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# include < confia >

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### Geometria

#### 1.1 Convex Hull

```
1 typedef pair<int,int> pt;
3 11 sarea2(pt p, pt q, pt r) \{ // 2 * area com sinal \}
      return (q.first-p.first)*(11)(r.second-q.second) - (q.second-p.second)<sub>25</sub>
      *(ll)(r.first-q.first);
5 }
7 bool ccw(pt p, pt q, pt r) { // se p, q, r sao ccw
      return sarea2(p, q, r) > 0;
9 }
10
11 vector < pt > convex_hull (vector < pt > v) { // convex hull - 0(n log(n))
      sort(v.begin(), v.end());
      v.erase(unique(v.begin(), v.end()), v.end());
13
      if (v.size() <= 1) return v;</pre>
14
      vector<pt> 1, u;
15
      for (int i = 0; i < v.size(); i++) {
1.6
           while (l.size() > 1 and !ccw(l.end()[-2], l.end()[-1], v[i]))
17
               l.pop_back();
18
          l.push_back(v[i]);
1.9
      }
      for (int i = v.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
21
           while (u.size() > 1 and !ccw(u.end()[-2], u.end()[-1], v[i]))
22
               u.pop_back();
           u.push_back(v[i]);
24
      1.pop_back(); u.pop_back();
      for (pt i : u) l.push_back(i);
      return 1:
```

## Grafos

### Achacomponentes

```
1 int n:
vector < vector < int >> adj;
3 vector < bool > used;
4 vector < int > comp;
6 void dfs(int v) {
       stack < int > st;
       st.push(v);
       while (!st.empty()) {
1.0
          int curr = st.top();
          st.pop();
12
13
          if (!used[curr]) {
               used[curr] = true;
               comp.push_back(curr);
               for (int i = adj[curr].size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
```

```
st.push(adj[curr][i]);
           }
      }
21 }
23 void find_comps() {
      fill(used.begin(), used.end(), 0);
      for (int v = 0; v < n; ++v) {
           if (!used[v]) {
               comp.clear();
               dfs(v);
               Implementacao necessaria para o componente em comp
      }
34 }
```

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

#### 2.2Bfs

areqas

20

33

```
6 vector < bool > used(n):
7 vector < int > d(n), p(n);
9 void bfs(int s) {
      queue < int > q;
       q.push(s);
      used[s] = true;
      d[s] = 0;
      p[s] = -1:
14
1.5
      while (!q.empty()) {
          int v = q.front();
1.7
           q.pop();
18
           for (int u : adj[v]) {
               if (!used[u]) {
2.0
                   used[u] = true;
                   q.push(u);
23
                   d[u] = d[v] + 1;
                   p[u] = v;
               }
           }
      }
27
28 }
30 //pra uma bfs que n guarda o backtracking:
31 void bfs(int p) {
      memset(visited, 0, sizeof visited);
       queue < int > q;
      q.push(p);
```

