Manda o Double de Campeão CEFET-MG

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      19
```

1 Array

1.1 Longest Increasing Subsequence

```
// Retorna a mauir subsequencia crescente dentro de um vetor
// O(n logn)
d7d vector < int > lis(vector < int > & arr) {
61d
        vector < int > subseq:
ed5
        for(int& x : arr) {
            auto it = lower_bound(subseq.begin(), subseq.end(), x);
8a2
            if (it == subseq.end()) subseq.push_back(x);
d3e
            else *it = x;
77 c
b53
        }
cff
        return subseq;
cOe }
```

2 DP

2.1 Exemplo Sapo

```
// There are N stones, numbered 1,2,...,N.
// For each i (1<=i<=N), the height of Stone i is hi.
// There is a frog who is initially on Stone 1.
// He will repeat the following action some number of times to reach Stone N:</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,
    where; is the stone to land on.
// Find the minimum possible total cost incurred before the frog
    reaches Stone N.
dca int n. k:
// Top Down
4d3 int dp(int i) {
        if(i == 0) return 0;
563
        auto& ans = memo[i];
7f9
        if (\simans) return ans:
d64
5f9
        int ret = INF;
a7f
        f(j, max(011,i-k), i)
f97
            ret = min(ret, dp(j) + abs(h[j] - h[i]));
655
        return ans = ret;
641 }
// Bootom Up
e63 int dp_2(int x) {
        memo[0] = 0;
b85
        f(i,1,x) {
90b
            int best = INF;
203
            f(j, max(011, i-k), i) {
                 best = min(best, memo[j] + abs(h[i] - h[j]));
428
868
            memo[i] = best:
bc2
832
        }
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 }
    Is Subset Sum (Iterativo)
// Verifica se a soma de 0 <= i <= n elementos iguala a sum
```

```
// Verifica se a soma de 0 <= i <= n elementos iguala a sum
// Temporal: O(sum * n)</pre>
```

```
// 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;  }
        f(j, 1, sum + 1) { memo[0][j] = false; }
258
        f(i, 1, n + 1) {
336
9e0
            f(i, 1, sum + 1) {
a1d
                if(j < v[i-1])
2b7
                    memo[i][j] = memo[i-1][j];
295
                else
                    memo[i][j] = memo[i-1][j] || memo[i-1][j-v[i-1]];
c1f
            }
66a
7f7
138
        return memo[n][sum];
f54 }
c0b void solve(int n, int sum) {
70a
        vector < int > v(n);
9b4
        for(auto& x : n) cin >> x;
dbf
        cout << (isSubsetSum(v, n, k) ? "S" : "N") << endl;</pre>
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;
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) {
        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);
03b
        f(i,0,n) \{ cin >> w[i] >> v[i]; \}
        int lucro_max = dp(0, cap);
304
        recuperar(0, cap);
ae7
4cc
        int lucro = 0, peso = 0;
        f(i,0,n) {
418
            if(pego[i]) {
ecd
73f
                lucro += v[i];
20e
                peso += w[i];
c3f
            }
        }
b7f
        assert(lucro_max == lucro and peso <= cap);</pre>
d13
f6f }
   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
605
            a = find(a), b = find(b);
            if (a == b) return;
d54
            if (sz[a] < sz[b]) swap(a, b);
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;
        dsu(int n) : id(n), sz(n, 1), bip(n, 1), c(n) {
5b4
db8
            iota(id.begin(), id.end(), 0);
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] ^
   color(id[a]); }
        void unite(int a, int b) {
440
263
            bool change = color(a) == color(b);
605
            a = find(a), b = find(b);
            if (a == b) {
a89
                if (change) bip[a] = 0;
4ed
505
                return;
            }
32d
956
            if (sz[a] < sz[b]) swap(a, b);
            if (change) c[b] = 1;
efe
```

