + a * i, P.begin
            () + a * i + a, P.begin() + a * (n - i))
            ;

    transform<a>(P);

    // P = [P[a * rev[i // a] + (i % a)] for
    i in range(m)]
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)
        if (i < rev[i])
            swap_ranges(P.begin() + a * i, P.
                begin() + a * i + a, P.begin() + a * rev

```

```

        [i]);
    }

    template<int a>
    void fast_polymult_mod(vector<int> &P,
        vector<int> &Q) {
        int m = P.size();
        int n = m / a;

        transform<a>(P);
        transform<a>(Q);

        vector<int> &PQ = P;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            vector<unsigned long long> res(2 * a);
            for (int j = 0; j < a; ++j) {
                if (j >= 10 && j % 9 == 8)
                    for (int k = j; k < j + a - 10; ++k
                        )
                        res[k] -= (res[k] >> 63) * 9 *
                            MOD2;
                res[j + k] += (long long) P[i * a +
                    j] * Q[i * a + k];
            }

            int c = rt[i/2];
            if (i & 1) c = MOD - c;
            for (int j = 0; j < a; ++j)
                PQ[i * a + j] = (res[j] + c * (res[j
                    + a] % MOD)) % MOD;
        }

        inverse_transform<a>(PQ);
    }

    template <size_t... N>
    void work(std::index_sequence<N...>, int x,
        std::vector<int>& a, std::vector<int>&
            b) {
        static void (*ptrs[])(std::vector<int>&,
            std::vector<int>&) = {&fast_polymult_mod
                <N+1>...};
        ptrs[x - 1](a, b);
    }

    void fast_polymult(vector<int> &P, vector<
        int> &Q) {
        int m1 = P.size();
        int m2 = Q.size();
        int res_len = m1 + m2 - 1;

        int b = 1;
        while ((a1im << b) < res_len) ++b;
        int a = ((res_len - 1) >> b) + 1;
        int m = a << b;

        P.resize(m);
        Q.resize(m);

        // Call fast_polymult_mod<a>(P, Q);
        work(std::make_index_sequence<a1im>{}, a,
            P, Q);
    }

```

```

    P.resize(res_len);
}
//239b3e

```

## 4.4 FFT в double'ax

```

using cd = complex<double>;
const double PI = acos(-1);

void fft(vector<cd> & a, bool invert) {
    int n = a.size();

    for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int bit = n >> 1;
        for (; j & bit; bit >>= 1)
            j ^= bit;
        j ^= bit;

        if (i < j)
            swap(a[i], a[j]);
    }

    for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <<= 1) {
        double ang = 2 * PI / len * (invert ?
            -1 : 1);
        cd wlen(cos(ang), sin(ang));
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len) {
            cd w(1);
            for (int j = 0; j < len / 2; j++) {
                cd u = a[i+j], v = a[i+j+len/2] * w;
                a[i+j] = u + v;
                a[i+j+len/2] = u - v;
                w *= wlen;
            }
        }
    }

    if (invert) {
        for (cd & x : a)
            x /= n;
    }
}

vector<int> multiply(vector<int> const& a,
    vector<int> const& b) {
    vector<cd> fa(a.begin(), a.end()), fb(b.
        begin(), b.end());
    int n = 1;
    while (n < a.size() + b.size())
        n <<= 1;
    fa.resize(n);
    fb.resize(n);

    fft(fa, false);
    fft(fb, false);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        fa[i] *= fb[i];
    fft(fa, true);

    vector<int> result(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        result[i] = round(fa[i].real());
}

```

```

while(!result.empty() && !result.back())
    result.pop_back();
return result;
}
//35d9d0

```

## 5 Структуры данных

### 5.1 Дерево Фенвика

```

int fe[maxn];
void pl(int pos, int val) {while(pos<maxn) {
    fe[pos]+=val;pos|=(pos+1);}}
int get(int pos) {int ans=0;while(pos>=0) {
    ans+=fe[pos];pos&=(pos+1);--pos;} return
    ans;} /// [0,pos] - vkluchitelno!!!
int get(int l, int r) {return get(r-1)-get(l
    -1);} /// sum of [l,r]

//2991a1

```

### 5.2 Дерево отрезков в точке

```

template<typename T, typename U>
struct SegmentTree {
    int h, n;
    T neutral;
    U unite;
    vector<T> data;

    template<typename I>
    SegmentTree(int sz, T neutral, U unite, I
        init) : h(__lg(sz) + 1), n(1 << h),
        neutral(neutral), unite(unite), data(2 *
            n) {
        for (int i = 0; i < sz; ++i) data[i + n
            ] = init(i);
        for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; --i) data[i]
            = unite(data[2 * i], data[2 * i + 1]);
    }

    SegmentTree(int sz, T neutral, U unite) :
        h(__lg(sz) + 1), n(1 << h), neutral(
            neutral), unite(unite), data(2 * n,
            neutral) {}

    void set(int i, T x) {
        data[i += n] = x;
        for (i /= 2; i > 0; i /= 2) data[i] =
            unite(data[2 * i], data[2 * i + 1]);
    }

    T get(int l, int r) {
        T leftRes = neutral, rightRes = neutral
            ;
        for (l += n, r += n; l < r; l /= 2, r
            /= 2) {
            if (l & 1) leftRes = unite(leftRes,
                data[l++]);
            if (r & 1) rightRes = unite(data[--r
                ], rightRes);
        }
        return unite(leftRes, rightRes);
    }
}

```

```

int left(int i) {
    int lvl = __lg(i);
    return (i & ((1 << lvl) - 1)) * (1 << (
        h - lvl));
}
int right(int i) {
    int lvl = __lg(i);
    return ((i & ((1 << lvl) - 1)) + 1) *
        (1 << (h - lvl));
}

// l \in [0; n) && ok(get(l, l), l);
// returns last r: ok(get(l, r), r)
template<typename C>
int lastTrue(int l, C ok) {
    T cur = neutral;
    l += n;
    do {
        l >>= __builtin_ctz(l);
        T with1 = unite(cur, data[l]);
        if (ok(with1, right(l))) {
            cur = with1;
            ++l;
        } else {
            while (l < n) {
                T with2 = unite(cur, data[2 * l]);
                if (ok(with2, right(2 * l))) {
                    cur = with2;
                    l = 2 * l + 1;
                } else {
                    l = 2 * l;
                }
            }
            return l - n;
        }
    } while (l & (l - 1));
    return n;
}

// r \in [0; n) && ok(get(r, r), r);
// returns first l: ok(get(l, r), l)
template<typename C>
int firstTrue(int r, C ok) {
    T cur = neutral;
    r += n;
    while (r & (r - 1)) {
        r >>= __builtin_ctz(r);
        T with1 = unite(data[--r], cur);
        if (ok(with1, left(r))) {
            cur = with1;
        } else {
            while (r < n) {
                T with2 = unite(data[2 * r + 1],
                    cur);
                if (ok(with2, left(2 * r + 1))) {
                    cur = with2;
                    r = 2 * r;
                } else {
                    r = 2 * r + 1;
                }
            }
            return r - n + 1;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    }
    return 0;
}
};

```

```
//64190d
```

### 5.3 Массовое дерево отрезков

```

//#ifdef LOCAL
//int __lg(int x) { return 63 -
    __builtin_clzll(x); }
//#endif

```

```

template<typename Data, typename Mod,
    typename UniteData, typename UniteMod,
    typename Apply>
struct MassSegmentTree {
    int h, n;
    Data zd;
    Mod zm;
    vector<Data> data;
    vector<Mod> mod;

    UniteData ud; // Data (Data, Data)
    UniteMod um; // Mod (Mod, Mod);
    Apply a; // Data (Data, Mod, int); last
        argument is the length of current
        segment (could be used for range += and
        sum counting, for instance)

    template<typename I>
    MassSegmentTree(int sz, Data zd, Mod zm,
        UniteData ud, UniteMod um, Apply a, I
        init) : h(__lg(sz) + 1), n(1 << h), zm(
            zm), zd(zd), data(2 * n, zd), mod(n, zm)
            , ud(ud), um(um), a(a) {
        for (int i = 0; i < sz; ++i) data[i + n]
            = init(i);
        for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; --i) data[i]
            = ud(data[2 * i], data[2 * i + 1]);
    }

    MassSegmentTree(int sz, Data zd, Mod zm,
        UniteData ud, UniteMod um, Apply a) : h(
            __lg(sz) + 1), n(1 << h), zm(zm), zd(zd)
            , data(2 * n, zd), mod(n, zm), ud(ud),
            um(um), a(a) {}

    void push(int i) {
        if (mod[i] == zm) return;
        apply(2 * i, mod[i]);
        apply(2 * i + 1, mod[i]);
        mod[i] = zm;
    }

    // is used only for apply
    int length(int i) { return 1 << (h - __lg
        (i)); }