3 vector < vector < int >> adj; // liqa de adjacencia

4 int n, s; // n = numero de vertices, s = vertice inicial

```
int v = q.top().second;
      while (!q.empty()) {
                                                                                           q.pop();
                                                                                1.5
          int curr = q.top();
                                                                                           if (used[v]) continue;
                                                                                16
                                                                                           used[v] = true:
          q.pop();
                                                                                17
          if (visited[curr]==1) continue;
                                                                                           for (auto edge : adj[v]) {
                                                                                18
          visited[curr]=1:
                                                                                                int to = edge.first, len = edge.second;
          // process current node here
                                                                                                if (d[v] + len < d[to]) {
                                                                                                    d[to] = d[v] + len;
                                                                                2.1
          for (auto i : adj[curr]) {
                                                                                                    p[to] = v;
               q.push(i);
                                                                                                    q.push({d[to], to});
                                                                                24
                                                                                           }
                                                                                       }
      }
                                                                                26
                                                                                27 }
  2.3 Dfs
                                                                                29 //Complexidade: O(V)
                                                                                30 vector<int> restorePath(int v) {
                                                                                       vector < int > path;
                                                                                       for (int u = v; u != -1; u = p[u])
vector < int > adj[MAXN];
                                                                                           path.push_back(u);
3 int visited[MAXN];
                                                                                       reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
                                                                                34
                                                                                35
                                                                                       return path:
5 void dfs(int p) {
                                                                                36 }
      memset(visited, 0, sizeof visited);
      stack < int > st;
                                                                                   2.5 Kruskal
      st.push(p);
                                                                                 1 //vector<pair<int,int>> arestas[MAXN] em que cada aresta[i] contem o peso
      while (!st.empty()) {
                                                                                       e o vertice adjacente
          int curr = st.top();
                                                                                 2 //vector <peso.conexao>
          st.pop();
                                                                                 vector<pair<int,int>> adj[MAXN];
          if (visited[curr]==1) continue;
                                                                                 4 vector < pair < int , int >> adjtree [MAXN];
          visited[curr]=1;
                                                                                 5 vector < pair < int , pair < int , int >>> kruskadj;
          // process current node here
                                                                                 6 int cost;
                                                                                 7 void kruskal(){
          for (auto i : adj[curr]) {
                                                                                       for(int i = 1; i < MAXN; i++) {</pre>
               st.push(i);
                                                                                           for(auto j:adj[i]){
                                                                                                kruskadj.push_back({j.first,{i,j.second}});
                                                                                1.0
                                                                                       sort(kruskadj.begin(),kruskadj.end());
                                                                                1.3
                                                                                       cost=0;
                                                                                14
  2.4 Dijkstra
                                                                                       int r = kruskadj.size();
                                                                                16
                                                                                       vector < int > id(r);
                                                                                       for (int i = 0; i < r; i++) id[i] = i;
vector < vector < pair < int , int >>> adj;
2 int n, s;
                                                                                       for (auto p : kruskadj){
                                                                                19
                                                                                           int x = p.second.first;
4 vector < int > d(n, LLINF);
                                                                                           int y = p.second.second;
                                                                                20
5 vector < int > p(n, -1);
                                                                                2.1
                                                                                           int w = p.first;
6 vector < bool > used(n);
                                                                                           if (id[x] != id[v]){
                                                                                                cost += w:
8 //Complexidade: O((V + E)logV)
                                                                                                aditree[x].push_back({w,v});
9 void dijkstra(int s) {
                                                                                                int old_id = id[x], new_id = id[y];
     d[s] = 0:
                                                                                                for (int i = 0; i < r; i++)
                                                                                                    if (id[i] == old_id) id[i] = new_id;
      priority_queue <pair < int , int > , vector <pair < int , int >> , greater <pair <</pre>
     int, int>>> q;
     q.push({0, s});
                                                                                29
                                                                                       }
      while (!q.empty()) {
                                                                                30
```

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1 }

#### 2.6 Prim

```
2 //melhor para grafos densos - O(V^2)
4 vector < pair < double, int >> adj [MAXN];
5 vector < pair < double .int >> mst[MAXN]:
7 double prim(int start) {
      double cost = 0:
       vector < double > dist(MAXN, DBL_MAX);
       vector < bool > vis(MAXN, false);
      priority_queue <pair <double, int>, vector <pair <double, int>>, greater < 13 11 pow(11 x, 11 y, 11 m) {
11
      pair < double , int >> > pq;
      pq.push({0, start});
      dist[start] = 0:
1.3
      while(!pq.empty()) {
14
           int u = pq.top().second;
15
           pq.pop();
16
          if(vis[u]) continue;
17
          vis[u] = true:
           cost += dist[u];
19
          for(auto v : adj[u]) {
20
               double weight = v.first;
21
               int next = v.second;
               if(!vis[next] && weight < dist[next]) {</pre>
                   dist[next] = weight;
24
                   pq.push({dist[next], next});
                   mst[u].push_back({weight, next});
26
                   mst[next].push_back({weight, u});
27
               }
           }
29
30
31
       return cost;
32 }
```

