# Manda o Double de Campeão CEFET-MG

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Índice				4.1 APSP - Floyd Warshall	10
				4.2 BFS	11
1	Array	2		4.3 BFS - por niveis	12
	1.1 Longest Increasing Subsequence	2		4.4 Emparelhamento Max Grafo Bipartido (Kuhn)	12
2	DP	2		4.5 Fluxo - Dinitz (Max Flow)	13
	2.1 Exemplo Sapo	2		4.6 Fluxo - MinCostMaxFlow	14
	2.2 Is Subset Sum (Iterativo)	3		4.7 Fluxo - Problemas	15
	2.3 Knapsack tradicional	3		4.8 IsBipartido	16
				4.9 Kruskal	16
3	Estruturas	4		4.10 LCA com RMQ	17
	3.1 BIT	4		4.11 Lowest Common Ancestor (LCA) com peso	18
	3.2 DSU	4		4.12 Pontos de Articulação + Pontes	19
	3.3 Fenwick Tree (BIT) Range	6		4.13 SSSP - Bellman Ford	20
	3.4 SegTree	6		4.14 SSSP - Dijktra	21
	3.5 Sparse Table Disjunta	7			0.1
	3.6 Tabuleiro	8	5		21
	3.7 Union-Find (Disjoint Set Union)	10		5.1 Conversao de Bases	
				5.2 Divisores - Contar	22
4	Grafos	<b>10</b>		5.3 MDC e MMC	22

	5.4	Numero de Digitos	. 23	<pre>8a2</pre>	
	5.5	Primos - Lowest Prime Factor	23		
	5.6	Primos - Primo	23		
	5.7	Sieve	23		
6	Str	ing	23	DD	
	6.1	Longest Common Subsequence 1 (LCS)	23 2	2 DP	
	6.2	Split de String	24	2.1 Exemplo Sapo	
7	Ext	cra	25	<pre>// There are N stones, numbered 1,2,,N. // For each i (1&lt;=i&lt;=N), the height of Stone i is hi.</pre>	
	7.1	fastIO.cpp	25	// There is a frog who is initially on Stone 1.	
	7.2	hash.sh	25	// He will repeat the following action some number of times to reach Stone $\mathbb{N}$ :	
	7.3	stress.sh	25	<pre>// If the frog is currently on Stone i, jump to one of the following Stone i+1,i+2,,i+K. Here, a cost of hi - hj  is incurred,</pre>	
	7.4	pragma.cpp	25	wherej is the stone to land on.  // Find the minimum possible total cost incurred before the frog	
	7.5	timer.cpp	25	reaches Stone N.	
	7.6	vimrc	25	dca int n, k;	
	7.7	debug.cpp	26	<pre>// Top Down 4d3 int dp(int i) {</pre>	
	7.8	makefile	26	563 if(i == 0) return 0;	
	7.9	temp.cpp	26	7f9 auto& ans = memo[i]; d64 if(~ans) return ans;	
	7.10	) rand.cpp	26	<pre>5f9    int ret = INF; a7f    f(j, max(0ll,i-k), i) f97    ret = min(ret, dp(j) + abs(h[j] - h[i]));</pre>	
1 Array				655 return ans = ret; 641 }	
1.1 Longest Increasing Subsequence				<pre>// Bootom Up e63 int dp_2(int x) {</pre>	
		orna a mauir subsequencia crescente dentro de um vetor logn)		ecd memo[0] = 0;	
		ctor <int> lis(vector<int>&amp; arr) {</int></int>		b85 f(i,1,x) {	
61 ed		<pre>vector &lt; int &gt; subseq; for(int&amp; x : arr) {</pre>		90b	
Ju	_	IVI (INVW A . UII) (		200 I(J, mux(VII, I M/, I/ (	

```
best = min(best, memo[j] + abs(h[i] - h[j]));
428
            }
8b8
bc2
            memo[i] = best;
832
        }
d56
        return memo[x-1];
6f3 }
63d void solve() {
        cin >> n >> k:
3f0
       f(i,0,n) cin >> h[i];
8e4
        cout << dp(n-1) << endl;
1d6 }
2.2 Is Subset Sum (Iterativo)
// Verifica se a soma de O <= i <= n elementos iguala a sum
// Temporal: O(sum * n)
// Espacial: O(sum * n)
c00 const int MAXN = 100;
bc4 const int MAXSUM = 5000;
759 bool isSubsetSum(vector<int>& v, int n, int sum) {
       f(i, 0, n + 1) { memo[i][0] = true; }
10a
258
       f(j, 1, sum + 1) { memo[0][j] = false; }
336
        f(i, 1, n + 1) {
9e0
            f(j, 1, sum + 1) {
a1d
                if(i < v[i-1])
                    memo[i][j] = memo[i-1][j];
2b7
295
                else
                    memo[i][j] = memo[i-1][j] || memo[i-1][j-v[i-1]];
c1f
           }
66a
7f7
        }
```

cout << (isSubsetSum(v, n, k) ? "S" : "N") << endl;</pre>

138

70a

9b4

dbf

707 }

f54 }

return memo[n][sum];

c0b void solve(int n, int sum) {

vector < int > v(n);

for(auto& x : n) cin >> x;

## 2.3 Knapsack tradicional

```
// O(n * cap)
b94 const int MAXN = 110;
689 \text{ const int MAXW} = 1e5+10:
ba9 int n, memo[MAXN][MAXW];
310 int v[MAXN], w[MAXN];
74a int pego[MAXN] = \{0\};
// Retorna o lucro maximo
12c int dp(int id, int cap) {
        if(cap < 0) return -LLINF;</pre>
        if(id == n or cap == 0) return 0;
ecb
        int &ans = memo[id][cap];
c1a
d64
        if (\simans) return ans:
86f
        return ans = max(dp(id+1, cap), dp(id+1, cap-w[id]) + v[id]);
d95 }
// Armazena em pego os itens pegos
7d0 void recuperar(int id, int cap) {
efa
        if(id >= n) return;
        if(dp(id+1, cap-w[id]) + v[id] > dp(id+1, cap)) { // se pegar}
   eh otimo
44c
            pego[id] = true;
3fd
            recuperar(id+1, cap-w[id]);
        } else { // nao pegar eh otimo
4ee
884
            pego[id] = false;
45d
            recuperar(id+1, cap);
549
845 }
63d void solve() {
311
        int cap; cin >> n >> cap;
457
        memset(memo, -1, sizeof memo);
03ъ
        f(i,0,n) \{ cin >> w[i] >> v[i]; \}
304
        int lucro_max = dp(0, cap);
        recuperar(0, cap);
ae7
4cc
        int lucro = 0, peso = 0;
418
        f(i,0,n) {
```

