

## Contents

1 Basic	1	6 Math	13
1.1 Template	1	6.1 Berlekamp Massey	13
1.2 Fast IO	1	6.2 Characteristic Polynomial	14
1.3 vimrc	1	6.3 Determinant	14
2 Graph	1	6.4 Discrete Logarithm	14
2.1 2SAT (SCC)	1	6.5 Extgcd	14
2.2 VertexBCC	2	6.6 Floor Sum	14
2.3 EdgeBCC	2	6.7 Factorial Mod $P^k$	14
2.4 Centroid Decomposition	2	6.8 Linear Function Mod Min	14
2.5 Count Cycles	3	6.9 MillerRabin PollardRho	15
2.6 DirectedMST	3	6.10 Quadratic Residue	15
2.7 Dominator Tree	3	6.11 Sieve (With Mu)	15
2.8 Heavy Light Decomposition	3	6.12 Simplex	15
2.9 Matroid Intersection	4	6.13 FFT	16
2.10 Virtual Tree	5	6.14 NTT	16
2.11 Vizing	5	6.15 FWT	16
2.12 Maximum Clique Dynamic	5	6.16 Polynomial	17
2.13 Theory	6	6.17 Generating Functions	18
3 Data Structure	6	6.18 Linear Programming	18
3.1 LiChao Tree	6	6.19 Estimation	18
3.2 Dynamic Line Hull	6	6.20 Theorem	18
3.3 Leftist Tree	6	7 Geometry	19
3.4 Link Cut Tree	6	7.1 Basic	19
3.5 Sparse Table	7	7.2 Convex Hull	19
3.6 Splay Tree	7	7.3 Dynamic Convex Hull	19
3.7 Treap	7	7.4 Point In Convex Hull	19
4 Flow/Matching	8	7.5 Point In Circle	19
4.1 Hopcroft Karp	8	7.6 Half Plane Intersection	20
4.2 Dinic	8	7.7 Minkowski Sum	20
4.3 Min Cost Max Flow	8	7.8 Polar Angle	20
4.4 Min Cost Circulation	9	7.9 Rotating Sweep Line	20
4.5 Kuhn Munkres	9	7.10 Segment Intersect	20
4.6 Stoer Wagner (Min-cut)	10	7.11 Circle Intersect With Any	20
4.7 GomoryHu Tree	10	7.12 Tangents	21
4.8 General Graph Matching	10	7.13 Tangent to Convex Hull	21
4.9 Flow notes	11	7.14 Minimum Enclosing Circle	21
5 String	11	7.15 Union of Stuff	21
5.1 AC Automaton	11	7.16 Delaunay Triangulation	22
5.2 KMP	11	7.17 Voronoi Diagram	22
5.3 Manacher	12	7.18 Trapezoidalization	22
5.4 Minimum Rotate	12	7.19 3D Basic	23
5.5 Palindrome Tree	12	7.20 3D Convex Hull	23
5.6 Repetition	12	8 Misc	24
5.7 Suffix Array	12	8.1 Cyclic Ternary Search	24
5.8 SAIS (C++20)	13	8.2 Mo's Algorithm	24
5.9 Suffix Automaton	13	8.3 Mo's Algorithm On Tree	24
5.10 Z Value	13	8.4 PBDS	24
		8.5 Random	24
		8.6 SOS dp	24
		8.7 SMAWK	24
		8.8 Tree Hash	25
		8.9 Python	25

## 1 Basic

### 1.1 Template

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long ll;
typedef unsigned long long ull;
typedef long double ld;
typedef pair<int,int> pii;
typedef pair<ll,ll> pll;
typedef pair<double,double> pdd;
template<typename T> void _do(T x){cerr<<x<<"\n";}
template<typename T,typename ...U> void _do(T x,U ...y)
{cerr<<x<<" ";_do(y...);}
#define dbg(...) cerr<<__VA_ARGS__<<" = ";_do(
__VA_ARGS__);
#define MottoHayaku ios::sync_with_stdio(false);cin.tie
(0);
// #define int ll
#define rep(i,n) for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
#define repl(i,n) for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
#define F first
#define S second
#define pb push_back
#define uni(c) c.resize(distance(c.begin(),unique(c.
begin(),c.end())))
#define unisort(c) sort(c.begin(),c.end()),uni(c)
```

## 1.2 Fast IO

```
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast,inline,unroll-loops")
#pragma GCC target("bmi,bmi2,lzcnt,popcnt,avx2")
#pragma GCC target("sse,sse2,sse3,ssse3,sse4,popcnt,abm
,mmx,avx,tune=native")
#include<unistd.h>
char OB[65536]; int OP;
inline char RC() {
    static char buf[65536], *p = buf, *q = buf;
    return p == q && (q = (p = buf) + read(0, buf, 65536)
) == buf ? -1 : *p++;
}
inline int R() {
    static char c;
    while((c = RC()) < '0'); int a = c ^ '0';
    while((c = RC()) >= '0') a *= 10, a += c ^ '0';
    return a;
}
inline void W(int n) {
    static char buf[12], p;
    if (n == 0) OB[OP++] = '0'; p = 0;
    while (n) buf[p++] = '0' + (n % 10), n /= 10;
    for (--p; p >= 0; --p) OB[OP++] = buf[p];
    if (OP > 65520) write(1, OB, OP), OP = 0;
}
```

### 1.3 vimrc

```
sy on
set ru nu rnu cul cin et bs=2 ls=2 so=8 sw=4 sts=4
mouse=a
inoremap {<CR>{<CR>}<Esc>O
noremap <F9> <Esc>:w<CR>:!g++ "%:p" -o "%:p:r".out -std
=c++14 -O2 -Wall -Wextra -Wshadow -Wconversion -
fsanitize=address,undefined<CR>
noremap <F10> <Esc>:!"%:p:r".out<CR>
map <F11> <F9><F10>
```

## 2 Graph

### 2.1 2SAT (SCC)

```
struct TwoSAT {
    // 0-indexed
    // idx i * 2 -> +i, i * 2 + 1 -> -i
    vector<vector<int>> adj, radj;
    vector<int> dfs_ord, idx, solution;
    vector<bool> vis;
    int n, nsc;
    TwoSAT() = default;
    TwoSAT(int _n) : n(_n), nsc(0) {
        adj.resize(n * 2), radj.resize(n * 2);
    }
    void add_clause(int x, int y) {
        // (x or y) = true
        int nx = x ^ 1, ny = y ^ 1;
        adj[nx].push_back(y), radj[y].push_back(nx);
        adj[ny].push_back(x), radj[x].push_back(ny);
    }
    void add_ifthen(int x, int y) {
        // if x = true then y = true
        add_clause(x ^ 1, y);
    }
    void add_must(int x) {
        // x = true
        int nx = x ^ 1;
        adj[nx].pb(x), radj[x].pb(nx);
    }
    void dfs(int v) {
        vis[v] = true;
        for (int u : adj[v]) if (!vis[u])
            dfs(u);
        dfs_ord.push_back(v);
    }
    void rdfs(int v) {
        idx[v] = nsc;
        for (int u : radj[v]) if (idx[u] == -1)
            rdfs(u);
    }
    bool find_sol() {
```

