# Manda o Double de Campeão CEFET-MG

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## 1 de abril de 2025

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	6.1	Longest Common Subsequence 1 (LCS)	19	2 DP
	6.2	Split de String	20	2.1 Exemplo Sapo
7	Ext	ra	20	// There are N stones, numbered 1,2,,N.
	7.1	fastIO.cpp	20	<pre>// Inere are N Stones, numbered 1,2,,N. // For each i (1&lt;=i&lt;=N), the height of Stone i is hi. // There is a frog who is initially on Stone 1.</pre>
	7.2	hash.sh	20	// He will repeat the following action some number of times to react Stone N:
	7.3	stress.sh	20	// 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,
	7.4	pragma.cpp	21	wherej is the stone to land on.  // Find the minimum possible total cost incurred before the frog
	7.5	timer.cpp	21	reaches Stone N.
	7.6	vimrc	21	dca int n, k;
	7.7	debug.cpp	21	// Top Down 4d3 int dp(int i) {
	7.8	makefile	21	563
	7.9	temp.cpp	21	d64 if (~ans) return ans;
	7.10	rand.cpp	22	5f9
1 Array				655 return ans = ret; 641 }
1.1 Longest Increasing Subsequence				<pre>// Bootom Up e63 int dp_2(int x) {</pre>
//	d vec d 5	<pre>orna a mauir subsequencia crescente dentro de um vetor   logn) ctor &lt; int &gt; lis(vector &lt; int &gt; &amp; arr) {     vector &lt; int &gt; subseq;     for(int &amp; x : arr) {         auto it = lower_bound(subseq.begin(), subseq.end(), x);         if (it == subseq.end()) subseq.push_back(x);         else *it = x;</pre>		<pre>ecd    memo[0] = 0; b85    f(i,1,x) { 90b         int best = INF; 203         f(j, max(011, i-k), i) { 428             best = min(best, memo[j] + abs(h[i] - h[j])); 8b8         } bc2         memo[i] = best; 832    }</pre>
b5 cf c0		<pre>return subseq;</pre>		d56 return memo[x-1]; 6f3 }

63d void solve() {

```
0a1
        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 0 <= 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) {
10a
       f(i, 0, n + 1) { memo[i][0] = true; }
258
       f(j, 1, sum + 1) { memo[0][j] = false; }
336
        f(i, 1, n + 1) {
9e0
            f(j, 1, sum + 1) {
a1d
                if(j < v[i-1])</pre>
2b7
                    memo[i][j] = memo[i-1][j];
295
                    memo[i][j] = memo[i-1][j] || memo[i-1][j-v[i-1]];
c1f
66a
            }
7 f 7
138
        return memo[n][sum];
f54 }
c0b void solve(int n, int sum) {
        vector<int> v(n):
70a
9b4
        for(auto& x : n) cin >> x;
        cout << (isSubsetSum(v, n, k) ? "S" : "N") << endl;</pre>
dbf
707 }
    Knapsack tradicional
// O(n * cap)
```

```
b94 const int MAXN = 110;
689 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;
        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) {
        if(id >= n) return;
fca
        if(dp(id+1, cap-w[id]) + v[id] > dp(id+1, cap)) { // se pegar}
   eh otimo
            pego[id] = true;
44c
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);
        f(i,0,n) \{ cin >> w[i] >> v[i]; \}
03b
        int lucro_max = dp(0, cap);
304
        recuperar(0, cap);
ae7
4cc
        int lucro = 0, peso = 0;
418
        f(i,0,n) {
ecd
            if(pego[i]) {
73f
                lucro += v[i];
20e
                peso += w[i];
            }
c3f
b7f
        }
d13
        assert(lucro_max == lucro and peso <= cap);</pre>
```