    // used only for descent
    int left(int i) {

```

```

    int lvl = __lg(i);
    return (i & ((1 << lvl) - 1)) * (1 << (
h - lvl));
}

// used only for descent
int right(int i) {
    int lvl = __lg(i);
    return ((i & ((1 << lvl) - 1)) + 1) *
(1 << (h - lvl));
}

template<typename S>
void apply(int i, S x) {
    data[i] = a(data[i], x, length(i));
    if (i < n) mod[i] = um(mod[i], x);
}

void update(int i) {
    if (mod[i] != zm) return;
    data[i] = ud(data[2 * i], data[2 * i +
1]);
}

template<typename S>
void update(int l, int r, S x) { // [l; r
)
    l += n, r += n;
    for (int shift = h; shift > 0; --shift)
    {
        push(l >> shift);
        push((r - 1) >> shift);
    }
    for (int lf = l, rg = r; lf < rg; lf /=
2, rg /= 2) {
        if (lf & 1) apply(lf++, x);
        if (rg & 1) apply(--rg, x);
    }
    for (int shift = 1; shift <= h; ++shift
) {
        update(l >> shift);
        update((r - 1) >> shift);
    }
}

Data get(int l, int r) { // [l; r)
    l += n, r += n;
    for (int shift = h; shift > 0; --shift)
    {
        push(l >> shift);
        push((r - 1) >> shift);
    }
    Data leftRes = zd, rightRes = zd;
    for (; l < r; l /= 2, r /= 2) {
        if (l & 1) leftRes = ud(leftRes, data
[l++]);
        if (r & 1) rightRes = ud(data[--r],
rightRes);
    }
    return ud(leftRes, rightRes);
}

// l \in [0; n) && ok(get(l, l), l);

```

```

// returns last r: ok(get(l, r), r)
template<typename C>
int lastTrue(int l, C ok) {
    l += n;
    for (int shift = h; shift > 0; --shift)
        push(l >> shift);
    Data cur = zd;
    do {
        l >>= __builtin_ctz(l);
        Data with1;
        with1 = ud(cur, data[l]);
        if (ok(with1, right(l))) {
            cur = with1;
            ++l;
        } else {
            while (l < n) {
                push(l);
                Data with2;
                with2 = ud(cur, data[2 * l]);
                if (ok(with2, right(2 * l))) {
                    cur = with2;
                    l = 2 * l + 1;
                } else {
                    l = 2 * l;
                }
            }
            return l - n;
        }
    } while (l & (l - 1));
    return n;
}

// r \in [0; n) && ok(get(r, r), r);
// returns first l: ok(get(l, r), l)
template<typename C>
int firstTrue(int r, C ok) {
    r += n;
    for (int shift = h; shift > 0; --shift)
        push((r - 1) >> shift);
    Data cur = zd;
    while (r & (r - 1)) {
        r >>= __builtin_ctz(r);
        Data with1;
        with1 = ud(data[--r], cur);
        if (ok(with1, left(r))) {
            cur = with1;
        } else {
            while (r < n) {
                push(r);
                Data with2;
                with2 = ud(data[2 * r + 1], cur);
                if (ok(with2, left(2 * r + 1))) {
                    cur = with2;
                    r = 2 * r;
                } else {
                    r = 2 * r + 1;
                }
            }
            return r - n + 1;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

```



```
};
```

```
//7a7099
```

## 5.4 Битовый бор

```
template<unsigned int sz, typename T=int>
struct binarytrie{
    using Bit=typename conditional<sz<=32,
        unsigned int, unsigned long long>::type;
    struct node{
        T cnt;
        array<int, 2>nxt;
        node():cnt(0),nxt({-1,-1}){}
    };
    vector<node>v;
    binarytrie(){v.emplace_back();}
    void insert(Bit x){add(x,1);}
    void erase(Bit x){add(x,-1);}
    void add(Bit x,T k)
    {
        assert(0<=x&&(x>>sz)==0);
        int p=0;
        v[p].cnt+=k;
        for(int i=sz;i--;)
        {
            int j=x>>i&1;
            if(v[p].nxt[j]==-1)
            {
                v[p].nxt[j]=v.size();
                v.emplace_back();
            }
            p=v[p].nxt[j];
            v[p].cnt+=k;
        }
    }
    T count(Bit x, Bit xor_val=0) const // [0, x)
    {
        assert(0<=xor_val&&(xor_val>>sz)==0);
        if(x<0) return 0;
        else if(x>>sz) return v[0].cnt;
        T ret=0;
        int p=0;
        for(int i=sz;i--;)
        {
            int j=x>>i&1, k=xor_val>>i&1;
            if(j==0) p=v[p].nxt[k];
            else
            {
                if(v[p].nxt[k]>=0) ret+=v[v[p].nxt[k]]
                ].cnt;
                p=v[p].nxt[!k];
            }
            if(p==-1) break;
        }
        return ret;
    }
    Bit max(Bit xor_val=0) const
    {
        assert(0<=xor_val&&(xor_val>>sz)==0);
        int p=0;
        Bit ret=0;
        if(v[p].cnt==0) return ret;
        for(int i=sz;i--;)

```

```

    {
        ret<<=1;
        int k=xor_val>>i&1;
        if(v[p].nxt[!k]>=0&&v[v[p].nxt[!k]].
        cnt>0)
        {
            p=v[p].nxt[!k];
            ret|=1;
        }
        else p=v[p].nxt[k];
    }
    return ret;
}
Bit min(Bit xor_val=0) const
{
    assert(0<=xor_val&&(xor_val>>sz)==0);
    int p=0;
    Bit ret=0;
    for(int i=sz;i--;)
    {
        ret<<=1;
        int k=xor_val>>i&1;
        if(v[p].nxt[k]>=0&&v[v[p].nxt[k]].cnt
        >0) p=v[p].nxt[k];
        else
        {
            p=v[p].nxt[!k];
            ret|=1;
        }
    }
    return ret;
}
Bit find_by_order(T ord, Bit xor_val=0)
const
{
    assert(0<=xor_val&&(xor_val>>sz)==0);
    assert(0<=ord&&ord<v[0].cnt);
    int p=0;
    Bit ret=0;
    for(int i=sz;i--;)
    {
        ret<<=1;
        int k=xor_val>>i&1;
        if(v[p].nxt[k]>=0)
        {
            if(ord>=v[v[p].nxt[k]].cnt)
            {
                ord-=v[v[p].nxt[k]].cnt;
                p=v[p].nxt[!k];
                ret|=1;
            }
            else p=v[p].nxt[k];
        }
        else
        {
            p=v[p].nxt[!k];
            ret|=1;
        }
    }
    return ret;
}
T order_of_key(Bit x, Bit xor_val=0) const {
    return count(x, xor_val);
}

```



```
};
binarytrie<32>bt;
```

```
//0b3855
```

## 5.5 Ordered set

```
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
```

```
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
using namespace std;
```

```
using ordered_set = tree<int, null_type,
    less<>, rb_tree_tag,
    tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
//f589b9
```

## 5.6 Динамический битсет

```
#include <tr2/dynamic_bitset>
using namespace tr2;
using bs=dynamic_bitset<>;
```

```
//26f8b6
```

## 5.7 Convex hull trick

```
int div_up(int a, int b) { return a/b+((a^b
)>0&&a%b); } // divide a by b rounded up
const int LQ = ..., RQ = ...; //leftmost
    query, rightmost query
int in(ii L, int x) {
    return L.x * x + L.y;
}
struct Hull {
vector <pair <int, int> > lines;
vector <int> borders;
void push(ii L) {
    while (lines.size() && in(L,borders.back
    ()) < in(lines.back(),borders.back())) {
        lines.pop_back();
        borders.pop_back();
    }
    if (lines.empty()) {
        lines = {L};
        borders = {LQ};
    }
    else if (lines.back().x > L.x) {
        int x = div_up(L.y - lines.back().y,
        lines.back().x - L.x);
        if (x <= RQ) {
            lines.app(L);
            borders.app(x);
        }
    }
}
Hull (){}
Hull (vector <ii> a) {
    auto comp = [&] (ii u, ii v) {
        return u.x > v.x || (u.x == v.x && u.y
        < v.y);
    };
    sort(all(a), comp);
```

```
for (auto L : a) {
    push(L);
}
}
int get(int x) {
    int pos = upper_bound(all(borders), x) -
    borders.begin();
    assert(pos>0);
    pos--;
    return in(lines[pos],x);
}
};
```