#### 3 Estruturas

#### 3.1 BIT

```
// BIT de soma 0-based
// upper_bound(x) retorna o menor p tal que pref(p) > x
// Complexidades:
// build - O(n)
// update - O(log(n))
// query - 0(log(n))
// upper_bound - O(log(n))
8eb struct Bit {
1a8
        int n;
116
        vector < int > bit;
        Bit(int _n=0) : n(_n), bit(n + 1) {}
e86
70f
        Bit(vector<int>& v) : n(v.size()), bit(n + 1) {
78a
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
671
                bit[i] += v[i - 1];
edf
               int j = i + (i \& -i);
                if (j <= n) bit[j] += bit[i];</pre>
806
            }
e89
cf6
        void update(int i, int x) { // soma x na posicao i
b64
            for (i++; i <= n; i += i & -i) bit[i] += x;</pre>
850
        int pref(int i) { // soma [0, i]
cdb
7c9
            int ret = 0:
            for (i++; i; i -= i & -i) ret += bit[i];
4d3
edf
            return ret;
065
        }
9e3
        int query(int 1, int r) { // soma [1, r]
            return pref(r) - pref(l - 1);
89b
```

```
e97
 bdf
         int upper_bound(int x) {
             int p = 0;
1ba
             for (int i = __lg(n); i+1; i--)
 0af
6f5
                 if (p + (1 << i) <= n \text{ and } bit[p + (1 << i)] <= x)
 68e
                     x = bit[p += (1 << i)];
74e
             return p;
         }
 be4
 f75 };
63d void solve() {
 70a
         vector < int > v(n);
 8b8
         Bit bit (v);
 edc }
3.2 DSU
// Une dois conjuntos e acha a qual conjunto um elemento pertence por
    sen id
//
// find e unite: O(a(n)) \sim = O(1) amortizado
8d3 struct dsu {
 825
         vector < int > id, sz;
 b33
         dsu(int n) : id(n), sz(n, 1) { iota(id.begin(), id.end(), 0); }
         int find(int a) { return a == id[a] ? a : id[a] = find(id[a]);
 0cf
  }
 440
         void unite(int a, int b) {
 605
             a = find(a), b = find(b);
             if (a == b) return;
 d54
 956
             if (sz[a] < sz[b]) swap(a, b);
 6d0
             sz[a] += sz[b], id[b] = a;
        }
 ea7
 8e1 };
// DSU de bipartido
// Une dois vertices e acha a qual componente um vertice pertence
// Informa se a componente de um vertice e bipartida
//
// find e unite: O(log(n))
```

```
8d3 struct dsu {
6f7
        vector < int > id, sz, bip, c;
        dsu(int n) : id(n), sz(n, 1), bip(n, 1), c(n) {
5b4
            iota(id.begin(), id.end(), 0);
db8
f25
       }
ef0
        int find(int a) { return a == id[a] ? a : find(id[a]); }
        int color(int a) { return a == id[a] ? c[a] : c[a] ^
f30
   color(id[a]); }
440
        void unite(int a. int b) {
            bool change = color(a) == color(b);
263
            a = find(a), b = find(b);
605
a89
            if (a == b) {
4ed
                if (change) bip[a] = 0;
505
               return:
           }
32d
956
           if (sz[a] < sz[b]) swap(a, b);
efe
           if (change) c[b] = 1;
2cd
            sz[a] += sz[b], id[b] = a, bip[a] &= bip[b];
22b
       }
118 };
// DSU Persistente
// Persistencia parcial, ou seja, tem que ir
// incrementando o 't' no une
// find e unite: O(log(n))
8d3 struct dsu {
33c
        vector < int > id, sz, ti;
733
        dsu(int n) : id(n), sz(n, 1), ti(n, -INF) {
db8
            iota(id.begin(), id.end(), 0);
aad
       }
        int find(int a, int t) {
5e6
6ba
            if (id[a] == a or ti[a] > t) return a;
            return find(id[a], t);
ea5
6cb
       }
        void unite(int a, int b, int t) {
fa0
```

```
84f
            a = find(a, t), b = find(b, t);
d54
            if (a == b) return;
956
            if (sz[a] < sz[b]) swap(a, b);
            sz[a] += sz[b], id[b] = a, ti[b] = t;
35d
513
       }
6c6 };
// DSU com rollback
// checkpoint(): salva o estado atual de todas as variaveis
// rollback(): retorna para o valor das variaveis para
// o ultimo checkpoint
//
// Sempre que uma variavel muda de valor, adiciona na stack
// find e unite: O(log(n))
// checkpoint: 0(1)
// rollback: O(m) em que m e o numero de vezes que alguma
// variavel mudou de valor desde o ultimo checkpoint
8d3 struct dsu {
825
        vector<int> id, sz;
27 c
        stack<stack<pair<int&, int>>> st;
984
        dsu(int n) : id(n), sz(n, 1) {
1cc
            iota(id.begin(), id.end(), 0), st.emplace();
8cd
       }
        void save(int &x) { st.top().emplace(x, x); }
bdf
30d
        void checkpoint() { st.emplace(); }
5cf
        void rollback() {
ba9
            while(st.top().size()) {
6bf
                auto [end, val] = st.top().top(); st.top().pop();
149
                end = val:
f9a
           }
25a
            st.pop();
3c6
        int find(int a) { return a == id[a] ? a : find(id[a]); }
ef0
440
        void unite(int a, int b) {
            a = find(a), b = find(b);
605
d54
            if (a == b) return;
956
            if (sz[a] < sz[b]) swap(a, b);
803
            save(sz[a]). save(id[b]):
```

### 3.3 Fenwick Tree (BIT) Range

```
// Operacoes 0-based
// query(1, r) retorna a soma de v[1..r]
// update(1, r, x) soma x em v[1..r]
// Complexidades:
// build - O(n)
// query - 0(log(n))
// update - 0(log(n))
796 namespace BitRange {
        int bit[2][MAX+2];
06d
1a8
        int n:
727
        void build(int n2, vector<int>& v) {
            n = n2:
1 e 3
535
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
                bit [1] [min(n+1, i+(i\&-i))] += bit [1][i] += v[i];
a6e
d31
1a7
        int get(int x, int i) {
7c9
            int ret = 0:
360
            for (; i; i -= i&-i) ret += bit[x][i];
edf
            return ret;
a4e
920
        void add(int x, int i, int val) {
503
            for (; i <= n; i += i&-i) bit[x][i] += val;</pre>
fae
3d9
        int get2(int p) {
c7c
            return get(0, p) * p + get(1, p);
33c
9e3
        int query(int 1, int r) { // zero-based
ff5
            return get2(r+1) - get2(1);
25e
        }
7ff
        void update(int 1, int r, int x) {
            add(0, 1+1, x), add(0, r+2, -x);
e5f
f58
            add(1, 1+1, -x*1), add(1, r+2, x*(r+1));
5ce
        }
1b4 };
63d void solve() {
```

```
97a
        vector < int > v \{0,1,2,3,4,5\}; // v[0] eh inutilizada
f98
        BitRange::build(v.size(), v);
67f
        int a = 0, b = 3;
        BitRange::query(a, b); // v[a] + v[a+1] + ... + v[b] = 6
3d5
   1+2+3 = 6 \mid zero-based
        BitRange::update(a, b, 2); // v[a...b] += 2 | zero-based
a4b
d65 }
3.4 SegTree
// Recursiva com Lazy Propagation
// Query: soma do range [a, b]
// Update: soma x em cada elemento do range [a, b]
// Pode usar a seguinte funcao para indexar os nohs:
// f(1, r) = (1+r) | (1!=r), usando 2N de memoria
// Complexidades:
// build - O(n)
// query - O(log(n))
// update - O(log(n))
0d2 const int MAX = 1e5+10;
fb1 namespace SegTree {
098
        int seg[4*MAX], lazy[4*MAX];
        int n, *v;
052
        int op(int a, int b) { return a + b; }
b90
2c4
        int build(int p=1, int l=0, int r=n-1) {
3c7
            lazv[p] = 0;
            if (1 == r) return seg[p] = v[1];
6cd
ee4
            int m = (1+r)/2;
317
            return seg[p] = op(build(2*p, 1, m), build(2*p+1, m+1, r));
        }
985
0d8
        void build(int n2, int* v2) {
680
            n = n2, v = v2;
6f2
            build();
acb
        }
        void prop(int p, int 1, int r) {
ceb
cdf
            seg[p] += lazy[p]*(r-l+1);
2c9
            if (1 != r) lazy[2*p] += lazy[p], lazy[2*p+1] += lazy[p];
3c7
            lazy[p] = 0;
```

```
c10
        }
04a
        int query(int a, int b, int p=1, int l=0, int r=n-1) {
6b9
            prop(p, 1, r):
527
            if (a <= 1 and r <= b) return seg[p];</pre>
            if (b < 1 or r < a) return 0;</pre>
786
ee4
            int m = (1+r)/2:
            return op(query(a, b, 2*p, 1, m), query(a, b, 2*p+1, m+1,
   r));
       }
1 c 9
        int update(int a, int b, int x, int p=1, int l=0, int r=n-1) {
f33
6b9
            prop(p, 1, r):
            if (a <= 1 and r <= b) {</pre>
9a3
b94
                lazy[p] += x;
6b9
                prop(p, 1, r);
534
                return seg[p];
821
            if (b < 1 or r < a) return seg[p];</pre>
e9f
            int m = (1+r)/2:
ee4
            return seg[p] = op(update(a, b, x, 2*p, 1, m), update(a,
   b, x, 2*p+1, m+1, r));
08f
        // Se tiver uma seg de max, da pra descobrir em O(log(n))
        // o primeiro e ultimo elemento >= val numa range:
        // primeira posicao >= val em [a, b] (ou -1 se nao tem)
        int get_left(int a, int b, int val, int p=1, int l=0, int
119
   r=n-1)
6b9
            prop(p, 1, r);
            if (b < l \text{ or } r < a \text{ or } seg[p] < val) return -1;
f38
            if (r == 1) return 1;
205
ee4
            int m = (1+r)/2:
            int x = get_left(a, b, val, 2*p, 1, m);
753
50e
            if (x != -1) return x;
сЗс
            return get_left(a, b, val, 2*p+1, m+1, r);
68c
       }
        // ultima posicao >= val em [a, b] (ou -1 se nao tem)
        int get_right(int a, int b, int val, int p=1, int l=0, int
992
   r=n-1) {
            prop(p, 1, r);
6b9
            if (b < l or r < a or seg[p] < val) return -1;</pre>
f38
205
            if (r == 1) return 1;
            int m = (1+r)/2;
ee4
            int x = get_right(a, b, val, 2*p+1, m+1, r);
1b1
```

```
50e
            if (x != -1) return x;
6a7
            return get_right(a, b, val, 2*p, 1, m);
1b7
        }
        // Se tiver uma seg de soma sobre um array nao negativo v, da
        // descobrir em O(\log(n)) o maior j tal que
            v[i]+v[i+1]+...+v[i-1] < val
89b
        int lower_bound(int i, int& val, int p, int l, int r) {
6b9
            prop(p, 1, r);
6e8
            if (r < i) return n;</pre>
b5d
            if (i <= l and seg[p] < val) {</pre>
bff
                val -= seg[p];
041
                return n;
634
            }
Зсе
            if (1 == r) return 1;
            int m = (1+r)/2;
ee4
            int x = lower_bound(i, val, 2*p, 1, m);
514
            if (x != n) return x;
ee0
8b9
            return lower_bound(i, val, 2*p+1, m+1, r);
        }
01d
a15 };
63d void solve() {
213
        int n = 10:
89e
        int v[] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\};
2d5
        SegTree::build(n, v);
        cout << SegTree::query(0, 9) << endl; // seg[0] + seg[1] + ...</pre>
    + seg[9] = 55
        SegTree::update(0, 9, 1); // seg[0, ..., 9] += 1
310
6d9 }
3.5 Sparse Table Disjunta
// Description: Sparse Table Disjunta para soma de intervalos
// Complexity Temporal: O(n \log n) para construir e O(1) para consultar
// Complexidade Espacial: O(n log n)
125 const int MAX = 100010
d5a const int MAX2 = 20 // \log(MAX)
82d namespace SparseTable {
9bf
        int m[MAX2][2*MAX], n, v[2*MAX];
b90
        int op(int a, int b) { return a + b; }
        void build(int n2, int* v2) {
8b0
```

```
1e3
            n = n2:
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) v[i] = v2[i];</pre>
df4
a84
            while (n&(n-1)) n++;
            for (int j = 0; (1<<j) < n; j++) {
3d2
                int len = 1<<i:</pre>
1c0
                for (int c = len; c < n; c += 2*len) {
d9b
332
                    m[j][c] = v[c], m[j][c-1] = v[c-1];
                    for (int i = c+1; i < c+len; i++) m[j][i] =</pre>
   op(m[i][i-1], v[i]);
                    for (int i = c-2; i >= c-len; i--) m[j][i] =
432
   op(v[i], m[j][i+1]);
f4d
ce3
        }
9e3
        int query(int 1, int r) {
            if (1 == r) return v[1];
f13
e6d
            int j = __builtin_clz(1) - __builtin_clz(1^r);
d67
            return op(m[j][1], m[j][r]);
a7b
258 }
63d void solve() {
ce1
        int n = 9:
       int v[] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\};
1a3
3f7
        SparseTable::build(n, v);
925
        cout << SparseTable::query(0, n-1) << endl; // sparse[0] +</pre>
   sparse[1] + ... + sparse[n-1] = 45
241 }
```