```

vis.assign(n * 2, false), idx.assign(n * 2, -1),
    solution.assign(n, -1);
for (int i = 0; i < n * 2; ++i) if (!vis[i])
    dfs(i);
reverse(dfs_ord.begin(), dfs_ord.end());
for (int i : dfs_ord) if (idx[i] == -1)
    rdfs(i), nsc++;;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    if (idx[i << 1] == idx[i << 1 | 1])
        return false;
    if (idx[i << 1] < idx[i << 1 | 1])
        solution[i] = 0;
    else
        solution[i] = 1;
}
return true;
}
};

```

## 2.2 VertexBCC

```

struct BCC{ // 0-based, allow multi edges but not allow
    loops
    int n, m, cnt = 0;
    // n:|V|, m:|E|, cnt:#bcc
    // bcc i : vertices bcc_v[i] and edges bcc_e[i]
    vector<vector<int>> bcc_v, bcc_e;
    vector<vector<pii>> g; // original graph
    vector<pii> edges; // 0-based
    BCC(int _n, vector<pii> _edges):
        n(_n), m(SZ(_edges)), g(_n), edges(_edges){
        for(int i = 0; i < m; i++){
            auto [u, v] = edges[i];
            g[u].pb(pii(v, i)); g[v].pb(pii(u, i));
        }
    }
    void make_bcc(){ bcc_v.pb(); bcc_e.pb(); cnt++; }
    // modify these if you need more information
    void add_v(int v){ bcc_v.back().pb(v); }
    void add_e(int e){ bcc_e.back().pb(e); }
    void build(){
        vector<int> in(n, -1), low(n, -1), stk;
        vector<vector<int>> up(n);
        int ts = 0;
        auto _dfs = [&](auto dfs, int now, int par, int pe)
            -> void{
            if(pe != -1) up[now].pb(pe);
            in[now] = low[now] = ts++;
            stk.pb(now);
            for(auto [v, e] : g[now]){
                if(e == pe) continue;
                if(in[v] != -1){
                    if(in[v] < in[now]) up[now].pb(e);
                    low[now] = min(low[now], in[v]);
                    continue;
                }
                dfs(dfs, v, now, e);
                low[now] = min(low[now], low[v]);
            }
            if((now != par && low[now] >= in[par]) || (now ==
                par && SZ(g[now]) == 0)){
                make_bcc();
                for(int v = stk.back(); v = stk.back()){
                    stk.pop_back(), add_v(v);
                    for(int e : up[v]) add_e(e);
                    if(v == now) break;
                }
                if(now != par) add_v(par);
            }
        };
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            if(in[i] == -1) _dfs(_dfs, i, i, -1);
    }
};

```

## 2.3 EdgeBCC

```

vector<int> adj[N];
struct EdgeBCC {
    // 0-indexed
    vector<int> newadj[N];
    vector<int> low, dep, idx, stk, par;

```

```

    vector<bool> bridge; // edge i -> pa[i] is bridge ?
    int n, nbcc;
    EdgeBCC () = default;
    EdgeBCC (int _n) : n(_n), nbcc(0) {
        low.assign(n, -1), dep.assign(n, -1), idx.assign(n,
            -1);
        par.assign(n, -1), bridge.assign(n, false);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (dep[i] == -1) {
            dfs(i, -1);
        }
        for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) if (bridge[i]) {
            newadj[idx[i]].pb(idx[par[i]]);
            newadj[idx[par[i]]].pb(idx[i]);
        }
    }
    void dfs(int v, int pa) {
        low[v] = dep[v] = ~pa ? dep[pa] + 1 : 0;
        par[v] = pa;
        stk.push_back(v);
        for (int u : adj[v]) if (u != pa) {
            if (dep[u] == -1) {
                dfs(u, v);
                low[v] = min(low[v], low[u]);
            } else {
                low[v] = min(low[v], low[u]);
            }
        }
        if (low[v] == dep[v]) {
            if(~pa) bridge[v] = true;
            int x;
            do {
                x = stk.back(), stk.pop_back();
                idx[x] = nbcc;
            } while (x != v);
            nbcc++;
        }
    }
};

```

## 2.4 Centroid Decomposition

```

vector<int> adj[N];
struct CentroidDecomposition {
    // 0-index
    vector<int> sz, cd_pa;
    int n;
    CentroidDecomposition () = default;
    CentroidDecomposition (int _n) : n(_n) {
        sz.assign(n, 0), cd_pa.assign(n, -2);
        dfs_cd(0, -1);
    }
    void dfs_sz(int v, int pa) {
        sz[v] = 1;
        for (int u : adj[v]) if (u != pa && cd_pa[u] == -2)
            dfs_sz(u, v), sz[v] += sz[u];
    }
    int dfs_cen(int v, int pa, int s) {
        for (int u : adj[v]) if (u != pa && cd_pa[u] == -2)
            {
                if (sz[u] * 2 > s)
                    return dfs_cen(u, v, s);
            }
        return v;
    }
    vector<int> block;
    void dfs_cd(int v, int pa) {
        dfs_sz(v, pa);
        int c = dfs_cen(v, pa, sz[v]);
        // centroid D&C
        for (int u : adj[c]) if (cd_pa[u] == -2) {
            dfs_ans(u, c);
            // do something
        }
        for (int u : adj[c]) if (cd_pa[u] == -2) {
            dfs_cd(u, c);
        }
    }
    void dfs_ans(int v, int pa) {
        // calculate path through centroid
        // do something
        // remember delete path from the same size
        for (int u : adj[v]) if (u != pa && cd_pa[u] == -2)

```

```

    dfs_ans(u, v);
}
// Centroid Tree Property:
// let k = lca(u, v) in Centroid Tree, then dis(u, v)
// = dis(u, k) + dis(k, v)
};

```

## 2.5 Count Cycles

```

// ord = sort by deg decreasing, rk[ord[i]] = i
// D[i] = edge point from rk small to rk big
for (int x : ord) { // c3
    for (int y : D[x]) vis[y] = 1;
    for (int y : D[x]) for (int z : D[y]) c3 += vis[z];
    for (int y : D[x]) vis[y] = 0;
}
for (int x : ord) { // c4
    for (int y : D[x]) for (int z : adj[y])
        if (rk[z] > rk[x]) c4 += vis[z]++;
    for (int y : D[x]) for (int z : adj[y])
        if (rk[z] > rk[x]) --vis[z];
} // both are O(M*sqrt(M)), test @ 2022 CCPC guangzhou

```

## 2.6 DirectedMST