```
//04555a
```

## 5.8 Центроиды

```
vector<int> sz(n), lvl(n, -1);
auto dfs = [&](auto dfs, int cur, int prev)
    -> int {
    if (lvl[cur] != -1) return 0;
    sz[cur] = 1;
    for (auto [nxt, w] : g[cur]) {
        if (nxt != prev) sz[cur] += dfs(dfs,
        nxt, cur);
    }
    return sz[cur];
};
auto find = [&](auto find, int cur, int
    prev, int tot) -> int {
    int bch = -1, bsz = 0;
    for (auto [nxt, w] : g[cur]) {
        if (nxt == prev || lvl[nxt] != -1)
            continue;
        if (sz[nxt] > bsz) {
            bch = nxt;
            bsz = sz[nxt];
        }
    }
    if (bsz + bsz <= tot) return cur;
    return find(find, bch, cur, tot);
};
dfs(dfs, 0, 0);
auto c = find(find, 0, 0, sz[0]);
vector<pair<int, int>> stack{{c, 0}};
while (!stack.empty()) {
    auto [centroid, l] = stack.back();
    stack.pop_back();
    lvl[centroid] = 1;
    for (auto [nxt, w] : g[centroid]) {
        if (lvl[nxt] != -1) continue;
        dfs(dfs, nxt, centroid);
        int new_centroid = find(find, nxt,
        centroid, sz[nxt]);
        stack.push_back({new_centroid, lvl[
        centroid] + 1});
    }
}
//0e1e52
```

## 5.9 Дерево Ли Чао

```
struct Line{
```

```

int a, b;
Line(){}
Line (int a, int b) : a(a), b(b) {}
int get(int x) { return a + b * x;}
};

struct Lichao {
    int n;
    vector <int> x;
    vector <Line> t;
    Lichao(){}
    Lichao (int n, vector<int> x) : n(n), t(n
        << 2, Line(0, 0)), x(x) {}

    void put(int v, int l, int r, Line L) {
        if (l + 1 == r) {
            if (L.get(x[l]) < t[v].get(x[l])) {
                t[v] = L;
            }
            return;
        }
        int m = (l + r) / 2;
        if (L.get(x[m]) < t[v].get(x[m])) {
            swap(L, t[v]);
        }
        if (L.b > t[v].b) {
            put(2 * v + 1, l, m, L);
        }
        else {
            put(2 * v + 2, m, r, L);
        }
    }

    int get(int v, int l, int r, int i) {
        if (l + 1 == r) {
            return t[v].get(x[l]);
        }
        int m = (l + r) / 2;
        int ans = t[v].get(x[i]);
        if (i < m) {
            ans = min(ans, get(2 * v + 1, l, m, i));
        } else {
            ans = min(ans, get(2 * v + 2, m, r, i));
        }
        return ans;
    }

    void put(Line L) {
        put(0, 0, n, L);
    }

    int get(int i) {
        return get(0, 0, n, i);
    }
};

```

//99f5fa

## 5.10 Min-Kinetic Segment Tree

I guess the source is <https://koosaga.com/307>

```

using lint = long long;
const lint inf = 4e18;

```

```

const int MAXT = 4100000;
using pi = array<lint, 2>;

struct line {
    lint A, B;
    int idx;

    lint eval(lint x) { return A * x + B; }

    // returns the x-intercept of
    // intersection "strictly" larger than T
    lint cross_after(line &x, lint T) {
        if (x.A == A) {
            return inf;
        }
        lint up = x.B - B;
        lint dn = A - x.A;
        if (dn < 0) {
            dn *= -1;
            up *= -1;
        }
        lint incep = (up <= 0 ? -((-up) / dn) :
            (up + dn - 1) / dn);
        if (incep > T)
            return incep;
        return inf;
    }
};

struct kst { // min kinetic segment tree
    line tree[MAXT];
    lint melt[MAXT], T;
    pi lazy[MAXT];
    int n;

    bool cmp(line &a, line &b) {
        lint l = a.eval(T), r = b.eval(T);
        if (l != r)
            return l > r;
        return a.A > b.A;
    }

    void pull(int p) {
        tree[p] = cmp(tree[2 * p], tree[2 * p +
            1]) ? tree[2 * p + 1] : tree[2 * p];
        melt[p] = min({melt[2 * p], melt[2 * p
            + 1], tree[2 * p].cross_after(tree[2 * p
            + 1], 0)});
    }

    void init(int s, int e, int p, vector<
        line> &l) {
        if (s == e) {
            tree[p] = l[s];
            melt[p] = inf;
            lazy[p] = {0, 0};
            return;
        }
        lazy[p] = {0, 0};
        int m = (s + e) / 2;
        init(s, m, 2 * p, l);
        init(m + 1, e, 2 * p + 1, l);
        pull(p);
    }
};

```

```

}

void lazydown(int p) {
    for (int i = 2 * p; i < 2 * p + 2; i++)
    {
        lazy[i][0] += lazy[p][0];
        lazy[i][1] += lazy[p][1];
        tree[i].B += lazy[p][0] * tree[i].A +
        lazy[p][1];
        melt[i] -= lazy[p][0];
    }
    lazy[p][0] = lazy[p][1] = 0;
}

void propagate(int p) {
    if (melt[p] > 0)
        return;
    lazydown(p);
    propagate(2 * p);
    propagate(2 * p + 1);
    pull(p);
}

lint query(int s, int e, int ps, int pe,
int p = 1) {
    if (e < ps || pe < s)
        return inf;
    if (s <= ps && pe <= e)
        return tree[p].eval(0);
    int pm = (ps + pe) / 2;
    lazydown(p);
    return min(query(s, e, ps, pm, 2 * p),
    query(s, e, pm + 1, pe, 2 * p + 1));
}

void heaten(int s, int e, int ps, int pe,
int p, lint v) {
    if (e < ps || pe < s)
        return;
    if (s <= ps && pe <= e) {
        lazy[p][0] += v;
        tree[p].B += v * tree[p].A;
        melt[p] -= v;
        propagate(p);
        return;
    }
    lazydown(p);
    int pm = (ps + pe) / 2;
    heaten(s, e, ps, pm, 2 * p, v);
    heaten(s, e, pm + 1, pe, 2 * p + 1, v);
    pull(p);
}

void add(int s, int e, int ps, int pe,
int p, lint v) {
    if (e < ps || pe < s)
        return;
    if (s <= ps && pe <= e) {
        lazy[p][1] += v;
        tree[p].B += v;
        return;
    }
    lazydown(p);

```

```

    int pm = (ps + pe) / 2;
    add(s, e, ps, pm, 2 * p, v);
    add(s, e, pm + 1, pe, 2 * p + 1, v);
    pull(p);
}

void init(vector<line> &l, lint _T) {
    n = l.size();
    T = _T;
    init(0, n - 1, 1, 1);
}
};
//66f9a9

```

## 5.11 Декартово дерево

### 5.11.1 Декартово дерево по явному ключу. Multiset

```

mt19937 rng(0);

struct vertex {
    int heap = rng(), val;
    int sz = 1, cnt = 1;
    vertex *lf = nullptr, *rg = nullptr;

    vertex(int x, int cnt) : val(x), cnt(cnt)
    , sz(cnt) {}

    friend int get_sz(vertex *v) {
        return v ? v->sz : 0;
    }

    vertex *update() {
        sz = get_sz(lf) + cnt + get_sz(rg);
        return this;
    }
};

vertex *merge(vertex *l, vertex *r) {
    if (!l) return r;
    if (!r) return l;
    if (l->heap < r->heap) {
        r->lf = merge(l, r->lf);
        return r->update();
    } else {
        l->rg = merge(l->rg, r);
        return l->update();
    }
}

pair<vertex *, vertex *> split(vertex *v,
int x) {
    if (!v) return {v, v};
    if (v->val < x) {
        auto [lf, rg] = split(v->rg, x);
        v->rg = lf;
        return {v->update(), rg};
    } else {
        auto [lf, rg] = split(v->lf, x);
        v->lf = rg;
        return {lf, v->update()};
    }
}

```

```

vertex *add(vertex *v, int x, int cnt) {
    auto [l, mr] = split(v, x);
    auto [m, r] = split(mr, x + 1);
    if (m == nullptr) {
        m = new vertex(x, cnt);
    } else {
        m->cnt += cnt;
        if (m->cnt == 0) m = nullptr; else m->
        update();
    }
    return merge(l, merge(m, r));
}

```

//91cc3a

## 6 Строковые алгоритмы

### 6.1 Префикс-функция

```

vector<int> prefix_function(string s) {
    vector<int> p(s.size());
    for (int i = 1; i < s.size(); ++i) {
        p[i] = p[i - 1];
        while (p[i] && s[p[i]] != s[i]) p[i] =
        p[p[i] - 1];
        p[i] += s[i] == s[p[i]];
    }
    return p;
}

```

//c33adc

### 6.2 Z-функция

```

vector<int> z_function (string s) { // z[i]
    - lcp of s and s[i:]
    int n = (int) s.length();
    vector<int> z (n);
    for (int i=1, l=0, r=0; i<n; ++i) {
        if (i <= r)
            z[i] = min (r-i+1, z[i-l]);
        while (i+z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i+z[i]
            ])
            ++z[i];
        if (i+z[i]-1 > r)
            l = i, r = i+z[i]-1;
    }
    return z;
}

```

//85d656

### 6.3 Алгоритм Манакера