#### 3.6 Tabuleiro

```
// Description: Estrutura que simula um tabuleiro M x N, sem realmente
   criar uma matriz
// Permite atribuir valores a linhas e colunas, e consultar a posicao
   mais frequente
// Complexidade Atribuir: O(log(N))
// Complexidade Consulta: O(log(N))
// Complexidade verificar frequencia geral: O(N * log(N))
9a0 #define MAX_VAL 5 // maior valor que pode ser adicionado na matriz
8ee class BinTree {
d9d
        protected:
ef9
            vector < int > mBin:
673
        public:
d5e
            explicit BinTree(int n) { mBin = vector(n + 1, 0); }
```

```
void add(int p, const int val) {
e44
dd1
                for (auto size = mBin.size(); p < size; p += p & -p)</pre>
174
                    mBin[p] += val;
            }
b68
e6b
            int query(int p) {
                int sumToP {0};
e1c
b62
                for (; p > 0; p -= p \& -p)
                    sumToP += mBin[p];
ec1
838
                return sumToP;
793
            }
a5f }:
b6a class ReverseBinTree : public BinTree {
        public:
673
83e
            explicit ReverseBinTree(int n) : BinTree(n) {};
            void add(int p, const int val) {
e44
850
                BinTree::add(static_cast < int > (mBin.size()) - p, val);
705
            }
e6b
            int query(int p) {
                return BinTree::query(static_cast < int > (mBin.size()) -
164
   p);
a21
            }
6cf };
952 class Tabuleiro {
673
        public:
            explicit Tabuleiro (const int m, const int n, const int q)
   : mM(m), mN(n), mQ(q) 
                mLinhas = vector<pair<int, int8_t>>(m, {0, 0});
958
                mColunas = vector<pair<int, int8 t>>(n, {0, 0});
d68
66e
                mAtribuicoesLinhas = vector(MAX_VAL,
   ReverseBinTree(mQ)): // aARvore[51]
9e5
                mAtribuicoesColunas = vector(MAX_VAL,
   ReverseBinTree(mQ));
13b
            }
            void atribuirLinha(const int x, const int8_t r) {
bc2
e88
                mAtribuirFileira(x, r, mLinhas, mAtribuicoesLinhas);
            }
062
            void atribuirColuna(const int x, const int8_t r) {
ca2
689
                mAtribuirFileira(x, r, mColunas, mAtribuicoesColunas);
```

```
a40
            }
            int maxPosLinha(const int x) {
d10
                 return mMaxPosFileira(x, mLinhas, mAtribuicoesColunas,
f95
   mM):
            }
8ba
            int maxPosColuna(const int x) {
ff7
                 return mMaxPosFileira(x, mColunas, mAtribuicoesLinhas,
b95
   mN):
            }
252
            vector < int > frequenciaElementos() {
80e
a35
                 vector < int > frequenciaGlobal(MAX_VAL, 0);
                 for(int i=0; i<mM; i++) {</pre>
45a
                     vector<int> curr = frequenciaElementos(i,
ebd
   mAtribuicoesColunas):
                     for(int j=0; j<MAX_VAL; j++)</pre>
97f
                         frequenciaGlobal[j] += curr[j];
ef3
                 }
094
                 return frequenciaGlobal;
01e
            }
b7a
bf2
        private:
69d
            int mM, mN, mQ, mMoment {0};
0a6
            vector < ReverseBinTree > mAtribuicoesLinhas.
   mAtribuicoesColunas;
            vector < pair < int , int8_t >> mLinhas , mColunas ;
f2d
            void mAtribuirFileira(const int x, const int8_t r,
e7a
   vector < pair < int . int8 t >>& fileiras .
1d7
                                  vector < ReverseBinTree > & atribuicoes) {
                 if (auto& [oldQ, oldR] = fileiras[x]; oldQ)
224
                     atribuicoes[oldR].add(oldQ, -1);
bda
                 const int currentMoment = ++mMoment;
914
b2c
                 fileiras[x].first = currentMoment:
80b
                 fileiras[x].second = r;
                 atribuicoes[r].add(currentMoment, 1):
f65
            }
5de
            int mMaxPosFileira(const int x, const vector < pair < int,</pre>
2b8
   int8_t>>& fileiras, vector<ReverseBinTree>&
   atribuicoesPerpendiculares, const int& currM) const {
                 auto [momentoAtribuicaoFileira, rFileira] =
1aa
```

```
fileiras[x];
                vector < int > fileiraFrequencia(MAX_VAL, 0);
8d0
729
                fileiraFrequencia[rFileira] = currM;
                for (int8_t r {0}; r < MAX_VAL; ++r) {</pre>
85a
8ca
                     const int frequenciaR =
   atribuicoesPerpendiculares[r].query(momentoAtribuicaoFileira + 1);
                     fileiraFrequencia[rFileira] -= frequenciaR;
04a
72e
                     fileiraFrequencia[r] += frequenciaR;
6b0
                }
b59
                return MAX VAL - 1 -
   (max_element(fileiraFrequencia.crbegin(),
   fileiraFrequencia.crend()) - fileiraFrequencia.crbegin());
372
7c4
            vector < int > frequenciaElementos(int x,
   vector < ReverseBinTree > & atribuicoesPerpendiculares) const {
8d0
                vector < int > fileiraFrequencia(MAX_VAL, 0);
                auto [momentoAtribuicaoFileira, rFileira] = mLinhas[x];
583
                fileiraFrequencia[rFileira] = mN;
083
85a
                for (int8_t r {0}; r < MAX_VAL; ++r) {</pre>
                     const int frequenciaR =
8ca
   atribuicoesPerpendiculares[r].query(momentoAtribuicaoFileira + 1);
04a
                     fileiraFrequencia[rFileira] -= frequenciaR;
                     fileiraFrequencia[r] += frequenciaR;
72e
6b0
                }
2e6
                return fileiraFrequencia:
15d
20c }:
63d void solve() {
        int L, C, q; cin >> L >> C >> q;
e29
        Tabuleiro tabuleiro(L, C, q);
56c
        int linha = 0, coluna = 0, valor = 10; // linha e coluna sao 0
a09
   based
        tabuleiro.atribuirLinha(linha, static_cast < int8_t > (valor)); //
b68
```

## 3.7 Union-Find (Disjoint Set Union)

```
da5 const int MAXN = 1e3+10;
Ocd struct UnionFind {
c55
        int numSets;
320
        int id[MAXN], sz[MAXN];
02d
        UnionFind(int N) {
Obd
            numSets = N:
            for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {</pre>
faa
963
                id[i] = i;
02c
                sz[i] = 1:
            }
0e9
41f
        }
        int find(int a) {
aee
3da
            return id[a] = (id[a] == a ? a : find(id[a]));
c7b
        }
78b
        void uni(int a, int b) {
605
            a = find(a), b = find(b);
d54
            if(a == b) return;
3c6
           if(sz[a] > sz[b]) swap(a, b);
351
            id[a] = b;
            sz[b] += sz[a]:
582
92a
            --numSets;
650
        }
        int sizeOfSet(int a) { return sz[find(a)]; }
3ae
c59
        int numDisjointSets() { return numSets; }
864 };
```

```
63d void solve() {
        int n, ed; cin >> n >> ed;
f98
f4e
        UnionFind uni(n);
31c
        f(i,0,ed) {
602
            int a, b; cin >> a >> b; a--, b--;
45e
            uni.uni(a,b);
        }
c0f
350
        cout << uni.numDisjointSets() << endl;</pre>
01b }
```