1 //encontra arvore geradora minima dado um ponto inicial

## 3 Matematica

## 3.1 Fast Exponentiation

```
1 const int mod = 1e9+7;
2 int fexp(int a, int b)
3 {
4    int ans = 1;
5    while (b)
6    {
7        if (b & 1)
8            ans = ans * a % mod;
9        a = a * a % mod;
10        b >>= 1;
11    }
12    return ans;
13 }
```

#### 3.2 Miller-rabin

```
1 // Miller-Rabin
2 //
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) {
      11 \text{ ret} = a*b - 11((long double)1/m*a*b+0.5)*m:
       return ret < 0 ? ret+m : ret;</pre>
11 }
      if (!v) return 1:
      ll ans = pow(mul(x, x, m), v/2, m);
      return y%2 ? mul(x, ans, m) : ans;
17 }
19 bool prime(ll n) {
      if (n < 2) return 0;
      if (n <= 3) return 1;
      if (n % 2 == 0) return 0;
23
      ll r = \_builtin\_ctzll(n - 1), d = n >> r;
      // com esses primos, o teste funciona garantido para n <= 2^64
2.5
      // funciona para n <= 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);
28
           if (x == 1 \text{ or } x == n - 1 \text{ or a } \% n == 0) continue:
3.0
           for (int j = 0; j < r - 1; j++) {
3.1
               x = mul(x, x, n):
               if (x == n - 1) break;
34
           if (x != n - 1) return 0;
36
      return 1;
38 }
```

### 3.3 Sieve

```
1 // Crivo de ôEratstenes para gerar primos êat um limite 'lim'
2 // Complexidade: O(n log log n), onde n é o limite
3 const int ms = 1e6 + 5;
4 bool notPrime[ms]; // notPrime[i] é verdadeiro se i áno é um únmero primo
5 int primes[ms], qnt; // primes[] armazena os únmeros primos e qnt é a quantidade de primos encontrados
6     void sieve(int lim)
8     {
9          primes[qnt++] = 1; // adiciona 1 como um únmero primo se ele for ávlido no problema
10     for (int i = 2; i <= lim; i++)</pre>
```

```
for (int i = binary.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
     if (notPrime[i])
                                                                                      int bit = binary[i] - '0';
12
      continue;
                                          // se i ãno é primo, pula
                                                                                      dec += bit * pow(2, power);
13
      primes[qnt++] = i;
                                          // i é primo, adiciona em primes17
14
                                                                                      power++;
      for (int j = i + i; j <= lim; j += i) // marca todos os úmltiplos de i19
                                                                                  return dec:
      como ano primos
        notPrime[j] = true;
16
                                                                                    Binarysearch
18 }
                                                                            int BinarySearch(<vector>int arr, int x){
  3.4 Sieve Linear
                                                                                  int k = 0;
                                                                                  int n = arr.size();
1 // Sieve de Eratosthenes com linear sieve
                                                                                  for (int b = n/2; b >= 1; b /= 2) {
2 // Encontra todos os únmeros primos no intervalo [2, N]
                                                                                      while (k+b < n && arr[k+b] <= x) k += b;
3 // Complexidade: O(N)
                                                                                  if (arr[k] == x) {
5 const int N = 10000000;
                                                                                      return k;
6 vector < int > lp(N + 1); // lp[i] = menor fator primo de i
7 vector <int> pr;  // vetor de primos
                                                                            11 }
9 for (int i = 2; i <= N; ++i)</pre>
                                                                                   Fibonacci
      if (lp[i] == 0)
                                                                            1 int fib(int n){
12
                                                                                  if(n \le 1)
13
         lp[i] = i;
                                                                                      return n;
          pr.push_back(i);
14
15
                                                                                  return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2);
16
     for (int j = 0; i * pr[j] <= N; ++j)
                                                                            6 }
          lp[i * pr[j]] = pr[j];
18
                                                                              4.4 Hoursconvert
19
          if (pr[j] == lp[i])
                                                                            1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
              break;
22
                                                                            3 int cts(int h, int m, int s) {
                                                                                  int total = (h * 3600) + (m * 60) + s;
24 }
                                                                                  return total;
                                                                            6 }
       Outros
                                                                            8 tuple < int, int, int > cth(int total_seconds) {
                                                                                  int h = total seconds / 3600:
      Binaryconvert
                                                                                  int m = (total_seconds % 3600) / 60;
                                                                                  int s = total_seconds % 60;
string decimal_to_binary(int dec) {
                                                                                  return make_tuple(h, m, s);
      string binary = "";
                                                                            13 }
      while (dec > 0) {
                                                                              4.5 Ispalindrome
         int bit = dec % 2;
          binary = to_string(bit) + binary;
          dec /= 2;
                                                                            bool isPalindrome(string S){
                                                                                  string P = S;
      return binary;
                                                                                  reverse(P.begin(), P.end()); // Reverte P
9 }
                                                                                  return (S == P); //retorna true se verdadeiro, false se falso
                                                                            5 }
int binary_to_decimal(string binary) {
```

