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What Name ?

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template from KACTL

2025-07-20

Template (1)

template.cpp 31 lines

```cpp
#pragma once
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define sz(x) (int)(x).size()
#define all(x) (x).begin(), (x).end()

using namespace std;

typedef long long ll;
typedef double db;
typedef long double ld;
typedef pair<int, int> pii;
typedef pair<ll, ll> pll;

template<typename T> bool ckmin(T &a, const T &b) { return b <
     a ? a = b, 1 : 0; }
template<typename T> bool ckmax(T &a, const T &b) { return a <
     b ? a = b, 1 : 0; }

mt19937 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().
     count());

const char nl = '\n';
const int INF = 0x3fffffff;
const int MOD=1000000007;
// const int MOD = 998244353;
const ll LINF = 0x1fffffffffffffff;
const db DINF = numeric_limits<db>::infinity();
const db EPS = 1e-9;
const db PI = acos(db(-1));

signed main(){
  ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0); cin.tie(NULL);
  return 0;
}
```

c.sh 2 lines

```sh
g++ -std=gnu++2a -Wall $1 -o a.out
./a.out
```

Mathematics (2)

2.1 Goldbatch's Conjecture

- Even number can be written in sum of two primes (Up to $1e12$)
- Range of N^{th} prime and $N+1^{th}$ prime will be less than or equal to 300 (Up to $1e12$)

2.2 Divisibility

Number of divisors of N is given by $\prod_{i=1}^{k}(a_i+1)$ where $N=\prod_{i=1}^{k}p_i^{a_i}$ and p_i are prime factors of N.

Combinatorial (3)

3.1 Permutations

3.1.1 Factorial

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$n!$	1	2	6	24	120	720	5040	40320	362880	3628800
n	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
$n!$	4.0e7	4.8e8	6.2e9	8.7e10	1.3e12	2.1e13	3.6e14			
n	20	25	30	40	50	100	150	171		
$n!$	2e18	2e25	3e32	8e47	3e64	9e157	6e262	>DBL_MAX		

IntPerm.h

3.1.2 Cycles

Let $g_S(n)$ be the number of n-permutations whose cycle lengths all belong to the set S. Then

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_S(n)\frac{x^n}{n!} = \exp\left(\sum_{n\in S}\frac{x^n}{n}\right)$$

3.1.3 Derangements

Permutations of a set such that none of the elements appear in their original position.

$$D(n)=(n-1)(D(n-1)+D(n-2))=nD(n-1)+(-1)^n=\left\lfloor\frac{n!}{e}\right\rceil$$

3.1.4 Burnside's lemma

Given a group G of symmetries and a set X, the number of elements of X *up to symmetry* equals

$$\frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{g\in G}|X^g|,$$

where X^g are the elements fixed by g ($g.x=x$).

If $f(n)$ counts "configurations" (of some sort) of length n, we can ignore rotational symmetry using $G=\mathbb{Z}_n$ to get

$$g(n)=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}f(\gcd(n,k))=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k|n}f(k)\phi(n/k).$$

3.2 Partitions and subsets

3.2.1 Partition function

Number of ways of writing n as a sum of positive integers, disregarding the order of the summands.

$$p(0)=1,\ p(n)=\sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}\setminus\{0\}}(-1)^{k+1}p(n-k(3k-1)/2)$$

$$p(n)\sim 0.145/n\cdot\exp(2.56\sqrt{n})$$

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	20	50	100
$p(n)$	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	15	22	30	627	~2e5	~2e8

3.2.2 Lucas' Theorem

Let n,m be non-negative integers and p a prime. Write $n=n_kp^k+...+n_1p+n_0$ and $m=m_kp^k+...+m_1p+m_0$. Then $\binom{n}{m}\equiv\prod_{i=0}^{k}\binom{n_i}{m_i} \pmod p$.

3.2.3 Binomials

multinomial.h

3.3 General purpose numbers

3.3.1 Bernoulli numbers

EGF of Bernoulli numbers is $B(t)=\frac{t}{e^t-1}$ (FFT-able). $B[0,\ldots]=[1,-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{6},0,-\frac{1}{30},0,\frac{1}{42},\ldots]$

Sums of powers:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}n^m=\frac{1}{m+1}\sum_{k=0}^{m}\binom{m+1}{k}B_k\cdot(n+1)^{m+1-k}$$

Euler-Maclaurin formula for infinite sums:

$$\sum_{i=m}^{\infty}f(i)=\int_m^{\infty}f(x)dx-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{B_k}{k!}f^{(k-1)}(m)$$

$$\approx\int_m^{\infty}f(x)dx+\frac{f(m)}{2}-\frac{f'(m)}{12}+\frac{f'''(m)}{720}+O(f^{(5)}(m))$$