## 4 Grafos

## 4.1 APSP - Floyd Warshall

```
// Calcula caminho minimo entre todos os pares de vertices
// O(V^3)
b94 const int MAXN = 110;
0eb int adj[MAXN][MAXN];
eac void printAnswer(int n) {
        for (int u = 0: u < n: ++u)
5bf
a3f
        for (int v = 0; v < n; ++v)
6ab
        cout << "APSP("<<u<<", "<<v<<") = " << adj[u][v] << endl;
8c7 }
e4a void prepareParent() {
        f(i,0,n) {
418
001
            f(j,0,n) {
b5a
                 p[i][j] = i;
441
            }
        }
d89
b9b
        for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
6cb
a9e
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++ j)
c1d
            if (adj[i][k] + adj[k][j] < adj[i][j]) {</pre>
a1a
                 adj[i][j] = adj[i][k]+adj[k][j];
9b6
                 p[i][j] = p[k][j];
```

```
a04
            }
c85 }
470 vector <int > restorePath(int u, int v) {
36d
        if (adj[u][v] == INF) return {};
5b4
        vector < int > path;
81f
        for (; v != u; v = p[u][v]) {
ff8
            if (v == -1) return {};
            path.push_back(v);
80a
3d1
960
        path.push_back(u);
3a9
        reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
535
        return path;
16a }
230 void floyd_warshall(int n) {
        for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
e22
830
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
       for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
f90
ffd
            adj[i][j] = min(adj[i][j], adj[i][k] + adj[k][j]);
e78 }
e03 void solve(int n, int ed) {
418
        f(i,0,n) {
001
            f(j,0,n) {
59d
                adj[i][j] = INF;
93d
            }
774
            adj[i][i] = 0;
       }
c4e
        while(ed--) {
c92
c48
            int u, v, w; cin >> u >> v >> w; u--, v--;
            adj[u][v] = adj[v][u] = w;
7da
       }
2a0
803
        floyd_warshall(n);
        // prepareParent();
        // auto path = restorePath(0, 3);
649 }
// Diametro do Grafo: maior valor de adj[u][v] != INF
```

#### 4.2 BFS

```
// O(V + E)
2a7 const int MAXN = 1e4+10;
465 bool vis[MAXN]:
be4 int d[MAXN], p[MAXN];
ea6 vector < int > adj [MAXN];
94c void bfs(int s) {
8b2
        queue < int > q; q.push(s);
        vis[s] = true, d[s] = 0, p[s] = -1;
654
        while (!q.empty()) {
14d
0e6
            int v = q.front(); q.pop();
c25
            vis[v] = true:
f74
            for (int u : adj[v]) {
                if (!vis[u]) {
1d6
                     vis[u] = true;
b9c
f73
                     q.push(u);
                    // d[u] = d[v] + 1;
                    // p[u] = v;
3b2
                }
3d2
            }
        }
cc2
75a }
63d void solve() {
98f
        int n, ed;
19e
        f(i,0,n) \{ d[i] = -1, p[i] = -1; \}
c92
        while(ed--) {
ed2
            int u, v; cin >> u >> v; u--, v--;
cc9
            adj[u].push_back(v);
            adj[v].push_back(u);
1ea
3f1
        }
19c
        int s; bfs(s);
81a }
// Checar Fortemente Conexo: BFS adj e adj reverso, ver se todos os
   vertices foram visitados.
```

#### 4.3 BFS - por niveis

```
// Encontrar distancia entre S e outros pontos em que pontos estao
   agrupados (terminais)
ef8 const int MAXN = 510:
57d const int MAXEDG = 510; // maximo numero de terminais
9d3 int dist[MAXN];
a19 vector < int > niveisDoNode [MAXN], nodesDoNivel [MAXEDG];
94c void bfs(int s) {
735
        queue < pair < int , int >> q; q.push({s, 0});
a 93
        dist[s] = 0;
14d
        while (!q.empty()) {
2bc
            auto [v, dis] = q.front(); q.pop();
400
            for(auto nivel : niveisDoNode[v]) {
                for(auto u : nodesDoNivel[nivel]) {
8fd
619
                     if (dist[u] == 0) {
324
                         q.push({u, dis+1});
554
                         dist[u] = dis + 1;
                    }
12f
46b
                }
ffe
e19
        }
e00 }
63d void solve() {
09d
        int n, terminais, s, e;
        f(i,0,terminais) {
6bf
509
            int q; cin >> q;
1f4
            while(q--) {
                int v; v--;
9aa
e19
                niveisDoNode[v].push_back(i);
                nodesDoNivel[i].push_back(v);
b14
fd8
            }
6ec
        }
        bfs(s);
aff
85a
        cout << dist[e] << endl;</pre>
```

#### 7b3 }

## 4.4 Emparelhamento Max Grafo Bipartido (Kuhn)

```
// Computa matching maximo em grafo bipartido
// 'n' e 'm' sao quantos vertices tem em cada particao
// chamar add(i, j) para add aresta entre o cara i
// da particao A, e o cara j da particao B
// (entao i < n, j < m)
// Para recuperar o matching, basta olhar 'ma' e 'mb'
// 'recover' recupera o min vertex cover como um par de
// {caras da particao A, caras da particao B}
// O(|V| * |E|)
// Na pratica, parece rodar tao rapido quanto o Dinitz
878 mt19937 rng((int)
    chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
6c6 struct kuhn {
14e
        int n, m;
789
        vector < vector < int >> g;
d3f
        vector < int > vis, ma, mb;
        kuhn(int n_, int m_) : n(n_), m(m_), g(n),
40e
            vis(n+m), ma(n, -1), mb(m, -1) {}
8af
        void add(int a, int b) { g[a].push_back(b); }
ba6
        bool dfs(int i) {
caf
29a
            vis[i] = 1;
29b
            for (int j : g[i]) if (!vis[n+j]) {
8 c 9
                vis[n+j] = 1;
2cf
                if (mb[j] == -1 or dfs(mb[j])) {
                    ma[i] = j, mb[j] = i;
bfe
8a6
                    return true;
b17
                }
82a
d1f
            return false;
4ef
        }
bf7
        int matching() {
            int ret = 0, aum = 1;
1ae
5a8
            for (auto& i : g) shuffle(i.begin(), i.end(), rng);
392
            while (aum) {
618
                for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) vis[n+j] = 0;
```

```
c5d
                aum = 0:
830
                for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
                    if (ma[i] == -1 and dfs(i)) ret++, aum = 1;
01f
085
            }
edf
            return ret;
2ee
b0d }:
63d void solve() {
be0
        int n1; // Num vertices lado esquerdo grafo bipartido
        int n2; // Num vertices lado direito grafo bipartido
e4c
761
        kuhn K(n1, n2);
732
        int edges;
6e0
        while(edges --) {
b1f
            int a, b; cin >> a >> b;
3dc
            K.add(a.b): // a \rightarrow b
5b7
        }
69b
        int emparelhamentoMaximo = K.matching();
76b }
   Fluxo - Dinitz (Max Flow)
// Encontra fluxo maximo de um grafo
// O(min(m * max flow, n^2 m))
// Grafo com capacidades 1: O(\min(m \text{ sqrt}(m), m * n^{2/3}))
// Todo vertice tem grau de entrada ou saida 1: O(m sqrt(n))
472 struct dinitz {
        const bool scaling = false; // com scaling -> 0(nm
   log(MAXCAP)),
206
        int lim;
                                     // com constante alta
670
        struct edge {
358
            int to, cap, rev, flow;
7f9
            bool res:
            edge(int to_, int cap_, int rev_, bool res_)
d36
a94
                 : to(to_), cap(cap_), rev(rev_), flow(0), res(res_) {}
f70
        };
002
        vector < vector < edge >> g;
216
        vector < int > lev, beg;
```

a71

11 F;

```
190
        dinitz(int n) : g(n), F(0) {}
        void add(int a, int b, int c) {
087
            g[a].emplace_back(b, c, g[b].size(), false);
bae
            g[b].emplace_back(a, 0, g[a].size()-1, true);
4c6
5c2
123
        bool bfs(int s. int t) {
90f
            lev = vector < int > (g.size(), -1); lev[s] = 0;
64c
            beg = vector < int > (g.size(), 0);
            queue < int > q; q.push(s);
8b2
402
            while (q.size()) {
                int u = q.front(); q.pop();
be1
bd9
                for (auto& i : g[u]) {
dbc
                     if (lev[i.to] != -1 or (i.flow == i.cap)) continue;
b4f
                     if (scaling and i.cap - i.flow < lim) continue;</pre>
185
                     lev[i.to] = lev[u] + 1;
8ca
                     q.push(i.to);
                }
f97
e87
0de
            return lev[t] != -1;
742
        }
dfb
        int dfs(int v, int s, int f = INF) {
            if (!f or v == s) return f;
50b
88f
            for (int& i = beg[v]; i < g[v].size(); i++) {</pre>
027
                auto& e = g[v][i];
206
                if (lev[e.to] != lev[v] + 1) continue;
ee0
                int foi = dfs(e.to, s, min(f, e.cap - e.flow));
749
                if (!foi) continue:
                e.flow += foi, g[e.to][e.rev].flow -= foi;
3c5
45c
                return foi;
            }
618
bb3
            return 0;
4b1
        }
ff6
        11 max flow(int s. int t) {
            for (lim = scaling ? (1 << 30) : 1; lim; lim /= 2)
a86
9d1
                while (bfs(s, t)) while (int ff = dfs(s, t)) F += ff;
4ff
            return F;
8ъ9
        }
86f };
// Recupera as arestas do corte s-t
dbd vector<pair<int, int>> get_cut(dinitz& g, int s, int t) {
f07
        g.max_flow(s, t);
68c
        vector < pair < int , int >> cut;
1b0
        vector<int> vis(g.g.size(), 0), st = {s};
321
        vis[s] = 1:
        while (st.size()) {
3c6
```

```
b17
            int u = st.back(); st.pop_back();
            for (auto e : g.g[u]) if (!vis[e.to] and e.flow < e.cap)</pre>
322
c17
                vis[e.to] = 1, st.push_back(e.to);
d14
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < g.g.size(); i++) for (auto e : g.g[i])</pre>
481
            if (vis[i] and !vis[e.to] and !e.res) cut.emplace_back(i,
9d2
   e.to):
d1b
        return cut;
1e8 }
63d void solve() {
1a8
        int n: // numero de arestas
b06
        dinitz g(n);
732
        int edges;
6e0
        while(edges--) {
1e1
            int a, b, w; cin >> a >> b >> c;
            g.add(a,b,c); // a -> b com capacidade c
f93
        }
fa1
07a
        int maxFlow = g.max_flow(SRC, SNK); // max flow de SRC -> SNK
a7b }
```