int dec = 0; int power = 0;

13

4.6 Maxsubarraysum

```
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;
      Split
1 //split a string with a delimiter
2 //eg.: split("á01, tudo bem?", " ") -> ["á01,", "tudo", "bem?"]
4 vector < string > split(string in, string delimiter) {
      vector<string> numbers;
      string token = "";
      int pos;
      while(true){
          pos = in.find(delimiter);
          if(pos == -1) break;
1.0
          token = in.substr(0, pos);
          numbers.push_back(token);
12
          in = in.erase(0, pos + delimiter.length());
13
14
      numbers.push_back(in);
15
      return numbers:
16
17 }
       Strings
```

int maxSubarraySum(vector<int> x){

### 5.1 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)
      int n = ne.size();
      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];
10
          if (ne[i] == ne[j]) j++;
12
          pi[i] = j;
      }
13
      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);
21
     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++;
25
           if (j == ne.size())
               c++:
               // match at (i-j+1)
               j = pi[j - 1];
3.1
32
      }
      return c;
33
34 }
```

#### 5.2 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, l = 0, r = 0; i < n; ++i) {
          if (i <= r)
              z[i] = min (r - i + 1, z[i - 1]):
          while (i + z[i] < n \&\& s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]])
               ++z[i]:
12
13
          if (i + z[i] - 1 > r)
              l = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;
14
15
16
      return z;
17 }
```

# 6 Template

### 6.1 Mini Template

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

#define sws std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false); cin.tie(NULL); cout.tie(NULL);

#define int long long
#define endl "\n"
#define loop(i,a,n) for(int i=a; i < n; i++)
#define ff first
#define ss second

int32_t main() { sws;