f6f }

## 3 Estruturas

#### 3.1 DSU

```
// Une dois conjuntos e acha a qual conjunto um elemento pertence por
   seu 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); }
0cf
        int find(int a) { return a == id[a] ? a : id[a] = find(id[a]);
  }
        void unite(int a, int b) {
440
            a = find(a), b = find(b);
605
d54
            if (a == b) return;
            if (sz[a] < sz[b]) swap(a, b);</pre>
956
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;
5b4
        dsu(int n) : id(n), sz(n, 1), bip(n, 1), c(n) {
db8
            iota(id.begin(), id.end(), 0);
f25
        }
        int find(int a) { return a == id[a] ? a : find(id[a]); }
ef0
f30
        int color(int a) { return a == id[a] ? c[a] : c[a] ^
   color(id[a]); }
```

```
440
        void unite(int a, int b) {
            bool change = color(a) == color(b);
263
605
            a = find(a), b = find(b);
a89
            if (a == b) {
4ed
                if (change) bip[a] = 0;
505
                return:
32d
            }
            if (sz[a] < sz[b]) swap(a, b);</pre>
956
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 {
33 c
        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
5e6
        int find(int a, int t) {
6ba
            if (id[a] == a or ti[a] > t) return a;
ea5
            return find(id[a], t);
6cb
        }
fa0
        void unite(int a, int b, int t) {
84f
            a = find(a, t), b = find(b, t);
d54
            if (a == b) return;
956
            if (sz[a] < sz[b]) swap(a, b);
35d
            sz[a] += sz[b], id[b] = a, ti[b] = t;
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;
98d
        dsu(int n) : id(n), sz(n, 1) {
1cc
            iota(id.begin(), id.end(), 0), st.emplace();
8cd
       }
bdf
        void save(int &x) { st.top().emplace(x, x); }
30d
        void checkpoint() { st.emplace(); }
        void rollback() {
5cf
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
            if (a == b) return:
d54
            if (sz[a] < sz[b]) swap(a, b);
956
            save(sz[a]), save(id[b]);
803
6d0
            sz[a] += sz[b], id[b] = a;
1b9
       }
c6e };
    Fenwick Tree (BIT)
// Operacoes O-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 - O(log(n))
// update - 0(log(n))
e04 namespace bit {
06d
        int bit[2][MAX+2];
1a8
        int n;
727
        void build(int n2, vector<int>& v) {
1e3
            n = n2;
535
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
                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) {
            for (; i <= n; i += i&-i) bit[x][i] += val;</pre>
503
fae
3d9
        int get2(int p) {
с7с
            return get(0, p) * p + get(1, p);
33 c
        }
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) {
e5f
            add(0, 1+1, x), add(0, r+2, -x);
f58
            add(1, 1+1, -x*1), add(1, r+2, x*(r+1));
5ce
        }
17a };
63d void solve() {
        vector<int> v {0,1,2,3,4,5}; // v[0] eh inutilizada
97a
c7b
        bit::build(v.size(), v);
67f
        int a = 0, b = 3;
        bit::query(a, b); // v[a] + v[a+1] + ... + v[b] = 6 | 1+2+3 =
9ъ0
  6 | zero-based
b3d
        bit::update(a, b, 2); // v[a...b] += 2 | zero-based
7b4 }
```

#### 3.3 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 - 0(log(n))
// update - O(log(n))
0d2 const int MAX = 1e5+10;
fb1 namespace SegTree {
098
        int seg[4*MAX], lazy[4*MAX];
052
        int n, *v;
b90
        int op(int a, int b) { return a + b; }
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;
            return seg[p] = op(build(2*p, 1, m), build(2*p+1, m+1, r));
317
985
        }
0d8
        void build(int n2, int* v2) {
680
            n = n2, v = v2:
6f2
            build();
acb
        }
ceb
        void prop(int p, int 1, int r) {
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
        int query(int a, int b, int p=1, int l=0, int r=n-1) {
04a
            prop(p, 1, r);
6b9
            if (a <= l and r <= b) return seg[p];</pre>
527
            if (b < 1 \text{ or } r < a) \text{ return } 0:
786
ee4
            int m = (1+r)/2;
            return op(query(a, b, 2*p, 1, m), query(a, b, 2*p+1, m+1,
19e
   r));
1c9
```