```

using D = int;
struct edge {
    int u, v; D w;
};
// 0-based, return index of edges
vector<int> dmst(vector<edge> &e, int n, int root) {
    using T = pair<D, int>;
    using PQ = pair<priority_queue<T, vector<T>,
        greater<T>>, D>;
    auto push = [](PQ &pq, T v) {
        pq.first.emplace(v.first - pq.second, v.second);
    };
    auto top = [](const PQ &pq) -> T {
        auto r = pq.first.top();
        return {r.first + pq.second, r.second};
    };
    auto join = [&push, &top](PQ &a, PQ &b) {
        if (a.first.size() < b.first.size()) swap(a, b);
        while (!b.first.empty())
            push(a, top(b)), b.first.pop();
    };
    vector<PQ> h(n * 2);
    for (int i = 0; i < e.size(); ++i)
        push(h[e[i].v], {e[i].w, i});
    vector<int> a(n * 2), v(n * 2, -1), pa(n * 2, -1), r(
        n * 2);
    iota(a.begin(), a.end(), 0);
    auto o = [&](int x) { int y;
        for (y = x; a[y] != y; y = a[y]);
        for (int ox = x; x != y; ox = x)
            x = a[x], a[ox] = y;
        return y;
    };
    v[root] = n + 1;
    int pc = n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (v[i] == -1) {
        for (int p = i; v[p] == -1 || v[p] == i; p = o(e[r[p]].u)) {
            if (v[p] == i) {
                int q = p; p = pc++;
                do {
                    h[q].second = -h[q].first.top().first;
                    join(h[pa[q] = a[q] = p], h[q]);
                } while ((q = o(e[r[q]].u)) != p);
            }
            v[p] = i;
            while (!h[p].first.empty() && o(e[top(h[p]).second].u) == p)
                h[p].first.pop();
            r[p] = top(h[p]).second;
        }
    }
    vector<int> ans;
    for (int i = pc - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        if (i != root && v[i] != n) {
            for (int f = e[r[i]].v; f != -1 && v[f] != n; f = pa[f]) v[f] = n;
        }
}

```

```

    ans.pb(r[i]);
}
return ans;
}

```

## 2.7 Dominator Tree

```

struct Dominator_tree {
    int n, id;
    vector<vector<int>> adj, radj, bucket;
    vector<int> sdom, dom, vis, rev, par, rt, mn;
    Dominator_tree(int _n) : n(_n), id(0) {
        adj.resize(n), radj.resize(n), bucket.resize(n);
        sdom.resize(n), dom.resize(n, -1), vis.resize(n, -1);
        rev.resize(n), rt.resize(n), mn.resize(n), par.resize(n);
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v) {adj[u].pb(v);}
    int query(int v, bool x) {
        if (rt[v] == v) return x ? -1 : v;
        int p = query(rt[v], true);
        if (p == -1) return x ? rt[v] : mn[v];
        if (sdom[mn[v]] > sdom[mn[rt[v]]]) mn[v] = mn[rt[v]];
        rt[v] = p;
        return x ? p : mn[v];
    }
    void dfs(int v) {
        vis[v] = id, rev[id] = v;
        rt[id] = mn[id] = sdom[id] = id, id++;
        for (int u : adj[v]) {
            if (vis[u] == -1) dfs(u), par[vis[u]] = vis[v];
            radj[vis[u]].pb(vis[v]);
        }
    }
    void build(int s) {
        dfs(s);
        for (int i = id - 1; ~i; --i) {
            for (int u : radj[i]) {
                sdom[i] = min(sdom[i], sdom[query(u, false)]);
            }
            if (i) bucket[sdom[i]].pb(i);
            for (int u : bucket[i]) {
                int p = query(u, false);
                dom[u] = sdom[p] == i ? i : p;
            }
            if (i) rt[i] = par[i];
        }
        vector<int> res(n, -1);
        for (int i = 1; i < id; ++i) {
            if (dom[i] != sdom[i]) dom[i] = dom[dom[i]];
        }
        for (int i = 1; i < id; ++i) res[rev[i]] = rev[dom[i]];
        res[s] = s;
        dom = res;
    }
};

```

## 2.8 Heavy Light Decomposition

```

vector<int> adj[N];
struct HLD {
    // 0-index
    vector<int> dep, pt, hd, idx, sz, par, vis;
    int n, _t;
    HLD() = default;
    HLD(int _n) : n(_n) {
        pt.assign(n, -1), hd.assign(n, -1), par.assign(n, -1);
        idx.assign(n, 0), sz.assign(n, 0), dep.assign(n, 0),
            vis.assign(n, 0);
        _t = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (!vis[i]) {
            dfs1(i, -1);
            dfs2(i, -1, 0);
        }
    }
    void dfs1(int v, int pa) {
        par[v] = pa;
        dep[v] = ~pa ? dep[pa] + 1 : 0;
        sz[v] = vis[v] = 1;
    }
}

```

```

for (int u : adj[v]) if (u != pa) {
    dfs1(u, v);
    if (pt[v] == -1 || sz[pt[v]] < sz[u])
        pt[v] = u;
    sz[v] += sz[u];
}
}
void dfs2(int v, int pa, int h) {
    if (v == -1)
        return;
    idx[v] = _t++, hd[v] = h;
    dfs2(pt[v], v, h);
    for (int u : adj[v]) if (u != pa && u != pt[v]) {
        dfs2(u, v, u);
    }
}
void modify(int u, int v) {
    while (hd[u] != hd[v]) {
        if (dep[hd[u]] < dep[hd[v]])
            swap(u, v);
        // range [idx[hd[u]], idx[u] + 1)
        u = par[hd[u]];
    }
    if (dep[u] < dep[v])
        swap(u, v);
    // range [idx[v], idx[u] + 1)
}
int query(int u, int v) {
    int ans = 0;
    while (hd[u] != hd[v]) {
        if (dep[hd[u]] < dep[hd[v]])
            swap(u, v);
        // range [idx[hd[u]], idx[u] + 1)
        u = par[hd[u]];
    }
    if (dep[u] < dep[v])
        swap(u, v);
    // range [idx[v], idx[u] + 1)
    return ans;
}
};

```

## 2.9 Matroid Intersection

```

/*
Each matroid needs:
vector<bool> build_X(vector<bool> &I)
void build_exchange_graph(vector<vector<int>> &adj,
    vector<bool> &I)
exchange graph has to be opposite. i.e. one i->j one j
->i from two matroids
*/
template <typename M1, typename M2>
struct MatroidIntersection {
    M1 m1;
    M2 m2;
    MatroidIntersection (M1 _m1, M2 _m2) : m1(_m1), m2(
        _m2) {}
    /* 1. build X1, X2
    2. If e \in X1 and e \in X2, add e
    3. Else build exchange graph
        m1 -> add edge from I to E \ I
        m2 -> add edge from E \ I to I
        weight: I -> w, E \ I -> -w
    4. find a minimum path (weight, number) from X1 to
        X2 (use bfs or SPFA) */
    vector <vector<int>> adj;
    vector <int> bfs(vector <bool> &X1, vector <bool> &X2) {
        int n = X1.size();
        queue <int> q;
        vector <int> dis(n, -1), rt(n, -1);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (X1[i])
            q.push(i), dis[i] = 0;
        while (!q.empty()) {
            int v = q.front(); q.pop();
            for (int u : adj[v]) if (dis[u] == -1) {
                dis[u] = dis[v] + 1, rt[u] = v;
                q.push(u);
            }
        }
        pair <int, int> mn = make_pair(1 << 30, -1);

```

