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1 Теория чисел

1.1 КТО

```

1 int gcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y) {
2     if (b==0) { x = 1; y = 0; return a; }
3     int d = gcd(b, a%b, y, x);
4     y-=a/b*x;
5     return d;
6 }
7 int inv(int r, int m) {
8     int x, y;
9     gcd(r, m, x, y);
10    return (x+m)%m;
11 }
12 int crt(int r, int n, int c, int m) { return r + ((
    c - r) % m + m) * inv(n, m) % m * n; }
```

1.2 Алгоритм Миллера — Рабина

```

1 __int128 one=1;
2 int po(int a, int b, int p)
3 {
4     int res=1;
5     while(b) {if(b & 1) {res=(res*one*a)%p;--b;} else
6         {a=(a*one*a)%p;b>>=1;}} return res;
7 bool chprime(int n) ///miller-rabin
8 {
9     if(n==2) return true;
10    if(n<=1 || n%2==0) return false;
11    int h=n-1; int d=0; while(h%2==0) {h/=2;++d;}
12    for(int a:{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29,
13        31, 37})
14    {
15        if(a==n) return true;
16        int u=po(a, h, n); bool ok=0;
17        if(u%n==1) continue;
18        for(int c=0; c<d; ++c)
19        {
20            if((u+1)%n==0) {ok=1; break;}
21            u=(u*one*u)%n;
22        }
23        if(!ok) return false;
24    }
25    return true;
26 }
```

1.3 Алгоритм Берлекэмпа — Мессе

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

```

1 template<typename T>
2 vector<T> berlekampMassey(const vector<T> &s) {
3     int n = s.size(), l = 0, m = 1;
4     vector<T> b(n), c(n);
5     T ld = b[0] = c[0] = 1;
6     for (int i=0; i<n; i++, m++) {
7         T d = s[i];
8         for (int j=1; j<=l; j++)
9             d += c[j] * s[i-j];
10        if (d == 0) continue;
11        vector<T> temp = c;
12        T coef = d / ld;
13        for (int j=m; j<n; j++) c[j] -= coef * b[j-m];
14        if (2 * l <= i) {
15            l = i + 1 - l;
16            b = temp;
17            ld = d;
18            m = 0;
19        }
20    }
21    c.resize(l + 1);
22    c.erase(c.begin());
23    for (T &x : c)
24        x = -x;
25    return c;
26 }
```

2 Графы

2.1 SCC и 2-SAT

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

В случае 2-SAT рёбра $i \Rightarrow j$ и $(j \oplus 1) \Rightarrow (i \oplus 1)$ должны быть добавлены одновременно.

```
1 vector<vector<int>> g(2 * n);
2 vector<vector<int>> r(g.size());
3 for (int i = 0; i < g.size(); ++i) {
4     for (int j : g[i]) r[j].push_back(i);
5 }
6 vector<int> used(g.size()), tout(g.size());
7 int time = 0;
8 auto dfs = [&](auto dfs, int cur) -> void {
9     if (used[cur]) return;
10    used[cur] = 1;
11    for (int nxt : g[cur]) {
12        dfs(dfs, nxt);
13    }
14    // used[cur] = 2;
15    tout[cur] = time++;
16 };
17 for (int i = 0; i < g.size(); ++i) if (!used[i])
18     dfs(dfs, i);
19 vector<int> ind(g.size());
20 iota(ind.begin(), ind.end(), 0);
21 sort(all(ind), [&](int i, int j){return tout[i] >
22     tout[j];});
23 vector<int> scc(g.size(), -1);
24 auto go = [&](auto go, int cur, int color) -> void
25 {
26     if (scc[cur] != -1) return;
27     scc[cur] = color;
28     for (int nxt : r[cur]) {
29         go(go, nxt, color);
30     }
31 };
32 int color = 0;
33 for (int i : ind) {
34     if (scc[i] == -1) go(go, i, color++);
35 }
36 for (int i = 0; i < g.size() / 2; ++i) {
37     if (scc[2 * i] == scc[2 * i + 1]) "IMPOSSIBLE"
38     if (scc[2 * i] < scc[2 * i + 1]) {
39         // !i => i, assign i = true
40     } else {
41         // i => !i, assign i = false
42     }
43 }
```

