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#include < confia >

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### 1 Grafos

#### 1.1 Bfs

```
1 // BFS com informacoes adicionais sobre a distancia e o pai de cada
_2 // Complexidade: O(V + E), onde V eh o numero de vertices e E o numero de _{11}
3 vector < vector < int >> adj; // lista de adjacencia
4 int n, s; // n = numero de vertices, s = vertice inicial
6 vector < bool > used(n):
vector < int > d(n), p(n);
9 void bfs(int s) {
      queue < int > q;
10
      q.push(s);
11
     used[s] = true;
     d[s] = 0;
      p[s] = -1;
14
15
      while (!q.empty()) {
16
          int v = q.front();
17
          q.pop();
18
          for (int u : adj[v]) {
19
               if (!used[u]) {
20
                   used[u] = true;
21
                   q.push(u);
22
                   d[u] = d[v] + 1;
23
                   p[u] = v;
              }
26
27
```

#### 1.2 Dfs

#### 1.3 Dijkstra

```
1 vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> adj;
2 int n, s;
3
```

```
4 vector < int > d(n, LLINF);
5 vector < int > p(n, -1);
6 vector < bool > used(n);
8 //Complexidade: O((V + E)logV)
9 void diikstra(int s) {
      d[s] = 0:
      priority_queue <pair <int , int > , vector <pair <int , int > > , greater <pair <</pre>
      int, int>>> q;
      q.push({0, s});
       while (!q.empty()) {
           int v = q.top().second;
           q.pop();
           if (used[v]) continue;
           used[v] = true;
18
           for (auto edge : adj[v]) {
                int to = edge.first, len = edge.second;
               if (d[v] + len < d[to]) {</pre>
                    d[to] = d[v] + len;
                   p[to] = v;
                    q.push({d[to], to});
      }
26
27 }
29 //Complexidade: O(V)
30 vector<int> restorePath(int v) {
       vector < int > path;
      for (int u = v; u != -1; u = p[u])
           path.push_back(u);
      reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
      return path;
36 }
```

## ${f 2}$ Matematica

### 2.1 Fast Exponentiation

#### 2.2 Miller-rabin

```
1 // Miller-Rabin
_3 // Testa se n eh primo, n <= 3 * 10^18
5 // O(log(n)), considerando multiplicacao
6 // e exponenciacao constantes
8 ll mul(ll a, ll b, ll m) {
                                                                             9
      11 ret = a*b - 11((long double)1/m*a*b+0.5)*m;
      return ret < 0 ? ret+m : ret;</pre>
                                                                             11
11 }
                                                                             12
13 ll pow(ll x, ll y, ll m) {
                                                                             14
     if (!y) return 1;
                                                                             15
      11 ans = pow(mul(x, x, m), y/2, m);
16
      return y%2 ? mul(x, ans, m) : ans;
17 }
18
19 bool prime(ll n) {
     if (n < 2) return 0:
     if (n <= 3) return 1;
22
     if (n % 2 == 0) return 0:
     ll r = \__builtin\_ctzll(n - 1), d = n >> r;
23
24
      // com esses primos, o teste funciona garantido para n <= 2^64
25
      // funciona para n \leq 3*10^24 com os primos ate 41
26
      for (int a: {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 795265022}) {
27
          11 x = pow(a, d, n);
          if (x == 1 or x == n - 1 or a % n == 0) continue;
29
                                                                             8
3.0
          for (int j = 0; j < r - 1; j++) {
             x = mul(x, x, n);
              if (x == n - 1) break;
33
          if (x != n - 1) return 0;
35
36
      return 1:
                                                                             16
38 }
                                                                             17
                                                                             18
        Sieve
                                                                             19
1 bool notPrime[ms];
2 int primes[ms], qnt;
4 void sieve(int lim) {
primes [ant++] = 1 // se o 1 for valido na questao
   for(int i = 2; i < ms; i++) { //loop(i,2,ms)
     if(notPrime[i]) continue;
      primes[qnt++] = i;
     for(int j = i + i; j < ms; j += i)
        notPrime[j] = true;
                                                                             9
  2.4 Sieve Linear
```

```
1 const int N = 10000000;
```

```
2 vector<int> lp(N+1);
3 vector<int> pr;
4
5 for (int i=2; i <= N; ++i) {
6    if (lp[i] == 0) {
7         lp[i] = i;
8         pr.push_back(i);
9    }
10    for (int j = 0; i * pr[j] <= N; ++j) {
11         lp[i * pr[j]] = pr[j];
12         if (pr[j] == lp[i]) {
13               break;
14     }
15    }
16 }</pre>
```

#### 3 Outros

#### 3.1 Binaryconvert

```
string decimal_to_binary(int dec) {
      string binary = "";
      while (dec > 0) {
         int bit = dec % 2;
          binary = to_string(bit) + binary;
          dec /= 2;
      return binary;
9 }
int binary_to_decimal(string binary) {
     int dec = 0;
13
      int power = 0;
      for (int i = binary.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
         int bit = binary[i] - '0';
          dec += bit * pow(2, power);
          power++;
      return dec;
20 }
```

## 3.2 Binarysearch

```
int BinarySearch(<vector>int arr, int x){
   int k = 0;
   int n = arr.size();

for (int b = n/2; b >= 1; b /= 2) {
   while (k+b < n && arr[k+b] <= x) k += b;
}

if (arr[k] == x) {
   return k;
}
</pre>
```