```
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
5e6
        int find(int a, int t) {
            if (id[a] == a or ti[a] > t) return a;
6ba
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);
            if (a == b) return;
d54
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;
98d
        dsu(int n) : id(n), sz(n, 1) {
            iota(id.begin(), id.end(), 0), st.emplace();
1cc
8cd
bdf
        void save(int &x) { st.top().emplace(x, x); }
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) {
605
            a = find(a), b = find(b);
d54
            if (a == b) return:
956
            if (sz[a] < sz[b]) swap(a, b);
803
            save(sz[a]), save(id[b]);
6d0
            sz[a] += sz[b], id[b] = a;
       }
1b9
c6e }:
3.2 Fenwick Tree (BIT)
// Operacoes O-based
// query(1, r) retorna a soma de v[1..r]
// update(l, r, x) soma x em v[l..r]
// Complexidades:
// build - O(n)
// query - 0(log(n))
// update - 0(log(n))
e04 namespace bit {
        int bit[2][MAX+2];
06d
1a8
       int n;
```

void build(int n2, vector<int>& v) {

n = n2;

727

1e3

```
535
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
                bit [1] [min(n+1, i+(i\&-i))] += bit[1][i] += v[i];
a6e
d31
        }
        int get(int x, int i) {
1a7
7c9
            int ret = 0:
            for (; i; i -= i&-i) ret += bit[x][i];
360
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) {
c7c
            return get(0, p) * p + get(1, p);
33c
        }
        int query(int 1, int r) { // zero-based
9e3
ff5
            return get2(r+1) - get2(1);
25 e
        }
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() {
97a
        vector < int > v {0,1,2,3,4,5}; // v[0] eh inutilizada
        bit::build(v.size(), v);
        int a = 0, b = 3;
9b0
        bit::query(a, b); // v[a] + v[a+1] + ... + v[b] = 6 | 1+2+3 =
   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 - O(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;
        int op(int a, int b) { return a + b; }
b90
        int build(int p=1, int l=0, int r=n-1) {
2c4
3c7
            lazv[p] = 0;
6cd
            if (1 == r) return seg[p] = v[1];
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
        void prop(int p, int 1, int r) {
ceb
            seg[p] += lazy[p]*(r-l+1);
cdf
2c9
            if (1 != r) lazy[2*p] += lazy[p], lazy[2*p+1] += lazy[p];
3 c 7
            lazv[p] = 0:
c10
04a
        int query(int a, int b, int p=1, int 1=0, int r=n-1) {
6b9
            prop(p, 1, r);
527
            if (a <= 1 and r <= b) return seg[p];</pre>
786
            if (b < 1 \text{ or } r < a) \text{ return } 0:
ee4
            int m = (1+r)/2;
            return op(query(a, b, 2*p, 1, m), query(a, b, 2*p+1, m+1,
   r)):
       }
1c9
        int update(int a, int b, int x, int p=1, int l=0, int r=n-1) {
f33
6b9
            prop(p, 1, r);
9a3
            if (a \le 1 \text{ and } r \le b) {
b94
                lazv[p] += x;
6b9
                prop(p, 1, r);
534
                return seg[p];
821
            if (b < l or r < a) return seg[p];</pre>
e9f
ee4
            int m = (1+r)/2;
            return seg[p] = op(update(a, b, x, 2*p, 1, m), update(a,
a8f
   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)
119
        int get left(int a. int b. int val. int p=1. int l=0. int
   r=n-1) {
6b9
            prop(p, 1, r);
f38
            if (b < l or r < a or seg[p] < val) return -1;</pre>
205
            if (r == 1) return 1;
            int m = (1+r)/2:
ee4
753
            int x = get_left(a, b, val, 2*p, 1, m);
            if (x != -1) return x:
50e
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;
1 b 1
            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);
1 b 7
       }
        // Se tiver uma seg de soma sobre um array nao negativo v, da
            pra
        // descobrir em O(log(n)) o maior j tal que
            v[i]+v[i+1]+...+v[j-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
            }
            if (1 == r) return 1:
3ce
            int m = (1+r)/2;
ee4
514
            int x = lower_bound(i, val, 2*p, 1, m);
ee0
            if (x != n) return x:
8ъ9
            return lower_bound(i, val, 2*p+1, m+1, r);
0.1d
        }
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);