```

vector<int> manacher_odd(const string &s) {
    vector<int> man(s.size(), 0);
    int l = 0, r = 0;
    int n = s.size();
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        if (i <= r) {
            man[i] = min(r - i, man[l + r - i]);
        }
        while (i + man[i] + 1 < n && i - man[i]
            - 1 >= 0 && s[i + man[i] + 1] == s[i -
            man[i] - 1]) {

```

```

            man[i]++;
        }
        if (i + man[i] > r) {
            l = i - man[i];
            r = i + man[i];
        }
    }
    return man;
}
// abacaba : (0 1 0 3 0 1 0)
// abbaa : (0 0 0 0 0)

```

```

vector<int> manacher_even(const string &s)
{
    assert(s.size());
    string t;
    for (int i = 0; i + 1 < s.size(); ++i) {
        t += s[i];
        t += '#';
    }
    t += s.back();
    auto odd = manacher_odd(t);
    vector<int> ans;
    for (int i = 1; i < odd.size(); i += 2) {
        ans.push_back((odd[i]+1)/2);
    }
    return ans;
}
// abacaba : (0 0 0 0 0 0)
// abbaa : (0 2 0 1)

```

```

auto pal = [&] (int i, int from, int len)
{
    if (len == 0) {
        return true;
    }
    int m = len/2;
    if (len & 1) {
        return o[i][from + m] >= m;
    }
    else {
        return e[i][from + m - 1] >= m;
    }
};

```

//d74301

### 6.4 Суфмассив

Переработанный китайский суффмассив

```

const int inf = 1e9;
struct rmq {
    int n;
    vector<int> a;
    void build(const vector<int> &x) {
        assert(x.size() == n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) a[n + i] =
        x[i];
        for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; --i) a[i] =
        min(a[2 * i], a[2 * i + 1]);
    }
    rmq(int n) : n(n), a(2 * n, inf) {}
    void put(int i, int x) {

```

```

    a[i + n] = min(a[i + n], x);
    for (i = (i + n) / 2; i > 0; i /= 2) {
        a[i] = min(a[i * 2], a[i * 2 + 1]);
    }
}
int getMin(int l, int r) { //[l;r)
    assert(l < r);
    int res = inf;
    for (l += n, r += n; l < r; l /= 2, r /= 2) {
        if (l & 1) res = min(res, a[l++]);
        if (r & 1) res = min(res, a[--r]);
    }
    return res;
}
};
template <typename T>
vector <int> SA(const T &a) {
    int m = *max_element(all(a)) + 1, n = a.size();
    vector <int> sa(n), nsa(n), pre(max(n, m), x(a.begin(), a.end()), y(n));
    for (int e : x) pre[e]++;
    for (int i = 1; i < m; ++i) pre[i] += pre[i - 1];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) sa[--pre[x[i]]] = i;
    int dif = 1;
    y[sa.front()] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
        dif += x[sa[i]] != x[sa[i - 1]];
        y[sa[i]] = dif - 1;
    }
    x = y;
    for (int h = 1; dif < n; h *= 2) {
        fill(all(pre), 0);
        for (int e : x) pre[e]++;
        for (int i = 1; i < dif; ++i) pre[i] += pre[i - 1];
        for (int t = n; t--; ) {
            int i = sa[t];
            if (i >= h) {
                nsa[--pre[x[i - h]]] = i - h;
            }
            else if (i + 1 != h) {
                nsa[--pre[x[i - h + n + 1]]] = i - h + n + 1;
            }
        }
        nsa[--pre[x[n - h]]] = n - h;
        sa = nsa;
        auto getr = [&] (int i) {
            if (i + h < n) {
                return x[i + h];
            }
            else {
                return x[i + h - n - 1];
            }
        };
        dif = 1;
        y[sa.front()] = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
            if (x[sa[i]] != x[sa[i - 1]] || sa[i - 1] + h == n) {

```

```

                dif++;
            }
            else {
                dif += getr(sa[i]) != getr(sa[i - 1]);
            }
            y[sa[i]] = dif - 1;
        }
        x = y;
    }
    return sa;
}

template <typename T>
struct suar {
    vector <int> sa, lcp, pos; rmq t;
    suar (const T &a) : t((int)a.size() - 1) {
        sa = SA(a);
        int n = (int)a.size(), k = 0;
        lcp.resize(n - 1);
        pos.resize(n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) pos[sa[i]] = i;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            if (pos[i] + 1 < n) {
                int j = sa[pos[i] + 1];
                while (i + k < n && j + k < n && a[i + k] == a[j + k]) k++;
                lcp[pos[i]] = k;
            }
            if (k) {
                k--;
            }
        }
        t.build(lcp);
    }
    int getLcp(int i, int j) {
        i = pos[i]; j = pos[j];
        if (j < i) {
            swap(i, j);
        }
        if (i == j) {
            return inf;
        }
        else {
            return t.getMin(i, j);
        }
    }
};
//6327c9

```

## 6.5 Алгоритм Ахо — Корасик

```

const int alpha = 26;
const char a = 'a';

struct node {
    int next[alpha] = {}, link[alpha] = {};
    int suf = 0;
    int visited = 0, ans = 0;

```

```

    int bad = 0; // any term is reachable
    by suf links
    vector<int> term;
    node() {
        fill(next, next + alpha, -1);
    }
};

vector<node> mem;

int get_next_or_create(int nd, char c) {
    if (mem[nd].next[c - a] == -1) { mem[nd]
        .next[c - a] = mem.size(); mem.
        emplace_back(); }
    return mem[nd].next[c - a];
}

void build(vector<string> t) {
    mem.reserve(1e6 + 100); mem.clear();
    mem.emplace_back();
    // 0th element is nullptr, 1st is the
    root
    for (int j = 0; j < t.size(); ++j) {
        int cur = 0;
        for (char c : t[j]) cur =
            get_next_or_create(cur, c);
        mem[cur].term.push_back(j);
    }
    vector<int> bfs_order;
    queue<int> bfs;
    {
        node &root = mem[0];
        root.suf = 0;
        for (char c = a; c < a + alpha; ++c
    ) {
        root.link[c - a] = (root.next[c
        - a] == -1 ? 0 : root.next[c - a]);
        }
        bfs.push(0);
    }
    while (!bfs.empty()) {
        int cur_idx = bfs.front();
        bfs.pop();
        node &cur = mem[cur_idx];
        cur.bad = cur.term.size() > 0 ||
        mem[cur.suf].bad;
        bfs_order.push_back(cur_idx);
        for (char c = a; c < a + alpha; ++c
    ) {
            int nxt_idx = cur.next[c - a];
            if (nxt_idx == -1) continue;
            node &nxt = mem[nxt_idx];
            nxt.suf = (cur_idx ? mem[cur.
            suf].link[c - a] : 0);
            for (char c = a; c < a + alpha;
            ++c) {
                nxt.link[c - a] = (nxt.next
                [c - a] == -1 ? mem[nxt.suf].link[c - a]
                : nxt.next[c - a]);
            }
            bfs.push(nxt_idx);
        }
    }
}

```

```

    // do something
}

//bel6ed

```

## 6.6 Дерево палиндромов

```

const int alpha = 26;
const char a = 'a';
struct palindromic{
    int n;
    vector<int> p, suf{0, 0}, len{-1, 0};
    //d[u] is a difference of lengths of u
    and suf[u], go is jump by chain constant
    d
    vector<array<int, alpha>> to{{}}, {{}};
    int sz = 2;
    palindromic(const string &s) : n(s.size()
    ), p(n + 1, 0) {
        suf.reserve(n);
        len.reserve(n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            auto check = [&] (int l) {
                return i > l && s[i] == s[i - l - 1]
            };
            int par = p[i];
            while (!check(len[par])) {
                par = suf[par];
            }
            if (to[par][s[i]-a] == 0) {
                p[i+1]=to[par][s[i]-a]=sz++;
                to.emplace_back();
                len.emplace_back(len[par]+2);
                if (par == 0) {
                    suf.emplace_back(1);
                }
            }
            else {
                do {
                    par = suf[par];
                } while (!check(len[par]));
                suf.emplace_back(to[par][s[i]-a])
            }
        }
    }
    else {
        p[i+1]=to[par][s[i]-a];
    }
}

int partition() {
    vector<int> d(sz), up(sz, 1); //d[1] =
    0 sic
    for (int i = 2; i < sz; ++i) {
        d[i] = len[i] - len[suf[i]];
        if (d[i] == d[suf[i]]) {
            up[i] = up[suf[i]];
        }
        else {
            up[i] = suf[i];
        }
    }
    vector<int> dp(n + 1, n), last(sz);
    dp[0] = 0;
}

```

```

    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        int u = p[i];
        while (u != 1) {
            if (suf[u] == up[u]) {
                last[u] = dp[i - len[u]];
            }
            else {
                last[u] = min(last[suf[u]], dp[i
- len[up[u]] - d[u]]);
            }
            dp[i] = min(dp[i], last[u] + 1);
            u = up[u];
        }
    }
    return dp.back();
};

