

Codebook of Team whatever

Contents

一、Note

1. Formula	
1-1. 次方和	1
1-2. Pick 定理	1
1-3. 尤拉公式	1
1-4. Harmonic Number	1
1-5. Fibonacci Number	1
1-6. Generating Function	1
1-7. Catalan Number	1

二、Combination

1. Polya 定理	1
2. 2-SAT	2

三、Geometry

1. Header	2
2. 平面上點與線	2
3. 多邊形	3
4. 三角形	3
5. 圓	4
6. 公式	4

四、Mathematics

1. Euler Phi Function	4
2. $ax+by=\gcd(a,b)$	4
3. $ax\equiv b\pmod{n}$	4
4. 中國剩餘定理	4
5. Modular multiplicative inverse	5
6. Determinant	5
7. 質數判定(Miller-Rabin)	5

五、Graph

1. 二分圖匹配 (Hopcroft-Karp)	5
2. 二分圖匹配 (Hungry Method)	5
3. Maximum Flow	5
4. Minimum cost Maximum Flow	5
5. 二分圖帶權匹配 (Hungry Method)	6
6. All Pairs Maximum Flow (Gomory-Hu Tree)	6
7. Minimum Cut(Stoer-Wagner)	7
8. Strongly Connected Component(Kosaraju)	7
9. Bi-Connected Component(DFN & LOW)	6
10. Lowest Common Ancestor	7
11. General Graph Matching	7
12. Directed MST	8

六、Data Structure

1. RMQ	8
2. Binary Indexed Tree	8

七、Strings

1. KMP	9
2. Suffix Array	9

一、Note

1. Formula

1-1. 次方和

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}, \sum_{k=1}^n k^4 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^5 = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2 [2x^2 + 2n - 1].$$

1-2. pick 定理

$$\text{簡單多邊形面積} = \text{內部格子點數} + \text{邊上格子點數} - 1$$

1-3. 尤拉公式

$$\text{點} - \text{線} + \text{面} = 1 + \text{連通塊個數}$$

1-4. Harmonic Number

$$H_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \int_0^1 \frac{1-x^n}{1-x} dx = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{k} \binom{n}{k}$$

1-5. Fibonacci number

$$F_n = \frac{\phi^n - (1-\phi)^n}{\sqrt{5}}, \phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.6180339887$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} = \phi, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} F_{n+1} & F_n \\ F_n & F_{n-1} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$F_{2n-1} = F_n^2 + F_{n-1}^2, F_{2n} = (2F_{n-1} + F_n)F_n$$

1-6. Generating function

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+k}{k} x^k = \frac{1}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = e^x, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{2k!} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{(2k+1)!} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

解遞迴式可設 $A(x), B(x) \dots$ 後乘 x^n 並取 $\sum a_k x^k$ 至無限大求之。

1-7. Catalan number

N 點二元樹數、三角分割正 N 邊形方法數、 N 對括號匹配數、

N 物品分群數、 N 個長方形填充高度為 n 的階梯方法數.....

$$F_n = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n-1} = \frac{F_{n-1} \cdot (4n-2)}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}, F_0 = 1$$

當 $n = 2^k - 1$, F_n 為奇數, 否則為偶數。

二、Combination

1. Polya 定理

著色方案為

$$k \text{ 色對 } n \text{ 點著色數} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^p k^{\text{循環節 } i \text{ 的方法數}}}{p}, \text{若有 } p \text{ 個循環節}$$

int poly(int* perm, int n, int& num) { // num 循環節個數

```
int tmp, v[n]={}, ret=1;
num = 0;
for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
    if(!v[i]){
        num++;
        tmp=0;
        for(int p=i; !v[p=perm[p]]; tmp++){
            v[p]=1;
        }
        ret*=tmp/gcd(ret, tmp);
    }
}
return ret; //置換群最小週期
}
```

2. 2-SAT

Notice:互斥對稱性

構圖：ab 衝突→建立(a,lb)及(b,la)兩邊（對稱）

判斷：若存在 a 及!a 存在同一強連通塊，則為 false

求解：拓樸排序後逆向挑點即為一解

```
int n,m,idx[1010],ncnt,ans[1010];
vector<int> conn[1010],bconn[1010],stamp;
bool v[1010];
void DFS(int np){
    if(v[np]) return;
    v[np]=1;
    int Size = conn[np].size();
    for(int i=0;i<Size;i++){
        DFS(conn[np][i]);
    }
    stamp.push_back( np );
}
void KOSA(int np){
    if(v[np]) return;
    v[np]=1;
    idx[np]=ncnt;
    int Size = bconn[np].size();
    for(int i=0;i<Size;i++){
        KOSA(bconn[np][i]);
    }
}
void SCC(){
    stamp.clear();
    memset(v,0,sizeof(v));
    for(int i=0;i<2*n;i++){
        DFS(i);
    }
    memset(v,0,sizeof(v));
    ncnt=0;
    for(int i=2*n-1;i>=0;i--){
        if(v[stamp[i]]==0){
            ncnt++;
            KOSA(stamp[i]);
        }
    }
}
bool chk(){
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        if(idx[2*i] == idx[2*i+1]){
            return 0;
        }
    }
    return 1;
}
void getans(){//ans[i]為 1 的為一組解
    int np;
    memset(ans,-1,sizeof(ans));
    for(int i=0;i<2*n;i++){
        np = stamp[ i ] / 2;
        if(ans[stamp[ i ]]!=-1){
            continue;
        }else if(stamp[i] == 2*np){
            ans[2*np]=0;
            ans[2*np+1]=1;
        }else{
            ans[2*np+1]=0;
            ans[2*np]=1;
        }
    }
}
```

三、Geometry

1. Header

```
#define EPS 1e-8
#define offset 10000
#define zero(x) (((x)>0?(x):-x)<eps)
#define _sign(x) ((x)>eps?1:((x)<-eps?-1:0))
struct point{double x,y;};
struct line{point a,b;};
//cross product
double cross(point p1,point p2,point p0){
    return (p1.x-p0.x)*(p2.y-p0.y)-(p2.x-p0.x)*(p1.y-p0.y);
}

double cross (x1, y1, x2, y2, x0, y0){//all double
    return (x1-x0)*(y2-y0)-(x2-x0)*(y1-y0);
}

//dot product
double dot(point p1,point p2,point p0){
    return (p1.x-p0.x)*(p2.x-p0.x)+(p1.y-p0.y)*(p2.y-p0.y);
}

double dot (x1, y1, x2, y2, x0, y0){//all double
    return (x1-x0)*(x2-x0)+(y1-y0)*(y2-y0);
}
```