3af     cout << SegTree::query(0, 9) << endl; // seg[0] + seg[1] + ...
     + 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];
b90
        int op(int a, int b) { return a + b; }
        void build(int n2, int* v2) {
0d8
1e3
            n = n2;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) v[i] = v2[i];</pre>
df4
a84
            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];
                    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]);
eda
            }
f4d
ce3
        }
9e3
        int query(int 1, int r) {
            if (1 == r) return v[1];
f13
            int j = __builtin_clz(1) - __builtin_clz(1^r);
e6d
d67
            return op(m[j][1], m[j][r]);
a7b
        }
```

```
258 }

63d void solve() {

ce1    int n = 9;

1a3    int v[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};

3f7    SparseTable::build(n, v);

925    cout << SparseTable::query(0, n-1) << endl; // sparse[0] +

    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 // maior valor que pode ser adicionado na matriz
   + 1
8ee class BinTree {
d9d
        protected:
ef9
            vector < int > mBin;
673
        public:
d5e
            explicit BinTree(int n) { mBin = vector(n + 1, 0); }
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) {
                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 {
673
83e
            explicit ReverseBinTree(int n) : BinTree(n) {};
e44
            void add(int p, const int val) {
```

```
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);
            }
a 21
6cf }:
952 class Tabuleiro {
673
        public:
            explicit Tabuleiro(const int m, const int n, const int q)
   : 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
                mAtribuicoesLinhas = vector(MAX_VAL,
66e
   ReverseBinTree(mQ)); // aARvore[51]
                mAtribuicoesColunas = vector(MAX_VAL,
9e5
   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
                mAtribuirFileira(x, r, mColunas, mAtribuicoesColunas);
689
a40
            }
d10
            int maxPosLinha(const int x) {
f95
                return mMaxPosFileira(x, mLinhas, mAtribuicoesColunas,
   mM):
            }
8ba
            int maxPosColuna(const int x) {
ff7
                return mMaxPosFileira(x, mColunas, mAtribuicoesLinhas,
b95
   mN);
            }
252
            vector < int > frequenciaElementos() {
80e
                vector<int> frequenciaGlobal(MAX_VAL, 0);
a35
                for(int i=0; i<mM; i++) {</pre>
45a
                     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 ;
e7a
             void mAtribuirFileira(const int x, const int8_t r,
    vector < pair < int , int8_t >>& fileiras ,
                                  vector < ReverseBinTree > & atribuicoes) {
1d7
                 if (auto& [oldQ, oldR] = fileiras[x]; oldQ)
224
                     atribuicoes[oldR].add(oldQ, -1);
bda
914
                 const int currentMoment = ++mMoment;
                 fileiras[x].first = currentMoment:
b2c
                 fileiras[x].second = r;
80b
f65
                 atribuicoes[r].add(currentMoment, 1);
            }
5de
2b8
            int mMaxPosFileira(const int x, const vector<pair<int,</pre>
   int8 t>>& fileiras. vector < ReverseBinTree >&
    atribuicoesPerpendiculares, const int& currM) const {
1aa
                 auto [momentoAtribuicaoFileira. rFileira] =
   fileiras[x]:
0.68
                 vector < int > fileiraFrequencia(MAX_VAL, 0);
729
                 fileiraFrequencia[rFileira] = currM;
85a
                 for (int8 t r \{0\}: r < MAX VAL: ++r) {
                     const int frequenciaR =
8ca
    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
            }
7 c.4
            vector < int > frequenciaElementos(int x,
   vector < ReverseBinTree > & atribuicoesPerpendiculares) const {
```