3.3.2 Stirling numbers of the first kind

Number of permutations on n items with k cycles.

$$c(n,k) = c(n-1,k-1) + (n-1)c(n-1,k),\ c(0,0) = 1$$
$$\textstyle\sum_{k=0}^{n} c(n,k)x^k = x(x+1)\dots(x+n-1)$$

$c(8,k) = 8, 0, 5040, 13068, 13132, 6769, 1960, 322, 28, 1$
$c(n,2) = 0, 0, 1, 3, 11, 50, 274, 1764, 13068, 109584, \dots$

3.3.3 Eulerian numbers

Number of permutations $\pi \in S_n$ in which exactly k elements are greater than the previous element. k j:s s.t. $\pi(j) > \pi(j+1)$, $k+1$ j:s s.t. $\pi(j) \geq j$, k j:s s.t. $\pi(j) > j$.

$$E(n,k) = (n-k)E(n-1,k-1) + (k+1)E(n-1,k)$$
$$E(n,0) = E(n,n-1) = 1$$
$$E(n,k) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} (-1)^j \binom{n+1}{j} (k+1-j)^n$$

3.3.4 Stirling numbers of the second kind

Partitions of n distinct elements into exactly k groups.

$$S(n,k) = S(n-1,k-1) + kS(n-1,k)$$
$$S(n,1) = S(n,n) = 1$$
$$S(n,k) = \frac{1}{k!}\sum_{j=0}^{k}(-1)^{k-j}\binom{k}{j} j^n$$

3.3.5 Bell numbers

Total number of partitions of n distinct elements. $B(n) = 1, 1, 2, 5, 15, 52, 203, 877, 4140, 21147, \dots$. For p prime,

$$B(p^m + n) \equiv mB(n) + B(n+1) \pmod p$$

3.3.6 Labeled unrooted trees

# on n vertices: n^{n-2}
# on k existing trees of size n_i: $n_1 n_2 \cdots n_k n^{k-2}$
# with degrees d_i: $(n-2)!/((d_1-1)!\cdots(d_n-1)!)$

3.3.7 Catalan numbers

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1}\binom{2n}{n} = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n+1} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$$
$$C_0 = 1,\ C_{n+1} = \frac{2(2n+1)}{n+2}C_n,\ C_{n+1} = \sum C_i C_{n-i}$$

$C_n = 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, 4862, 16796, 58786, \dots$

- sub-diagonal monotone paths in an $n \times n$ grid.
- strings with n pairs of parenthesis, correctly nested.
- binary trees with with $n+1$ leaves (0 or 2 children).
- ordered trees with $n+1$ vertices.
- ways a convex polygon with $n+2$ sides can be cut into triangles by connecting vertices with straight lines.
- permutations of $[n]$ with no 3-term increasing subseq.

Data Structures (4)

OrderedSet.hpp

SparseTable.hpp

FenwickTree.hpp

2DFenwickTree.hpp

SegmentTree.hpp

LazySegmentTree.hpp

DynamicSegmentTree.hpp

PersistentSegmentTree.hpp

LiChaoTree.hpp

BinaryTrie.hpp

MO.hpp

StaticTopTree.hpp

Treap.hpp

Number Theory (5)

ExtendedEuclid.hpp

euclid.h

CRT.hpp

phiFunction.hpp

FloorSum.hpp

5.1 Prime Numbers

MillerRabin.hpp

LinearSieve.hpp

FastEratosthenes.hpp

GolbatchConjecture.hpp

5.2 Modulo

ModArith.hpp

ModGen.hpp

ModInverse.hpp

ModLog.hpp

ModMulLL.hpp

ModPow.hpp

ModSqrt.hpp

ModSum.hpp

ModArithmetic.hpp

Graph (6)

SCC.hpp

ArticulationPoint.hpp

Bridge.hpp

Hierholzer.hpp

6.1 Matching

HopcroftKarp.hpp

Kuhn.hpp

WeightedMatching.hpp

6.2 Network Flow

Dinic.hpp

MinCostFlow.hpp

Tree (7)

LCA.hpp

CartesianTree.hpp

VirtualTree.hpp

HLD.hpp

CentroidDecom.hpp

RootedTreeIsomorphism.hpp

UnrootedTreeIsomorphism.hpp

Strings (8)

KMP.hpp

ZAlgo.hpp

AhoCorasick.hpp

Ukkonen.hpp

SuffixArray.hpp

PrefixFunction.hpp

SuffixAutomaton.hpp

Geometry (9)