```
f33
        int update(int a, int b, int x, int p=1, int l=0, int r=n-1) {
6b9
            prop(p, 1, r);
9a3
            if (a \le 1 \text{ and } r \le b) \{
b94
                lazy[p] += x;
6b9
                prop(p, 1, r);
534
                return seg[p];
821
            }
e9f
            if (b < 1 or r < a) return seg[p];</pre>
            int m = (1+r)/2;
ee4
a8f
            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);
f38
            if (b < l or r < a or seg[p] < val) return -1;</pre>
            if (r == 1) return 1;
205
            int m = (1+r)/2;
ee4
753
            int x = get_left(a, b, val, 2*p, 1, m);
50e
            if (x != -1) return x:
сЗс
            return get_left(a, b, val, 2*p+1, m+1, r);
68 c
        }
        // 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) {
6b9
            prop(p, 1, r);
f38
            if (b < l or r < a or seg[p] < val) return -1;
205
            if (r == 1) return 1:
ee4
            int m = (1+r)/2:
1b1
            int x = get_right(a, b, val, 2*p+1, m+1, r);
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
        int lower_bound(int i, int& val, int p, int l, int r) {
89b
6ъ9
            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
            if (1 == r) return 1;
Зсе
ee4
            int m = (1+r)/2:
            int x = lower_bound(i, val, 2*p, 1, m);
514
ee0
            if (x != n) return x;
            return lower_bound(i, val, 2*p+1, m+1, r);
8b9
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
310
        SegTree::update(0, 9, 1); // seg[0, ..., 9] += 1
6d9 }
```

## 3.4 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)
2b7 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
ca4 using namespace std;
005 #define MAX 100010
352 #define MAX2 20 // log(MAX)
82d namespace SparseTable {
9bf
        int m[MAX2][2*MAX], n, v[2*MAX];
        int op(int a, int b) { return a + b; }
b90
        void build(int n2, int* v2) {
0d8
1e3
            n = n2;
df4
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) v[i] = v2[i];
            while (n&(n-1)) n++;
3d2
            for (int j = 0; (1<<j) < n; j++) {
1c0
                int len = 1<<j;</pre>
d9b
                for (int c = len; c < n; c += 2*len) {
332
                    m[j][c] = v[c], m[j][c-1] = v[c-1];
```

```
668
                     for (int i = c+1; i < c+len; i++) m[j][i] =</pre>
   op(m[j][i-1], v[i]);
                     for (int i = c-2; i >= c-len; i--) m[j][i] =
432
   op(v[i], m[i][i+1]);
               }
eda
            }
f4d
ce3
        }
        int query(int 1, int r) {
9e3
f13
            if (1 == r) return v[1];
            int j = __builtin_clz(1) - __builtin_clz(1^r);
e6d
d67
            return op(m[i][1], m[i][r]);
a7b
        }
258 }
63d void solve() {
        int n = 9:
1a3
        int v[] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\};
3f7
        SparseTable::build(n, v);
        cout << SparseTable::query(0, n-1) << endl; // sparse[0] +</pre>
925
   sparse[1] + ... + sparse[n-1] = 45
241 }
```

#### 3.5 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 // major valor que pode ser adicionado na matriz
    + 1
8ee class BinTree {
d9d
        protected:
ef9
            vector < int > mBin;
673
        public:
            explicit BinTree(int n) { mBin = vector(n + 1, 0); }
d5e
e44
            void add(int p, const int val) {
dd1
                for (auto size = mBin.size(); p < size; p += p & -p)</pre>
174
                     mBin[p] += val;
b68
            }
e6b
            int query(int p) {
```

```
e1c
                int sumToP {0};
b62
                for (; p > 0; p = p \& -p)
                    sumToP += mBin[p];
ec1
838
                return sumToP;
793
a5f };
b6a class ReverseBinTree : public BinTree {
673
        public:
            explicit ReverseBinTree(int n) : BinTree(n) {};
83e
            void add(int p, const int val) {
e44
850
                BinTree::add(static cast < int > (mBin.size()) - p, val);
705
            }
            int query(int p) {
e6b
                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)
177
   : mM(m), mN(n), mQ(q) {
958
                mLinhas = vector < pair < int , int8_t >> (m, {0, 0});
                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
d10
            int maxPosLinha(const int x) {
                return mMaxPosFileira(x, mLinhas, mAtribuicoesColunas,
f95
   mM);
            }
8ba
```

```
ff7
            int maxPosColuna(const int x) {
                 return mMaxPosFileira(x, mColunas, mAtribuicoesLinhas,
b95
   mN);
            }
252
80e
            vector < int > frequenciaElementos() {
a35
                 vector < int > frequenciaGlobal(MAX_VAL, 0);
45a
                 for(int i=0; i<mM; i++) {</pre>
                     vector<int> curr = frequenciaElementos(i,
ebd
   mAtribuicoesColunas);
97f
                     for(int j=0; j<MAX_VAL; j++)</pre>
ef3
                         frequenciaGlobal[j] += curr[j];
094
01e
                 return frequenciaGlobal;
b7a
            }
bf2
        private:
69d
            int mM, mN, mQ, mMoment {0};
0a6
            vector < ReverseBinTree > mAtribuicoesLinhas,
   mAtribuicoesColunas;
f2d
            vector < pair < int , int8_t >> mLinhas , mColunas ;
            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
914
                 const int currentMoment = ++mMoment;
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 {
1aa
                 auto [momentoAtribuicaoFileira, rFileira] =
   fileiras[x]:
8d0
                 vector < int > fileiraFrequencia(MAX_VAL, 0);
729
                 fileiraFrequencia[rFileira] = currM;
85a
                 for (int8_t r {0}; r < MAX_VAL; ++r) {</pre>
                     const int frequenciaR =
8ca
```