```

for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (X2[i] && dis[i] != -1)
    mn = min(mn, make_pair(dis[i], i));
    int now = mn.second;
    if (now == -1)
        return {};
    vector <int> path = {now};
    while (rt[now] != -1) {
        now = rt[now], path.push_back(now);
    }
    reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
    return path;
}
vector <bool> solve(int n) {
    vector <bool> I(n, false);
    while (true) {
        vector <bool> X1 = m1.build_X(I), X2 = m2.build_X(
            I);
        if (count(X1.begin(), X1.end(), 0) == n || count(
            X2.begin(), X2.end(), 0) == n)
            break;
        int add = -1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (X1[i] && X2[i]) {
            add = i;
            break;
        }
        if (add != -1) {
            I[add] = true;
            continue;
        }
        adj.assign(n, vector <int>());
        m1.build_exchange_graph(adj, I);
        m2.build_exchange_graph(adj, I);
        vector <int> path = bfs(X1, X2);
        if (path.empty())
            break;
        for (int i : path)
            I[i] = !I[i];
    }
    return I;
}
vector <int> SPFA(vector <bool> &X1, vector <bool> &
    X2, vector <bool> &I, vector <int> &weight) {
    int n = X1.size();
    queue <int> q;
    vector <pair <int, int>> dis(n, make_pair(1 << 30,
        -1));
    vector <int> rt(n, -1);
    vector <bool> vis(n, false);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (X1[i])
        q.push(i), dis[i] = make_pair(-weight[i], 0), vis
            [i] = true;
    while (!q.empty()) {
        int v = q.front(); q.pop();
        vis[v] = false;
        for (int u : adj[v]) {
            pair <int, int> nxt = make_pair(dis[v].first +
                (I[u] ? weight[u] : -weight[u]), dis[v].
                second + 1);
            if (dis[u] > nxt) {
                dis[u] = nxt, rt[u] = v;
                if (!vis[u])
                    q.push(u), vis[u] = true;
            }
        }
    }
    pair <pair <int, int>, int> mn = make_pair(
        make_pair(1 << 30, -1), -1);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (X2[i])
        mn = min(mn, make_pair(dis[i], i));
    int now = mn.second;
    if (now == -1)
        return {};
    vector <int> path = {now};
    while (rt[now] != -1) {
        now = rt[now], path.push_back(now);
    }
    reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
    return path;
}
vector <bool> solve_max_weight(vector <int> weight) {
    int n = weight.size();

```

```

vector<bool> I(n, false);
while (true) {
    vector<bool> X1 = m1.build_X(I), X2 = m2.build_X(I);
    if (count(X1.begin(), X1.end(), 0) == n || count(X2.begin(), X2.end(), 0) == n)
        break;
    adj.assign(n, vector<int>());
    m1.build_exchange_graph(adj, I);
    m2.build_exchange_graph(adj, I);
    vector<int> path = SPFA(X1, X2, I, weight);
    if (path.empty())
        break;
    for (int i : path)
        I[i] = !I[i];
}
return I;
};

```

## 2.10 Virtual Tree

```

// need lca
vector<int> _g[N], stk;
int st[N], ed[N];
void solve(vector<int> v) {
    auto cmp = [&](int x, int y) {return st[x] < st[y];};
    sort(all(v), cmp);
    int sz = v.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < sz - 1; ++i)
        v.pb(lca(v[i], v[i + 1]));
    sort(all(v), cmp);
    v.resize(unique(all(v)) - v.begin());
    stk.clear(), stk.pb(v[0]);
    for (int i = 1; i < v.size(); ++i) {
        int x = v[i];
        while (ed[stk.back()] < ed[x]) stk.pop_back();
        _g[stk.back()].pb(x), stk.pb(x);
    }
    // do something
    for (int i : v) _g[i].clear();
}

```

## 2.11 Vizing

```

namespace vizing { // returns edge coloring in adjacent
    matrix G, 1 - based
const int N = 105;
int C[N][N], G[N][N], X[N], vst[N], n;
void init(int _n) { n = _n;
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i)
        for (int j = 0; j <= n; ++j)
            C[i][j] = G[i][j] = 0;
}
void solve(vector<pii> &E) {
    auto update = [&](int u)
    { for (X[u] = 1; C[u][X[u]]; ++X[u]); };
    auto color = [&](int u, int v, int c) {
        int p = G[u][v];
        G[u][v] = G[v][u] = c;
        C[u][c] = v, C[v][c] = u;
        C[u][p] = C[v][p] = 0;
        if (p) X[u] = X[v] = p;
        else update(u), update(v);
        return p;
    };
    auto flip = [&](int u, int c1, int c2) {
        int p = C[u][c1];
        swap(C[u][c1], C[u][c2]);
        if (p) G[u][p] = G[p][u] = c2;
        if (!C[u][c1]) X[u] = c1;
        if (!C[u][c2]) X[u] = c2;
        return p;
    };
    fill_n(X + 1, n, 1);
    for (int t = 0; t < E.size(); ++t) {
        int u = E[t].F, v0 = E[t].S, v = v0, c0 = X[u], c = c0, d;
        vector<pii> L;
        fill_n(vst + 1, n, 0);
        while (!G[u][v0]) {
            L.emplace_back(v, d = X[v]);

```

```

            if (!C[v][c]) for (int a = (int)L.size() - 1; a
                >= 0; --a) c = color(u, L[a].F, c);
            else if (!C[u][d]) for (int a = (int)L.size() -
                1; a >= 0; --a) color(u, L[a].F, L[a].S);
            else if (vst[d]) break;
            else vst[d] = 1, v = C[u][d];
        }
        if (!G[u][v0]) {
            for (; v; v = flip(v, c, d), swap(c, d));
            if (int a; C[u][c0]) {
                for (a = (int)L.size() - 2; a >= 0 && L[a].S !=
                    c; --a);
                for (; a >= 0; --a) color(u, L[a].F, L[a].S);
            }
            else --t;
        }
    }
} // namespace vizing

```

## 2.12 Maximum Clique Dynamic

```

const int N = 150;
struct MaxClique { // Maximum Clique
    bitset<N> a[N], cs[N];
    int ans, sol[N], q, cur[N], d[N], n;
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) a[i].reset();
    }
    void addEdge(int u, int v) { a[u][v] = a[v][u] = 1; }
    void csort(vector<int> &r, vector<int> &c) {
        int mx = 1, km = max(ans - q + 1, 1), t = 0,
            m = r.size();
        cs[1].reset(), cs[2].reset();
        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
            int p = r[i], k = 1;
            while ((cs[k] & a[p]).count()) k++;
            if (k > mx) mx++, cs[mx + 1].reset();
            cs[k][p] = 1;
            if (k < km) r[t++] = p;
        }
        c.resize(m);
        if (t) c[t - 1] = 0;
        for (int k = km; k <= mx; k++)
            for (int p = cs[k]._Find_first(); p < N;
                p = cs[k]._Find_next(p))
                r[t] = p, c[t] = k, t++;
    }
    void dfs(vector<int> &r, vector<int> &c, int l,
        bitset<N> mask) {
        while (!r.empty()) {
            int p = r.back();
            r.pop_back(), mask[p] = 0;
            if (q + c.back() <= ans) return;
            cur[q++] = p;
            vector<int> nr, nc;
            bitset<N> nmask = mask & a[p];
            for (int i : r)
                if (a[p][i]) nr.push_back(i);
            if (!nr.empty()) {
                if (1 < 4) {
                    for (int i : nr)
                        d[i] = (a[i] & nmask).count();
                    sort(nr.begin(), nr.end(),
                        [&](int x, int y) { return d[x] > d[y]; });
                }
                csort(nr, nc), dfs(nr, nc, l + 1, nmask);
            }
            else if (q > ans) ans = q, copy_n(cur, q, sol);
            c.pop_back(), q--;
        }
    }
    int solve(bitset<N> mask = bitset<N>(),
        string(N, '1')) { // vertex mask
        vector<int> r, c;
        ans = q = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            if (mask[i]) r.push_back(i);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            d[i] = (a[i] & mask).count();
        sort(r.begin(), r.end(),
            [&](int i, int j) { return d[i] > d[j]; });
    }
}

```