2.2 Эйлеров цикл

```
1 vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> g(n); // pair{nxt,
2     idx}
3 vector<pair<int, int>> e(p.size());
4 // build graph
5 vector<int> in(n), out(n);
6 for (auto [u, v] : e) in[v]++, out[u]++;
7 vector<int> used(m), it(n), cycle;
8 auto dfs = [&](auto dfs, int cur) -> void {
9     while (true) {
10        while (it[cur] < g[cur].size() && used[g[cur][
11            it[cur]].second]) it[cur]++;
12        if (it[cur] == g[cur].size()) return;
13        auto [nxt, idx] = g[cur][it[cur]];
14        used[idx] = true;
15        dfs(dfs, nxt);
16        cycle.push_back(idx);
17    }
18 };
19 int cnt = 0, odd = -1;
20 for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
21     if (out[i] && odd == -1) odd = i;
22     if (in[i] != out[i]) {
23         if (in[i] + 1 == out[i]) odd = i;
24         if (abs(in[i] - out[i]) > 1) return {}; // must
25             hold
26     }
27 }
```

```
23     cnt++;
24 }
25 }
26 if (cnt != 0 && cnt != 2) return {}; // must hold
27 // for undirected find odd vertex (and count that #
28     of odd is 0 or 2)
29 dfs(dfs, odd);
30 reverse(cycle.begin(), cycle.end());
31 if (cycle.size() != m) return {};
```

2.3 Компоненты рёберной двусвязности

```
1 int n, m;
2 cin >> n >> m;
3 vector <vector <int> > g(n + 1);
4 map <pair <int, int>, int> comp, col;
5 for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
6     int u, v, c; cin >> u >> v >> c; c--;
7     col[{u,v}] = col[{v,u}] = c;
8     g[u].push_back(v);
9     g[v].push_back(u);
10 }
11 vector <int> used(n + 1);
12 vector <int> newCompWithoutParent(n + 1), h(n + 1),
13     up(n + 1);
14 auto findCutPoints = [&](auto self, int u, int p)
15     -> void {
16     used[u] = 1;
17     up[u] = h[u];
18     for (int v : g[u]) {
19         if (!used[v]) {
20             h[v] = h[u] + 1;
21             self(self, v, u);
22             up[u] = min(up[u], up[v]);
23             if (up[v] >= h[u]) {
24                 newCompWithoutParent[v] = 1;
25             }
26         }
27         else {
28             up[u] = min(up[u], h[v]);
29         }
30     }
31 };
32 for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u) {
33     if (!used[u]) {
34         findCutPoints(findCutPoints, u, u);
35     }
36 }
37 int ptr = 0;
38 vector <map <int, int> > colors(m);
39 auto markComponents = [&](auto self, int u, int
40     cur) -> void {
41     used[u] = 1;
42     for (int v : g[u]) {
43         if (!used[v]) {
44             if (newCompWithoutParent[v]) {
45                 ptr++;
46                 self(self, v, ptr - 1);
47             }
48             else {
49                 self(self, v, cur);
50             }
51         }
52         else if (h[v] < h[u]) {
53             comp[{u,v}] = comp[{v,u}] = cur;
54             int c = col[{u,v}];
55             colors[cur][u] |= 1 << c;
56             colors[cur][v] |= 1 << c;
57         }
58     }
59 };
60 used.assign(n + 1, 0);
61 for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u) {
62     if (!used[u]) {
63         markComponents(markComponents, u, -1);
64     }
65 }
66 for (int comp = 0; comp < m; ++comp) {
67     vector <int> cnt(4);
68 }
```

```

65 int tot = 0;
66 for (auto [u, mask] : colors[comp]) {
67     tot |= mask;
68     cnt[bp(mask)]++;
69 }
70 if (bp(tot)<3) {
71     continue;
72 }
73 if (cnt[2] || cnt[3]>2) {
74     cout << "Yes" << endl;
75     return;
76 }
77 }
78 cout << "No" << endl;

```

3 xor, and, or-свёртки

3.1 and-свёртка

```

1 vector<int> band(vector<int> a, vector<int> b)
2 {
3     int n=0; while((1<<n)<a.size()) ++n;
4     a.resize(1<<n); b.resize(1<<n);
5     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;}
6     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;}
7     vector<int> c(1<<n, 0);
8     for(int mask=0; mask<(1<<n); ++mask) {c[mask]=a[
            mask]*b[mask]; c[mask]%=p;}
9     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;}
10    return c;
11 }

```

3.2 or-свёртка

```

1 vector<int> bor(vector<int> a, vector<int> b)
2 {
3     int n=0; while((1<<n)<a.size()) ++n;
4     a.resize(1<<n); b.resize(1<<n);
5     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;}
6     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;}
7     vector<int> c(1<<n, 0);
8     for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) for(int mask=0; mask<(1<<n);
        ++mask) {c[mask]=a[
            mask]*b[mask]; c[mask]%=p;}
9     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;}
10    return c;
11 }

```

3.3 xor-свёртка

```

1 vector<int> bxor(vector<int> a, vector<int> b)
2 {
3     assert(p%2==1); int inv2=(p+1)/2;
4     int n=0; while((1<<n)<a.size()) ++n;
5     a.resize(1<<n); b.resize(1<<n);
6     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;}
7     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;}
8     vector<int> c(1<<n, 0);
9     for(int mask=0; mask<(1<<n); ++mask) {c[mask]=a[
            mask]*b[mask]; c[mask]%=p;}

```

```

10    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;}
11    return c;