```
atribuicoesPerpendiculares[r].query(momentoAtribuicaoFileira + 1);
                    fileiraFrequencia[rFileira] -= frequenciaR;
04a
                    fileiraFrequencia[r] += frequenciaR;
72e
                }
6b0
                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 =
   atribuicoesPerpendiculares[r].query(momentoAtribuicaoFileira + 1);
                    fileiraFrequencia[rFileira] -= frequenciaR;
04a
                    fileiraFrequencia[r] += frequenciaR;
72e
                }
6b0
2e6
                return fileiraFrequencia;
15d
            }
20c };
63d void solve() {
e29
        int L, C, q; cin >> L >> C >> q;
56c
        Tabuleiro tabuleiro(L, C, q);
        int linha = 0, coluna = 0, valor = 10; // linha e coluna sao 0
a09
   based
        tabuleiro.atribuirLinha(linha, static_cast < int8_t > (valor)); //
b68
   f(i,0,C) matriz[linha][i] = valor
        tabuleiro.atribuirColuna(coluna, static_cast <int8_t > (valor));
   // f(i,0,L) matriz[i][coluna] = valor
        // Freuencia de todos os elementos, de 0 a MAX_VAL-1
        vector < int > frequenciaGeral = tabuleiro.frequenciaElementos();
155
```

```
176
        int a = tabuleiro.maxPosLinha(linha); // retorna a posicao do
   elemento mais frequente na linha
        int b = tabuleiro.maxPosColuna(coluna); // retorna a posicao
981
   do elemento mais frequente na coluna
9b5 }
3.6 Union-Find (Disjoint Set Union)
f3b const int MAX = 5e4+10;
074 int p[MAX], ranking[MAX], setSize[MAX];
Ocd struct UnionFind {
        int numSets;
02d
        UnionFind(int N) {
680
            iota(p,p+N+1,0);
340
            memset(ranking, 0, sizeof ranking);
f0a
            memset(setSize, 1, sizeof setSize);
0bd
            numSets = N:
        }
142
c59
        int numDisjointSets() { return numSets; }
a5b
        int sizeOfSet(int i) { return setSize[find(i)]; }
8ee
        int find(int i) { return (p[i] == i) ? i : (p[i] =
   find(p[i])); }
da3
        bool same(int i, int j) { return find(i) == find(j); }
        void uni(int i, int j) {
92e
ea5
            if (same(i, j))
505
                return;
c56
            int x = find(i), y = find(j);
e4f
            if (ranking[x] > ranking[y])
9dd
                swap(x, y);
ae9
            y = [x]q
            if (ranking[x] == ranking[y])
6e9
3cf
                ++ranking[v];
            setSize[y] += setSize[x];
223
92a
            --numSets:
e3f
        }
b6b }:
```

f98

f4e

63d void solve() {

int n, ed; cin >> n >> ed;

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;
01b }</pre>
```

## 4 Grafos

#### 4.1 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--) {
            int u, v; cin >> u >> v; u--, v--;
ed2
            adj[u].push_back(v);
cc9
            adj[v].push_back(u);
1ea
3f1
        }
19c
        int s; bfs(s);
81a }
4.2 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});
        dist[s] = 0;
a93
14d
        while (!q.empty()) {
2bc
            auto [v, dis] = q.front(); q.pop();
400
            for(auto nivel : niveisDoNode[v]) {
8fd
                for(auto u : nodesDoNivel[nivel]) {
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;
```