```

    csort(r, c), dfs(r, c, 1, mask);
    return ans; // sol[0 ~ ans-1]
}
} graph;

```

### 2.13 Theory

$| \text{Maximum independent edge set} | = |V| - | \text{Minimum edge cover} |$   
 $| \text{Maximum independent set} | = |V| - | \text{Minimum vertex cover} |$

## 3 Data Structure

### 3.1 LiChao Tree

```

//C is range of x
//INF is big enough integer
struct Line {
    ll m, k;
    Line(ll _m=0, ll _k=0): m(_m), k(_k){}
    ll val(ll x){return m*x+k;}
};
struct LiChaoTree { //max y value
    Line st[C<<2];
    void init(int l, int r, int id) {
        st[id]=Line(0,0);
        if(l==r) return;
        int mid=(l+r)/2;
        init(l, mid, id<<1);
        init(mid+1, r, id<<1|1);
    }
    void upd(int l, int r, Line seg, int id) {
        if(l==r) {
            if(seg.val(l)>st[id].val(l)) st[id]=seg;
            return;
        }
        int mid=(l+r)/2;
        if(st[id].m>seg.m) swap(st[id], seg);
        if(st[id].val(mid)<seg.val(mid)) {
            swap(st[id], seg);
            upd(l, mid, seg, id<<1);
        } else upd(mid+1, r, seg, id<<1|1);
    }
    ll qry(int l, int r, ll x, int id) {
        if(l==r) return st[id].val(x);
        int mid=(l+r)/2;
        if(x<=mid) return max(qry(l, mid, x, id<<1), st[id].val(x));
        else return max(qry(mid+1, r, x, id<<1|1), st[id].val(x));
    }
};

```

### 3.2 Dynamic Line Hull

```

struct Line {
    mutable ll k, m, p;
    bool operator<(const Line& o) const { return k < o.k; }
    bool operator<(ll x) const { return p < x; }
};
struct LineContainer : multiset<Line, less<>> {
    static const ll inf = LLONG_MAX;
    ll div(ll a, ll b) {
        return a / b - ((a ^ b) < 0 && a % b);
    }
    bool isect(iterator x, iterator y) {
        if(y == end()) return x->p = inf, 0;
        if(x->k == y->k) x->p = x->m > y->m ? inf : -inf;
        else x->p = div(y->m - x->m, x->k - y->k);
        return x->p >= y->p;
    }
    void add(ll k, ll m) {
        auto z = insert({k, m, 0}), y = z++, x = y;
        while(isect(y, z)) z = erase(z);
        if(x != begin() && isect(--x, y)) isect(x, y = erase(y));
        while((y = x) != begin() && (--x)->p >= y->p)
            isect(x, erase(y));
    }
    ll query(ll x) {

```

```

    assert(!empty());
    auto l = *lower_bound(x);
    return l.k * x + l.m;
}
};

```

### 3.3 Leftist Tree

```

struct node {
    ll rk, data, sz, sum;
    node *l, *r;
    node(ll k) : rk(0), data(k), sz(1), l(0), r(0), sum(k) {}
};
ll sz(node *p) { return p ? p->sz : 0; }
ll rk(node *p) { return p ? p->rk : -1; }
ll sum(node *p) { return p ? p->sum : 0; }
node *merge(node *a, node *b) {
    if(!a || !b) return a ? a : b;
    if(a->data < b->data) swap(a, b);
    a->r = merge(a->r, b);
    if(rk(a->r) > rk(a->l)) swap(a->r, a->l);
    a->rk = rk(a->r) + 1, a->sz = sz(a->l) + sz(a->r) + 1;
    a->sum = sum(a->l) + sum(a->r) + a->data;
    return a;
}
void pop(node *&o) {
    node *tmp = o;
    o = merge(o->l, o->r);
    delete tmp;
}

```

### 3.4 Link Cut Tree

```

// weighted subtree size, weighted path max
struct LCT {
    int ch[N][2], pa[N], v[N], sz[N], sz2[N], w[N], mx[N], _id;
    // sz := sum of v in splay, sz2 := sum of v in virtual subtree
    // mx := max w in splay
    bool rev[N];
    LCT() : _id(1) {}
    int newnode(int _v, int _w) {
        int x = _id++;
        ch[x][0] = ch[x][1] = pa[x] = 0;
        v[x] = sz[x] = _v;
        sz2[x] = 0;
        w[x] = mx[x] = _w;
        rev[x] = false;
        return x;
    }
    void pull(int i) {
        sz[i] = v[i] + sz2[i];
        mx[i] = w[i];
        if(ch[i][0])
            sz[i] += sz[ch[i][0]], mx[i] = max(mx[i], mx[ch[i][0]]);
        if(ch[i][1])
            sz[i] += sz[ch[i][1]], mx[i] = max(mx[i], mx[ch[i][1]]);
    }
    void push(int i) {
        if(rev[i]) reverse(ch[i][0]), reverse(ch[i][1]), rev[i] = false;
    }
    void reverse(int i) {
        if(!i) return;
        swap(ch[i][0], ch[i][1]);
        rev[i] ^= true;
    }
    bool isrt(int i) { // rt of splay
        if(!pa[i]) return true;
        return ch[pa[i]][0] != i && ch[pa[i]][1] != i;
    }
    void rotate(int i) {
        int p = pa[i], x = ch[p][1] == i, c = ch[i][!x], gp = pa[p];
        if(ch[gp][0] == p) ch[gp][0] = i;
        else if(ch[gp][1] == p) ch[gp][1] = i;
        pa[i] = gp, ch[i][!x] = p, pa[p] = i;

```



```

    ch[p][x] = c, pa[c] = p;
    pull(p), pull(i);
}
void splay(int i) {
    vector<int> anc;
    anc.push_back(i);
    while (!isrt(anc.back())) anc.push_back(pa[anc.back()]);
    while (!anc.empty()) push(anc.back()), anc.pop_back();
    while (!isrt(i)) {
        int p = pa[i];
        if (!isrt(p)) rotate(ch[p][1] == i ^ ch[pa[p]][1] == p ? i : p);
        rotate(i);
    }
}
void access(int i) {
    int last = 0;
    while (i) {
        splay(i);
        if (ch[i][1])
            sz2[i] += sz[ch[i][1]];
        sz2[i] -= sz[last];
        ch[i][1] = last;
        pull(i), last = i, i = pa[i];
    }
}
void makert(int i) {
    access(i), splay(i), reverse(i);
}
void link(int i, int j) {
    // assert(findrt(i) != findrt(j));
    makert(i);
    makert(j);
    pa[i] = j;
    sz2[j] += sz[i];
    pull(j);
}
void cut(int i, int j) {
    makert(i), access(j), splay(i);
    // assert(sz[i] == 2 && ch[i][1] == j);
    ch[i][1] = pa[j] = 0, pull(i);
}
int findrt(int i) {
    access(i), splay(i);
    while (ch[i][0]) push(i), i = ch[i][0];
    splay(i);
    return i;
}
};

```

### 3.5 Sparse Table