```

4 Структуры данных

4.1 Дерево Фенвика

```

1 int fe[maxn]; // fenwick tree
2 void pl(int pos, int val) {while(pos<maxn) {fe[pos]
    +=val; pos+=(pos+1);}}
3 int get(int pos) {int ans=0; while(pos>=0) {ans+=fe[
    pos]; pos&=(pos+1); --pos;} return ans;} // [0,
    pos] - vkluchitelno!!!
4 int get(int l, int r) {return get(r-1)-get(l-1);} //
    / summa na [l,r)

```

4.2 Дерево отрезков

```

1 template<typename Data, typename Mod, typename
    UniteData, typename UniteMod, typename Apply>
2 struct MassSegmentTree {
3     int h, n;
4     Data zd;
5     Mod zm;
6     vector<Data> data;
7     vector<Mod> mod;
8
9     UniteData ud; // Data (Data, Data)
10    UniteMod um; // Mod (Mod, Mod);
11    Apply a; // Data (Data, Mod, int); last argument
        is the length of current segment (could be used
        for range += and sum counting, for instance)
12
13    template<typename I>
14    MassSegmentTree(int sz, Data zd, Mod zm,
        UniteData ud, UniteMod um, Apply a, I init) : h(
        (__lg(sz > 1 ? sz - 1 : 1) + 1), n(1 << h), zm(
        zm), zd(zd), data(2 * n, zd), mod(n, zm), ud(ud),
        um(um), a(a) {
15        for (int i = 0; i < sz; ++i) data[i + n] = init
            (i);
16        for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; --i) data[i] = ud(
            data[2 * i], data[2 * i + 1]);
17    }
18
19    MassSegmentTree(int sz, Data zd, Mod zm,
        UniteData ud, UniteMod um, Apply a) : h(__lg(sz
        > 1 ? sz - 1 : 1) + 1), n(1 << h), zm(zm), zd(
        zd), data(2 * n, zd), mod(n, zm), ud(ud), um(um),
        a(a) {}
20
21    void push(int i) {
22        if (mod[i] == zm) return;
23        apply(2 * i, mod[i]);
24        apply(2 * i + 1, mod[i]);
25        mod[i] = zm;
26    }
27
28    // is used only for apply
29    int length(int i) {return 1 << (h - __lg(i));}
30
31    // is used only for descent
32    int left(int i) {
33        int lvl = __lg(i);
34        return (i & ((1 << lvl) - 1)) * (1 << (h - lvl));
35    }
36
37    // is used only for descent
38    int right(int i) {
39        int lvl = __lg(i);
40        return ((i & ((1 << lvl) - 1)) + 1) * (1 << (h
        - lvl));
41    }
42
43 }

```

```

43 template<typename S>
44 void apply(int i, S x) {
45     data[i] = a(data[i], x, length(i));
46     if (i < n) mod[i] = um(mod[i], x);
47 }
48
49 void update(int i) {
50     if (mod[i] != zm) return;
51     data[i] = ud(data[2 * i], data[2 * i + 1]);
52 }
53
54 template<typename S>
55 void update(int l, int r, S x) { // [l; r)
56     l += n, r += n;
57     for (int shift = h; shift > 0; --shift) {
58         push(l >> shift);
59         push((r - 1) >> shift);
60     }
61     for (int lf = l, rg = r; lf < rg; lf /= 2, rg
62         /= 2) {
63         if (lf & 1) apply(lf++, x);
64         if (rg & 1) apply(--rg, x);
65     }
66     for (int shift = 1; shift <= h; ++shift) {
67         update(l >> shift);
68         update((r - 1) >> shift);
69     }
70 }
71
72 Data get(int l, int r) { // [l; r)
73     l += n, r += n;
74     for (int shift = h; shift > 0; --shift) {
75         push(l >> shift);
76         push((r - 1) >> shift);
77     }
78     Data leftRes = zd, rightRes = zd;
79     for (; l < r; l /= 2, r /= 2) {
80         if (l & 1) leftRes = ud(leftRes, data[l++]);
81         if (r & 1) rightRes = ud(data[--r], rightRes);
82     }
83     return ud(leftRes, rightRes);
84 }
85
86 // l \in [0; n) && ok(get(l, l), l);
87 // returns last r: ok(get(l, r), r)
88 template<typename C>
89 int lastTrue(int l, C ok) {
90     l += n;
91     for (int shift = h; shift > 0; --shift) push(l
92     >> shift);
93     Data cur = zd;
94     do {
95         l >>= __builtin_ctz(l);
96         Data with1;
97         with1 = ud(cur, data[l]);
98         if (ok(with1, right(l))) {
99             cur = with1;
100             ++l;
101         } else {
102             while (l < n) {
103                 push(l);
104                 Data with2;
105                 with2 = ud(cur, data[2 * l]);
106                 if (ok(with2, right(2 * l))) {
107                     cur = with2;
108                     l = 2 * l + 1;
109                 } else {
110                     l = 2 * l;
111                 }
112             }
113             return l - n;
114         }
115     } while (l & (1 - 1));
116     return n;
117 }
118
119 // r \in [0; n) && ok(get(r, r), r);
120 // returns first l: ok(get(l, r), l)
121 template<typename C>