#### 3.3 Hoursconvert

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 int cts(int h, int m, int s) {
4    int total = (h * 3600) + (m * 60) + s;
5    return total;
6 }
7
8 tuple <int, int, int> cth(int total_seconds) {
9    int h = total_seconds / 3600;
10    int m = (total_seconds % 3600) / 60;
11    int s = total_seconds % 60;
12    return make_tuple(h, m, s);
13 }
```

### 3.4 Ispalindrome

```
string isPalindrome(string S){
string P = S;

// Reverte P
reverse(P.begin(), P.end());

// Se S igual a P
if (S == P){
return 1;
}
}else{
return 0;
}
}
```

### 3.5 Maxsubarraysum

```
int maxSubarraySum(vector<int> x){

int best = 0, sum = 0;

for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
    sum = max(x[k], sum+x[k]);
    best = max(best, sum);

}

return best;

}</pre>
```

# 4 Strings

### 4.1 Kmp

```
1 // pre() gera um vetor pi com o tamanho da string ne
2 // pi[i] = tamanho do maior prefixo de ne que eh sufixo de ne[0..i]
3 // Complexidade: O(n)
4 vector<int> pre(string ne)
5 {
6    int n = ne.size();
7    vector<int> pi(n, 0);
```

```
for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i++)
           while (j > 0 \&\& ne[i] != ne[j]) j = pi[j - 1];
           if (ne[i] == ne[j]) j++;
11
           pi[i] = j;
      return pi;
14
15 }
16 // search() retorna o numero de ocorrencias de ne em hay
17 // complexidade: O(n+m)
18 int search (string hay, string ne)
      vector < int > pi = pre(ne);
      int c = 0:
      for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < hay.size(); i++)
23
           while (j > 0 \&\& hay[i] != ne[j]) j = pi[j - 1];
24
           if (hay[i] == ne[j]) j++;
           if (j == ne.size())
               c++;
               // match at (i-j+1)
               j = pi[j - 1];
32
33
      return c;
```

#### 4.2 Z Function

```
1 // a funcao z gera um vetor z com o tamanho da string s
2 //z[i] = tamanho do maior prefixo de s que eh sufixo de s[i..n-1]
3 //Complexidade: O(n)
5 vector < int > z_function(string s) {
      int n = (int) s.length();
      vector < int > z(n);
      for (int i = 1, 1 = 0, r = 0; i < n; ++i) {
          if (i <= r)
10
              z[i] = min (r - i + 1, z[i - 1]);
          while (i + z[i] < n \&\& s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]])
              ++z[i]:
13
          if (i + z[i] - 1 > r)
              1 = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;
14
1.5
      return z:
17 }
```

## 5 Template

## 5.1 Template

```
5 #define sws std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false); cin.tie(NULL); cout.tie(NULL 4 Thode combine(Thode left, Thode right) {
      ); //Melhora o desempenho
                                                                                  // definir como combinar dois óns da árvore
6 #define int long long //Melhor linha de codigo ja escrita
                                                                            6 }
7 #define endl "\n" //Evita flush
8 #define loop(i,a,n) for(int i=a; i < n; i++)</pre>
                                                                            8 Tnode build(int p, int l, int r) { // O(n)
                                                                                  if (1 == r) return seg[p] = {v[1], {1, r}};
9 #define input(x) for (auto &it : x) cin >> it
10 #define pb push_back
                                                                                  int m = (1 + r) / 2;
                                                                            10
#define all(x) x.begin(), x.end()
                                                                                  Tnode left = build(p * 2, 1, m);
12 #define ff first
                                                                                  Thode right = build(p * 2 + 1, m + 1, r);
13 #define ss second
                                                                                  seg[p] = combine(left, right);
14 #define mp make_pair
15 #define TETO(a, b) ((a) + (b-1))/(b)
                                                                            15 }
16 #define dbg(x) cout << #x << " = " << x << endl
17 #define print(x,y) loop(it,0,y){cout << x[it] << " ";} cout << "\n";
                                                                            17 Thode update(int i, int x, int p, int 1, int r) { // O(log n)
                                                                                  if (i < 1 | | r < i) return seg[p];
                                                                                  if (1 == r) {
19 typedef long long 11;
                                                                                      seg[p] = ...; // definir o que retornar quando l == r == i
20 typedef long double ld;
21 typedef vector<int> vi;
                                                                                      return seg[p];
22 typedef pair < int , int > pii;
23 typedef priority_queue < int, vector < int>, greater < int>> pqi;
                                                                                  int m = (1 + r) / 2;
                                                                                  Thode left = update(i, x, p * 2, 1, m);
                                                                                  Tnode right = update(i, x, p * 2 + 1, m + 1, r);
25 \text{ const} 11 \text{ MOD} = 1e9+7;
26 const int MAX = 1e4+5;
                                                                                  return seg[p] = combine(left, right);
28 const double PI = acos(-1);
                                                                            28 }
30 int32_t main(){ sws;
                                                                            so Thode query(int ql, int qr, int p, int l, int r) { // O(log n)
                                                                                  if (qr < 1 || r < q1) {
                                                                                      return ...; // definir o que retornar quando ano an cainterseo
32
                                                                            32
      return 0;
                                                                                  if (ql <= 1 && r <= qr) {
34 }
                                                                                      return seg[p];
                                                                            35
      Trees
                                                                                  int m = (1 + r) / 2:
                                                                            3.7
                                                                                  Tnode left = query(ql, qr, p * 2, 1, m);
  6.1 Segtree
                                                                                  Thode right = query(ql, qr, p * 2 + 1, m + 1, r);
                                                                                  return combine(left, right);
int v[MAXN]; // input array
                                                                            41 }
```

2 Tnode seg[4 \* MAXN]; // segment tree