```

template <typename T>
struct SparseTableMin {
    // 0-indexed, [l, r)
    vector<vector<T>> table;
    SparseTableMin() = default;
    SparseTableMin(vector<T> a) {
        int n = a.size();
        int m = __lg(n) + 1;
        table.resize(n, vector<T>(m, 0));
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            table[i][0] = a[i];
        for (int j = 1; j < m; ++j) {
            for (int i = 0; i + (1 << j) <= n; ++i) {
                table[i][j] = min(table[i][j - 1], table[i + (1 << j - 1)][j - 1]);
            }
        }
    }
    T query(int l, int r) {
        if (l >= r)
            return 1 << 30;
        int g = __lg(r - l);
        return min(table[l][g], table[r - (1 << g)][g]);
    }
};

```

### 3.6 Splay Tree

```

struct Splay {
    int pa[N], ch[N][2], sz[N], rt, _id;
    ll v[N];
    Splay() {}
    void init() {
        rt = 0, pa[0] = ch[0][0] = ch[0][1] = -1;
        sz[0] = 1, v[0] = inf;
    }
    int newnode(int p, int x) {
        int id = _id++;
        v[id] = x, pa[id] = p;
        ch[id][0] = ch[id][1] = -1, sz[id] = 1;
        return id;
    }
    void rotate(int i) {
        int p = pa[i], x = ch[p][1] == i, gp = pa[p], c = ch[i][!x];
        sz[p] -= sz[i], sz[i] += sz[p];
        if (~c) sz[p] += sz[c], pa[c] = p;
        ch[p][x] = c, pa[p] = i;
        pa[i] = gp, ch[i][!x] = p;
        if (~gp) ch[gp][ch[gp][1] == p] = i;
    }
    void splay(int i) {
        while (~pa[i]) {
            int p = pa[i];
            if (~pa[p]) rotate(ch[pa[p]][1] == p ^ ch[p][1] == i ? i : p);
            rotate(i);
        }
        rt = i;
    }
    int lower_bound(int x) {
        int i = rt, last = -1;
        while (true) {
            if (v[i] == x) return splay(i), i;
            if (v[i] > x) {
                last = i;
                if (ch[i][0] == -1) break;
                i = ch[i][0];
            }
            else {
                if (ch[i][1] == -1) break;
                i = ch[i][1];
            }
        }
        splay(i);
        return last; // -1 if not found
    }
    void insert(int x) {
        int i = lower_bound(x);
        if (i == -1) {
            // assert(ch[rt][1] == -1);
            int id = newnode(rt, x);
            ch[rt][1] = id, ++sz[rt];
            splay(id);
        }
        else if (v[i] != x) {
            splay(i);
            int id = newnode(rt, x), c = ch[rt][0];
            ch[rt][0] = id;
            ch[id][0] = c;
            if (~c) pa[c] = id, sz[id] += sz[c];
            ++sz[rt];
            splay(id);
        }
    }
};

```

### 3.7 Treap

```

struct Treap {
    int pri, sz, val;
    Treap *tl, *tr;
    Treap(int x) : val(x), sz(1), pri(rand()), tl(NULL), tr(NULL) {}
    void pull() {
        sz = (tl ? tl->sz : 0) + 1 + (tr ? tr->sz : 0);
    }
    void out() {
        if (tl) tl->out();
        cout << val << ' ';
    }
};

```

```

    if (tr) tr->out();
}
};
void print(Treap *t) {
    t->out();
    cout << endl;
}
Treap* merge(Treap *a, Treap *b) {
    if (!a || !b) return a ? a : b;
    if (a->pri < b->pri) {
        a->tr = merge(a->tr, b);
        a->pull();
        return a;
    } else {
        b->t1 = merge(a, b->t1);
        b->pull();
        return b;
    }
}
void split(Treap* t, int k, Treap* &a, Treap* &b) {
    if (!t) a = b = NULL;
    else if ((t->t1 ? t->t1->sz : 0) + 1 <= k) {
        a = t;
        split(t->tr, k - (t->t1 ? t->t1->sz : 0) - 1, a->tr, b);
        a->pull();
    } else {
        b = t;
        split(t->t1, k, a, b->t1);
        b->pull();
    }
}
}

```

## 4 Flow/Matching

### 4.1 Hopcroft Karp

```

struct HopcroftKarp {
    const int INF = 1 << 30;
    vector<int> adj[N];
    int match[N], dis[N], v, n, m;
    bool matched[N], vis[N];
    bool dfs(int x) {
        vis[x] = true;
        for (int y : adj[x])
            if (match[y] == -1 || (dis[match[y]] == dis[x] + 1 && !vis[match[y]] && dfs(match[y]))) {
                match[y] = x, matched[x] = true;
                return true;
            }
        return false;
    }
    bool bfs() {
        memset(dis, -1, sizeof(int) * n);
        queue<int> q;
        for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x) if (!matched[x])
            dis[x] = 0, q.push(x);
        int mx = INF;
        while (!q.empty()) {
            int x = q.front(); q.pop();
            for (int y : adj[x]) {
                if (match[y] == -1) {
                    mx = dis[x];
                    break;
                } else if (dis[match[y]] == -1)
                    dis[match[y]] = dis[x] + 1, q.push(match[y]);
            }
        }
        return mx < INF;
    }
    int solve() {
        int res = 0;
        memset(match, -1, sizeof(int) * m);
        memset(matched, 0, sizeof(bool) * n);
        while (bfs()) {
            memset(vis, 0, sizeof(bool) * n);
            for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x) if (!matched[x])
                res += dfs(x);
        }
        return res;
    }
}

```

```

void init(int _n, int _m) {
    n = _n, m = _m;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) adj[i].clear();
}
void add_edge(int x, int y) {
    adj[x].pb(y);
}
}
};

```

### 4.2 Dinic

```

struct Dinic {
    const int INF = 1 << 30;
    struct edge {
        int v, f;
        edge (int _v, int _f) : v(_v), f(_f) {}
    };
    vector<vector<int>> adj;
    vector<edge> E;
    vector<int> level;
    int n, s, t;
    Dinic (int _n, int _s, int _t) : n(_n), s(_s), t(_t) {
        adj.resize(n);
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v, int f) {
        adj[u].pb(E.size(), E.pb(edge(v, f)));
        adj[v].pb(E.size(), E.pb(edge(u, 0)));
    }
    bool bfs() {
        level.assign(n, -1);
        queue<int> q;
        level[s] = 0, q.push(s);
        while (!q.empty()) {
            int v = q.front(); q.pop();
            for (int id : adj[v]) if (E[id].f > 0 && level[E[id].v] == -1) {
                level[E[id].v] = level[v] + 1;
                q.push(E[id].v);
            }
        }
        return level[t] != -1;
    }
    int dfs(int v, int minf) {
        if (v == t) return minf;
        int ans = 0;
        for (int id : adj[v]) if (E[id].f > 0 && level[E[id].v] == level[v] + 1) {
            int nxtf = dfs(E[id].v, min(minf, E[id].f));
            minf -= nxtf, E[id].f -= nxtf;
            ans += nxtf, E[id ^ 1].f += nxtf;
            if (!minf) return ans;
        }
        if (!ans) level[v] = -1;
        return ans;
    }
    int runFlow() {
        int ans = 0;
        while (bfs()) ans += dfs(s, INF);
        return ans;
    }
};

```

### 4.3 Min Cost Max Flow