```

```

120 int firstTrue(int r, C ok) {
121     r += n;
122     for (int shift = h; shift > 0; --shift) push((r
123     - 1) >> shift);
124     Data cur = zd;
125     while (r & (r - 1)) {
126         r >>= __builtin_ctz(r);
127         Data with1;
128         with1 = ud(data[--r], cur);
129         if (ok(with1, left(r))) {
130             cur = with1;
131         } else {
132             while (r < n) {
133                 push(r);
134                 Data with2;
135                 with2 = ud(data[2 * r + 1], cur);
136                 if (ok(with2, right(2 * r))) {
137                     cur = with2;
138                     r = 2 * r;
139                 } else {
140                     r = 2 * r + 1;
141                 }
142             }
143             return r - n + 1;
144         }
145     }
146     return 0;
147 };

```

4.2.1 Примеры использования

- Взятие максимума и прибавление константы

```

1 MassSegmentTree segtree(n, 0LL, 0LL,
2 [(int x, int y) { return max(x, y); },
3 [(int x, int y) { return x + y; },
4 [(int x, int y, int len) { return x + y; });

```

- Взятие суммы и прибавление константы

```

1 MassSegmentTree segtree(n, 0LL, 0LL,
2 [(int x, int y) { return x + y; },
3 [(int x, int y) { return x + y; },
4 [(int x, int y, int len) { return x + y * len;
5     });

```

- Взятие суммы и присвоение

```

1 MassSegmentTree segtree(n, 0LL, -1LL,
2 [(int x, int y) { return x + y; },
3 [(int x, int y) { return y; },
4 [(int x, int y, int len) { return y * len; });

```

4.3 Ordered set

```

1 #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
2 #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
3
4 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
5 using namespace std;
6
7 using ordered_set = tree<int, null_type, less<>,
8     rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update
9     >;

```

5 Строковые алгоритмы

5.1 Префикс-функция

```

1 vector<int> prefix_function(string s) {
2     vector<int> p(s.size());
3     for (int i = 1; i < s.size(); ++i) {
4         p[i] = p[i - 1];
5         while (p[i] && s[p[i]] != s[i]) p[i] = p[p[i] -
6         1];
7         p[i] += s[i] == s[p[i]];
8     }
9     return p;

```

5.2 Z-функция

```

1 vector<int> z_function (string s) { // z[i] - lcp
  of s and s[i:]
2   int n = (int) s.length();
3   vector<int> z (n);
4   for (int i=1, l=0, r=0; i<n; ++i) {
5     if (i <= r)
6       z[i] = min (r-i+1, z[i-l]);
7     while (i+z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i+z[i]])
8       ++z[i];
9     if (i+z[i]-1 > r)
10      l = i, r = i+z[i]-1;
11   }
12   return z;
13 }

```

5.3 Алгоритм Манакера

```

1 vector<int> manacher_odd(const string &s) {
2   vector<int> man(s.size(), 0);
3   int l = 0, r = 0;
4   int n = s.size();
5   for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
6     if (i <= r) {
7       man[i] = min(r - i, man[l + r - i]);
8     }
9     while (i + man[i] + 1 < n && i - man[i] - 1 >=
10      0 && s[i + man[i] + 1] == s[i - man[i] - 1]) {
11       man[i]++;
12     }
13     if (i + man[i] > r) {
14       l = i - man[i];
15       r = i + man[i];
16     }
17   }
18   return man;
19 }
20 // abacaba : (0 1 0 3 0 1 0)
21 // abbaa : (0 0 0 0 0)
22 vector<int> manacher_even(const string &s) {
23   assert(s.size());
24   string t;
25   for (int i = 0; i + 1 < s.size(); ++i) {
26     t += s[i];
27     t += '#';
28   }
29   t += s.back();
30   auto odd = manacher_odd(t);
31   vector<int> ans;
32   for (int i = 1; i < odd.size(); i += 2) {
33     ans.push_back((odd[i]+1)/2);
34   }
35   return ans;
36 }
37 // abacaba : (0 0 0 0 0 0)
38 // abbaa : (0 2 0 1)

```

5.4 Суфмассив

Китайский суфмассив

```

1 struct SuffixArray {
2   vector<int> sa, lcp;
3   SuffixArray (string &s, int lim=256) {
4     int n = (int)s.size() + 1, k = 0, a, b;
5     vector<int> x(s.begin(), s.end() + 1), y(n),
6     ws(max(n, lim)), rank(n);
7     sa = lcp = y, iota(sa.begin(), sa.end(), 0);
8     for (int j = 0, p = 0; p < n; j = max(1ll, j *
9     2), lim = p) {
10      p = j, iota(y.begin(), y.end(), n - j);
11      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) if (sa[i] >= j) y
12      [p++] = sa[i] - j;
13      fill(ws.begin(), ws.end(), 0);
14      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) ws[x[i]]++;
15      for (int i = 1; i < lim; i++) ws[i] += ws[i -
16      1];