//acac02

```

## 7 Потоки

### 7.1 Алгоритм Диница

```

#define pb push_back
struct Dinic{
    struct edge{
        int to, flow, cap;
    };

    const static int N = 555; //count of
        vertices

    vector<edge> e;
    vector<int> g[N + 7];
    int dp[N + 7];
    int ptr[N + 7];

    void clear(){
        for (int i = 0; i < N + 7; i++) g[i].
            clear();
        e.clear();
    }

    void addEdge(int a, int b, int cap){
        g[a].pb(e.size());
        e.pb({b, 0, cap});
        g[b].pb(e.size());
        e.pb({a, 0, 0});
    }

    int minFlow, start, finish;

    bool bfs(){
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) dp[i] = -1;
        dp[start] = 0;
        vector<int> st;
        int uk = 0;
        st.pb(start);
        while(uk < st.size()){
            int v = st[uk++];
            for (int to : g[v]){
                auto ed = e[to];

```

```

                if (ed.cap - ed.flow >= minFlow && dp
[ed.to] == -1){
                    dp[ed.to] = dp[v] + 1;
                    st.pb(ed.to);
                }
            }
        }
        return dp[finish] != -1;
    }

    int dfs(int v, int flow){
        if (v == finish) return flow;
        for (; ptr[v] < g[v].size(); ptr[v]++){
            int to = g[v][ptr[v]];
            edge ed = e[to];
            if (ed.cap - ed.flow >= minFlow && dp[
ed.to] == dp[v] + 1){
                int add = dfs(ed.to, min(flow, ed.cap
- ed.flow));
                if (add){
                    e[to].flow += add;
                    e[to ^ 1].flow -= add;
                    return add;
                }
            }
        }
        return 0;
    }

    int dinic(int start, int finish){
        Dinic::start = start;
        Dinic::finish = finish;
        int flow = 0;
        for (minFlow = (1 << 30); minFlow;
            minFlow >>= 1){
            while(bfs()){
                for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) ptr[i] =
                    0;
                while(int now = dfs(start, (int)2e9 +
                    7)) flow += now;
            }
        }
        return flow;
    }
} dinic;
//15c079

```

### 7.2 Mincost k-flow

```

struct edge {
    int next, capacity, cost, flow = 0;

    edge() = default;

    edge(int next, int capacity, int cost) :
        next(next), capacity(capacity), cost(
            cost) {}

    int rem() const { return capacity - flow;
    }

    int operator+=(int f) { return flow += f;
    }
}

```

```

    int operator--=(int f) { return flow -= f;
    }
};
auto addEdge = [&](auto from, auto next,
    auto capacity, int cost) {
    g[from].push_back(e.size());
    e.emplace_back(next, capacity, cost);
    g[next].push_back(e.size());
    e.emplace_back(from, 0, -cost);
};
/* in case of undirected graph use this:
addEdge(u, v, capacity, cost);
addEdge(v, u, capacity, cost);
*/
vector<ll> phi(n, 0);
auto fordBellman = [&](int s, int t) {
    phi.assign(n, 0);
    for (int iter = 0; iter < n; ++iter) {
        bool changed = false;
        for (int u = 0; u < n; ++u) {
            for (auto index : g[u]) {
                auto edge = e[index];
                if (edge.rem() > 0 && phi[edge.next]
] > phi[u] + edge.cost) {
                    phi[edge.next] = phi[u] + edge.
cost;
                    changed = true;
                }
            }
        }
        if (!changed) break;
    }
};
fordBellman(s, t);
// now shortest path using dijkstra with
potentials
vector<ll> dist;
vector<int> from;
vector<bool> cnt;
auto dijkstra = [&](int s, int t) {
    dist.assign(n, 1e18);
    from.assign(n, -1);
    cnt.assign(n, false);
    dist[s] = 0;
    set<pair<int, int>> se;
    se.insert({0, s});
    while ((int)(se.size())) {
        int cur = se.begin()->y;
        se.erase(se.begin());
        cnt[cur] = true;
        for (int index : g[cur]) {
            auto &edge = e[index];
            if (edge.rem() == 0) continue;
            ll weight = edge.cost + phi[cur] -
phi[edge.next];
            if (dist[edge.next] > dist[cur] +
weight) {
                se.erase({dist[edge.next], edge.
next});
                dist[edge.next] = dist[cur] +
weight;
                se.insert({dist[edge.next], edge.
next});
            }
        }
    }
};

```

```

        from[edge.next] = cur;
    }
}
}
if (dist[t] == (ll) 1e18) return -1LL;
ll cost = 0;
for (int p = t; p != s; p = from[p]) {
    for (auto index : g[from[p]]) {
        auto &edge = e[index];
        ll weight = edge.cost + phi[from[p]]
- phi[edge.next];
        if (edge.rem() > 0 && edge.next == p
&& dist[edge.next] == dist[from[p]] +
weight) {
            edge += 1;
            e[index ^ 1] -= 1;
            cost += edge.cost;
            break;
        }
    }
}
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    phi[i] += dist[i];
}
return cost;
};
ll cost = 0;
for (int flow = 0; flow < k; ++flow) {
    ll a = dijkstra(s, t);
    if (a == -1) {
        cout << "-1\n";
        return;
    }
    cost += a;
}
// now recover answer
auto findPath = [&](int s, int t) {
    vector<int> ans;
    int cur = s;
    while (cur != t) {
        for (auto index : g[cur]) {
            auto &edge = e[index];
            if (edge.flow <= 0) continue;
            edge -= 1;
            e[index ^ 1] += 1;
            ans.push_back(index / 4);
            // index / 4 because each edge has 4 copies
            cur = edge.next;
            break;
        }
    }
    return ans;
};
for (int flow = 0; flow < k; ++flow) {
    auto p = findPath(s, t);
    cout << p.size() << ' ';
    for (int x : p) cout << x + 1 << ' ';
    cout << '\n';
}
//94b9cb

template <typename T, typename C>
class mcmf {
public:

```



```

static constexpr T eps = (T) 1e-9;

struct edge {
    int from;
    int to;
    T c;
    T f;
    C cost;
};

vector< vector<int> > g;
vector<edge> edges;
vector<C> d;
vector<int> q;
vector<bool> in_queue;
vector<int> pe;
int n;
int st, fin;
T flow;
C cost;

mcmf(int _n, int _st, int _fin) : n(_n),
    st(_st), fin(_fin) {
    assert(0 <= st && st < n && 0 <= fin &&
        fin < n && st != fin);
    g.resize(n);
    d.resize(n);
    in_queue.resize(n);
    pe.resize(n);
    flow = 0;
    cost = 0;
}

void clear_flow() {
    for (const edge &e : edges) {
        e.f = 0;
    }
    flow = 0;
}

void add(int from, int to, T forward_cap,
    T backward_cap, C cost) {
    assert(0 <= from && from < n && 0 <= to
        && to < n);
    g[from].push_back((int) edges.size());
    edges.push_back({from, to, forward_cap,
        0, cost});
    g[to].push_back((int) edges.size());
    edges.push_back({to, from, backward_cap,
        0, -cost});
}

bool expath() {
    fill(d.begin(), d.end(), numeric_limits<C>::max());
    q.clear();
    q.push_back(st);
    d[st] = 0;
    in_queue[st] = true;
    int beg = 0;
    bool found = false;
    while (beg < (int) q.size()) {
        int i = q[beg++];

```

```

        if (i == fin) {
            found = true;
        }
        in_queue[i] = false;
        for (int id : g[i]) {
            const edge &e = edges[id];
            if (e.c - e.f > eps && d[i] + e.
                cost < d[e.to]) {
                d[e.to] = d[i] + e.cost;
                pe[e.to] = id;
                if (!in_queue[e.to]) {
                    q.push_back(e.to);
                    in_queue[e.to] = true;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    if (found) {
        T push = numeric_limits<T>::max();
        int v = fin;
        while (v != st) {
            const edge &e = edges[pe[v]];
            push = min(push, e.c - e.f);
            v = e.from;
        }
        v = fin;
        while (v != st) {
            edge &e = edges[pe[v]];
            e.f += push;
            edge &back = edges[pe[v] ^ 1];
            back.f -= push;
            v = e.from;
        }
        flow += push;
        cost += push * d[fin];
    }
    return found;
}

pair<T, C> max_flow_min_cost() {
    while (expath()) {
    }
    return make_pair(flow, cost);
}
};

```

```
//b7bbb2
```

## 8 Алгоритм Гаусса

### 8.1 Решение $Av = b$

```

optional<vector<int> > gauss(vector<vector<
    int> > A, vector<int> b) ///returns v
    such that Av=b
{
    int n=A.size();assert(b.size()==n);int
    m=A[0].size();
    for(int &x:b) {x%=p;x+=p;x%=p;}
    for(int i=0;i<n;++i) {for(int &x:A[i])
        {x%=p;x+=p;x%=p;}}
    int bi=0;
    for(int i=0;i<n;++i)
    {

```