```
6bf
        f(i,0,terminais) {
509
            int q; cin >> q;
1f4
            while(q--) {
9aa
                int v; v--;
                niveisDoNode[v].push_back(i);
e19
                nodesDoNivel[i].push_back(v);
b14
            }
fd8
6ec
        }
        bfs(s);
aff
85a
        cout << dist[e] << endl:</pre>
7b3 }
4.3 Dijktra
// O(E log V)
2a7 const int MAXN = 1e4+10;
3ac vector < pair < int , int >> adj[MAXN];
9d3 int dist[MAXN];
3f4 void dijkstra(int s) {
a93
        dist[s] = 0;
63 c
        priority_queue < pii , vector < pii > , greater < pii >> pq; pq.push ({0,
   s});
502
        while (!pq.empty()) {
5c1
            auto [d, u] = pq.top(); pq.pop();
3e1
            if (d > dist[u]) continue;
3c0
            for (auto &[v, w] : adj[u]) {
                if (dist[u] + w >= dist[v]) continue;
c21
                dist[v] = dist[u]+w;
491
bf3
                pq.push({dist[v], v});
            }
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--;
```

## 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:
        vector < vector < int >> g;
789
d3f
        vector < int > vis, ma, mb;
40e
        kuhn(int n_{-}, int m_{-}) : n(n_{-}), m(m_{-}), g(n),
8af
            vis(n+m), ma(n, -1), mb(m, -1) {}
ba6
        void add(int a, int b) { g[a].push_back(b); }
        bool dfs(int i) {
caf
29a
            vis[i] = 1:
29b
            for (int j : g[i]) if (!vis[n+j]) {
8c9
                vis[n+i] = 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() {
```

```
1ae
            int ret = 0, aum = 1;
5a8
            for (auto& i : g) shuffle(i.begin(), i.end(), rng);
392
            while (aum) {
                for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) vis[n+j] = 0;
618
c5d
                aum = 0:
                for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
830
0.1f
                    if (ma[i] == -1 and dfs(i)) ret++, aum = 1;
            }
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;
        while(edges--) {
6e0
b1f
            int a, b; cin >> a >> b;
3dc
            K.add(a,b); // a -> b
5b7
        }
69b
        int emparelhamentoMaximo = K.matching();
76b }
4.5 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(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)),
                                     // com constante alta
206
        int lim;
670
        struct edge {
358
            int to, cap, rev, flow;
7f9
            bool res;
d36
            edge(int to_, int cap_, int rev_, bool res_)
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;
        dinitz(int n) : g(n), F(0) {}
190
087
        void add(int a, int b, int c) {
            g[a].emplace_back(b, c, g[b].size(), false);
bae
4c6
            g[b].emplace_back(a, 0, g[a].size()-1, true);
        }
5 c 2
123
        bool bfs(int s, int t) {
90f
            lev = vector\langle int \rangle(g.size(), -1); lev[s] = 0;
64c
             beg = vector<int>(g.size(), 0);
8b2
             queue < int > q; q.push(s);
402
             while (q.size()) {
                 int u = q.front(); q.pop();
be1
bd9
                 for (auto& i : g[u]) {
                     if (lev[i.to] != -1 or (i.flow == i.cap)) continue;
dbc
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;
                 int foi = dfs(e.to, s, min(f, e.cap - e.flow));
ee0
749
                 if (!foi) continue;
3c5
                 e.flow += foi, g[e.to][e.rev].flow -= foi;
45c
                 return foi:
618
bb3
            return 0;
        }
4b1
ff6
        11 max_flow(int s, int t) {
a86
            for (\lim = \text{scaling} ? (1 << 30) : 1; \lim; \lim /= 2)
9d1
                 while (bfs(s, t)) while (int ff = dfs(s, t)) F += ff;
4ff
            return F:
8b9
        }
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);
```

```
68 c
        vector < pair < int , int >> cut;
1b0
        vector < int > vis(g.g.size(), 0), st = {s};
321
        vis[s] = 1;
3c6
        while (st.size()) {
            int u = st.back(); st.pop_back();
b17
            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
        }
481
        for (int i = 0; i < g.g.size(); i++) for (auto e : g.g[i])</pre>
            if (vis[i] and !vis[e.to] and !e.res) cut.emplace_back(i,
9d2
   e.to);
        return cut:
d1b
1e8 }
63d void solve() {
1a8
        int n; // numero de arestas
b06
        dinitz g(n);
732
        int edges;
6e0
        while(edges--) {
            int a, b, w; cin >> a >> b >> c;
1e1
f93
            g.add(a,b,c); // a -> b com capacidade c
        }
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
635
            T cost; // custo da unidade de fluxo
```

```
892
            edge(): to(0), rev(0), flow(0), cap(0), cost(0),
   res(false) {}
            edge(int to_, int rev_, int flow_, int cap_, T cost_, bool
1d7
   res_)
                : to(to_), rev(rev_), flow(flow_), cap(cap_),
f8d
   res(res_), cost(cost_) {}
723
        }:
002
        vector < vector < edge >> g;
        vector<int> par_idx, par;
168
f1e
        T inf;
a03
        vector<T> dist:
b22
        mcmf(int n) : g(n), par_idx(n), par(n),
   inf(numeric_limits <T>::max()/3) {}
        void add(int u, int v, int w, T cost) { // de u pra v com cap
91c
   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 > a:
            vector < bool > is_inside(g.size(), 0);
3d1
577
            dist = vector <T>(g.size(), inf);
            dist[s] = 0;
a93
a30
            q.push_back(s);
ecb
            is inside[s] = true:
14d
            while (!q.empty()) {
b1e
                int v = q.front();
                q.pop_front();
ced
48d
                is_inside[v] = false;
                for (int i = 0; i < g[v].size(); i++) {</pre>
76e
                     auto [to, rev, flow, cap, res, cost] = g[v][i];
9d4
                    if (flow < cap and dist[v] + cost < dist[to]) {</pre>
e61
                         dist[to] = dist[v] + cost;
943
                         if (is_inside[to]) continue;
ed6
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
        }
2a2
        bool dijkstra(int s, int t, vector < T > & pot) {
             priority_queue <pair <T, int>, vector <pair <T, int>>,
489
   greater<>> q;
             dist = vector <T>(g.size(), inf);
577
a93
             dist[s] = 0:
115
            q.emplace(0, s);
402
             while (q.size()) {
                 auto [d, v] = q.top();
91b
833
                 q.pop();
68b
                 if (dist[v] < d) continue;</pre>
                 for (int i = 0; i < g[v].size(); i++) {</pre>
76e
9d4
                     auto [to, rev, flow, cap, res, cost] = g[v][i];
e8c
                     cost += pot[v] - pot[to];
                     if (flow < cap and dist[v] + cost < dist[to]) {</pre>
e61
                          dist[to] = dist[v] + cost;
943
                          q.emplace(dist[to], to);
441
88b
                          par_idx[to] = i, par[to] = v;
873
                     }
de3
                 }
9d4
1d4
             return dist[t] < inf;</pre>
        }
c68
3d2
        pair < int , T > min_cost_flow(int s, int t, int flow = INF) {
3dd
             vector <T> pot(g.size(), 0);
9e4
             pot = spfa(s); // mudar algoritmo de caminho minimo aqui
            int f = 0;
d22
            T ret = 0:
ce8
             while (f < flow and dijkstra(s, t, pot)) {</pre>
4a0
                 for (int i = 0; i < g.size(); i++)</pre>
bda
d2a
                     if (dist[i] < inf) pot[i] += dist[i];</pre>
71b
                 int mn_flow = flow - f, u = t;
                 while (u != s){
045
90f
                     mn_flow = min(mn_flow,
                         g[par[u]][par_idx[u]].cap -
07d
   g[par[u]][par_idx[u]].flow);
3d1
                     u = par[u];
```

```
935
                }
                ret += pot[t] * mn_flow;
1f2
476
                u = t:
045
                while (u != s) {
e09
                     g[par[u]][par_idx[u]].flow += mn_flow;
                     g[u][g[par[u]][par_idx[u]].rev].flow -= mn_flow;
d98
3d1
                     u = par[u];
                }
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>
                if(e.flow == e.cap && !e.res) used.push_back({i,
587
   e.to});
f6b
            return used;
390
697 };
63d void solve(){
        int n: // numero de vertices
1 a 8
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:
bc1
        - N itens
```

```
388
      - Curso Wi Inteiro
7c3
      - M restricoes: se eu pegar Ai, eu preciso pegar Bi...
387 - Saida: valor maximo pegavel
ac2 - Solucao: corte maximo com Dinitz
      - dinitz(n+m+1)
019
593
      - f(i,0,n): i -> SNK com valor Ai
9eb
      - f(i,0,m):
9e2
          * SRC -> n+i com valor Wi
a9e
          * ParaTodo dependente Bj: n+i -> Bj com peso INF
8a0
      - ans = somatorio(Wi) - maxFlow(SRC,SNK);
```