2. 平面上點與線

2-1. 三點共線

```
int dots_inline(point p1,point p2,point p3){
    return zero(cross(p1,p2,p3));
}

int dots_inline(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3){//all double
    return zero(cross(x1,y1,x2,y2,x3,y3));
}
```

2-2. 判斷是否在線段上

```
int dot_online_in(point p,line l){
    return
    zero(cross(p,l.a,l.b))&&
    (l.a.x-p.x)*(l.b.x-p.x)<eps&&
    (l.a.y-p.y)*(l.b.y-p.y)<eps;
}
```

2-2. 兩點是否同側

```
int same_side(point p1,point p2,line l){
    return cross(l.a,p1,l.b)*cross(l.a,p2,l.b)>eps;
}
//回傳 0 同側
int opposite_side(point p1,point p2,line l){
    return cross(l.a,p1,l.b)*cross(l.a,p2,l.b)<-eps;
}
//回傳 0 異側
```

2-3. 線段相交

```
int intersect_in(line u,line v){
    if(!dots_inline(u.a,u.b,v.a)||!dots_inline(u.a,u.b,v.b))
        return !same_side(u.a,u.b,v)&&!same_side(v.a,v.b,u);
    return dot_online_in(u.a,v)||dot_online_in(u.b,v)||
        dot_online_in(v.a,u)||dot_online_in(v.b,u);
}
```

2-4. 直線交點(先判斷平行，線段則先判斷相交)

```
point intersection(line u,line v){
    point ret=u.a;
    double t=((u.a.x-v.a.x)*(v.a.y-v.b.y)-(u.a.y-v.a.y)*(v.a.x-v.b.x))/
        ((u.a.x-u.b.x)*(v.a.y-v.b.y)-(u.a.y-u.b.y)*(v.a.x-v.b.x));
    ret.x+=(u.b.x-u.a.x)*t;    ret.y+=(u.b.y-u.a.y)*t;
    return ret;
}
```

2-5. 點到直線最近點

```
point ptoline(point p,line l){
    point t=p;    t.x+=l.a.y-l.b.y,t.y+=l.b.x-l.a.x;
    return intersection(p,t,l.a,l.b);
}
```

2-6. 點到直線最近距離

```
double disptoline(point p,line l){
    return fabs(cross(p,l.a,l.b))/distance(l.a,l.b);
}
```

2-7. 點到線段最近點

```
point ptoseg(point p,line l){
    point t=p;
    t.x+=l.a.y-l.b.y,t.y+=l.b.x-l.a.x;
    if (cross(l.a,t,p)*cross(l.b,t,p)>eps)
        return distance(p,l.a)<distance(p,l.b)?l.a:l.b;
    return intersection(p,t,l.a,l.b);
}
```

2-7. 點到線段最近距離

```
double disptoseg(point p,line l){
    point t=p;
    t.x+=l.a.y-l.b.y,t.y+=l.b.x-l.a.x;
    if (xmult(l.a,t,p)*xmult(l.b,t,p)>eps)
        return distance(p,l.a)<distance(p,l.b)?distance(p,l.a):distance(p,l.b);
    return fabs(xmult(p,l.a,l.b))/distance(l.a,l.b);
}
```

3. 多邊形

3-1. 判定凸多邊形

```
int is_convex(int n,point* p){//按順序
    int i,s[3]={1,1,1};
    for (i=0;i<n&&s[1]|s[2];i++)
        s_sign(cross(p[(i+1)%n],p[(i+2)%n],p[i]))=0;
    return s[1]|s[2];
}
```

3-2. 判定點在任意多邊形內

```
int inside_polygon(point q,int n,point* p,int on_edge=1){
    point q2;
    int i=0,count;
    while (i<n)
        for (count=i=0,q2.x=rand()+offset,q2.y=rand()+offset;i<n;i++)
            if (zero(xmult(q,p[i],p[(i+1)%n]))&&
                (p[i].x-q.x)*(p[(i+1)%n].x-q.x)<eps&&
                (p[i].y-q.y)*(p[(i+1)%n].y-q.y)<eps) return on_edge;
            else if (zero(xmult(q,q2,p[i])))
                break;
            else if (xmult(q,p[i],q2)*xmult(q,p[(i+1)%n],q2)<-eps&&
                xmult(p[i],q,p[(i+1)%n])*xmult(p[i],q2,p[(i+1)%n])<-eps)
                count++;
    return count&1;
}
```

3-3. 判定線段在任意多邊形相交

```
int inside_polygon(point l1,point l2,int n,point* p){
    point t[MAXN],tt;
    int i,j,k=0;
    if (!inside_polygon(l1,n,p) || !inside_polygon(l2,n,p)) return 0;
    for (i=0;i<n;i++)
        if (opposite_side(l1,l2,p[i],p[(i+1)%n]))&&
            opposite_side(p[i],p[(i+1)%n],l1,l2)) return 0;
        else if (dot_online_in(l1,p[i],p[(i+1)%n])) t[k++]=l1;
        else if (dot_online_in(l2,p[i],p[(i+1)%n])) t[k++]=l2;
        else if (dot_online_in(p[i],l1,l2)) t[k++]=p[i];
    for (i=0;i<k;i++)for (j=i+1;j<k;j++){
        tt.x=(t[i].x+t[j].x)/2;
        tt.y=(t[i].y+t[j].y)/2;
        if (!inside_polygon(tt,n,p)) return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}
```

3-4. 三角形重心

```
point tri_barycenter(point a,point b,point c){
    line u,v;
    u.a.x=(a.x+b.x)/2;
    u.a.y=(a.y+b.y)/2;
    u.b=c;
    v.a.x=(a.x+c.x)/2;
    v.a.y=(a.y+c.y)/2;
    v.b=b;
    return intersection(u,v);
}
```