```

    if(bi==m) break;
    for(int j=i; j<n; ++j)
    {
        if(A[j][bi])
        {
            if(j!=i) {swap(A[i], A[j]);
            swap(b[i], b[j]);}
            break;
        }
    }
    if(A[i][bi])
    {
        int o=inv(A[i][bi]);
        for(int j=i+1; j<n; ++j)
        {
            int we=(A[j][bi]*o)%p;
            b[j]-=we*b[i]; b[j]%=p; if(b[
j]<0) b[j]+=p;
            for(int k=bi; k<m; ++k)
            {
                A[j][k]-=we*A[i][k]; A[j
][k]%=p; if(A[j][k]<0) A[j][k]+=p;
            }
        }
    }
    else
    {
        ++bi; --i; continue;
    }
}
vector<int> v(m);
for(int i=n-1; i>=0; --i)
{
    int bi=0;
    while(bi<m && !A[i][bi]) {++bi;}
    if(bi==m)
    {
        if(b[i]) {return nullopt;}
        else {continue;}
    }
    {
        int cur=b[i];
        for(int j=bi+1; j<m; ++j)
        {
            cur-=A[i][j]*v[j]; cur%=p;
        }
        v[bi]=cur*inv(A[i][bi]); v[bi]%=p; if
(v[bi]<0) v[bi]+=p;
    }
}
return v;
}

//bcc622

```

## 8.2 Базис $Av = 0$

```

vector<vector<int>> > gaussbasis(vector<
vector<int>> > A, int m) ///returns basis
of  $Av=0$ 
{
    int n=A.size(); if(n) assert(m==A[0].
size());
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {for(int &x:A[i])

```

```

{x%=p; x+=p; x%=p;}}
    int bi=0;
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)
    {
        if(bi==m) break;
        for(int j=i; j<n; ++j)
        {
            if(A[j][bi])
            {
                if(j!=i) {swap(A[i], A[j]);}
                break;
            }
        }
        if(A[i][bi])
        {
            int o=inv(A[i][bi]);
            for(int j=i+1; j<n; ++j)
            {
                int we=(A[j][bi]*o)%p;
                for(int k=bi; k<m; ++k)
                {
                    A[j][k]-=we*A[i][k]; A[j
][k]%=p; if(A[j][k]<0) A[j][k]+=p;
                }
            }
        }
        else
        {
            ++bi; --i; continue;
        }
    }
    vector<int> indices(m); iota(all(indices
), 0);
    for(int i=n-1; i>=0; --i)
    {
        int bi=0;
        while(bi<m && !A[i][bi]) {++bi;}
        if(bi<m)
        {
            indices.erase(find(all(indices
), bi));
        }
    }
    vector<vector<int>> > v(indices.size(),
vector<int>(m, 0));
    for(int i=0; i<indices.size(); ++i)
    {
        v[i][indices[i]]=1;
    }
    for(int i=n-1; i>=0; --i)
    {
        int bi=0;
        while(bi<m && !A[i][bi]) {++bi;}
        if(bi==m) continue;
        for(int k=0; k<indices.size(); ++k) {
            int cur=0;
            for(int j=bi+1; j<m; ++j)
            {
                cur-=A[i][j]*v[k][j]; cur%=p;
            }
            v[k][bi]=cur*inv(A[i][bi]); v[k][bi
]%=p; if(v[k][bi]<0) v[k][bi]+=p;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    return v;
}

```

```
//ef40f3
```

## 9 Гамильтоновы путь и цикл

<https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/90513>,  
<https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/90743>.

### 9.1 Link-cut tree

```

namespace LCT {
    vector<vi> ch;
    vi fa, rev;
    void init(int n) {
        ch.resize(n + 1);
        fa.resize(n + 1);
        rev.resize(n + 1);
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
            ch[i].resize(2),
            ch[i][0] = ch[i][1] = fa[i] = rev[i]
            = 0;
    }
    bool isr(int a)
    {
        return !(ch[fa[a]][0] == a || ch[fa[a]
        ][1] == a);
    }
    void pushdown(int a)
    {
        if(rev[a])
        {
            rev[ch[a][0]] ^= 1, rev[ch[a][1]] ^=
            1;
            swap(ch[a][0], ch[a][1]);
            rev[a] = 0;
        }
    }
    void push(int a)
    {
        if(!isr(a)) push(fa[a]);
        pushdown(a);
    }
    void rotate(int a)
    {
        int f = fa[a], gf = fa[f];
        int tp = ch[f][1] == a;
        int son = ch[a][tp ^ 1];
        if(!isr(f))
            ch[gf][ch[gf][1] == f] = a;
        fa[a] = gf;

        ch[f][tp] = son;
        if(son) fa[son] = f;

        ch[a][tp ^ 1] = f, fa[f] = a;
    }
    void splay(int a)
    {
        push(a);
        while(!isr(a))
    }

```

```

    {
        int f = fa[a], gf = fa[f];
        if(isr(f)) rotate(a);
        else
        {
            int t1 = ch[gf][1] == f, t2 = ch[f
            ][1] == a;
            if(t1 == t2) rotate(f), rotate(a);
            else rotate(a), rotate(a);
        }
    }
}
void access(int a)
{
    int pr = a;
    splay(a);
    ch[a][1] = 0;
    while(1)
    {
        if(!fa[a]) break;
        int u = fa[a];
        splay(u);
        ch[u][1] = a;
        a = u;
    }
    splay(pr);
}
void makeroot(int a)
{
    access(a);
    rev[a] ^= 1;
}
void link(int a, int b)
{
    makeroot(a);
    fa[a] = b;
}
void cut(int a, int b)
{
    makeroot(a);
    access(b);
    fa[a] = 0, ch[b][0] = 0;
}
int fdr(int a)
{
    access(a);
    while(1)
    {
        pushdown(a);
        if (ch[a][0]) a = ch[a][0];
        else {
            splay(a);
            return a;
        }
    }
}
}
//647cca

```

### 9.2 Undirected case

```

#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
namespace hamil {

```

```

template <typename T> bool chkmax(T &x, T
y){return x<y?x=y,true:false;}
template <typename T> bool chkmin(T &x, T
y){return x>y?x=y,true:false;}
#define vi vector<int>
#define pb push_back
#define mp make_pair
#define pi pair<int, int>
#define fi first
#define se second
#define ll long long
using namespace LCT;
vector<vi> used;
unordered_set<int> caneg;
void cut(int a, int b) {
    LCT::cut(a, b);
    for (int s = 0; s < 2; s++) {
        for (int i = 0; i < used[a].size(); i
++)
            if (used[a][i] == b) {
                used[a].erase(used[a].begin() + i
);
                break;
            }
        if (used[a].size() == 1) caneg.insert
(a);
        swap(a, b);
    }
}
void link(int a, int b) {
    LCT::link(a, b);
    for (int s = 0; s < 2; s++) {
        used[a].pb(b);
        if (used[a].size() == 2) caneg.erase(
a);
        swap(a, b);
    }
}
vi work(int n, vector<pi> eg, ll mx_ch =
-1) {
    // mx_ch : max number of adding/
    replacing default is (n + 100) * (n +
    50)
    // n : number of vertices. 1-indexed.
    // eg: vector<pair<int, int> > storing
    all the edges.
    // return a vector<int> consists of all
    indices of vertices on the path. return
    empty list if failed to find one.

    LCT::init(n);
    if (mx_ch == -1) mx_ch = 111 * (n +
    100) * (n + 50); //default
    used.resize(n + 1);
    caneg.clear();
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) used[i].
clear();

    vector<vi> edges(n + 1);
    for (auto v : eg)
        edges[v.fi].pb(v.se),
        edges[v.se].pb(v.fi);

```

```

for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    caneg.insert(i);

mt19937 x(chrono::steady_clock::now().
time_since_epoch().count());
int tot = 0;
while (mx_ch >= 0) {
    // cout << tot << ' ' << mx_ch << endl
;
    vector<pi> eg;
    for (auto v : caneg)
        for (auto s : edges[v])
            eg.pb(mp(v, s));

    shuffle(eg.begin(), eg.end(), x);
    if (eg.size() == 0) break;
    for (auto v : eg) {
        mx_ch--;
        int a = v.fi, b = v.se;
        if (used[a].size() < used[b].size()
) swap(a, b);
        if (used[b].size() >= 2) continue;
        if (x() & 1) continue;
        if (LCT::fdr(a) == LCT::fdr(b))
continue;
        if (used[a].size() < 2 && used[b].
size() < 2)
            tot++;
        if (used[a].size() == 2) {
            int p = used[a][x() % 2];
            cut(a, p);
        }
        link(a, b);
    }
    if (tot == n - 1) {
        vi cur;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            if (used[i].size() <= 1) {
                int pl = i, ls = 0;
                while (pl) {
                    cur.pb(pl);
                    int flag = 0;
                    for (auto v : used[pl])
                        if (v != ls) {
                            ls = pl;
                            pl = v;
                            flag = 1;
                            break;
                        }
                    if (!flag) break;
                }
                break;
            }
        return cur;
    }
}
//failed to find a path
return vi();
}
//c35638

```

### 9.3 Directed case