#### 4.6 Fluxo - MinCostMaxFlow

```
// min_cost_flow(s, t, f) computa o par (fluxo, custo)
// com max(fluxo) <= f que tenha min(custo)</pre>
// min_cost_flow(s, t) -> Fluxo maximo de custo minimo de s pra t
// Se for um dag, da pra substituir o SPFA por uma DP pra nao
// pagar O(nm) no comeco
// Se nao tiver aresta com custo negativo, nao precisa do SPFA
// O(nm + f * m log n)
123 template < typename T > struct mcmf {
670
        struct edge {
b75
            int to, rev, flow, cap; // para, id da reversa, fluxo,
   capacidade
7f9
            bool res; // se eh reversa
            T cost; // custo da unidade de fluxo
635
            edge(): to(0), rev(0), flow(0), cap(0), cost(0),
892
   res(false) {}
1d7
            edge(int to_, int rev_, int flow_, int cap_, T cost_, bool
   res_)
```

```
f8d
                : to(to_), rev(rev_), flow(flow_), cap(cap_),
   res(res_), cost(cost_) {}
        };
723
002
        vector<vector<edge>> g;
168
        vector<int> par_idx, par;
f1e
        T inf:
a03
        vector <T> dist;
        mcmf(int n) : g(n), par_idx(n), par(n),
h22
   inf(numeric_limits <T>::max()/3) {}
91c
        void add(int u, int v, int w, T cost) { // de u pra v com cap
   w e custo cost
2fc
            edge a = edge(v, g[v].size(), 0, w, cost, false);
            edge b = edge(u, g[u].size(), 0, 0, -cost, true);
234
b24
            g[u].push_back(a);
c12
            g[v].push_back(b);
        }
0ed
        vector<T> spfa(int s) { // nao precisa se nao tiver custo
8bc
   negativo
871
            deque < int > q;
            vector < bool > is_inside(g.size(), 0);
3d1
577
            dist = vector <T>(g.size(), inf);
a93
            dist[s] = 0:
a30
            q.push_back(s);
            is_inside[s] = true;
ecb
14d
            while (!q.empty()) {
b1e
                int v = q.front();
ced
                q.pop_front();
                is_inside[v] = false;
48d
                for (int i = 0; i < g[v].size(); i++) {</pre>
76e
9d4
                     auto [to, rev, flow, cap, res, cost] = g[v][i];
                     if (flow < cap and dist[v] + cost < dist[to]) {</pre>
e61
943
                         dist[to] = dist[v] + cost;
ed6
                         if (is_inside[to]) continue;
020
                         if (!q.empty() and dist[to] > dist[q.front()])
   q.push_back(to);
b33
                         else q.push_front(to);
                         is_inside[to] = true;
b52
2d1
                    }
```

```
8cd
f2c
8d7
             return dist;
96c
        }
        bool dijkstra(int s, int t, vector<T>& pot) {
2a2
             priority_queue <pair <T, int>, vector <pair <T, int>>,
489
   greater<>> q;
             dist = vector <T>(g.size(), inf);
577
a93
             dist[s] = 0;
            q.emplace(0, s);
115
402
             while (q.size()) {
91b
                 auto [d, v] = q.top();
833
                 q.pop();
68b
                 if (dist[v] < d) continue;</pre>
76e
                 for (int i = 0; i < g[v].size(); i++) {</pre>
                     auto [to, rev, flow, cap, res, cost] = g[v][i];
9d4
                     cost += pot[v] - pot[to];
e8c
                     if (flow < cap and dist[v] + cost < dist[to]) {</pre>
e61
                         dist[to] = dist[v] + cost;
943
                         q.emplace(dist[to], to);
441
                         par_idx[to] = i, par[to] = v;
88b
873
                     }
                 }
de3
9d4
1d4
             return dist[t] < inf;</pre>
c68
3d2
        pair < int , T > min_cost_flow(int s, int t, int flow = INF) {
             vector <T> pot(g.size(), 0);
3dd
9e4
             pot = spfa(s); // mudar algoritmo de caminho minimo aqui
d22
            int f = 0;
            T ret = 0:
ce8
4a0
             while (f < flow and dijkstra(s, t, pot)) {</pre>
                 for (int i = 0; i < g.size(); i++)</pre>
bda
                     if (dist[i] < inf) pot[i] += dist[i];</pre>
d2a
71b
                 int mn_flow = flow - f, u = t;
045
                 while (u != s){
90f
                     mn_flow = min(mn_flow,
                         g[par[u]][par_idx[u]].cap -
   g[par[u]][par_idx[u]].flow);
                     u = par[u];
3d1
                 }
935
                 ret += pot[t] * mn_flow;
1f2
```

```
476
                u = t:
045
                while (u != s) {
e09
                     g[par[u]][par_idx[u]].flow += mn_flow;
d98
                     g[u][g[par[u]][par_idx[u]].rev].flow -= mn_flow;
                     u = par[u];
3d1
bcc
                }
04d
                f += mn_flow;
36d
15b
            return make_pair(f, ret);
        }
cc3
        // Opcional: retorna as arestas originais por onde passa flow
        vector<pair<int,int>> recover() {
182
24a
            vector < pair < int , int >> used;
2a4
            for (int i = 0; i < g.size(); i++) for (edge e : g[i])</pre>
587
                if(e.flow == e.cap && !e.res) used.push_back({i,
   e.to}):
f6b
            return used;
390
        }
697 };
63d void solve(){
1a8
        int n; // numero de vertices
4c5
        mcmf < int > mincost(n);
        mincost.add(u, v, cap, cost); // unidirecional
ab4
        mincost.add(v, u, cap, cost); // bidirecional
983
        auto [flow, cost] = mincost.min_cost_flow(src, end/*,
   initialFlow*/):
da5 }
4.7 Fluxo - Problemas
// 1: Problema do Corte
7a9 - Entrada:
        - N itens
388
        - Curso Wi Inteiro
        - M restricoes: se eu pegar Ai, eu preciso pegar Bi...
```