```
8d0
                vector < int > fileiraFrequencia(MAX_VAL, 0);
583
                auto [momentoAtribuicaoFileira, rFileira] = mLinhas[x];
083
                fileiraFrequencia[rFileira] = mN;
                for (int8_t r {0}; r < MAX_VAL; ++r) {</pre>
85a
                    const int frequenciaR =
8ca
   atribuicoesPerpendiculares[r].query(momentoAtribuicaoFileira + 1);
                    fileiraFrequencia[rFileira] -= frequenciaR;
04a
                    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
a09
        int linha = 0, coluna = 0, valor = 10: // linha e coluna sao 0
   based
b68
        tabuleiro.atribuirLinha(linha, static_cast<int8_t>(valor)); //
   f(i,0,C) matriz[linha][i] = valor
        tabuleiro.atribuirColuna(coluna, static_cast < int8_t > (valor));
34d
   // f(i,0,L) matriz[i][coluna] = valor
        // Freuencia de todos os elementos, de O a MAX_VAL-1
155
        vector < int > frequenciaGeral = tabuleiro.frequenciaElementos():
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 }
    Union-Find (Disjoint Set Union)
f3b const int MAX = 5e4+10;
074 int p[MAX], ranking[MAX], setSize[MAX];
```

```
Ocd struct UnionFind {
        int numSets;
c55
        UnionFind(int N) {
02d
            iota(p,p+N+1,0);
680
340
            memset(ranking, 0, sizeof ranking);
            memset(setSize, 1, sizeof setSize);
f0a
0bd
            numSets = N;
        }
142
c59
        int numDisjointSets() { return numSets; }
a5b
        int sizeOfSet(int i) { return setSize[find(i)]: }
        int find(int i) { return (p[i] == i) ? i : (p[i] =
8ee
   find(p[i])); }
        bool same(int i, int j) { return find(i) == find(j); }
da3
92e
        void uni(int i, int j) {
            if (same(i, j))
ea5
505
                return:
c56
            int x = find(i), y = find(j);
            if (ranking[x] > ranking[y])
e4f
944
                swap(x, y);
ae9
            y = [x]q
6e9
            if (ranking[x] == ranking[y])
3cf
                ++ranking[y];
223
            setSize[v] += setSize[x];
92a
            --numSets:
        }
e3f
b6b };
63d void solve() {
f98
        int n. ed: cin >> n >> ed:
f4e
        UnionFind uni(n);
        f(i,0,ed) {
31 c
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 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;
        vector < int > vis, ma, mb;
d3f
40e
        kuhn(int n_, int m_) : n(n_), m(m_), g(n),
            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]) {
8c9
                vis[n+j] = 1;
                if (mb[j] == -1 or dfs(mb[j])) {
2cf
bfe
                    ma[i] = j, mb[j] = i;
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) {
618
                for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) vis[n+j] = 0;
```

```
c5d
                aum = 0;
830
                for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
01f
                     if (ma[i] == -1 and dfs(i)) ret++, aum = 1;
085
edf
            return ret;
2ee
b0d }:
63d void solve() {
        int n1; // Num vertices lado esquerdo grafo bipartido
be0
        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 }
4.2 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 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:
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;
```

```
190
        dinitz(int n) : g(n), F(0) {}
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);
5c2
123
        bool bfs(int s. int t) {
            lev = vector < int > (g.size(), -1); lev[s] = 0;
90f
64c
            beg = vector < int > (g.size(), 0);
            queue < int > q; q.push(s);
8b2
402
            while (q.size()) {
be1
                int u = q.front(); q.pop();
bd9
                for (auto& i : g[u]) {
                    if (lev[i.to] != -1 or (i.flow == i.cap)) continue;
dbc
                    if (scaling and i.cap - i.flow < lim) continue;</pre>
b4f
                    lev[i.to] = lev[u] + 1;
185
                    q.push(i.to);
8ca
                }
f97
e87
            return lev[t] != -1;
0de
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:
                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
                while (bfs(s, t)) while (int ff = dfs(s, t)) F += ff;
9d1
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);
        vector < pair < int , int >> cut;
68c
1b0
        vector<int> vis(g.g.size(), 0), st = {s};
        vis[s] = 1:
321
3c6
        while (st.size()) {
```