```

namespace hamil {
    template <typename T> bool chkmax(T &x, T
    y){return x<y?x=y,true:false;}
    template <typename T> bool chkmin(T &x, T
    y){return x>y?x=y,true:false;}
    #define vi vector<int>
    #define pb push_back
    #define mp make_pair
    #define pi pair<int, int>
    #define fi first
    #define se second
    #define ll long long
    using namespace LCT;
    vi out, in;
    vi work(int n, vector<pi> eg, ll mx_ch =
    -1) {
        // mx_ch : max number of adding/
        replacing default is (n + 100) * (n +
        50)
        // n : number of vertices. 1-indexed.
        // eg: vector<pair<int, int> > storing
        all the edges.
        // return a vector<int> consists of all
        indices of vertices on the path. return
        empty list if failed to find one.
        out.resize(n + 1), in.resize(n + 1);
        LCT::init(n);
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) in[i] =
        out[i] = 0;
        if (mx_ch == -1) mx_ch = 1ll * (n +
        100) * (n + 50); //default
        vector<vi> from(n + 1), to(n + 1);
        for (auto v : eg)
            from[v.fi].pb(v.se),
            to[v.se].pb(v.fi);
        unordered_set<int> canin, canout;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            canin.insert(i),
            canout.insert(i);
        mt19937 x(chrono::steady_clock::now().
        time_since_epoch().count());
        int tot = 0;
        while (mx_ch >= 0) {
            // cout << tot << ' ' << mx_ch << endl
            ;
            vector<pi> eg;
            for (auto v : canout)
                for (auto s : from[v])
                    if (in[s] == 0) {
                        assert(canin.count(s));
                        continue;
                    }
                    else eg.pb(mp(v, s));
            for (auto v : canin)
                for (auto s : to[v])
                    eg.pb(mp(s, v));
            shuffle(eg.begin(), eg.end(), x);
            if (eg.size() == 0) break;
            for (auto v : eg) {
                mx_ch--;
                if (in[v.se] && out[v.fi]) continue
            ;
                if (LCT::fdr(v.fi) == LCT::fdr(v.se

```

```

)) continue;
        if (in[v.se] || out[v.fi])
            if (x() & 1) continue;
        if (!in[v.se] && !out[v.fi])
            tot++;
        if (in[v.se]) {
            LCT::cut(in[v.se], v.se);
            canin.insert(v.se);
            canout.insert(in[v.se]);
            out[in[v.se]] = 0;
            in[v.se] = 0;
        }
        if (out[v.fi]) {
            LCT::cut(v.fi, out[v.fi]);
            canin.insert(out[v.fi]);
            canout.insert(v.fi);
            in[out[v.fi]] = 0;
            out[v.fi] = 0;
        }
        LCT::link(v.fi, v.se);
        canin.erase(v.se);
        canout.erase(v.fi);
        in[v.se] = v.fi;
        out[v.fi] = v.se;
    }
    if (tot == n - 1) {
        vi cur;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            if (!in[i]) {
                int pl = i;
                while (pl) {
                    cur.pb(pl),
                    pl = out[pl];
                }
                break;
            }
        return cur;
    }
    //failed to find a path
    return vi();
}
//43ae60

```

## 10 Геометрия

### 10.1 Примитивы

```

struct Point {
    int x, y;
    Point(){}
    Point (int x_, int y_) {
        x = x_; y = y_;
    }
    Point operator + (Point p) {
        return Point(x+p.x,y+p.y);
    }
    Point operator - (Point p) {
        return Point(x - p.x, y - p.y);
    }
    int operator * (Point p) {
        return x * p.y - y * p.x;
    }
}

```

```

int operator % (Point p) {
    return x * p.x + y * p.y;
}
bool operator < (Point v) {
    return (*this) * v > 0;
}
bool operator > (Point v) {
    return v < (*this);
};
bool operator <= (Point v) {
    return (*this) * v >= 0;
}
};
bool line(Point a, Point b, Point c) {
    return (b-a)*(c-b)==0;
}
bool ord(Point a, Point p, Point b) {
    return (p - a)%(p - b)<0;
}

int hp(Point a) {
    if (a.y == 0) return a.x >= 0;
    return a.y > 0;
}

bool comp(Point a, Point b) {
    if (hp(a) != hp(b)) return hp(a) < hp(b);
    return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x > 0;
}

```

//a48b68

## 10.2 Выпуклая оболочка

```

using pt = pair<int, int>;
#define x first
#define y second

int cross(pt p, pt q) {
    return p.x * q.y - p.y * q.x;
}
int scalar(pt p, pt q) {
    return p.x * q.x + p.y * q.y;
}
pt operator-(pt a, pt b) { return {a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y}; }
vector<pt> convex(vector<pt> a) {
    sort(all(a));
    if (a.size() == 2 && a[0] == a[1]) return {a[0]};
    if (a.size() <= 1) return a;
    vector<pt> h;
    for (int t = 0; t < 2; ++t) {
        int sz = h.size() - t;
        for (auto p: a) {
            while (h.size() >= sz + 2 && cross(p - h.end()[-1], h.end()[-2] - h.end()[-1]) <= 0) h.pop_back();
            h.push_back(p);
        }
        reverse(all(a));
    }
    return h; // h is circular: h.front() == h.back()
}

```

```

}
//110bb5

```

## 10.3 Точка внутри многоугольника

```

auto inT = [&] (Point a, Point b, Point c,
               Point p) {
    a = a-p; b = b-p; c = c-p;
    return abs(a*b)+abs(b*c)+abs(c*a) == abs(
        a*b+b*c+c*a);
};
auto inP = [&] (Point p) { //a must be in
    counterclockwise order!
    int l = 1, r = n - 1;
    while (l < r - 1) {
        int m = (l + r) / 2;
        if ((a[m] - a[0]) < (p - a[0])) {
            l = m;
        }
        else {
            r = m;
        }
    }
    return inT(a[l], a[0], a[r], p);
};

```

//1cd0cf

## 10.4 Касательные

```

auto max = [&] (auto cmp) {
    int k = 0;
    for (int lg = 18; lg >= 0; --lg) {
        int i = k + (1 << lg), j = k - (1 << lg);
        i = (i % n + n) % n;
        j = (j % n + n) % n;
        array<int, 3> ind{i, j, k};
        sort(all(ind), cmp);
        k = ind[2];
    }
    return k;
};
auto uppert = [&] (Point p) { //last vertex
    in counterclockwise order about p
    auto cmp = [&] (int i, int j) {return (a[i] - p) < (a[j] - p); };
    return max(cmp);
};
auto lowert = [&] (Point p) { //first vertex
    in counterclockwise order about p
    auto cmp = [&] (int i, int j) {return (a[i] - p) > (a[j] - p); };
    return max(cmp);
};
auto uppertinf = [&] (Point p) { //upper
    tangent line parallel to vector p
    swap(p.x, p.y);
    p.x = -p.x;
    auto cmp = [&] (int i, int j) { return a[i] % p < a[j] % p; };
    return max(cmp);
};
auto lowertinf = [&] (Point p) { //lower
    tangent line parallel to vector p

```

```

swap(p.x, p.y);
p.x = -p.x;
auto cmp = [&] (int i, int j) { return a[
    i] % p > a[j] % p; };
return max(cmp);
};

```

//90f89d

## 10.5 Кривая Гильберта для алгоритма Мо

```

const int logn = 30; // any number, such
    that maxn is greater than coordinates.
    20 is ok.
const int maxn = 1 << logn;
int hilbertorder(int x, int y) { // returns
    long long
    int d = 0; // long long
    for (int s = 1 << (logn - 1); s; s >>=
    1)
    {
        bool rx = x & s, ry = y & s;
        d = (4 * d) | ((3 * rx) ^ ry);
        if (!ry) {
            if (rx) {
                x = maxn - x;
                y = maxn - y;
            }
            swap(x, y);
        }
        return d;
    }
}
// Usage example:
vector<int> sort_indices(int q, vector<pair
<int, int>> &qs) {
    vector<int> ind(q), ord(q);
    iota(all(ind), 0);
    for (int i = 0; i < q; ++i) ord[i] =
    hilbertorder(qs[i].first, qs[i].second);
    sort(all(ind), [&](int i, int j) {
        return ord[i] < ord[j]; });
    return ind;
}

```

//134578

## 11 Цепные дроби

<https://cp-algorithms.com/algebra/continued-fract>

### 11.1 Поиск нижней огибающей, сумма и минимум по модулю

```

int floor(int a, int b) {
    return a / b - ((a ^ b) < 0 && a % b);
}
vector<int> decompose(int p, int q) {
    vector<int> f;
    while (q != 0) {
        f.push_back(floor(p, q));
        p -= q * f.back();
        swap(p, q);
    }
}

```