3-5. 多邊形重心

```
point barycenter(int n,point* p){
    point ret,t;
    double t1=0,t2;
    int i; ret.x=ret.y=0;
    for (i=1;i<n-1;i++)if (fabs(t2=cross(p[0],p[i],p[i+1]))>eps){
        t=tri_barycenter(p[0],p[i],p[i+1]);
        ret.x+=t.x*t2; ret.y+=t.y*t2; t1+=t2;
    }
    if (fabs(t1)>eps) ret.x/=t1,ret.y/=t1;
    return ret;
}
```

3-6. 沿 line(l1,l2)切割多邊形於點 side 側

```
void polygon_cut(int& n,point* p,point l1,point l2,point side){
    point pp[100];
    int m=0,i;
    for (i=0;i<n;i++){
        if (same_side(p[i],side,l1,l2)) pp[m++]=p[i];
        if (!same_side(p[i],p[(i+1)%n],l1,l2)&&
            !zero(xmult(p[i],l1,l2))&&zero(xmult(p[(i+1)%n],l1,l2)))
            pp[m++]=intersection(p[i],p[(i+1)%n],l1,l2);
    }
    for (n=i=0;i<m;i++)
        if (!i || !zero(pp[i].x-pp[i-1].x) || !zero(pp[i].y-pp[i-1].y))
            p[n++]=pp[i];
    if (zero(p[n-1].x-p[0].x)&&zero(p[n-1].y-p[0].y)) n--;
    if (n<3) n=0;
}
```

3-7. 多邊形面積

```
double area_polygon(int n,point* p){
    double s1=0,s2=0;
    int i;
    for (i=0;i<n;i++)
        s1+=p[(i+1)%n].y*p[i].x,s2+=p[(i+1)%n].y*p[(i+2)%n].x;
    return fabs(s1-s2)/2;
}
```

3-8. 凸包

```
int p_comp(const void *p, const void *q){
    if(((point*)p)->x != ((point*)q)->x)
        return ((point*)p)->x > ((point*)q)->x ? 1 : -1;
    return ((point*)p)->y > ((point*)q)->y ? 1 : -1;
}

void convex_hull(point *a, int n, point *c, int &m){
    int i,j;
    qsort(a, n, sizeof(point), p_comp);
    for(i=0, m=0; i<n; i++){
        for(; m>=2&&cross(c[m-2], c[m-1], a[i])<=0; m--);
        c[m++] = a[i];
    }
    for(i=n-2, j=m+1; i>=0; i--){
        for(; m>=j&&cross(c[m-2], c[m-1], a[i])<=0; m--);
        c[m++] = a[i];
    }
}
```

4. 三角形

4-1. 外心

```
point circumcenter(point a,point b,point c){
    line u,v;
    u.a.x=(a.x+b.x)/2; u.a.y=(a.y+b.y)/2;
    u.b.x=u.a.x-a.y+b.y; u.b.y=u.a.y+a.x-b.x;
    v.a.x=(a.x+c.x)/2; v.a.y=(a.y+c.y)/2;
    v.b.x=v.a.x-a.y+c.y; v.b.y=v.a.y+a.x-c.x;
    return intersection(u,v);
}
```

4-2. 內心

```
point incenter(point a,point b,point c){
    line u,v;
    double m,n;
    u.a=a; m=atan2(b.y-a.y,b.x-a.x); n=atan2(c.y-a.y,c.x-a.x);
    u.b.x=u.a.x+cos((m+n)/2); u.b.y=u.a.y+sin((m+n)/2);
    v.a=b; m=atan2(a.y-b.y,a.x-b.x); n=atan2(c.y-b.y,c.x-b.x);
    v.b.x=v.a.x+cos((m+n)/2); v.b.y=v.a.y+sin((m+n)/2);
    return intersection(u,v);
}
```

4-3. 垂心

```
point perpcenter(point a,point b,point c){
    line u,v;
    u.a=c; u.b.x=u.a.x-a.y+b.y; u.b.y=u.a.y+a.x-b.x;
    v.a=b; v.b.x=v.a.x-a.y+c.y; v.b.y=v.a.y+a.x-c.x;
    return intersection(u,v);
}
```

5. 圓

5-1. 直線與圓相交

```
int intersect_seg_circle(point c,double r,point l1,point l2){
    double t1=distance(c,l1)-r,t2=distance(c,l2)-r;
    point t=c;
    if (t1<eps||t2<eps) return t1>-eps||t2>-eps;
    t.x+=l1.y-l2.y; t.y+=l2.x-l1.x;
    return cross(l1,c,t)*cross(l2,c,t)<eps&&cross(c,l1,l2)-r<eps;
}
```

5-2. 圓與圓相交

```
int intersect_circle_circle(point c1,double r1,point c2,double r2){
    return distance(c1,c2)<r1+r2+eps&&distance(c1,c2)>fabs(r1-r2)-eps;
}
```

5-3. 圓上最近點

```
point dot_to_circle(point c,double r,point p){
    point u,v;
    if (distance(p,c)<eps) return p;
    u.x=c.x+r*fabs(c.x-p.x)/distance(c,p);
    u.y=c.y+r*fabs(c.y-p.y)/distance(c,p)*((c.x-p.x)*(c.y-p.y)<0?-1:1);
    v.x=c.x-r*fabs(c.x-p.x)/distance(c,p);
    v.y=c.y-r*fabs(c.y-p.y)/distance(c,p)*((c.x-p.x)*(c.y-p.y)<0?-1:1);
    return distance(u,p)<distance(v,p)?u:v;
}
```

5-4. 直線與圓交點

```
void intersection_line_circle
    (point c,double r,point l1,point l2,point& p1,point& p2){
    point p=c; double t;
    p.x+=l1.y-l2.y; p.y+=l2.x-l1.x;
    p=intersection(p,c,l1,l2);
    t=sqrt(r*r-distance(p,c)*distance(p,c))/distance(l1,l2);
    p1.x=p.x+(l2.x-l1.x)*t; p1.y=p.y+(l2.y-l1.y)*t;
    p2.x=p.x-(l2.x-l1.x)*t; p2.y=p.y-(l2.y-l1.y)*t;
}
```