```
b17
            int u = st.back(); st.pop_back();
322
            for (auto e : g.g[u]) if (!vis[e.to] and e.flow < e.cap)</pre>
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;
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 }
```

4.3 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 {
            int to, rev, flow, cap; // para, id da reversa, fluxo,
b75
   capacidade
7f9
            bool res: // se eh reversa
            T cost; // custo da unidade de fluxo
635
892
            edge(): to(0), rev(0), flow(0), cap(0), cost(0),
   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;
        vector < int > par_idx, par;
168
f1e
        T inf:
        vector <T> dist;
a03
        mcmf(int n) : g(n), par_idx(n), par(n),
b22
   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);
            g[v].push_back(b);
c12
        }
0ed
        vector<T> spfa(int s) { // nao precisa se nao tiver custo
8bc
   negativo
            deque < int > q;
871
            vector < bool > is_inside(g.size(), 0);
3d1
577
            dist = vector <T>(g.size(), inf);
a93
            dist[s] = 0:
            q.push_back(s);
a30
            is_inside[s] = true;
ecb
14d
            while (!q.empty()) {
                int v = q.front();
b1e
ced
                a.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];
e61
                     if (flow < cap and dist[v] + cost < dist[to]) {</pre>
943
                         dist[to] = dist[v] + cost;
ed6
                         if (is_inside[to]) continue;
                         if (!q.empty() and dist[to] > dist[q.front()])
020
   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) {
489
             priority_queue < pair < T, int > , vector < pair < T, int > > ,
   greater<>> q;
577
             dist = vector <T>(g.size(), inf);
             dist[s] = 0;
a93
             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
943
                          dist[to] = dist[v] + cost;
                          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
             while (f < flow and dijkstra(s, t, pot)) {</pre>
4a0
                 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,
07d
                         g[par[u]][par_idx[u]].cap -
   g[par[u]][par_idx[u]].flow);
                     u = par[u];
3d1
935
                 }
1f2
                 ret += pot[t] * mn_flow;
```

```
476
                u = t:
045
                while (u != s) {
                    g[par[u]][par_idx[u]].flow += mn_flow;
e09
                    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
182
        vector < pair < int , int >> recover() {
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(){
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 }
4.4 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
```

```
ac2 - Solucao: corte maximo com Dinitz
019
      - dinitz(n+m+1)
593
      - f(i,0,n): i -> SNK com valor Ai
      - f(i.0.m):
9eb
         * SRC -> n+i com valor Wi
9e2
a9e
         * ParaTodo dependente Bj: n+i -> Bj com peso INF
8a0
      - ans = somatorio(Wi) - maxFlow(SRC.SNK):
```

4.5 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 - \Omega(1)
// dist - 0(1)
47e const int MAXN = 1e5+10;
67a template < typename T>
9f6 struct rmq {
517
        vector <T> v;
1 a 8
        int n:
        static const int b = 30;
bac
        vector < int > mask, t;
70e
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
6ad
        rma() {}
        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):
a 61
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
                                            t[n / b * (j - 1) + i + (1)]
cc8
   << (i - 1))]);
2d3
       }
        int small(int r, int sz = b) {
879
            return r - msb(mask[r] & ((1 << sz) - 1)):
7e3
c92
        }
        T query(int 1, int r) {
b7a
27b
            if (r - 1 + 1 <= b) return small(r, r - 1 + 1);</pre>
7bf
            int ans = op(small(1 + b - 1), small(r));
e80
            int x = 1 / b + 1, y = r / b - 1;
           if (x <= y) {
e25
a4e
                int j = msb(y - x + 1);
                ans = op(ans, op(t[n / b * j + x], t[n / b * j + y -
002
   (1 << i) + 1]);
4b6
ba7
            return ans;
6bf
b75 }:
065 namespace lca {
2f8
        vector < pair < int , int >> g[MAXN];
13c
        int v[2 * MAXN]:
e3b
        int pos[MAXN];
9bb
        int level[2 * MAXN];
8bd
        int t;
2de
        rmq<int> RMQ;
9d3
        int dist[MAXN];
2f0
        void dfs(int i, int l = 0, int p = -1, long long d = 0) {
            v[t] = i:
ae8
            pos[i] = t;
1f1
f68
            level[t] = 1;
0f9
            dist[i] = d;
c82
            t++:
            for (auto edge : g[i]) {
eaf
                int nxt = edge.first;
149
                int w = edge.second;
68a
                if (nxt == p) continue;
40e
                dfs(nxt, l + 1, i, d + w);
749
ae8
                v[t] = i;
                level[t] = 1;
f68
                t++:
c82
```