## 4.8 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 rmq {
517
       vector <T> v;
1a8
       int n;
bac
       static const int b = 30;
70e
       vector < int > mask, t;
        int op(int x, int y) { return v[x] < v[y] ? x : y; }
18e
        int msb(int x) { 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
a61
                at = (at << 1) & ((1 << b) - 1);
411
                while (at and op(i, i - msb(at & -at)) == i)
282
                    at ^= at & -at;
53c
            }
```

```
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++)
                for (int i = 0; i + (1 << j) <= n / b; <math>i++)
122
                    t[n / b * j + i] = op(t[n / b * (j - 1) + i],
0ee
                                             t[n / b * (i - 1) + i + (1)]
cc8
   << (j - 1))]);
2d3
        int small(int r. int sz = b) {
879
7e3
            return r - msb(mask[r] & ((1 << sz) - 1));</pre>
c92
        }
b7a
        T query(int 1, int r) {
27b
            if (r - l + 1 <= b) return small(r, r - l + 1);</pre>
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 {
2f8
        vector<pair<int,int>> g[MAXN];
        int v[2 * MAXN];
13c
        int pos[MAXN];
e3b
9bb
        int level[2 * MAXN];
8bd
        int t:
2de
        rmq<int> RMQ;
9d3
        int dist[MAXN];
2f0
        void dfs(int i, int 1 = 0, int p = -1, long long d = 0) {
            v[t] = i:
ae8
1f1
            pos[i] = t;
f68
            level[t] = 1:
0f9
            dist[i] = d;
c82
            t++:
eaf
            for (auto edge : g[i]) {
149
                int nxt = edge.first;
68a
                int w = edge.second;
                if (nxt == p) continue;
40e
```