5-5. 圓與圓交點

```
void intersection_circle_circle
    (point c1,double r1,point c2,double r2,point& p1,point& p2){
    point u,v; double t;
    t=(1+(r1*r1-r2*r2)/distance(c1,c2)/distance(c1,c2))/2;
    u.x=c1.x+(c2.x-c1.x)*t; u.y=c1.y+(c2.y-c1.y)*t;
    v.x=u.x+c1.y-c2.y; v.y=u.y-c1.x+c2.x;
    intersection_line_circle(c1,r1,u,v,p1,p2);
}
```

6. 公式

6-1. 三角形

1. 半周長 $P=(a+b+c)/2$
2. 面積 $S=aHa/2=absin(C)/2=sqrt(P(P-a)(P-b)(P-c))$
3. 中線 $Ma=sqrt(2(b^2+c^2)-a^2)/2=sqrt(b^2+c^2+2bccos(A))/2$
4. 角平分線 $Ta=sqrt(bc((b+c)^2-a^2))/(b+c)=2bccos(A/2)/(b+c)$
5. 垂線 $Ha=bsin(C)=csin(B)=sqrt(b^2-((a^2+b^2-c^2)/(2a))^2)$
6. 內切圓半徑 $r=S/P=asin(B/2)sin(C/2)/sin((B+C)/2)$
 $=4Rsin(A/2)sin(B/2)sin(C/2)=sqrt((P-a)(P-b)(P-c)/P)$
 $=Ptan(A/2)tan(B/2)tan(C/2)$
7. 外接圓半徑 $R=abc/(4S)=a/(2sin(A))=b/(2sin(B))=c/(2sin(C))$

6-2. 四邊形

D1,D2 為對角線長,M 對角線中點連線長,A 為對角線夾角

1. $a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2=D1^2+D2^2+4M^2$
2. $S=D1D2sin(A)/2$

6-2. 圓內接四邊形

1. $ac+bd=D1D2$
2. $S=sqrt((P-a)(P-b)(P-c)(P-d))$, P 為半周長

6-3. 正 n 邊形

R 為外接圓半徑,r 為內切圓半徑

1. 中心角 $A=2\pi/n$
2. 內角 $C=(n-2)\pi/n$
3. 邊長 $a=2sqrt(R^2-r^2)=2Rsin(A/2)=2rtan(A/2)$
4. 面積 $S=nar/2=nr^2tan(A/2)=nR^2sin(A)/2=na^2/(4tan(A/2))$

6-4. 圓

1. 弧長 $l=rA$
2. 弦長 $a=2sqrt(2hr-h^2)=2rsin(A/2)$
3. 弓形高 $h=r-sqrt(r^2-a^2/4)=r(1-cos(A/2))=atan(A/4)/2$
4. 扇形面積 $S1=rl/2=r^2A/2$
5. 弓形面積 $S2=(rl-a(r-h))/2=r^2(A-sin(A))/2$

6-5. 角錐

1. 體積 $V=Ah/3$, A 為底面積,h 為高
2. 若為正角錐, 側面積 $S=lp/2$, l 為斜高,p 為底面周長
3. 若為正角錐, 表面積 $T=S+A$

6-6. 圓錐

1. 母線 $l=sqrt(h^2+r^2)$
2. 側面積 $S=Plr/2$
3. 表面積 $T=Plr(l+r)$
4. 體積 $V=Plr^2h/3$

6-7. 球體

1. 表面積 $T=4Plr^2$
2. 體積 $V=4Plr^3/3$

四、Math

1. Euler Phi function

P[i] 為 i 以下與 i 互質數的個數, pp[] 與 pc 為質數表

```
int make_phi(int n){
    if((n&1)&&s[(n-1)>>1]) return n-1;
    int nn=n,nnn=n;
    for(int i=0;p[i]<=n&&i<pc;i++){
        if(n%p[i]==0){
            if(n/p[i]!=1){
                if((n/p[i])%p[i]==0) return phi[n/p[i]]*p[i];
                if((n/p[i])%p[i]!=0) return phi[n/p[i]]*(p[i]-1);
            }
            while(n%p[i]==0)n/=p[i];
            nn=nn/p[i]*(p[i]-1);
        }
    }
    return nn;
}
```

2. $ax+by=gcd(a,b)$

```
int ext_gcd(int a,int b,int& x,int& y){
    int t,ret;
    if(!b){x=1,y=0; return a;}
    ret=ext_gcd(b,a%b,x,y);
    t=x,x=y,y=t-a/b*y;
    return ret;
}
```

3. $ax=b(mod n)$

```
int modular_linear(int a,int b,int n,int* sol){
    int d,e,x,y,i;
    d=ext_gcd(a,n,x,y);
    if(b%d) return 0;
    e=(x*(b/d)%n+n)%n;
    for(i=0;i<d;i++) sol[i]=(e+i*(n/d))%n;
    return d;
}
```

4. 中國剩餘定理

```
int modular_linear_system(int b[],int w[],int k){
    int d,x,y,a=0,m,n=1,i;
    for(i=0;i<k;i++) n*=w[i];
    for(i=0;i<k;i++){
        m=n/w[i];
        d=ext_gcd(w[i],m,x,y);
        a=(a+y*m*b[i])%n;
    }
    return (a+n)%n;
}
```

5. Modular multiplicative inverse

Notice: gcd(x, mod) must be 1.

```
long long inv(x, y, p, q, r, s) { // all long long
    if (y == 0) return p;
    return inv(y, x % y, r, s, p - r * (x / y), q - s * (x / y));
}

long long get_inv(long long x, long long mod) {
    long long r = inv(x, mod, 1, 0, 0, 1);
    return (r % mod + mod) % mod;
}
```

6. Determinant

```
double d() {
    double c, a[330][330], k = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)
            a[i][j] = (double)maze[i][j];
    for (int i = 0; i < N - 1; i++) {
        int kk;
        double mx = 0;
        for (int j = i; j < N; j++) if (ABS(a[j][i]) > mx) { kk = j; mx = ABS(a[j][i]); }
        if (kk != i) {
            for (int n = 0; n < N; n++) { c = a[i][n]; a[i][n] = a[kk][n]; a[kk][n] = c; }
            k *= (-1);
        }
        for (int s = i + 1; s < N; s++) {
            a[s][i] /= a[i][i];
            for (int t = i + 1; t < N; t++) a[s][t] -= a[i][t] * a[s][i];
        }
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) k *= a[i][i];
    return k;
}
```