9.1 Geometric primitives

Point.h

lineDistance.h

SegmentDistance.h

SegmentIntersection.h

lineIntersection.h

sideOf.h

OnSegment.h

linearTransformation.h

LineProjectionReflection.h

Angle.h

9.2 Circles

CircleIntersection.h

CircleTangents.h

CircleLine.h

CirclePolygonIntersection.h

circumcircle.h

MinimumEnclosingCircle.h

9.3 Polygons

InsidePolygon.h

PolygonArea.h

PolygonCenter.h

PolygonCut.h

ConvexHull.h

HullDiameter.h

PointInsideHull.h

LineHullIntersection.h

9.4 Misc. Point Set Problems

ClosestPair.h

ManhattanMST.h

kdTree.h

DelaunayTriangulation.h

FastDelaunay.h

9.5 3D

PolyhedronVolume.h

Point3D.h

3dHull.h

sphericalDistance.h

ComplexGeometry.hpp

DefiniteIntegral.hpp

Dynamic Programming (10)

CHT.hpp

Knuth.hpp

DVC.hpp

SlopeTrick.hpp

AlienTrick.hpp

Polynomials (11)

11.1 Newton's Method

if $F(Q) = 0$, then $Q_{2n} \equiv Q_n - \frac{F(Q_n)}{F'(Q_n)} \pmod{x^{2n}}$

$$Q = P^{-1} : Q_{2n} \equiv Q_n \cdot (2 - P \cdot Q_n^2) \pmod{x^{2n}}$$

$$Q = \ln P = \int \frac{P'}{P} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$Q = e^p : Q_{2n} \equiv Q_n(1 + P - \ln Q_n) \pmod{x^{2n}}$$

$$Q = \sqrt{P} : Q_{2n} \equiv \frac{1}{2}(Q_n + P \cdot Q_n^{-1}) \pmod{x^{2n}}$$

$$Q = P^k = \alpha^k x^{kt} e^{k \ln T}; P = \alpha \cdot x^t \cdot T, T(0) = 1$$

Interpolation.hpp

FormalPowerSeries.hpp

FFT.hpp

NTT.hpp

Convolutions (12)

AndConvolution.hpp

GCDConvolution.hpp

LCMConvolution.hpp

ORConvolution.hpp

XORConvolution.hpp

MaxPlusConvolution.hpp

Various (13)

GaussianElimination.hpp

XORBasis.hpp

RangeXor.hpp

13.1 Optimization tricks

`__builtin_ia32_ldmxcsr(40896);` disables denormals (which make floats 20x slower near their minimum value).

13.1.1 Bit hacks

- `x & -x` is the least bit in `x`.
- `for (int x = m; x; ) { --x &= m; ... }` loops over all subset masks of `m` (except `m` itself).
- `c = x&-x, r = x+c; (((r^x) >> 2)/c) | r` is the next number after `x` with the same number of bits set.

-
  ```
  rep(b,0,K) rep(i,0,(1 << K))
    if (i & 1 << b) D[i] += D[i^(1 << b)];
  ```
  computes all sums of subsets.

13.1.2 Pragmas

- `#pragma GCC optimize ("Ofast")` will make GCC auto-vectorize loops and optimizes floating points better.
- `#pragma GCC target ("avx2")` can double performance of vectorized code, but causes crashes on old machines.
- `#pragma GCC optimize ("trapv")` kills the program on integer overflows (but is really slow).

Competitive Programming Topics (14)