```

struct MCMF {
    const int INF = 1 << 30;
    struct edge {
        int v, f, c;
        edge (int _v, int _f, int _c) : v(_v), f(_f), c(_c) {}
    };
    vector<edge> E;
    vector<vector<int>> adj;
    vector<int> dis, pot, rt;
    int n, s, t;
    MCMF (int _n, int _s, int _t) : n(_n), s(_s), t(_t) {
        adj.resize(n);
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v, int f, int c) {
        adj[u].pb(E.size(), E.pb(edge(v, f, c)));
        adj[v].pb(E.size(), E.pb(edge(u, 0, -c)));
    }
    bool SPFA() {

```



```

rt.assign(n, -1), dis.assign(n, INF);
vector<bool> vis(n, false);
queue<int> q;
q.push(s), dis[s] = 0, vis[s] = true;
while (!q.empty()) {
    int v = q.front(); q.pop();
    vis[v] = false;
    for (int id : adj[v]) if (E[id].f > 0 && dis[E[id].v] > dis[v] + E[id].c + pot[v] - pot[E[id].v]) {
        dis[E[id].v] = dis[v] + E[id].c + pot[v] - pot[E[id].v];
        rt[E[id].v] = id;
        if (!vis[E[id].v]) vis[E[id].v] = true, q.push(E[id].v);
    }
}
return dis[t] != INF;
}
bool dijkstra() {
    rt.assign(n, -1), dis.assign(n, INF);
    priority_queue<pair<int, int>, vector<pair<int, int>>, greater<pair<int, int>>> pq;
    dis[s] = 0, pq.emplace(dis[s], s);
    while (!pq.empty()) {
        int d, v; tie(d, v) = pq.top(); pq.pop();
        if (dis[v] < d) continue;
        for (int id : adj[v]) if (E[id].f > 0 && dis[E[id].v] > dis[v] + E[id].c + pot[v] - pot[E[id].v]) {
            dis[E[id].v] = dis[v] + E[id].c + pot[v] - pot[E[id].v];
            rt[E[id].v] = id;
            pq.emplace(dis[E[id].v], E[id].v);
        }
    }
    return dis[t] != INF;
}
pair<int, int> runFlow() {
    pot.assign(n, 0);
    int cost = 0, flow = 0;
    bool fr = true;
    while ((fr ? SPFA() : dijkstra())) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            dis[i] += pot[i] - pot[s];
        }
        int add = INF;
        for (int i = t; i != s; i = E[rt[i] ^ 1].v) {
            add = min(add, E[rt[i]].f);
        }
        for (int i = t; i != s; i = E[rt[i] ^ 1].v) {
            E[rt[i]].f -= add, E[rt[i] ^ 1].f += add;
        }
        flow += add, cost += add * dis[t];
        fr = false;
        swap(dis, pot);
    }
    return make_pair(flow, cost);
}
};

```

#### 4.4 Min Cost Circulation

```

template<typename F, typename C>
struct MinCostCirculation {
    struct ep { int to; F flow; C cost; };
    int n; vector<int> vis; int visc;
    vector<int> fa, fae; vector<vector<int>> g;
    vector<ep> e; vector<C> pi;
    MinCostCirculation(int n_) : n(n_), vis(n), visc(0), g(n), pi(n) {}
    void add_edge(int u, int v, F fl, C cs) {
        g[u].emplace_back((int)e.size());
        e.emplace_back(v, fl, cs);
        g[v].emplace_back((int)e.size());
        e.emplace_back(u, 0, -cs);
    }
    C phi(int x) {
        if (fa[x] == -1) return 0;
        if (vis[x] == visc) return pi[x];
        vis[x] = visc;
        return pi[x] = phi(fa[x]) - e[fae[x]].cost;
    }
    int lca(int u, int v) {

```

```

        for (; u != -1 || v != -1; swap(u, v)) if (u != -1) {
            if (vis[u] == visc) return u;
            vis[u] = visc; u = fa[u];
        }
        return -1;
    }
    void pushflow(int x, C &cost) {
        int v = e[x ^ 1].to, u = e[x].to; ++visc;
        if (int w = lca(u, v); w == -1) {
            while (v != -1)
                swap(x ^ 1, fae[v]), swap(u, fa[v]), swap(u, v);
        } else {
            int z = u, dir = 0; F f = e[x].flow;
            vector<int> cyc = {x};
            for (int d : {0, 1})
                for (int i = (d ? u : v); i != w; i = fa[i]) {
                    cyc.push_back(fae[i] ^ d);
                    if (chmin(f, e[fae[i] ^ d].flow)) z = i, dir = d;
                }
            for (int i : cyc) {
                e[i].flow -= f; e[i ^ 1].flow += f;
                cost += f * e[i].cost;
            }
            if (dir) x ^ 1, swap(u, v);
            while (u != z)
                swap(x ^ 1, fae[v]), swap(u, fa[v]), swap(u, v);
        }
    }
    void dfs(int u) {
        vis[u] = visc;
        for (int i : g[u])
            if (int v = e[i].to; vis[v] != visc and e[i].flow)
                fa[v] = u, fae[v] = i, dfs(v);
    }
    C simplex() {
        fa.assign(g.size(), -1); fae.assign(g.size(), -1);
        C cost = 0; ++visc; dfs(0);
        for (int fail = 0; fail < ssize(e); )
            for (int i = 0; i < ssize(e); i++)
                if (e[i].flow and e[i].cost < phi(e[i] ^ 1).to - phi(e[i].to))
                    fail = 0, pushflow(i, cost), ++visc;
                else ++fail;
        return cost;
    }
};

```

#### 4.5 Kuhn Munkres

```

template<typename T>
struct KM { // 0-based
    const T INF = 1 << 30;
    T w[N][N], hl[N], hr[N], slk[N];
    int fl[N], fr[N], pre[N], n;
    bool vl[N], vr[N];
    queue<int> q;
    KM() {}
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) w[i][j] = -INF;
    }
    void add_edge(int a, int b, T wei) { w[a][b] = wei; }
    bool check(int x) {
        if (vl[x] = 1, ~fl[x])
            return q.push(fl[x]), vr[fl[x]] = 1;
        while (~x) swap(x, fr[fl[x] = pre[x]]);
        return 0;
    }
    void bfs(int s) {
        fill(slk, slk + n, INF), fill(vl, vl + n, 0);
        fill(vr, vr + n, 0);
        while (!q.empty()) q.pop();
        q.push(s), vr[s] = 1;
        while (true) {
            T d;
            while (!q.empty()) {

```