387 - Saida: valor maximo pegavel

## 4.8 IsBipartido

```
// Verifica se um grafo eh bipartido
// O(V+E)
b94 const int MAXN = 110;
ea6 vector < int > adj[MAXN];
496 int color[MAXN];
64d bool bipartido(int n) {
37f
        int s = 0:
8b2
        queue < int > q; q.push(s);
56d
       color[s] = 0;
4fd
       bool ans = true;
984
        while (!q.empty() and ans) {
be1
            int u = q.front(); q.pop();
            for (auto &v : adj[u]) {
cab
f75
                if (color[v] == INF) {
23d
                    color[v] = 1 - color[u];
2a1
                    q.push(v);
763
                else if (color[v] == color[u]) {
ec1
                    ans = false;
7bd
c2b
                    break:
                }
489
            }
d57
8fe
        }
ba7
        return ans;
61e }
5a4 void solve(int n) {
```

```
418
        f(i,0,n) {
9b0
            adj[i] = vector<int>();
f49
            color[i] = INF;
417
        }
        // preenche grafo ...
bcc
        bool ans = bipartido(n);
b1b }
4.9 Kruskal
// Encontra a Arvore Geradora Minima (AGM) de um grafo
// O(E log V)
da5 const int MAXN = 1e3+10;
320 int id[MAXN], sz[MAXN];
aee int find(int a) {
3da
        return id[a] = (id[a] == a ? a : find(id[a]));
c7b }
78b void uni(int a, int b) { // O(a(N)) amortizado
        a = find(a), b = find(b):
        if(a == b) return;
d54
3c6
        if(sz[a] > sz[b]) swap(a,b);
6eb
        id[a] = b, sz[b] += sz[a];
2de }
057 int kruskal(vector<tuple<int, int, int>>& edg) {
704
        int cost = 0;
        // vector < tuple < int , int , int >> mst;
        for (auto [w,x,y] : edg) if (find(x) != find(y)) {
fea
            // mst.emplace_back(w, x, y);
45f
            cost += w:
cf2
            uni(x,y);
815
        }
12d
        return cost;
798 }
e03 void solve(int n, int ed) {
```

```
f51
        vector<tuple<int, int, int>> edg(n);
863
        for(auto& [w,u,v] : edg) {
261
            cin >> u >> v >> w; u--, v--;
afd
418
       f(i,0,n) {
963
            id[i] = i;
bc4
            sz[i] = -1;
55b
c14
        sort(all(edg));
772
        int cost = kuskal(edg);
8c8 }
// VARIANTES
// Maximum Spanning Tree: sort(edg.rbegin(), edg.rend());
// 'Minimum' Spanning Subgraph:
// - Algumas arestas ja foram adicionadas (maior prioridade - Questao
   das rodovias)
// - Arestas que nao foram adicionadas (menor prioridade - ferrovias)
// -> kruskal(rodovias); kruskal(ferrovias);
// Minimum Spanning Forest:
// - Queremos uma floresta com k componentes
// -> kruskal(edg); if(mst.sizer() == k) break;
// MiniMax
// - Encontrar menor caminho entre dous vertices com maior quantidade
// -> kruskal(edg); dijsktra(mst);
// Second Best MST
// - Encontrar a segunda melhor arvore geradora minima
// -> kruskal(edg);
// -> flag mst[i] = 1;
// -> sort(cmp(edg.flag != -1)) => da prioridade para outras arestas
4.10 LCA com RMQ
// Assume que um vertice eh ancestral dele mesmo, ou seja,
// se a eh ancestral de b, lca(a, b) = a
// dist(a, b) retorna a distancia entre a e b
```

```
// build - O(n)
// lca - 0(1)
// dist - O(1)
67a template < typename T>
9f6 struct rmq {
517
        vector <T> v;
1a8
        int n;
        static const int b = 30;
bac
70e
        vector < int > mask, t;
6b4
        int op(int x, int y) {
ffd
            return v[x] < v[y] ? x : y;
18e
        }
543
        int msb(int x) {
391
            return __builtin_clz(1) - __builtin_clz(x);
        }
ee1
6ad
        rmq() {}
43c
        rmq(const vector < T > \& v_) : v(v_), n(v.size()), mask(n), t(n) {
            for (int i = 0, at = 0; i < n; mask[i++] = at |= 1) {</pre>
2e5
                at = (at << 1) & ((1 << b) - 1);
a61
                while (at and op(i, i - msb(at & -at)) == i)
411
282
                     at ^= at & -at;
53 c
9c0
            for (int i = 0: i < n / b: i++)</pre>
                t[i] = b * i + b - 1 - msb(mask[b * i + b - 1]);
e78
dce
            for (int j = 1; (1 << j) <= n / b; j++)
                for (int i = 0; i + (1 << j) <= n / b; i++)
122
                     t[n / b * j + i] = op(t[n / b * (j - 1) + i], t[n
ba5
   / b * (j - 1) + i + (1 << (j - 1))]);
2d3
879
        int small(int r, int sz = b) {
7e3
            return r - msb(mask[r] & ((1 << sz) - 1)):
c92
b7a
        T query(int 1, int r) {
            if (r - 1 + 1 \le b)
cb5
e60
                return small(r, r - 1 + 1);
7bf
            int ans = op(small(1 + b - 1), small(r));
e80
            int x = 1 / b + 1, y = r / b - 1;
e25
            if (x \le y) {
a4e
                int j = msb(y - x + 1);
                ans = op(ans, op(t[n / b * j + x], t[n / b * j + y -
002
   (1 << j) + 1]));
4b6
ba7
            return ans;
6bf
        }
```

```
b75 };
065 namespace lca {
        vector < int > g[MAXN];
282
1d9
        int v[2 * MAXN], pos[MAXN], dep[2 * MAXN];
8bd
2de
       rmq<int> RMQ;
        void dfs(int i, int d = 0, int p = -1) {
4cf
            v[t] = i:
ae8
1f1
            pos[i] = t;
949
            dep[t] = d;
c82
            t++:
45a
            for (auto j : g[i])
f25
                if(j != p) {
                    dfs(j, d + 1, i);
8ec
ae8
                    v[t] = i;
949
                    dep[t] = d;
c82
                    t++;
fcd
                }
8de
        }
        void build(int n, int root) {
789
a34
            t = 0;
14e
            dfs(root):
659
            vector < int > depVec(dep, dep + 2 * n - 1);
            RMQ = rmq<int>(depVec);
ac6
631
       }
7be
        int lca(int a, int b) {
            a = pos[a], b = pos[b];
ab7
d11
            if(a > b) swap(a, b);
            return v[RMQ.query(a, b)];
544
413
       }
b5d
        int dist(int a, int b) {
72b
            int 1 = lca(a, b);
798
            return dep[pos[a]] + dep[pos[b]] - 2 * dep[pos[1]];
2ed
767 }
5a4 void solve(int n) {
742
        f(i,0,n-1){
bf7
            int a, b; cin >> a >> b; a--; b--;
            lca::g[a].push_back(b);
ec9
```

```
b2f
            lca::g[b].push_back(a);
32a
        }
a78
        lca::build(n, 0); // raiz nesse caso eh 0
        cout << lca::dist(1,2) << endl // distancia entre vertices 1 e</pre>
   2 da arvore
83a }
4.11 Lowest Common Ancestor (LCA) com peso
// Encontra o LCA de uma arvore com peso, assim como a distancia
// entre 2 vertices.
// Assume que um vertice eh ancestral dele mesmo, ou seja,
// se a eh ancestral de b. lca(a, b) = a
// dist(a, b) retorna a distancia entre a e b
// build - O(n)
// lca - 0(1)
// dist - 0(1)
47e const int MAXN = 1e5+10;
67a template < typename T>
9f6 struct rma {
        vector <T> v;
517
1a8
        int n:
        static const int b = 30;
bac
70e
        vector < int > mask, t;
18e
        int op(int x, int y) { return v[x] < v[y] ? x : y; }
        int msb(int x) { return __builtin_clz(1) - __builtin_clz(x); }
ee1
        rmq() {}
6ad
        rmq(const \ vector < T > \& \ v_) : v(v_), n(v.size()), mask(n), t(n) {
43c
2e5
            for (int i = 0, at = 0; i < n; mask[i++] = at |= 1) {
                at = (at << 1) & ((1 << b) - 1);
a61
411
                while (at and op(i, i - msb(at & -at)) == i)
282
                    at ^= at & -at;
53 c
            }
9c0
            for (int i = 0: i < n / b: i++)</pre>
e78
                t[i] = b * i + b - 1 - msb(mask[b * i + b - 1]);
dce
            for (int j = 1; (1 << j) <= n / b; j++)
122
                for (int i = 0; i + (1 << j) <= n / b; i++)
                    t[n / b * j + i] = op(t[n / b * (j - 1) + i],
0ee
```

```
cc8
                                             t[n / b * (i - 1) + i + (1)]
   << (j - 1))]);
2d3
879
        int small(int r. int sz = b) {
            return r - msb(mask[r] & ((1 << sz) - 1));</pre>
7e3
c92
        }
        T query(int 1, int r) {
b7a
            if (r - 1 + 1 \le b) return small(r, r - 1 + 1):
27b
7bf
            int ans = op(small(l + b - 1), small(r));
e80
            int x = 1 / b + 1, y = r / b - 1;
e25
            if (x \le v) 
a4e
                int j = msb(y - x + 1);
                ans = op(ans, op(t[n / b * j + x], t[n / b * j + y -
   (1 << j) + 1]));
            }
4b6
ba7
            return ans;
6bf
b75 };
065 namespace lca {
2f8
        vector < pair < int , int >> g[MAXN];
        int v[2 * MAXN];
13 c
e3b
        int pos[MAXN];
9bb
        int level[2 * MAXN];
8bd
        int t:
2de
        rmq < int > RMQ;
        int dist[MAXN];
943
2f0
        void dfs(int i, int 1 = 0, int p = -1, long long d = 0) {
ae8
            v[t] = i:
            pos[i] = t;
1f1
f68
            level[t] = 1;
            dist[i] = d;
0f9
c82
            t++;
            for (auto edge : g[i]) {
eaf
149
                int nxt = edge.first;
68a
                int w = edge.second;
                if (nxt == p) continue;
40e
                dfs(nxt, l + 1, i, d + w);
749
ae8
                v[t] = i:
f68
                level[t] = 1;
c82
                t++;
            }
001
```

```
165
        }
        void build(int n, int root = 0) {
cda
            t = 0:
a34
14e
            dfs(root):
            vector < int > levelVec(level, level + (2 * n - 1));
c64
a0c
            RMQ = rmq<int>(levelVec);
        }
d91
        int lca(int a, int b) {
7be
ab7
            a = pos[a], b = pos[b];
d11
            if (a > b) swap(a, b);
544
            return v[RMQ.query(a, b)];
413
        }
7a4
        long long queryDist(int a, int b) {
851
            int anc = lca(a, b);
            return dist[a] + dist[b] - 2LL * dist[anc];
88b
731
        }
c13 }
63d void solve() {
9ee
        int n; cin >> n;
a45
        f(i,0,n)
5af
            lca::g[i].clear();
        f(i,1,n) {
8b2
d25
            int a, b, w; cin >> a >> b >> w;
            lca::g[a].push_back({b, w});
cbc
b41
            lca::g[b].push_back({a, w});
        }
d6c
        lca::build(n, 0); // arvore com n vertices com raiz em 0
a78
        int lowestCommonAncertor = lca::lca(0,1); // LCA entre 0 e 1
903
258
        int dist = lca::queryDist(0,1); // Distancia entre 0 e 1
df1 }
```