7. 質數判定 (Miller_Rabin)

```
int miller_rabin(int n, int time = 10) {
    if (n == 1 || (n != 2 && !(n % 2)) || (n != 3 && !(n % 3)) || (n != 5 && !(n % 5)) || (n != 7 && !(n % 7)))
        return 0;
    while (time--)
        if (modular_exponent(((rand() & 0x7fff) < 16) + rand() & 0x7fff + rand() & 0x7fff) % (n - 1) + 1, n - 1, n) != 1) return 0;
    return 1;
}
```

五、Graph

1. 二分圖匹配 (Hopcroft-Karp) $O(m\sqrt{n})$

```
int n, m, conn[1010][1010], Size[1010] = {}, par[1010]; // pair
int bfs[100000], w, l, dist[1010]; // G1 = 1~n, G2 = n+1~2*n Nil = 0 INF = 2^31 - 1
bool BFS() {
    l = 0; // Check Points in G1
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) if (par[i] == NIL) { dist[i] = 0; bfs[l++] = i; } else { dist[i] = INF; }
    dist[NIL] = INF; int nxp, np;
    for (w = 0; w != l; w++) { np = bfs[w];
        for (int i = 0; i < Size[np]; i++) { nxp = conn[np][i];
            if (dist[par[nxp]] == INF)
                dist[par[nxp]] = dist[np] + 1, bfs[l++] = par[nxp];
        }
    }
    return dist[NIL] != INF;
}

bool DFS(int np) { int nxp;
    if (np != NIL) {
        for (int i = 0; i < Size[np]; i++) { nxp = conn[np][i];
            if (dist[par[nxp]] == dist[np] + 1) {
                if (DFS(par[nxp])) { par[nxp] = np; par[np] = nxp; return 1; }
            }
        }
    }
    else return 1;
    dist[np] = INF; return 0;
}

int Hopcroft_Karp() {
    for (int i = 0; i <= 2 * n; i++) par[i] = NIL;
    int ans = 0;
    while (BFS()) {
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) if (par[i] == NIL) if (DFS(i)) ans++;
    }
    return ans;
}
```

2. 二分圖匹配 (Hungry Method) $O(mn)$

```
int maze[502][502] = {0}, my[502] = {0}, v[502] = {0}, n, k, xx, yy, cnt;
bool chk(int x) {
    if (v[x]) return 0;
    v[x] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        if (maze[x][i] && (!my[i] || !chk(my[i]))) {
            my[i] = x;
            return 1;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

int main() {
    cnt = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) v[j] = 0;
        if (chk(i)) cnt++;
    }
}
```

3. Maximum Flow (EK)

```
int max_flow() {
    int ans = 0;
    int bfs[1000000], w, l, path[5050];
    while (1) {
        memset(path, -1, sizeof(path));
        bfs[0] = S; path[S] = -2;
        for (w = 0, l = 1; w != l; w++) {
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
                if (cost[bfs[w]][i] && path[i] == -1) {
                    path[i] = bfs[w]; bfs[l++] = i;
                }
            }
            if (path[T] != -1) break;
        }
        if (w == l) break;
        int mn = 2147483647;
        for (int find = T; find != S; find = path[find]) mn = min(mn, cost[path[find]][find]);
        ans += mn;
        for (int find = T; find != S; find = path[find]) {
            cost[path[find]][find] -= mn;
            cost[find][path[find]] += mn;
        }
    }
    return ans;
}
```

4. Minimum cost Maximum Flow

```
int min_cost() { // S -> 0, T -> bn + tn + 1;
    int mn = 0, dist[110];
    int bfs[100000], w, l, path[110], aug[110];
    int S = 0, T = bn + tn + 1;
    while (1) {
        for (int i = 0; i <= T; i++) dist[i] = 9999999, path[i] = -1, aug[i] = 0;
        bfs[0] = 0; aug[0] = 1; path[0] = -1; dist[0] = 0;
        for (w = 0, l = 1; w != l; w++) {
            aug[bfs[w]] = 0;
            for (int np = S; np <= T; np++) {
                if (flow[bfs[w]][np] && dist[np] > dist[bfs[w]] + cost[bfs[w]][np]) {
                    dist[np] = dist[bfs[w]] + cost[bfs[w]][np]; path[np] = bfs[w];
                    if (!aug[np]) { aug[np] = 1; bfs[l++] = np; }
                }
            }
        }
        if (path[T] == -1) break;
        int find = T;
        while (find != S) {
            mn += cost[path[find]][find];
            flow[path[find]][find] -= 1; flow[find][path[find]] += 1;
            find = path[find];
        }
    }
    return mn;
}
```