```

```

13     for (int i = n; i--; ) sa[--ws[x[y[i]]]] = y[
14     i];
15     swap(x, y), p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0;
16     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) a = sa[i - 1], b
17     = sa[i], x[b] = (y[a] == y[b] && y[a + j] == y[
18     b + j]) ? p - 1 : p++;
19   }
20   for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;
21   for (int i = 0, j; i < n - 1; lcp[rank[i++]=k]
22   = sa[rank[i] - 1];
23   for (k && k--, j = sa[rank[i] - 1];
24   s[i + k] == s[j + k]; k++);
25 }
26 struct Rmq {
27   const int INF = 1e9;
28   int n;
29   vector<int> rmq;
30   Rmq() {}
31   void build(const vector<int> &x) {
32     assert(x.size() == n);
33     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) rmq[n + i] = x[i];
34     for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; --i) rmq[i] = min(
35     rmq[2 * i], rmq[2 * i + 1]);
36   }
37   Rmq(int n) : n(n), rmq(2 * n, INF) {}
38   void put(int i, int x) {
39     rmq[i + n] = min(rmq[i + n], x);
40     for (i = (i + n) / 2; i > 0; i /= 2) {
41       rmq[i] = min(rmq[i * 2], rmq[i * 2 + 1]);
42     }
43   }
44   int getMin(int l, int r) { // [l;r)
45     assert(l < r);
46     int res = INF;
47     for (l += n, r += n; l < r; l /= 2, r /= 2) {
48       if (l & 1) res = min(res, rmq[l++]);
49       if (r & 1) res = min(res, rmq[--r]);
50     }
51     return res;
52   }
53 }
54 struct Lc {
55   vector<int> pos;
56   Rmq rmq;
57   Lc(string s) : rmq(s.size()) {
58     SuffixArray sa(s);
59     auto ss = sa.sa;
60     ss.erase(ss.begin());
61     auto lcp = sa.lcp;
62     lcp.erase(lcp.begin());
63     lcp.erase(lcp.begin());
64     pos.resize(s.size());
65     assert(s.size() == ss.size());
66     for (int i = 0; i < ss.size(); ++i) {
67       pos[ss[i]] = i;
68     }
69     int n = s.size();
70     assert(lcp.size() == n - 1);
71     rmq.build(lcp);
72   }
73   int getLcp(int i, int j) {
74     i = pos[i]; j = pos[j];
75     if (j < i) {
76       swap(i, j);
77     }
78     if (i == j) {
79       return 1e18;
80     }
81     else {
82       return rmq.getMin(i, j);
83     }
84   }
85 };

```

5.5 Алгоритм Ахо — Корасик

```

1 struct node{
2     node *next[26] = {}, *link[26] = {};
3     node *suf = nullptr;
4     vector<int> term;
5     int visited = 0;
6     node() {}
7     node *get_next(char c) {
8         if (next[c - 'a'] == nullptr) next[c - 'a'] =
9             new node();
10        return next[c - 'a'];
11    }
12    }
13    node *root = new node();
14    for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i) {
15        node *cur = root;
16        for (char c : s[i]) cur = cur->get_next(c);
17        cur->term.push_back(i);
18    }
19    vector<node*> bfs_order;
20    queue<node*> bfs;
21    root->suf = root;
22    for (char c = 'a'; c <= 'z'; ++c) root->link[c - 'a'] =
23        (root->next[c - 'a'] ? root->next[c - 'a'] : root);
24    bfs.push(root);
25    while (!bfs.empty()) {
26        node *cur = bfs.front();
27        bfs_order.push_back(cur);
28        bfs.pop();
29        for (char c = 'a'; c <= 'z'; ++c) {
30            node *nxt = cur->next[c - 'a'];
31            if (!nxt) continue;
32            nxt->suf = (cur == root ? cur : cur->suf->link[c - 'a']);
33            for (char c = 'a'; c <= 'z'; ++c) nxt->link[c - 'a'] =
34                (nxt->next[c - 'a'] ? nxt->next[c - 'a'] :
35                 nxt->suf->link[c - 'a']);
36            bfs.push(nxt);
37        }
38    }
39    node *cur = root;
40    for (char c : t) {
41        cur = cur->link[c - 'a'];
42        cur->visited++;
43    }
44    vector<int> count(n);
45    for (int i = bfs_order.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
46        node *cur = bfs_order[i];
47        for (int idx : cur->term) count[idx] = cur->visited;
48        cur->suf->visited += cur->visited;
49    }