```

}
return f;
}

using matrix = array<int, 4>;

matrix operator*(matrix a, matrix b) {
    matrix c{0,0,0,0};
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 2; ++j) {
            for (int k = 0; k < 2; ++k) {
                c[2 * i + k] += a[2 * i + j] * b[2
                * j + k];
            }
        }
    }
    return c;
}

#define x first
#define y second

// computes lower convex hull for 0 <= x <=
    N, 0 <= y <= (ax + b) / c
vector<pair<int, int>> lower_convex_hull(
    int a, int b, int c, int n) {
    matrix m = {1, 0, 0, 1};
    auto f = decompose(a, c);
    vector<pair<int, int>> conv{{1, 0}, {0,
    1}};
    for (int x : f) {
        m = m * matrix{x, 1, 1, 0};
        conv.emplace_back(m[2], m[0]);
        if (m[2] > n) break; // there should be
        one (if any) with .x > n
    }
    auto diff = [&](int x, int y) {
        return c * y - a * x;
    };
    int x = 0, y = b / c;
    vector<pair<int, int>> res{{x, y}};
    int i;
    for (i = 2; i + 1 < conv.size(); i += 2)
    {
        while (diff(x + conv[i + 1].x, y + conv
        [i + 1].y) <= b) {
            int t = 1 + (diff(x + conv[i - 1].x,
            y + conv[i - 1].y) - b - 1) / abs(diff(
            conv[i].x, conv[i].y));
            auto [dx, dy] = tuple{conv[i - 1].x +
            t * conv[i].x, conv[i - 1].y + t * conv
            [i].y};
            int k = (n - x) / dx;
            if (k == 0) break;
            if (diff(dx, dy)) k = min(k, (b -
            diff(x, y)) / diff(dx, dy));
            x += k * dx, y += k * dy;
            res.push_back({x, y});
        }
    }
    if (i >= conv.size()) i -= 2;
    for (; i > 0; i -= 2) {
        auto [dx1, dy1] = conv[i];
    }
}

```



```

    if (x + dx1 > n) continue;
    x += dx1, y += dy1;
    if (i + 1 < conv.size()) {
        auto [dx2, dy2] = conv[i + 1];
        int k = (n - x) / dx2;
        x += k * dx2;
        y += k * dy2;
    }
    res.emplace_back(x, y);
    int k = (n - x) / dx1;
    if (k == 0) continue;
    x += k * dx1;
    y += k * dy1;
    res.emplace_back(x, y);
}
return res;
}

// number of (x, y) under pq line such that
// p.x <= x < q.x && 0 < y
int area(auto p, auto q) {
    int integers = gcd(q.x - p.x, q.y - p.y);
    return ((p.y + q.y - 1) * (q.x - p.x + 1)
        + integers + 1) / 2 - q.y;
}

// sum of (ax + b) / c for 0 <= x < n
int get_area(int a, int b, int c, int n) {
    // SUM (ax + b) / c for 0 <= x <= n
    auto ch = lower_convex_hull(a, b, c, n + 1);
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i + 1 < ch.size(); ++i) {
        sum += area(ch[i], ch[i + 1]);
    }
    return sum;
}

// min of (ax + b) % c for 0 <= x <= n
int get_min(int a, int b, int c, int n) {
    auto ch = lower_convex_hull(a, b, c, n);
    // in fact, here we need only the last
    // point of the first half of the algo (
    // that is going up)
    int mn = c;
    for (auto [x, y] : ch) mn = min(mn, (a *
        x + b) % c);
    return mn;
}
//87941e

```

## 11.2 Простая рекурсия

Число точек  $(x, y) : 0 \leq x < n, 0 < y \leq (kx + b)/d$ . То есть

$$\sum_{x=0}^{n-1} \left\lfloor \frac{kx+b}{d} \right\rfloor.$$

```

int cnt (int n, int k, int b, int d)
{
    if (k == 0) return (b / d) * n;
    if (k >= d || b >= d) {
        return (k / d) * n * (n - 1) / 2 + (b /
            d) * n + cnt(n, k % d, b % d, d);
    }
}

```

```

return cnt((k * n + b) / d, d, (k * n + b)
    % d, k);
}
//11a6a0

```

## 12 Разное

### 12.1 Компараторы

```

bool cmp1(int x, int y) { return x > y; }

struct cmp2{
    bool operator()(int x, int y) const {
        return x > y; }
};

int32_t main() {
    set<int, decltype(cmp1)*> s1({1, 2, 3},
        cmp1);
    for (int x : s1) cout << x << ' '; cout
        << '\n';
    set<int, cmp2> s2({4, 5, 6});
    for (int x : s2) cout << x << ' '; cout
        << '\n';
    auto cmp3 = [&](int x, int y) { return
        x > y; };
    set<int, decltype(cmp3)*> s3({7, 8, 9},
        cmp3); // second cmp3 could be omitted
    if cmp3 = [](...) { ... }
    for (int x : s3) cout << x << ' '; cout
        << '\n';

    vector<int> v{3, 2, 1};
    cout << lower_bound(all(v), 2, cmp1) -
        v.begin();
    cout << lower_bound(all(v), 2, cmp2()) -
        v.begin();
    cout << lower_bound(all(v), 2, cmp3) -
        v.begin();
}

//adea08

```

### 12.2 Трюки от Сергея Копелиовича

#### 12.2.1 Быстрый ввод

<https://acm.math.spbu.ru/~sk1/algo/input-output>

```

const int buf_size = 4096;

int getChar() {
    static char buf[buf_size];
    static int len = 0, pos = 0;
    if (pos == len)
        pos = 0, len = fread(buf, 1, buf_size,
            stdin);
    if (pos == len)
        return -1;
    return buf[pos++];
}

int readChar() {
    while (1) {

```



```

    int c = getChar();
    if (c > 32) return c;
}
}

int readInt() {
    int s = 1, c = readChar(), x = 0;
    if (c == '-')
        s = -1, c = getChar();
    while (isdigit(c))
        x = x * 10 + c - '0', c = getChar();
    return s * x;
}

```

//dc0a77

```

double read_double() {
    string s;
    cin >> s;
    double sgn = 1, p10 = 0, num = 0;
    for (char c : s) {
        if (c == '-') {
            sgn = -1;
        } else if (c == '.') {
            p10 = 1;
        } else {
            p10 *= 10;
            num = (num * 10 + c - '0');
        }
    }
    if (p10 < 0.5) p10 = 1;
    return sgn * num / p10;
}

```

//b77b67

<https://acm.math.spbu.ru/~sk1/algo/memory.cpp.html>

### 12.2.2 Быстрый аллокатор

```

const int MAX_MEM = 1e8;
int mpos = 0;
char mem[MAX_MEM];
inline void * operator new (size_t n) {
    assert((mpos += n) <= MAX_MEM);
    return (void *) (mem + mpos - n);
}
void operator delete (void *) noexcept { }
// must have!
void operator delete (void *, size_t)
    noexcept { } // must have!

```

//8726b1

### 12.3 Редукция Барретта

```

using u64 = unsigned long long;
using u128 = __uint128_t;
struct barrett{
    u64 p, m;
    barrett() {}
    barrett(u64 p) : p(p), m(-1ULL / p) {}
    int reduce(u64 x) {
        u64 q = (u128(m) * x) >> 64, r = x - q
        * p;
    }
}

```

```

    return r - p * (r >= p);
}
} ba;

// Usage example:
void solve() {
    int p = ...;
    ba = barrett(p);
    int x = ..., y = ...;
    int prod = ba.reduce(x * y);
}

```

//a8b4c7

## 12.4 Флаги компиляции

```

-DLOCAL -Wall -Wextra -pedantic -Wshadow
-Wformat=2 -Wfloat-equal -Wconversion
-Wlogical-op -Wshift-overflow=2 -
Wduplicated-cond -Wcast-qual -Wcast-align
-D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG -D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG_PEDANTIC
-D_FORTIFY_SOURCE=2 -fsanitize=address -
fsanitize=undefined -fno-sanitize-recover
-fstack-protector -std=c++2a

```

### 12.4.1 Сеточка в vim

<https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/122540>

```

i|<esc>25A |<esc>
o+<esc>25A---+<esc>
Vky35Pdd

```

## 12.5 Что сделать на пробном туре

- Послать клар
- Распечатать что-то
- Получить ML (stack & heap)
- Максимальный размер отправляемого файла?
- Убедиться, что чекер регистронезависимый (yes/YES)
- Позапустить Флойда — Варшалла
- Посмотреть, насколько быстр быстрый ввод
- Перебить что-то, проверить хеш
- Проверить санитайзеры

## 12.6 Хеш файла без комментариев

Хеш файла, игнорирующий переводы строк и комментарии:

```

$ cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed "$filename" |
  tr -d '[:space:]' | md5sum | cut -c-6

```