3. 二分圖帶權匹配 (Hungry Method)

```
#define INF 2147483647
int m,n;
int conn[220][220],Size[220];
int ori[220][220],dist[220][220],isconn[220][220],mx[220],my[220];
bool cho[220],match[220][220],v[220],cx[220],cy[220];
int ans,anscnt;//解,匹配數
bool Hungry(int x){
    if(v[x]) return 0;
    v[x]=1; int npx;
    for(int i=0;i<Size[x];i++){
        npx = conn[x][i];
        if(my[npx]==-1 || Hungry( my[npx] )){
            my[npx] = x; mx[x] = npx; return 1;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
void Trace(int x,bool way){
    if(v[x]) return;
    v[x] = 1; cho[x]=1; int npx;
    for(int i=0;i<Size[x];i++){
        npx = conn[x][i];
        if(match[x][npx] == way)
            Trace(npx,!way);
    }
}
void Adjust(){
    int tmp;
    for(int i=0;i<m;i++){
        tmp = INF;
        for(int j=0;j<n;j++){ tmp<?=dist[i][j];
        for(int j=0;j<n;j++){ dist[i][j]-=tmp;
        }
        for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
            tmp = INF;
            for(int i=0;i<m;i++){ tmp<?=dist[i][j];
            for(int i=0;i<m;i++){ dist[i][j]-=tmp;
            }
        }
    }
}
void init(){for(int i=0;i<m;i++)for(int j=0;j<n;j++) dist[i][j]=INF;}
inline void Add(int a,int b){conn[a][Size[a]++]=b;conn[b][Size[b]++]=a;}
void Solve(){
    int cnt,mn;
    Adjust();
    while(1){
        for(int i=0;i<m+n;i++) Size[i]=0,mx[i]=my[i]=-1,cho[i]=cx[i]=cy[i]=0;
        for(int i=0;i<m;i++) for(int j=0;j<n;j++)if(dist[i][j]==0)Add(i,j+m);
        cnt = 0;
        for(int i=0;i<m;i++){
            memset(v,0,sizeof(v));
            if(Hungry(i))cnt++;
        }
        if(cnt==n) break;
        memset(match,0,sizeof(match));
        for(int i=0;i<m;i++){if(mx[i]!=-1)match[i][mx[i]]=match[mx[i]][i]=1;
        for(int i=0;i<m;i++){
            if(mx[i]==-1){
                memset(v,0,sizeof(v));
                Trace(i,0);
            }
        }
        for(int i=0;i<m;i++) if(cho[i]==0) cx[i]=1;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++) if(cho[i+m]==1) cy[i]=1;
        mn = INF;
        for(int i=0;i<m;i++){
            for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
                if(cx[i]==0 && cy[j]==0 && isconn[i][j])
                    mn<?=dist[i][j];
            }
        }
        for(int i=0;i<m;i++){
            for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
                if(cx[i]==0 && cy[j]==0) cost[i][j]-=mn;
                else if(cx[i]==1 && cy[j]==1) cost[i][j]+=mn;
            }
        }
        ans = 0;
        for(int i=0;i<m;i++)if(ori[i][mx[i]-m] != INF) ans+=ori[i][mx[i]-m];
    }
}
```

6. All Pairs Maximum Flow (Gomory-Hu Tree)

```
vector<int> Tree[220],Weight[220];
int T,n,ori[220][220],cost[220][220],Sink[220],f=0;
int bfs[400000],pre[220],w,l,np,wei[220],ans[220][220]={};
void MaxFlow_to_Gomory_HU_Tree(int s){
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) for(int j=0;j<n;j++) cost[i][j]=ori[i][j];
    int t=Sink[s],mn,mxflow=0;
    while(1){
        memset(pre,-1,sizeof(pre)); bfs[0]=s; pre[s]=-2;
        for(w=0,l=1;w!=l;w++){
            np=bfs[w];
            for(int i=0;i<n;i++){if(pre[i]==-1 && cost[np][i]){pre[i]=np;bfs[l++]=i;}}
            if(pre[t]!=-1) break;
        }
        if(w==l) break;
        mn=2147483647;
        for(int find=t;find!=s;find=pre[find]) mn<?=cost[pre[find]][find];
        mxflow+=mn;
        for(int find=t;find!=s;find=pre[find]){
            cost[pre[find]][find]-=mn; cost[find][pre[find]]+=mn;
        }
    }
    wei[s]=mxflow;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) if(i!=s && pre[i]!=-1 && Sink[i]==t) Sink[i]=s;
    if(pre[Sink[t]]!=-1){
        Sink[s]=Sink[t]; Sink[t]=s; wei[s]=wei[t]; wei[t]=mxflow;
    }
}
void Make_Tree(){
    memset(Sink,0,sizeof(Sink)); memset(wei,0,sizeof(wei));
    for(int i=1;i<n;i++) MaxFlow_to_Gomory_HU_Tree(i);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        if(i!=Sink[i]){
            Tree[i].push_back(Sink[i]); Weight[i].push_back(wei[i]);
            Tree[Sink[i]].push_back(i); Weight[Sink[i]].push_back(wei[i]);
        }
    }
}
int MaxFlow(int s,int t,int P,int W){
    if(s==t) return W;
    int mn=2147483647; int Size=Tree[s].size();
    for(int i=0;i<Size;i++)if(Tree[s][i]!=P)
        mn<?=MaxFlow(Tree[s][i],t,s,MIN(W,Weight[s][i]));
    return mn;
}
}
```

9. Bi-Connected Component to Find AP(DFS number and low value)

```
void dfnlow(int u,int v){
    vector<int>::iterator ptr;
    dfn[u]=low[u]=cnt++;
    for(ptr=conn[u].begin();ptr!=conn[u].end();ptr++){
        if(dfn[*ptr]<0){
            dfnlow(*ptr,u);
            if(low[*ptr]>=dfn[u]) cc[u]++;
            low[u]=MIN(low[u],low[*ptr]);
        }else if(*ptr!=v) low[u]=MIN(low[u],low[*ptr]);
    }
    if(u==root && cc[u]>1) ans.push_back(u);
    else if(u!=root && cc[u]) ans.push_back(u);
}
}
```

9. Bi-Connected Component to Find bridge

```
void dfnlow(int u,int v){
    vector<int>::iterator ptr;
    dfn[u]=low[u]=cnt++;
    char chk=0;
    int Size=conn[u].size(),np;
    for(int i=0;i<Size;i++){ np=conn[u][i];
        if(dfn[np]<0){
            dfnlow(np,u);
            if(low[np]>=dfn[u]) chk++;
            low[u]=MIN(low[u],low[np]);
            if(low[np]>dfn[u]) ans.push_back(id[u][i]);
        }else if(np!=v) low[u]=MIN(low[u],low[np]);
    }
    if(u==root && chk>1) is[u]=1;
    else if(u!=root && chk) is[u]=1;
}
}
```