```

6 Поток

6.1 Алгоритм Диница

```

1 #define pb push_back
2 struct Dinic{
3     struct edge{
4         int to, flow, cap;
5     };
6
7     const static int N = 555; //count of vertices
8
9     vector<edge> e;
10    vector<int> g[N + 7];
11    int dp[N + 7];
12    int ptr[N + 7];
13
14    void clear(){
15        for (int i = 0; i < N + 7; i++) g[i].clear();
16        e.clear();
17    }
18
19    void addEdge(int a, int b, int cap){
20        g[a].pb(e.size());

```

```

21        e.pb({b, 0, cap});
22        g[b].pb(e.size());
23        e.pb({a, 0, 0});
24    }
25
26    int minFlow, start, finish;
27
28    bool bfs(){
29        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) dp[i] = -1;
30        dp[start] = 0;
31        vector<int> st;
32        int uk = 0;
33        st.pb(start);
34        while(uk < st.size()){
35            int v = st[uk++];
36            for (int to : g[v]){
37                auto ed = e[to];
38                if (ed.cap - ed.flow >= minFlow && dp[ed.to] == -1){
39                    dp[ed.to] = dp[v] + 1;
40                    st.pb(ed.to);
41                }
42            }
43        }
44        return dp[finish] != -1;
45    }
46
47    int dfs(int v, int flow){
48        if (v == finish) return flow;
49        for (; ptr[v] < g[v].size(); ptr[v]++){
50            int to = g[v][ptr[v]];
51            edge ed = e[to];
52            if (ed.cap - ed.flow >= minFlow && dp[ed.to] == dp[v] + 1){
53                int add = dfs(ed.to, min(flow, ed.cap - ed.flow));
54                if (add){
55                    e[to].flow += add;
56                    e[to ^ 1].flow -= add;
57                    return add;
58                }
59            }
60        }
61        return 0;
62    }
63
64    int dinic(int start, int finish){
65        Dinic::start = start;
66        Dinic::finish = finish;
67        int flow = 0;
68        for (minFlow = (1 << 30); minFlow; minFlow >>= 1) {
69            while(bfs()){
70                for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) ptr[i] = 0;
71                while(int now = dfs(start, (int)2e9 + 7))
72                    flow += now;
73            }
74            return flow;
75        }
76    } dinic;

```

6.2 Mincost k-flow

6.2.1 Строим граф

```

1 struct edge {
2     int next, capacity, cost, flow = 0;
3
4     edge() = default;
5
6     edge(int next, int capacity, int cost) : next(
7         next), capacity(capacity), cost(cost) {}
8
9     int rem() const { return capacity - flow; }
10
11    int operator+=(int f) { return flow += f; }
12
13    int operator-=(int f) { return flow -= f; }
14 };

```

```

14 auto addEdge = [&](auto from, auto next, auto
    capacity, int cost) {
15     g[from].push_back(e.size());
16     e.emplace_back(next, capacity, cost);
17     g[next].push_back(e.size());
18     e.emplace_back(from, 0, -cost);
19 };

```

Если граф ориентированный, то addEdge вызываем один раз. Если неориентированный, то два, вот так:

```

1 addEdge(u, v, capacity, cost);
2 addEdge(v, u, capacity, cost);

```

6.2.2 Запускаем Форда — Беллмана

```

1 vector<ll> phi(n, 0);
2 auto fordBellman = [&](int s, int t) {
3     phi.assign(n, 0);
4     for (int iter = 0; iter < n; ++iter) {
5         bool changed = false;
6         for (int u = 0; u < n; ++u) {
7             for (auto index : g[u]) {
8                 auto edge = e[index];
9                 if (edge.rem() > 0 && phi[edge.next] > phi[
10                     u] + edge.cost) {
11                     phi[edge.next] = phi[u] + edge.cost;
12                     changed = true;
13                 }
14             }
15             if (!changed) break;
16         }
17     };
18     fordBellman(s, t);

```

6.2.3 Ищем кратчайший путь Дейкстры с потенциалами

```

1 vector<ll> dist;
2 vector<int> from;
3 vector<bool> cnt;
4 auto dijkstra = [&](int s, int t) {
5     dist.assign(n, 1e18);
6     from.assign(n, -1);
7     cnt.assign(n, false);
8     dist[s] = 0;
9     set<pair<int, int>> se;
10    se.insert({0, s});
11    while ((int)(se.size())) {
12        int cur = se.begin()->y;
13        se.erase(se.begin());
14        cnt[cur] = true;
15        for (int index : g[cur]) {
16            auto &edge = e[index];
17            if (edge.rem() == 0) continue;
18            ll weight = edge.cost + phi[cur] - phi[edge.
19                next];
20            if (dist[edge.next] > dist[cur] + weight) {
21                se.erase({dist[edge.next], edge.next});
22                dist[edge.next] = dist[cur] + weight;
23                se.insert({dist[edge.next], edge.next});
24                from[edge.next] = cur;
25            }
26        }
27        if (dist[t] == (ll) 1e18) return -1LL;
28        ll cost = 0;
29        for (int p = t; p != s; p = from[p]) {
30            for (auto index : g[from[p]]) {
31                auto &edge = e[index];
32                ll weight = edge.cost + phi[from[p]] - phi[
33                    edge.next];
34                if (edge.rem() > 0 && edge.next == p && dist[
35                    edge.next] == dist[from[p]] + weight) {
36                    edge += 1;
37                    e[index ^ 1] -= 1;
38                    cost += edge.cost;
39                    break;
40                }