```
001
            }
        }
165
cda
        void build(int n, int root = 0) {
            t = 0:
a34
14e
            dfs(root);
c64
            vector<int> levelVec(level, level + (2 * n - 1));
            RMQ = rmg<int>(levelVec);
a0c
d91
        }
7be
        int lca(int a, int b) {
ab7
            a = pos[a], b = pos[b];
            if (a > b) swap(a, b);
d11
            return v[RMQ.query(a, b)];
544
        }
413
7a4
        long long queryDist(int a, int b) {
851
            int anc = lca(a, b);
88ъ
            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});
            lca::g[b].push_back({a, w});
b41
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 }
```

5 Matematica

5.1 Conversao de Bases

```
// Converte de 10 -> {2, 8, 10, 16} (log n)
// Converte de \{2, 8, 10, 16\} \rightarrow 10 (n)
9c7 char charForDigit(int digit) {
        if (digit > 9) return digit + 87;
431
d4a
        return digit + 48;
826 }
// 10 -> {2, 8, 10, 16}
Of3 string decimalToBase(int n, int base = 10) {
        if (not n) return "0";
f40
461
        stringstream ss;
fcb
       for (int i = n; i > 0; i /= base) {
            ss << charForDigit(i % base);</pre>
ac7
cd2
f1f
        string s = ss.str();
01f
        reverse(s.begin(), s.end());
047
        return s;
01e }
9a2 int intForDigit(char digit) {
        int intDigit = digit - 48;
545
        if (intDigit > 9) return digit - 87;
a 0.9
        return intDigit;
acc }
// {2, 8, 10, 16} -> 10
e37 int baseToDecimal(const string& n, int base = 10) {
        int result = 0;
e09
        int basePow =1:
        for (auto it = n.rbegin(); it != n.rend(); ++it, basePow *=
000
   base)
445
            result += intForDigit(*it) * basePow;
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) {
        spf.resize(n + 1);
768
78a
        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[j] = i;
622
                }
44b
            }
        }
1ee
Ofe }
1e3 int getDivisorCount(int x) {
4e4
        int cntDiv = 1;
40e
        while (x > 1) {
80a
            int p = spf[x];
ac9
            int cnt = 0;
fa7
            while (x \% p == 0) {
f65
                cnt++:
43f
                x /= p;
cfd
2ba
            cntDiv *= (cnt + 1);
646
        }
a87
        return cntDiv:
d96 }
63d void solve() {
1a8
        int n; // maior dos numeros a ser computado a listagem
        computeSpf(n); // gera os spf para todos ate n
aee
        cout << getDivisorCount(n) << endl;</pre>
d9c
4f6 }
5.3 MDC e MMC
// O(log n)
// MDC entre 2 numeros
8c1 int mdc(int a, int b) {
ce2
        for (int r = a \% b; r; a = b, b = r, r = a \% b);
```

73f

8f5 }

return b:

```
// MDC entre N numeros
460 int mdc_many(vector<int> arr) {
       int result = arr[0];
       for (int& num : arr) {
aa6
           result = mdc(num, result);
437
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) {
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) {
9d5    if (startPrime <= 3) {</pre>
```

```
fb4
            if (not (n & 1)) return 2;
            if (not (n % 3)) return 3;
5a0
72a
            startPrime = 5;
       }
43a
        for (int i = startPrime; i * i <= n; i += (i + 1) % 6 ? 4 : 2)</pre>
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();
e52
        bs[0] = bs[1] = 0;
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) {
        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])
            ans = 1 + lcs_sz(s,t,i+1, j+1);
176
295
3af
            ans = max(
                    lcs_sz(s,t,i+1,j),
c19
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
4cb
        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);
        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 {
a3b
           start = end + del.size();
257
           end = s.find(del, start);
36c
           retorno.push_back(s.substr(start, end - start));
3a7
       } while (end != -1);
5fa
       return retorno;
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;
   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);
```