7. Minimum Cut(Stoer-Wagner Algorithm)

```
int T,m,last,f=0,W,mx,mxp,s,t, tra[151],ans;
bool v[151];
vector<int> set;
struct Graph{ int n,w[151][151];}G[2];
void Find(int p){
    memset(v,0,sizeof(v)); v[0]=1;
    set.clear(); set.push_back(0); t=0;
    for(int cnt=1;cnt<G[p].n;cnt++){
        mx=-2147483647; mxp=-1;
        for(int i=0;i<G[p].n;i++){
            if(v[i]) continue;
            W=0;
            for(int j=0;j<cnt;j++) W+=G[p].w[i][set[j]];
            if(W>mx){mx=W;mxp=i; }
        }
        v[mxp]=1; set.push_back(mxp); s=t; t=mxp;
    }
    W=0;
    for(int i=0;i<G[p].n;i++){
        if(i!=t) W+=G[p].w[t][i];
        ans<=W;
    }
}
int main(){
    int a,b,c,nxt;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while(T--){
        ans=2147483647;
        scanf("%d",&G[0].n,&m);
        memset(G[0].w,0,sizeof(G[0].w));
        while(m--){
            scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&c); a--; b--;
            G[0].w[a][b]+=c; G[0].w[b][a]+=c;
        }
        for(int now=0;G[now].n>1;now=(now+1)&1){
            Find(now); nxt=(now+1)&1; G[nxt].n=0;
            for(int i=0;i<G[now].n;i++) if(i!=s && i!=t) tra[i]=G[nxt].n++;
            for(int i=0;i<G[now].n;i++) if(i!=s && i!=t) for(int j=0;j<G[now].n;j++){
                if(j!=s && j!=t) G[nxt].w[tra[i]][tra[j]]=G[now].w[i][j];
            }
            c=G[nxt].n;
            for(int i=0;i<G[now].n;i++){
                if(i==s || i==t) continue;
                G[nxt].w[c][tra[i]]=G[nxt].w[tra[i]][c]=G[now].w[s][i]+G[now].w[t][i];
            }
            G[nxt].n++;
        }
        printf("Case #d: %d\n",++f,ans);
    }
}
```

8. Strongly Connected Component(Kosaraju)

```
inline void DFS(int np){
    if(v[np]) return; v[np]=1;
    for(int i=0;i<ed[np].size();i++) DFS(ed[np][i]);
    sta[cnt++]=np;
}
inline void Kosa(int np){
    if(v[np]) return; v[np]=1;
    color[np]++;cnt;
    SCC[cSCC++] = np;
    for(int i=0;i<back_ed[np].size();i++) Kosa(back_ed[np][i]);
}
}
```

10. Lowest Common Ancestor

```
int n,dep[10010],cnt;
int L[20010],R[20010],E[20010],P[10010],d[20010][15],PP[10010][15]; //RMQ
vector<int> conn[10010]; bool v[10010];
void DFS(int np,int depth){
    if(v[np]) return;
    dep[np]=depth;
    v[np]=1; R[np]=cnt; L[cnt]=depth; E[cnt++]=np;
    for(int i=0;i<conn[np].size();i++){
        if(v[conn[np][i]]==0){
            P[conn[np][i]]=np;
            DFS(conn[np][i],depth+1);
            L[cnt]=depth; E[cnt++]=np;
        }
    }
}
```

```
void RMQ_ST(){ //RMQ
    for(int i=0;(1<=i)<=cnt;i++){
        for(int j=0;j+(1<=i)<=cnt;j++){
            if(i) d[j][i]=j;
            else if(L[d[j][i-1]]<L[d[j+(1<=i-1)]]{d[j][i]=d[j][i-1];}
            else d[j][i]=d[j+(1<=i-1)][i-1];
        }
    }
    int RMQ(int a,int b){
        int k=0;
        while((1<=(k+1))<(b-a+1)) k++;
        if(L[d[a][k]]<L[d[b-(1<=k+1)]] return E[d[a][k]];
        else return E[d[b-(1<=k+1)]];
    }
    int LCA(int a,int b){ //LCA
        if(R[a]<R[b]) return RMQ(R[a],R[b]);
        else return RMQ(R[b],R[a]);
    }
    void init(){ cnt=0; DFS(0,1); RMQ_ST();}
}
11. General Graph Matching
bool conn[110][110],flag[110],in[110];
int block[110],mate[110],path[110];
int que[10000],w,l;
void Modify(int u,int LCA){ int v;
    while(block[u]!=LCA){
        v = mate[u];
        flag[block[u]]=flag[block[v]]=1;
        u = path[v];
        if(block[u]!=LCA) path[u]=v;
    }
}
void Contract(int u,int v,int s){
    int LCA; memset(flag,0,sizeof(flag));
    for(LCA = u; 1 ;LCA = path[mate[LCA]]){
        LCA = block[LCA]; flag[LCA]=1;
        if(LCA==s) break;
    }
    for(LCA = v; 1 ;LCA = path[mate[LCA]]){
        LCA = block[LCA];
        if(flag[LCA]) break;
    }
    memset(flag,0,sizeof(flag));
    Modify(u,LCA); Modify(v,LCA);
    if(block[u]!=LCA) path[u] = v;
    if(block[v]!=LCA) path[v] = u;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        if(flag[block[i]]){
            block[i] = LCA;
            if(!in[i]){in[i] = 1; que[l++]=i; }
        }
    }
}
int Find(int s){
    int now,nxt,tmp;
    memset(in,0,sizeof(in)); memset(path,-1,sizeof(path));
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) block[i] = i;
    que[0] = s; in[s] = 1;
    for(w=0,l=1;w!=l;w++){ now = que[w]; in[now] = 0;
        for(nxt=0;nxt<n;nxt++){
            if(conn[now][nxt]&&block[now]!=block[nxt]&&mate[now]!=nxt){
                if(nxt==s || (mate[nxt]!=-1 && path[mate[nxt]]!=-1)){
                    Contract(now,nxt,s);
                }else if(path[nxt]==-1){
                    path[nxt] = now;
                    if(mate[nxt]==-1){
                        while(nxt!=-1){
                            now = path[nxt]; tmp = mate[now];
                            mate[now] = nxt; mate[nxt] = now; nxt = tmp;
                        }
                        return 1;
                    }
                    in[mate[nxt]]=1; que[l++]=mate[nxt];
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```

int Matching(){
    int ans=0;
    memset(mate,-1,sizeof(mate));
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        if(mate[i]==-1 && Find(i)){
            ans++;
        }
    }
    return ans;
}

12. Directed MST

int T,n,m,f=0;
bool v[1010];
struct EDGE{int st,ed,val;}E[40010];
vector<int> conn[1010];
void DFS(int np){
    v[np]=1; int Size=conn[np].size();
    for(int i=0;i<Size;i++) if(!v[conn[np][i]]) DFS(conn[np][i]);
}
// 連入最小 cost,最小 cost 來源,造訪判重,水母
int mcost[1010],pre[1010],visit[1010],jelly[1010];
bool con[1010]; //是否收縮
int DMST(){
    memset(v,0,sizeof(v));
    DFS(0);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) if(!v[i]) return -1;
    bool isc; //是否有環
    int w1=0,w2=0,np,np2;    memset(con,0,sizeof(con));
    while(1){ w1=0;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
            mcost[i]=2147483647;    pre[i]=-1;visit[i]=-1;    jelly[i]=-1;
        }
        for(int i=0;i<m;i++){
            if(E[i].st!=E[i].ed && E[i].ed!=0 && mcost[E[i].ed]>E[i].val){
                mcost[E[i].ed]=E[i].val;
                pre[E[i].ed]=E[i].st;
            }
        }
        isc=0;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
            if(con[i]) continue;
            if(i!=0 && pre[i]==-1) return -1;
            if(pre[i]>=0) w1+=mcost[i];
            if(visit[i]!=-1) continue;
            for(np=i;np!=-1 && visit[np]==-1;np=pre[np]) visit[np]=i;
            if(np!=-1 && visit[np]==i){
                isc=1;    np2=np;
                while(1){
                    jelly[np2]=np;    con[np2]=1;
                    w2+=mcost[np2];    np2=pre[np2];
                    if(np2==np) break;
                }
                con[np]=0;
            }
        }
        if(!isc) break;
        for(int i=0;i<m;i++){
            if(jelly[E[i].ed]!=-1) E[i].val-=mcost[E[i].ed];
            if(jelly[E[i].st]!=-1) E[i].st=jelly[E[i].st];
            if(jelly[E[i].ed]!=-1) E[i].ed=jelly[E[i].ed];
            if(E[i].st==E[i].ed) E[i--]=E[--m];
        }
    }
    return w1+w2;
}