```

```

39     }
40 }
41 for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
42     phi[i] += dist[i];
43 }
44 return cost;
45 };
46 ll cost = 0;
47 for (int flow = 0; flow < k; ++flow) {
48     ll a = dijkstra(s, t);
49     if (a == -1) {
50         cout << "-1\n";
51         return;
52     }
53     cost += a;
54 }

```

6.2.4 Восстанавливаем ответ

```

1 auto findPath = [&](int s, int t) {
2     vector<int> ans;
3     int cur = s;
4     while (cur != t) {
5         for (auto index : g[cur]) {
6             auto &edge = e[index];
7             if (edge.flow <= 0) continue;
8             edge -= 1;
9             e[index ^ 1] += 1;
10            ans.push_back(index / 4);
11            // index / 4 because each edge has 4 copies
12            cur = edge.next;
13            break;
14        }
15    }
16    return ans;
17 };
18 for (int flow = 0; flow < k; ++flow) {
19     auto p = findPath(s, t);
20     cout << p.size() << ' ';
21     for (int x : p) cout << x + 1 << ' ';
22     cout << '\n';
23 }

```

7 FFT & co

7.1 NTT & co

```

1 #define int long long
2 using namespace std;
3 typedef long long ll;
4 const int p=998244353;
5 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;}}
6 int inv(int x){return po(x,p-2);}
7 template<int M, int K, int G> struct Fft {
8     // 1, 1/4, 1/8, 3/8, 1/16, 5/16, 3/16, 7/16, ...
9     int g[1 << (K - 1)];
10    Fft() : g() { //if t1 constexpr...
11        static_assert(K >= 2, "Fft: K >= 2 must hold");
12        g[0] = 1;
13        g[1 << (K - 2)] = G;
14        for (int l = 1 << (K - 2); l >= 2; l >>= 1) {
15            g[l >> 1] = (g[l] * 1LL * g[l]) % M;
16        }
17        assert((g[1]*1LL * g[1]) % M == M - 1);
18        for (int l = 2; l <= 1 << (K - 2); l <<= 1) {
19            for (int i = 1; i < l; ++i) {
20                g[l + i] = (g[l] * 1LL * g[i]) % M;
21            }
22        }
23    }
24    void fft(vector<int> &x) const {
25        const int n = x.size();
26        assert(n <= 1 << K);
27        for (int h = __builtin_ctz(n); h--;) {
28            const int l = (1 << h);

```

```

29     for (int i = 0; i < n >> (h+1); ++i) {
30         for (int j = i << (h+1); j < (((i << 1) +
31             1) << h); ++j) {
32             const int t = (g[i] * 1LL * x[j | 1]) % M;
33             x[j | 1] = x[j] - t;
34             if (x[j|1] < 0) x[j | 1] += M;
35             x[j] += t;
36             if (x[j] >= M) x[j] -= M;
37         }
38     }
39     for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < n; ++i) {
40         if (i < j) std::swap(x[i], x[j]);
41         for (int l = n; (l >>= 1) && !((j ^= 1) & 1);
42             ) {}
43     }
44     vector<int> convolution(const vector<int> &a,
45         const vector<int> &b) const {
46         if(a.empty() || b.empty()) return {};
47         const int na = a.size(), nb = b.size();
48         int n, invN = 1;
49         for (n = 1; n < na + nb - 1; n <= 1) invN = ((
50             invN & 1) ? (invN + M) : invN) >> 1;
51         vector<int> x(n, 0), y(n, 0);
52         std::copy(a.begin(), a.end(), x.begin());
53         std::copy(b.begin(), b.end(), y.begin());
54         fft(x);
55         fft(y);
56         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) x[i] = (((
57             static_cast<long long>(x[i]) * y[i]) % M) *
58             invN) % M;
59         std::reverse(x.begin() + 1, x.end());
60         fft(x);
61         x.resize(na + nb - 1);
62         return x;
63     }
64 };
65 Fft<998244353,23,31> muls;
66 vector<int> form(vector<int> v,int n)
67 {
68     while(v.size()<n) v.push_back(0);
69     while(v.size()>n) v.pop_back();
70     return v;
71 }
72 vector<int> operator *(vector<int> v1,vector<int>
73     v2)
74 {
75     return muls.convolution(v1,v2);
76 }
77 vector<int> operator +(vector<int> v1,vector<int>
78     v2)
79 {
80     while(v2.size()<v1.size()) v2.push_back(0); while
81     (v1.size()<v2.size()) v1.push_back(0);
82     for(int i=0;i<v1.size();++i) {v1[i]+=v2[i];if(v1[
83     i]>=p) v1[i]-=p; else if(v1[i]<0) v1[i]+=p;}
84     return v1;
85 }
86 vector<int> operator -(vector<int> v1,vector<int>
87     v2)
88 {
89     int sz=max(v1.size(),v2.size());while(v1.size()<
90     sz) v1.push_back(0); while(v2.size()<sz) v2.
91     push_back(0);
92     for(int i=0;i<sz;++i) {v1[i]-=v2[i];if(v1[i]<0)
93     v1[i]+=p; else if(v1[i]>=p) v1[i]-=p;} return
94     v1;
95 }
96 vector<int> trmi(vector<int> v)
97 {
98     for(int i=1;i<v.size();i+=2) {if(v[i]>0) v[i]=p-v
99     [i]; else v[i]=(-v[i]);}
100     return v;
101 }
102 vector<int> deriv(vector<int> v)
103 {
104     if(v.empty()) return{};
105     vector<int> ans(v.size()-1);
106     for(int i=1;i<v.size();++i) ans[i-1]=(v[i]*1LL*i)