```
749
                dfs(nxt, l + 1, i, d + w);
ae8
                v[t] = i;
f68
                level[t] = 1;
c82
                t++;
001
            }
       }
165
        void build(int n, int root = 0) {
cda
a34
            t = 0;
            dfs(root):
14e
c64
            vector<int> levelVec(level, level + (2 * n - 1));
a0c
            RMQ = rmq<int>(levelVec);
d91
       }
7be
       int lca(int a, int b) {
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);
88b
            return dist[a] + dist[b] - 2LL * dist[anc];
731
       }
c13 }
63d void solve() {
9ee
        int n; cin >> n;
a45
       f(i,0,n)
5af
           lca::g[i].clear();
8b2
       f(i,1,n) {
d25
            int a, b, w; cin >> a >> b >> w;
cbc
            lca::g[a].push_back({b, w});
b41
           lca::g[b].push_back({a, w});
d6c
       }
a78
       lca::build(n, 0); // arvore com n vertices com raiz em 0
903
        int lowestCommonAncertor = lca::lca(0,1); // LCA entre 0 e 1
258
        int dist = lca::queryDist(0,1); // Distancia entre 0 e 1
df1 }
```

#### $| 4.9 \quad \text{Pontos de Articulação} + \text{Pontes} |$

```
// Computa os pontos de articulação (vertices criticos) de um grafo
// 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) {
        int lo = id[i] = t++;
e07
        int children = 0:
18e
        s.push(i);
f78
        for (int j : adj[i]) {
d09
            if (j == p) continue;
9a3
            if (id[i] == -1) {
c5f
                children++;
                int val = dfs_art(j, t, i);
206
0 c 3
                lo = min(lo, val);
588
                if (val >= id[i]) {
66a
                    art[i]++;
                    while (s.top() != j) s.pop();
bd9
2eb
                    s.pop();
1f3
                // if (val > id[i]) aresta i-j eh ponte
            }
682
4e6
            else {
872
                lo = min(lo, id[j]);
30c
        }
798
        if (p == -1) {
924
0d6
            if (children > 1)
4f4
                art[i] = children - 1;
295
            else
2ъ9
                art[i] = -1:
abc
        }
253
        return lo:
db5 }
```

```
4d9 void AP(int n) {
        s = stack<int>();
79e
418
       f(i,0,n) {
9c8
            id[i] = -1;
2b9
            art[i] = -1:
       }
ec6
6bb
       int t = 0;
       f(i,0,n) {
418
766
           if (id[i] == -1)
625
                dfs_art(i, t, -1);
d39
       }
f67 }
e03 void solve(int n, int ed) {
98f
        int n, ed;
        f(i,0,n)
a45
9ъ0
            adj[i] = vector < int > ();
        while(ed--) {
c92
ba2
            int a, b;
            adj[a].push_back(b);
fab
            adj[b].push_back(a);
c87
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.
        f(i,0,n) {
418
995
           if (i == 0) {
                if (art[i] > 0) pontos.push_back(i+1);
0f8
e74
72a
                if (art[i] >= 0) pontos.push_back(i+1);
802
           }
c23
       }
fdb }
```

## 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 }
// 10 -> {2, 8, 10, 16}
Of3 string decimalToBase(int n, int base = 10) {
f40
        if (not n) return "0";
461
        stringstream ss;
fcb
        for (int i = n; i > 0; i /= base) {
            ss << charForDigit(i % base);</pre>
ac7
cd2
        string s = ss.str();
f1f
        reverse(s.begin(), s.end());
01f
047
        return s;
01e }
9a2 int intForDigit(char digit) {
        int intDigit = digit - 48;
545
        if (intDigit > 9) return digit - 87;
a09
        return intDigit;
acc }
// {2, 8, 10, 16} -> 10
e37 int baseToDecimal(const string& n, int base = 10) {
        int result = 0;
e09
        int basePow =1:
000
        for (auto it = n.rbegin(); it != n.rend(); ++it, basePow *=
   base)
            result += intForDigit(*it) * basePow;
445
dc8
        return result;
9f0 }
```

#### 5.2 Divisores - Contar

```
// Conta o numero de divisores de um numero baseadp no Smallest Prime Factor

191 vector int > spf; // Smallest Prime Factor
```

```
254 void computeSpf(int n) {
768
        spf.resize(n + 1);
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
cdc
            spf[i] = i;
7a5
2ed
       for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
a58
            if (spf[i] == i) {
985
                for (int j = i * i; j <= n; j += i) {
d91
                    if (spf[j] == j)
9a0
                        spf[i] = i;
622
                }
44b
            }
1ee
Ofe }
1e3 int getDivisorCount(int x) {
        int cntDiv = 1;
        while (x > 1) {
40e
80a
           int p = spf[x];
ac9
           int cnt = 0;
           while (x \% p == 0) {
fa7
f65
                cnt++;
43f
                x /= p;
cfd
2ba
            cntDiv *= (cnt + 1);
646
a87
        return cntDiv;
d96 }
63d void solve() {
        int n; // maior dos numeros a ser computado a listagem
1a8
        computeSpf(n); // gera os spf para todos ate n
aee
d9c
        cout << getDivisorCount(n) << endl;</pre>
4f6 }
5.3 MDC e MMC
// O(\log n)
// MDC entre 2 numeros
8c1 int mdc(int a, int b) {
       for (int r = a \% b; r; a = b, b = r, r = a \% b);
73f
        return b:
8f5 }
```

```
// MDC entre N numeros
460 int mdc_many(vector<int> arr) {
     int result = arr[0];
      for (int& num : arr) {
aa6
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)
9 c 4
            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) {
209
        if (n == 0) return 1;
662
        n = std::abs(n);
146
        return static_cast < int > (std::floor(std::log10(n))) + 1;
d2b }
5.5 Primos - Lowest Prime Factor
// Menor fator primo de n
// O(sqrt(n))
074 int lowestPrimeFactor(int n, int startPrime = 2) {
        if (startPrime <= 3) {</pre>
```

```
fb4
            if (not (n & 1)) return 2;
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;
```