#### 4.12 Pontos de Articulação + Pontes

```
// art[i] armazena o numero de novas componentes criadas ao deletar
   vertice i
// se art[i] >= 1, entao vertice i eh ponto de articulacao
// O(V + E)
aec const int MAXN = 410;
ea6 vector < int > adj[MAXN];
5d0 int id[MAXN], art[MAXN];
4ce stack < int > s;
3e1 int dfs_art(int i, int &t, int p = -1) {
cf0
        int lo = id[i] = t++;
e07
       int children = 0;
       s.push(i);
18e
f78
       for (int j : adj[i]) {
d09
            if (j == p) continue;
9a3
            if (id[i] == -1) {
c5f
                children++;
206
                int val = dfs_art(j, t, i);
0 c 3
               lo = min(lo, val);
                if (val >= id[i]) {
588
66a
                    art[i]++;
bd9
                    while (s.top() != j) s.pop();
2eb
                    s.pop();
1f3
                }
                // if (val > id[i]) aresta i-j eh ponte
            }
682
4e6
            else {
                lo = min(lo, id[j]);
872
30c
            }
798
       }
924
        if (p == -1) {
0d6
            if (children > 1)
4f4
                art[i] = children - 1;
295
            else
2b9
                art[i] = -1;
abc
253
        return lo:
db5 }
4d9 void AP(int n) {
79e
        s = stack<int>();
```

```
418
        f(i,0,n) {
            id[i] = -1;
9c8
2b9
            art[i] = -1;
        }
ec6
        int t = 0:
6bb
418
        f(i,0,n) {
766
            if (id[i] == -1)
625
                dfs_art(i, t, -1);
d39
        }
f67 }
e03 void solve(int n, int ed) {
98f
        int n, ed;
a45
        f(i,0,n)
9b0
            adj[i] = vector < int > ();
        while(ed--) {
c92
ba2
            int a, b;
fab
            adj[a].push_back(b);
c87
            adj[b].push_back(a);
9a0
        }
bd2
        AP(n);
516
        vector < int > pontos;
        // Para vertices nao-raiz, art[i] >= 0 indica que eh ponto de
            articulação.
        // Para a raiz (i==0) ela so deve ser considerada se tiver 2
            ou mais filhos, ou seja, se art[0] > 0.
418
        f(i,0,n) {
995
            if (i == 0) {
0f8
                if (art[i] > 0) pontos.push_back(i+1);
e74
            } else {
72a
                if (art[i] >= 0) pontos.push_back(i+1);
802
            }
c23
        }
fdb }
4.13 SSSP - Bellman Ford
// Aceita pesos negativos
// Conexo: O(VE)
// Desconexo: O(EV^2)
```

```
1a0 const int MAXEDG = 1e3+10;
203 tuple <int, int, int >> edg [MAXN];
989 int dist[MAXN];i
f6e int bellman_ford(int n, int src) {
11b
        dist.assign(n+1, INT_MAX);
        f(i,0,n+2) {
41e
d77
            for(auto& [u, v, w] : edg) {
20a
                if(dist[u] != INT_MAX and dist[v] > w + dist[u])
491
                    dist[v] = dist[u] + w:
224
            }
        }
a1e
        // Possivel checar ciclos negativos (ciclo de peso total
            negativo)
        for(auto& [u, v, w] : edg) {
d77
            if(dist[u] != INT_MAX and dist[v] > w + dist[u])
20a
6a5
                return 1:
40f
        }
bb3
        return 0;
0b4 }
e03 void solve(int n, int ed) {
040
       f(i,0,n) { dist[i] = INF; }
31c
        f(i,0,ed) {
2ef
            int u, v, w; u--, v--;
732
            edg[i] = \{u,v,w\};
5ce
        }
447
        bellman_ford(n, 0);
bd8 }
4.14 SSSP - Dijktra
// O(E log V)
2a7 const int MAXN = 1e4+10;
3ac vector<pair<int,int>> adj[MAXN];
9d3 int dist[MAXN];
// int parent[MAXN];
```

```
3f4 void dijkstra(int s) {
         dist[s] = 0; // se eventualmente puder voltar pra ca, tipo
    ciclo | salesman | remover essa linha
         priority_queue<pri>priority_queue<pri>priority_queue<pri>priority_queuepriority_queuepriority_queuepriority_queuepriority_queuepriority_queuepriority_queuepriority_queue
63c
    s});
502
         while (!pq.empty()) {
5c1
              auto [d, u] = pq.top(); pq.pop();
3e1
              if (d > dist[u]) continue;
              // if(u == s and dist[u] < INF) break; | pra quando tiver</pre>
                   que fazer um ciclo
              for (auto &[v, w] : adj[u]) {
3c0
                  if (dist[u] + w >= dist[v]) continue;
c21
491
                  dist[v] = dist[u]+w;
                  // parent[v] = u;
                  pq.push({dist[v], v});
bf3
a42
6df
         }
695 }
63d void solve() {
8ed
         int v, ed; cin >> v >> ed;
98b
         f(i,0,v) { dist[i] = INF; }
c92
         while(ed--) {
691
             int a, b, w; cin >> a >> b >> w; a--, b--;
fbc
              adj[a].emplace_back(b,w);
             // adj[b].emplace_back(a,w);
47c
458
         int s; dijkstra(s);
c49 }
```

## 5 Matematica

#### 5.1 Conversao de Bases

```
// Converte de 10 -> {2, 8, 10, 16} (log n)
// Converte de {2, 8, 10, 16} -> 10 (n)
9c7 char charForDigit(int digit) {
431     if (digit > 9) return digit + 87;
d4a     return digit + 48;
```

```
826 }
                                                                            9a0
                                                                            622
                                                                                            }
// 10 -> {2, 8, 10, 16}
                                                                            44b
                                                                                        }
                                                                                    }
Of3 string decimalToBase(int n, int base = 10) {
                                                                            1ee
f40
        if (not n) return "0";
                                                                            Ofe }
461
        stringstream ss;
       for (int i = n; i > 0; i /= base) {
fcb
            ss << charForDigit(i % base);</pre>
                                                                                    int cntDiv = 1;
ac7
                                                                            4 e 4
cd2
                                                                            40e
                                                                                    while (x > 1) {
f1f
        string s = ss.str();
                                                                            80a
01f
        reverse(s.begin(), s.end());
                                                                            ac9
                                                                                        int cnt = 0;
047
        return s:
                                                                            fa7
01e }
                                                                            f65
                                                                                            cnt++:
                                                                            43f
                                                                                            x /= p;
9a2 int intForDigit(char digit) {
                                                                            cfd
        int intDigit = digit - 48;
                                                                            2ba
545
        if (intDigit > 9) return digit - 87;
                                                                            646
                                                                                    }
a09
        return intDigit;
                                                                            a87
                                                                                    return cntDiv;
acc }
                                                                            d96 }
// {2, 8, 10, 16} -> 10
                                                                            63d void solve() {
e37 int baseToDecimal(const string& n, int base = 10) {
                                                                            1a8
        int result = 0;
                                                                            aee
        int basePow =1;
                                                                            d9c
e09
        for (auto it = n.rbegin(); it != n.rend(); ++it, basePow *=
                                                                            4f6 }
000
   base)
445
            result += intForDigit(*it) * basePow;
dc8
        return result:
                                                                            5.3 MDC e MMC
9f0 }
                                                                            // O(log n)
    Divisores - Contar
                                                                            // MDC entre 2 numeros
// Conta o numero de divisores de um numero baseado no Smallest Prime
                                                                            ce2
   Factor
                                                                            73f
                                                                                    return b:
                                                                            8f5 }
191 vector <int > spf; // Smallest Prime Factor
                                                                            // MDC entre N numeros
254 void computeSpf(int n) {
768
        spf.resize(n + 1);
                                                                            7b6
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
78a
```

cdc

7a5

2ed

a58

985

d91

spf[i] = i;

for (int i = 2; i \* i <= n; i++) {</pre>

if (spf[j] == j)

for (int j = i \* i; j <= n; j += i) {

if (spf[i] == i) {

```
spf[i] = i;
1e3 int getDivisorCount(int x) {
            int p = spf[x];
            while (x \% p == 0) {
            cntDiv *= (cnt + 1);
        int n; // maior dos numeros a ser computado a listagem
        computeSpf(n); // gera os spf para todos ate n
        cout << getDivisorCount(n) << endl;</pre>
8c1 int mdc(int a, int b) {
        for (int r = a \% b; r; a = b, b = r, r = a \% b);
460 int mdc_many(vector<int> arr) {
       int result = arr[0];
aa6
       for (int& num : arr) {
437
           result = mdc(num, result);
c03
           if(result == 1) return 1;
885
       }
dc8
       return result;
```

```
0c9 }
// MMC entre 2 numeros
3ec int mmc(int a, int b) {
        return a / mdc(a, b) * b;
770 }
// MMC entre N numeros
1db int mmc_many(vector<int> arr) {
        int result = arr[0];
05f
       for (int &num : arr)
9c4
            result = (num * result / mdc(num. result)):
dc8
        return result;
72c }
5.4 Numero de Digitos
// Calcula o numero de digitos de n
// 1234 = 4; 0 = 1
09c int numDigits(int n) {
       if (n == 0) return 1;
662
       n = std::abs(n):
       return static_cast <int > (std::floor(std::log10(n))) + 1;
146
d2b }
    Primos - Lowest Prime Factor
// Menor fator primo de n
```

```
// O(sqrt(n))
074 int lowestPrimeFactor(int n, int startPrime = 2) {
        if (startPrime <= 3) {</pre>
9d5
            if (not (n & 1)) return 2:
fb4
5a0
            if (not (n % 3)) return 3;
72a
            startPrime = 5:
43a
        for (int i = startPrime; i * i <= n; i += (i + 1) % 6 ? 4 : 2)
c94
dcb
            if (not (n % i))
d9a
                return i:
041
        return n:
6c5 }
```