return 0;
}</pre>
```

#### 6.2 Template add(i, a[i]); 14 } #include <bits/stdc++.h> 16 // Construtor da Fenwick tree usando prefix sums 2 using namespace std; $_3$ //alias comp='g++ -std=c++17 -g -02 -Wall -Wconversion -Wshadow -fsanitize $^{17}$ // $^{0}$ (n) 18 void build2(vector<int> &a) =address, undefined -fno-sanitize-recover -ggdb -o out' n = a.size() + 1;5 #define sws std::ios::sync\_with\_stdio(false); cin.tie(NULL); cout.tie(NULL<sup>20</sup> bit.assign(n + 1, 0); ); //Melhora o desempenho for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) 6 #define int long long //Melhor linha de codigo ja escrita bit[i] += a[i - 1]; 7 #define endl "\n" //Evita flush for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) 8 #define loop(i,a,n) for(int i=a; i < n; i++)</pre> 9 #define input(x) for (auto &it : x) cin >> it int j = i + (i & -i);10 #define pb push\_back if (j < n)27 #define all(x) x.begin(), x.end() 28 bit[j] += bit[i]; 12 #define ff first 29 13 #define ss second 30 } 14 #define mp make\_pair 15 #define TETO(a, b) ((a) + (b-1))/(b)32 // Retorna a soma dos valores dos primeiros 'idx + 1' elementos 16 #define dbg(x) cout << #x << " = " << x << endl 33 // O(logn) 17 #define print(x,y) loop(it,0,y){cout << x[it] << " ";} cout << "\n"; 34 int sum(int idx) 35 { 19 typedef long long ll; int ret = 0;20 typedef long double ld; for (++idx: idx > 0: idx -= idx & -idx)21 typedef vector<int> vi; ret += bit[idx]; 22 typedef pair<int,int> pii; return ret; 23 typedef priority\_queue < int, vector < int >, greater < int >> pqi; 25 const 11 MOD = 1e9+7; 42 // Retorna a soma dos valores dos elementos no intervalo [1, r] 26 const int MAX = 1e4+5; 43 // O(logn) 27 const ll LLINF = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f: //escrevemos 3f 8 vezes 44 int sum(int 1, int r) 28 const double PI = acos(-1); 45 return sum(r) - sum(l - 1); 30 int32 t main() { sws: 47 } 32 49 // Adiciona 'delta' ao valor na posicao 'idx' do vetor return 0; 50 // O(logn) 34 } 51 void add(int idx, int delta) Trees for (++idx: idx < n: idx += idx & -idx)bit[idx] += delta; 5.4 55 } Fenwick Tree Segtree 1 // Fenwick Tree (Binary Indexed Tree) para somas de intervalos 2 // Complexidade: int v[MAXN]; // input array 3 vector<int> bit; // vetor da arvore 2 Tnode seg[4 \* MAXN]; // segment tree 4 int n; 4 Tnode combine (Tnode left, Tnode right) { 6 // Construtor da Fenwick tree usando add() // definir como combinar dois óns da árvore 7 // O(n log n) 6 } 8 void build(vector<int> &a) 9 { 8 Thode build(int p, int l, int r) $\{ // O(n) \}$ n = a.size() + 1; if (1 == r) return seg[p] = ...;

10

int m = (1 + r) / 2;

Tnode left = build(p \* 2, 1, m);

bit.assign(n + 1, 0);

12

for (size\_t i = 0; i < a.size(); i++)

```
Thode right = build(p * 2 + 1, m + 1, r);
      return seg[p] = combine(left, right);
13
14
15 }
16
17 Thode update(int i, int x, int p, int l, int r) { // O(log n)
      if (i < 1 || r < i) return seg[p];</pre>
      if (1 == r) {
19
          seg[p] = ...; // definir o que retornar quando l == r == i
          return seg[p];
21
22
     int m = (1 + r) / 2;
     Tnode left = update(i, x, p * 2, 1, m);
     Thode right = update(i, x, p * 2 + 1, m + 1, r);
      return seg[p] = combine(left, right);
```

```
27
28 }
29
30 Tnode query(int ql, int qr, int p, int l, int r) { // O(log n)
31     if (qr < l || r < ql) {
32         return ...; // definir o que retornar quando ãno áh çãinterseo
33     }
34     if (ql <= l && r <= qr) {
35         return seg[p];
36     }
37     int m = (l + r) / 2;
38     Tnode left = query(ql, qr, p * 2, l, m);
39     Tnode right = query(ql, qr, p * 2 + 1, m + 1, r);
40     return combine(left, right);
41 }</pre>
```