for (int j = i\*i; j < \_sieve\_size; j += i) bs[j] = 0;

5c4 void sieve(int lim) {

bs.set();

}

}

0a3

e52

a0a

a47

bfe

d8d

70b

ab8

841 }

\_sieve\_size = lim+1;

f(i,2,\_sieve\_size) {

if (bs[i]) {

p.push\_back(i);

bs[0] = bs[1] = 0;

## 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;
ddO 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;
e80
        auto& ans = memo[i][j];
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) {
f86
        if(i >= s.size() or j >= t.size()) return;
524
        if(s[i] == t[j]) {
b80
            ans.push_back(s[i]);
081
            return lcs(ans, s, t, i+1, j+1);
a00
        if(lcs_sz(s,t,i+1,j) > lcs_sz(s,t,i,j+1)) return lcs(ans, s,
   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);
a4d string ans; lcs(ans, s, t, 0,0);
886 cout << ans << endl;
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 {
     start = end + del.size();
a3b
           end = s.find(del, start);
257
36c
           retorno.push_back(s.substr(start, end - start));
      } while (end != -1);
3a7
       return retorno;
5fa
f80 }
```

## 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;
    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)

dd8

```
ссс
             let 1 = getline(i)
139
             call cursor(i, len(1))
             echo H(getline(search('{}'[1], 'bc', i) ? searchpair('{',
7c9
    '', '}', 'bn') : i, i))[0:2] 1
         endfor
bf9
Obe endfunction
90e vmap \langle C-H \rangle : call P()\langle CR \rangle
de2 "" }
7.7 debug.cpp
void debug_out(string s, int line) { cerr << endl; }</pre>
template < typename H, typename ... T>
void debug_out(string s, int line, H h, T... t) {
    if (s[0] != ',') cerr << "Line(" << line << ") ";</pre>
    do { cerr << s[0]; s = s.substr(1);</pre>
    } while (s.size() and s[0] != ',');
     cerr << " = " << h;
     debug_out(s, line, t...);
#ifdef DEBUG
#define debug(...) debug_out(#__VA_ARGS__, __LINE__, __VA_ARGS__)
#else
#define debug(...) 42
#endif
7.8 makefile
CXX = g++
CXXFLAGS = -fsanitize=address, undefined -fno-omit-frame-pointer -g
    -Wall -Wshadow -std=c++17 -Wno-unused-result -Wno-sign-compare
    -Wno-char-subscripts #-fuse-ld=gold
clearexe:
    find . -maxdepth 1 -type f -executable -exec rm {} +
7.9 temp.cpp
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define _ ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);cin.tie(0);
```

```
#define all(a)
                      a.begin(), a.end()
#define int
                      long lo
                                 ng int
#define double
                     long double
#define f(i,s,e)
                     for(int i=s;i<e;i++)</pre>
#define dbg(x) cout << #x << " = " << x << " ";
#define dbgl(x) cout << #x << " = " << x << endl;
#define vi
                      vector<int>
#define pii
                      pair < int , int >
                      "\n"
#define endl
#define print_v(a)
                      for(auto x : a)cout << x << " "; cout << endl</pre>
#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--)
                    ((a) + (b - 1))/b
#define CEIL(a, b)
#define TRUNC(x, n) floor(x * pow(10, n))/pow(10, n)
#define ROUND(x, n) round(x * pow(10, n))/pow(10, n)
const int INF = 1e9; // 2^31-1
const int LLINF = 4e18; // 2^63-1
const double EPS = 1e-9;
const int MAX = 1e6+10; // 10^6 + 10
void solve() {
}
int32_t main() { _
    int t = 1; // cin >> t;
    while (t--) {
        solve();
    }
    return 0;
}
7.10 rand.cpp
mt19937 rng((int)
    chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
int uniform(int 1, int r){
    uniform_int_distribution < int > uid(1, r);
    return uid(rng);
}
```