## 5.6 Primos - Primo

```
// Verifica se um numero eh primo
// O(sqrt(n))
5f7 bool isPrime(int n) {
        return n > 1 and lowestPrimeFactor(n) == n;
822 }
5.7 Sieve
// Gera todos os primos do intervalo [1,lim]
// O(n log log n)
324 int _sieve_size;
467 bitset <10000010 > bs;
632 vector <int> p;
5c4 void sieve(int lim) {
        sieve size = lim+1:
0a3
        bs.set();
        bs[0] = bs[1] = 0:
e52
a0a
        f(i,2,_sieve_size) {
a47
            if (bs[i]) {
bfe
                for (int j = i*i; j < _sieve_size; j += i) bs[j] = 0;
d8d
                p.push_back(i);
70b
            }
        }
ab8
841 }
```

## 6 String

## 6.1 Longest Common Subsequence 1 (LCS)

```
// Retrorna a LCS entre as string S e T.
// Armazena em memo[i][j] o LCS_SZ de s[i...n] e t[j...m].
// Implementacao recursiva
//
// Temporal: O(n*m)
// Espacial: O(n*m)
da5 const int MAXN = 1e3+10;
```

```
dd0 int memo[MAXN][MAXN];
// Calcula tamanho do LCS recursivamente
28f int lcs_sz(string& s, string& t, int i, int j) {
45d
       if(i == s.size() or j == t.size()) return 0;
       auto& ans = memo[i][j];
e80
d64
       if (\simans) return ans:
1a9
       if(s[i] == t[j])
176
           ans = 1 + lcs_sz(s,t,i+1, j+1);
295
       else
3af
           ans = max(
c19
                   lcs_sz(s,t,i+1,j),
364
                   lcs_sz(s,t,i,j+1)
616
               );
ba7
        return ans;
afa }
// Armazena em ans a LCS entre S e T
10e void lcs(string& ans, string& s, string& t, int i, int j) {
       if(i >= s.size() or j >= t.size()) return;
       if(s[i] == t[j]) {
524
b80
           ans.push_back(s[i]);
           return lcs(ans, s, t, i+1, j+1);
081
a00
4cb
       t, i+1, j);
        return lcs(ans, s, t, i, j+1);
4f2
bc5 }
63d void solve() {
bfb
       string s, t; cin >> s >> t;
457
       memset(memo, -1, sizeof memo);
       string ans; lcs(ans, s, t, 0,0);
a4d
886
        cout << ans << endl;</pre>
030 }
6.2 Split de String
// O(|s| * |del|).
5a6 vector<string> split(string s, string del = " ") {
cd5
       vector < string > retorno;
0f4
      int start, end = -1*del.size();
016
       do {
```

#### 7 Extra

### 7.1 fastIO.cpp

```
int read_int() {
   bool minus = false;
   int result = 0;
   char ch;
   ch = getchar();
    while (1) {
        if (ch == '-') break;
        if (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9') break;
        ch = getchar();
   }
   if (ch == '-') minus = true;
    else result = ch-'0';
    while (1) {
        ch = getchar();
        if (ch < '0' || ch > '9') break;
        result = result *10 + (ch - '0');
   if (minus) return -result;
   else return result;
```

#### 7.2 hash.sh

```
# Para usar (hash das linhas [11, 12]):
# bash hash.sh arquivo.cpp 11 12
sed -n $2','$3' p' $1 | sed '/^#w/d' | cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed | tr
    -d '[:space:]' | md5sum | cut -c-6
```

#### 7.3 stress.sh

```
P=a
make ${P} ${P}2 gen || exit 1
for ((i = 1; ; i++)) do
    ./gen $i > in
    ./${P} < in > out
    ./${P}2 < in > out2
    if (! cmp -s out out2) then
        echo "--> entrada:"
        cat in
```

```
echo "--> saida1:"
        cat out
        echo "--> saida2:"
        cat out2
        break;
   fi
    echo $i
done
7.4 pragma.cpp
// Otimizacoes agressivas, pode deixar mais rapido ou mais devagar
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast")
// Auto explicativo
#pragma GCC optimize("unroll-loops")
// Vetorizacao
#pragma GCC target("avx2")
// Para operacoes com bits
#pragma GCC target("bmi,bmi2,popcnt,lzcnt")
7.5 timer.cpp
// timer T; T() -> retorna o tempo em ms desde que declarou
using namespace chrono;
struct timer : high_resolution_clock {
    const time_point start;
    timer(): start(now()) {}
    int operator()() {
        return duration_cast < milliseconds > (now() - start).count();
};
7.6 vimrc
d79 set ts=4 sw=4 mouse=a nu ai si undofile
7c9 function H(1)
        return system("sed '/^#/d' | cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed | tr -d
   '[:space:]' | md5sum", a:1)
Obe endfunction
329 function P() range
        for i in range(a:firstline, a:lastline)
```

```
ccc
            let 1 = getline(i)
                                                                             #define all(a)
                                                                                                   a.begin(), a.end()
                                                                             #define int
139
            call cursor(i, len(1))
                                                                                                  long lo
                                                                                                              ng int
            echo H(getline(search('{}'[1], 'bc', i) ? searchpair('{',
                                                                             #define double
7c9
                                                                                                  long double
   '', '}', 'bn') : i, i))[0:2] 1
                                                                             #define f(i.s.e)
                                                                                                  for(int i=s;i<e;i++)</pre>
                                                                             #define dbg(x) cout << #x << " = " << x << " ";
bf9
        endfor
Obe endfunction
                                                                             #define dbgl(x) cout << #x << " = " << x << endl;
90e vmap \langle C-H \rangle : call P()\langle CR \rangle
de2 "" }
                                                                             #define vi
                                                                                                   vector < int >
                                                                             #define pii
                                                                                                   pair < int , int >
                                                                             #define endl
                                                                                                   "\n"
                                                                             #define print_v(a)
                                                                                                 for(auto x : a)cout<<x<" ";cout<<endl</pre>
     debug.cpp
                                                                             #define print_vp(a) for(auto x : a)cout << x.first << " "<< x.second << endl</pre>
                                                                             #define rf(i.e.s)
                                                                                                  for(int i=e-1:i>=s:i--)
void debug_out(string s, int line) { cerr << endl; }</pre>
                                                                             #define CEIL(a, b) ((a) + (b - 1))/b
template < typename H, typename ... T>
                                                                             #define TRUNC(x, n) floor(x * pow(10, n))/pow(10, n)
void debug_out(string s, int line, H h, T... t) {
                                                                             #define ROUND(x, n) round(x * pow(10, n))/pow(10, n)
    if (s[0] != ',') cerr << "Line(" << line << ") ";</pre>
    do { cerr << s[0]; s = s.substr(1);</pre>
                                                                             const int INF = 1e9: // 2^31-1
   } while (s.size() and s[0] != ',');
                                                                             const int LLINF = 4e18; // 2^63-1
    cerr << " = " << h;
                                                                             const double EPS = 1e-9;
    debug_out(s, line, t...);
                                                                             const int MAX = 1e6+10; // 10^6 + 10
#ifdef DEBUG
                                                                             void solve() {
#define debug(...) debug_out(#__VA_ARGS__, __LINE__, __VA_ARGS__)
#else
#define debug(...) 42
                                                                            }
#endif
                                                                            int32 t main() {
                                                                                int t = 1; // cin >> t;
7.8 makefile
                                                                                 while (t--) {
                                                                                     solve();
CXX = g++
                                                                                 }
CXXFLAGS = -fsanitize=address, undefined -fno-omit-frame-pointer -g
                                                                                 return 0:
   -Wall -Wshadow -std=c++17 -Wno-unused-result -Wno-sign-compare
   -Wno-char-subscripts #-fuse-ld=gold
clearexe:
                                                                            7.10 rand.cpp
    find . -maxdepth 1 -type f -executable -exec rm {} +
                                                                             mt19937 rng((int)
                                                                                chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
7.9 temp.cpp
                                                                            int uniform(int 1, int r){
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
                                                                                 uniform_int_distribution < int > uid(1, r);
using namespace std;
                                                                                 return uid(rng);
                                                                            }
#define _ ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);cin.tie(0);
```