topics.txt

159 lines

```
Recursion
Divide and conquer
  Finding interesting points in N log N
Algorithm analysis
  Master theorem
  Amortized time complexity
Greedy algorithm
  Scheduling
  Max contiguous subvector sum
  Invariants
  Huffman encoding
Graph theory
  Dynamic graphs (extra book-keeping)
  Breadth first search
  Depth first search
  * Normal trees / DFS trees
  Dijkstra's algorithm
  MST: Prim's algorithm
  Bellman-Ford
  Konig's theorem and vertex cover
  Min-cost max flow
  Lovasz toggle
  Matrix tree theorem
  Maximal matching, general graphs
  Hopcroft-Karp
  Hall's marriage theorem
  Graphical sequences
  Floyd-Warshall
  Euler cycles
  Flow networks
  * Augmenting paths
  * Edmonds-Karp
  Bipartite matching
  Min. path cover
  Topological sorting
  Strongly connected components
  2-SAT
  Cut vertices, cut-edges and biconnected components
  Edge coloring
  * Trees
  Vertex coloring
  * Bipartite graphs (=> trees)
  * 3^n (special case of set cover)
  Diameter and centroid
  K'th shortest path
  Shortest cycle
Dynamic programming
  Knapsack
  Coin change
  Longest common subsequence
  Longest increasing subsequence
  Number of paths in a dag
  Shortest path in a dag
  Dynprog over intervals
  Dynprog over subsets
  Dynprog over probabilities
  Dynprog over trees
  3^n set cover
  Divide and conquer
  Knuth optimization
  Convex hull optimizations
  RMQ (sparse table a.k.a 2^k-jumps)
  Bitonic cycle
  Log partitioning (loop over most restricted)
Combinatorics
  Computation of binomial coefficients
  Pigeon-hole principle
  Inclusion/exclusion
  Catalan number
  Pick's theorem
Number theory
  Integer parts
  Divisibility
  Euclidean algorithm
  Modular arithmetic
  * Modular multiplication
  * Modular inverses
  * Modular exponentiation by squaring
  Chinese remainder theorem
  Fermat's little theorem
  Euler's theorem
  Phi function
  Frobenius number
  Quadratic reciprocity
  Pollard-Rho
  Miller-Rabin
  Hensel lifting
  Vieta root jumping
Game theory
  Combinatorial games
  Game trees
  Mini-max
  Nim
  Games on graphs
  Games on graphs with loops
  Grundy numbers
  Bipartite games without repetition
  General games without repetition
  Alpha-beta pruning
Probability theory
Optimization
  Binary search
  Ternary search
  Unimodality and convex functions
  Binary search on derivative
Numerical methods
  Numeric integration
  Newton's method
  Root-finding with binary/ternary search
  Golden section search
Matrices
  Gaussian elimination
  Exponentiation by squaring
Sorting
  Radix sort
Geometry
  Coordinates and vectors
  * Cross product
  * Scalar product
  Convex hull
  Polygon cut
  Closest pair
  Coordinate-compression
  Quadtrees
  KD-trees
  All segment-segment intersection
Sweeping
  Discretization (convert to events and sweep)
  Angle sweeping
  Line sweeping
  Discrete second derivatives
Strings
  Longest common substring
  Palindrome subsequences
  Knuth-Morris-Pratt
  Tries
  Rolling polynomial hashes
  Suffix array
  Suffix tree
  Aho-Corasick
  Manacher's algorithm
  Letter position lists
Combinatorial search
  Meet in the middle
  Brute-force with pruning
  Best-first (A*)
  Bidirectional search
  Iterative deepening DFS / A*
Data structures
  LCA (2^k-jumps in trees in general)
  Pull/push-technique on trees
  Heavy-light decomposition
  Centroid decomposition
  Lazy propagation
  Self-balancing trees
  Convex hull trick (wcipeg.com/wiki/Convex_hull_trick)
  Monotone queues / monotone stacks / sliding queues
  Sliding queue using 2 stacks
  Persistent segment tree
```

troubleshooting.txt

52 lines

```
Pre-submit:
Write a few simple test cases if sample is not enough.
Are time limits close? If so, generate max cases.
Is the memory usage fine?
Could anything overflow?
Make sure to submit the right file.

Wrong answer:
Print your solution! Print debug output, as well.
Are you clearing all data structures between test cases?
Can your algorithm handle the whole range of input?
Read the full problem statement again.
Do you handle all corner cases correctly?
Have you understood the problem correctly?
Any uninitialized variables?
Any overflows?
Confusing N and M, i and j, etc.?
Are you sure your algorithm works?
What special cases have you not thought of?
Are you sure the STL functions you use work as you think?
Add some assertions, maybe resubmit.
Create some testcases to run your algorithm on.
Go through the algorithm for a simple case.
Go through this list again.
Explain your algorithm to a teammate.
Ask the teammate to look at your code.
Go for a small walk, e.g. to the toilet.
Is your output format correct? (including whitespace)
Rewrite your solution from the start or let a teammate do it.

Runtime error:
Have you tested all corner cases locally?
Any uninitialized variables?
Are you reading or writing outside the range of any vector?
Any assertions that might fail?
Any possible division by 0? (mod 0 for example)
Any possible infinite recursion?
Invalidated pointers or iterators?
Are you using too much memory?
Debug with resubmits (e.g. remapped signals, see Various).

Time limit exceeded:
Do you have any possible infinite loops?
```

```
What is the complexity of your algorithm?
Are you copying a lot of unnecessary data? (References)
How big is the input and output? (consider scanf)
Avoid vector, map. (use arrays/unordered_map)
What do your teammates think about your algorithm?

Memory limit exceeded:
What is the max amount of memory your algorithm should need?
Are you clearing all data structures between test cases?
```