```

六、Data Structure

1. RMQ

```

int num[50010],RMQ_MX[50010][16],RMQ_MN[50010][16],n;
inline void RMQ(){
    int m=(int)floor(log2(n));
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) RMQ_MX[i][0]=RMQ_MN[i][0]=num[i];
    for(int j=1;j<=m;j++){
        int k=(1<<(j-1));
        for(int i=1;i<=n-k;i++){
            RMQ_MX[i][j]=MAX(RMQ_MX[i][j-1],RMQ_MX[i+k][j-1]);
            RMQ_MN[i][j]=MIN(RMQ_MN[i][j-1],RMQ_MN[i+k][j-1]);
        }
    }
}
inline int Query(int a,int b){
    int k=(int)log2(b-a+1);
    return MAX(
        RMQ_MX[a][k],
        RMQ_MX[b-(1<<k)+1][k])-MIN(RMQ_MN[a][k],RMQ_MN[b-(1<<k)+1][k]);
}

```

2. Binary Indexed Tree

```

#define LOWBIT(x) ((x)&(-x))
int B[10000],C[10000];
void bit_update(int *a, int p, int d) {
    for ( ; p && p < MAXN ; p += LOWBIT(p))
        a[p] += d;
}
int bit_query(int *a, int p) {
    int s = 0;
    for ( ; p >= LOWBIT(p) ) s += a[p];
    return s;
}
void bit_update2(int *a, int p, int d) {
    for ( ; p >= LOWBIT(p) ) a[p] += d;
}
int bit_query2(int *a, int p) {
    int s = 0;
    for ( ; p && p < MAXN ; p += LOWBIT(p)) s += a[p];
    return s;
}
void _insert(int p, int d) {
    bit_update(B, p, p*d);    bit_update2(C, p-1, d);
}
int _query(int p) {
    return bit_query(B, p) + bit_query2(C, p) * p;
}
inline void insert_seg(int a, int b, int d) {
    _insert(a-1, -d);    _insert(b, d);
}
inline int query_seg(int a, int b) {
    return _query(b) - _query(a-1);
}

```


七、Strings

1. KMP

```
inline void PreProcess(int L,int R){
    alen=0;
    for(int i=L;i<=R;i++) ss[++alen]=s[0][i];
    P[1]=ptr=0;
    for(int i=2;i<=alen;i++){
        while(ptr>0 && ss[ptr+1]!=ss[i])    ptr=P[ptr];
        if(ss[ptr+1]==ss[i])ptr++;
        P[i]=ptr;
    }
}
inline bool KMP(int m){
    ptr=0; len=strlen(s[m]+1);
    for(int i=1;i<=len;i++){
        while(ptr>0 && ss[ptr+1]!=s[m][i])    ptr=P[ptr];
        if(ss[ptr+1]==s[m][i]) ptr++;
        if(ptr==alen) return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

2. Suffix Array

```
char S[100010]; int len,SA1[100010],SA2[100010],
Rank1[100010],Rank2[100010],Bucket[100010]={},tmp;
int main(){
    for(int i=0;i<len;i++) Bucket[S[i]+128]++; //Find SA1 by Counting Sort
    for(int i=1;i<256;i++) Bucket[i]+=Bucket[i-1];
    for(int i=0;i<len;i++) SA1[--Bucket[S[i]+128]]=i;
    Rank1[SA1[0]]=0; //Calc Rank(1) Side by Side
    for(int i=1;i<len;i++)Rank1[SA1[i]]=Rank1[SA1[i-1]]+(S[SA1[i]]!=S[SA1[i-1]]);
    for(int k=1,k0;k<len;k*=2){ k0=(k>>1);
        for(int i=0;i<len;i++) Bucket[Rank1[SA1[i]]]=i;
        for(int i=len-1;i>=0;i--)
            if(k<=SA1[i]) SA2[Bucket[Rank1[SA1[i]-k]]--]=SA1[i]-k;
        for(int i=len-k;i<len-k0;i++) SA2[Bucket[Rank1[i]]--]=i;
        Rank2[SA2[0]]=0;
        for(int i=1;i<len;i++)
            Rank2[SA2[i]]=Rank2[SA2[i-1]]+
            (Rank1[SA2[i]]!=Rank1[SA2[i-1]] || Rank1[SA2[i]+k]!=Rank1[SA2[i-1]+k]);
        for(int i=0;i<len;i++){SA1[i]=SA2[i]; Rank1[i]=Rank2[i];}
    }
}
```