```

```

    %p;
93     return ans;
94 }
95 vector<int> integ(vector<int> v)
96 {
97     vector<int> ans(v.size()+1);ans[0]=0;
98     for(int i=1;i<v.size();++i) ans[i-1]=(v[i]*1LL*i)
99     %p;
100     return ans;
101 }
102 vector<int> mul(vector<vector<int> > v)
103 {
104     if(v.size()==1) return v[0];
105     vector<vector<int> > v1,v2;for(int i=0;i<v.size()
106     /2;++i) v1.push_back(v[i]); for(int i=v.size()
107     /2;i<v.size();++i) v2.push_back(v[i]);
108     return muls.convolution(mul(v1),mul(v2));
109 }
110 vector<int> inv1(vector<int> v,int n)
111 {
112     assert(v[0]!=0);
113     int sz=1;v=form(v,n);vector<int> a={inv(v[0])};
114     while(sz<n)
115     {
116         vector<int> vsz;for(int i=0;i<min(n,2*sz);++i)
117         vsz.push_back(v[i]);
118         vector<int> b=((vector<int>) {1})-muls.
119         convolution(a,vsz);
120         for(int i=0;i<sz;++i) assert(b[i]==0);
121         b.erase(b.begin(),b.begin()+sz);
122         vector<int> c=muls.convolution(b,a);
123         for(int i=0;i<sz;++i) a.push_back(c[i]);
124         sz*=2;
125     }
126     return form(a,n);
127 }

```

7.2 старое доброе FFT

```

1 using cd = complex<double>;
2 const double PI = acos(-1);
3
4 void fft(vector<cd> &a, bool invert) {
5     int n = a.size();
6
7     for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i++) {
8         int bit = n >> 1;
9         for (; j & bit; bit >>= 1)
10             j ^= bit;
11         j ^= bit;
12
13         if (i < j)
14             swap(a[i], a[j]);
15     }
16
17     for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <= 1) {
18         double ang = 2 * PI / len * (invert ? -1 : 1);
19         cd wlen(cos(ang), sin(ang));
20         for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len) {
21             cd w(1);
22             for (int j = 0; j < len / 2; j++) {
23                 cd u = a[i+j], v = a[i+j+len/2] * w;
24                 a[i+j] = u + v;
25                 a[i+j+len/2] = u - v;
26                 w *= wlen;
27             }
28         }
29     }
30
31     if (invert) {
32         for (cd &x : a)
33             x /= n;
34     }
35 }
36 vector<int> multiply(vector<int> const& a, vector<
37     int> const& b) {
38     vector<cd> fa(a.begin(), a.end()), fb(b.begin(),
39     b.end());
40     int n = 1;

```



```

39 while (n < a.size() + b.size())
40     n <= 1;
41 fa.resize(n);
42 fb.resize(n);
43
44 fft(fa, false);
45 fft(fb, false);
46 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
47     fa[i] *= fb[i];
48 fft(fa, true);
49
50 vector<int> result(n);
51 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
52     result[i] = round(fa[i].real());
53 while(!result.empty() && !result.back()) result.
    pop_back();
54 return result;
55 }

```

8 Разное

8.1 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

```

8.1.1 Сеточка в vim

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

```

1 i|<esc>25A    |<esc>
2 o+<esc>25A---+<esc>
3 Vky35Pdd

```

8.2 Что сделать на пробном туре

- Убедиться, что работают все IDE. Разобраться, как настраивать в них LOCAL.
- В системе ML — это ML или RE?
- Максимальный размер файла
- Можно посмотреть на время работы серверов позапуская Флойда — Варшалла