```

    int y = q.front(); q.pop();
    for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x)
        if (!vl[x] && slk[x] >= (d = hl[x] + hr[y] -
            w[x][y]))
            if (pre[x] == y, d) slk[x] = d;
            else if (!check(x)) return;
    }
    d = INF;
    for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x)
        if (!vl[x] && d > slk[x]) d = slk[x];
    for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x) {
        if (vl[x]) hl[x] += d;
        else slk[x] -= d;
        if (vr[x]) hr[x] -= d;
    }
    for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x)
        if (!vl[x] && !slk[x] && !check(x)) return;
}
}
T solve() {
    fill(fl, fl + n, -1), fill(fr, fr + n, -1);
    fill(hr, hr + n, 0);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        hl[i] = *max_element(w[i], w[i] + n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) bfs(i);
    T res = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) res += w[i][fl[i]];
    return res;
}
};

```

## 4.6 Stoer Wagner (Min-cut)

```

struct SW {
    int g[N][N], sum[N], n;
    bool vis[N], dead[N];
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) fill(g[i], g[i] + n, 0);
        fill(dead, dead + n, false);
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v, int w) {
        g[u][v] += w, g[v][u] += w;
    }
    int run() {
        int ans = 1 << 30;
        for (int round = 0; round + 1 < n; ++round) {
            fill(vis, vis + n, false), fill(sum, sum + n, 0);
            int num = 0, s = -1, t = -1;
            while (num < n - round) {
                int now = -1;
                for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (!vis[i] && !
                    dead[i]) {
                    if (now == -1 || sum[now] < sum[i]) now = i;
                }
                s = t, t = now;
                vis[now] = true, num++;
                for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (!vis[i] && !
                    dead[i]) {
                    sum[i] += g[now][i];
                }
            }
            ans = min(ans, sum[t]);
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
                g[i][s] += g[i][t];
                g[s][i] += g[t][i];
            }
            dead[t] = true;
        }
        return ans;
    }
};

```

## 4.7 GomoryHu Tree

```

vector <array <int, 3>> GomoryHu(vector <vector <pii>>
    adj, int n) {
    // Tree edge min -> mincut (0-based)
    Dinic flow(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) for (auto [j, w] : adj[i]
    ])

```

```

        flow.add_edge(i, j, w);
    flow.record();
    vector <array <int, 3>> ans;
    vector <int> rt(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) rt[i] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
        int t = rt[i];
        flow.reset(); // clear flows on all edge
        ans.push_back({i, t, flow.solve(i, t)});
        flow.runbfs(i);
        for (int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j) if (rt[j] == t &&
            flow.vis[j]) {
            rt[j] = i;
        }
    }
    return ans;
}

```

## 4.8 General Graph Matching

```

struct Matching { // 0-based
    int fa[N], pre[N], match[N], s[N], v[N], n, tk;
    vector <int> g[N];
    queue <int> q;
    int Find(int u) {
        return u == fa[u] ? u : fa[u] = Find(fa[u]);
    }
    int lca(int x, int y) {
        tk++;
        x = Find(x), y = Find(y);
        for (; ; swap(x, y)) {
            if (x != n) {
                if (v[x] == tk) return x;
                v[x] = tk;
                x = Find(pre[match[x]]);
            }
        }
    }
    void blossom(int x, int y, int l) {
        while (Find(x) != l) {
            pre[x] = y, y = match[x];
            if (s[y] == 1) q.push(y), s[y] = 0;
            if (fa[x] == x) fa[x] = l;
            if (fa[y] == y) fa[y] = l;
            x = pre[y];
        }
    }
    bool bfs(int r) {
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) fa[i] = i, s[i] = -1;
        while (!q.empty()) q.pop();
        q.push(r);
        s[r] = 0;
        while (!q.empty()) {
            int x = q.front(); q.pop();
            for (int u : g[x]) {
                if (s[u] == -1) {
                    pre[u] = x, s[u] = 1;
                    if (match[u] == n) {
                        for (int a = u, b = x, last; b != n; a =
                            last, b = pre[a])
                            last = match[b], match[b] = a, match[a] =
                                b;
                        return true;
                    }
                    q.push(match[u]);
                    s[match[u]] = 0;
                } else if (!s[u] && Find(u) != Find(x)) {
                    int l = lca(u, x);
                    blossom(x, u, l);
                    blossom(u, x, l);
                }
            }
        }
        return false;
    }
    int solve() {
        int res = 0;
        for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x) {
            if (match[x] == n) res += bfs(x);
        }
        return res;
    }
};

```

```

void init(int _n) {
    n = _n, tk = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) match[i] = pre[i] = n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) g[i].clear(), v[i] = 0;
}
void add_edge(int u, int v) {
    g[u].push_back(v), g[v].push_back(u);
}
};

```

## 4.9 Flow notes

- Bipartite Matching Restore Answer
  - runBfs(); Answer is  $\{vis[x]|x \in L\} \cup \{vis[x]|x \in R\}$
- Bipartite Minimum Weight Vertex Covering
  - $S \rightarrow \{x|x \in L\}$ , cap = weight of vertex  $x$
  - $\{x|x \in L\} \rightarrow \{y|y \in R\}$ , cap =  $\infty$
  - $\{y|y \in R\} \rightarrow T$ , cap = weight of vertex  $y$
  - For general version, change Dinic to MCMF and:
    - $S \rightarrow \{x|x \in L\}$ , cap = weight of vertex  $x$ , cost = 0
    - $\{x|x \in L\} \rightarrow \{y|y \in R\}$ , cap =  $\infty$ , cost =  $-w$
    - $\{y|y \in R\} \rightarrow T$ , cap = weight of vertex  $y$ , cost = 0
- Useful Lemma
  - (Bipartite Maximum Weight Independent Set) + (Bipartite Minimum Weight Vertex Covering) = weight sum
- Min Cut Model
  - choose  $A$  but not choose  $B$  cost  $x$ :  $A \rightarrow B$ , cap =  $x$
  - choose  $A$  cost  $x$ :  $A \rightarrow T$ , cap =  $x$
  - not choose  $A$  cost  $x$ :  $S \rightarrow A$ , cap =  $x$
  - choose  $A$  gain  $x \implies$  not choose  $A$  cost  $x$ ,  $tot += x$
  - choose  $A$  and choose  $B$  cost  $x$ : NO!!!
  - Bipartite: can flip one side
- Min Cut Restore Answer
  - runBfs(); Answer is  $\{vis[x]|x \in V\}$
- Maximum/Minimum flow with lower bound / Circulation problem
  - Construct super source  $S$  and sink  $T$ .
  - For each edge  $(x, y, l, u)$ , connect  $x \rightarrow y$  with capacity  $u - l$ .
  - For each vertex  $v$ , denote by  $in(v)$  the difference between the sum of incoming lower bounds and the sum of outgoing lower bounds.
  - If  $in(v) > 0$ , connect  $S \rightarrow v$  with capacity  $in(v)$ , otherwise, connect  $v \rightarrow T$  with capacity  $-in(v)$ .
    - To maximize, connect  $t \rightarrow s$  with capacity  $\infty$  (skip this in circulation problem), and let  $f$  be the maximum flow from  $S$  to  $T$ . If  $f \neq \sum_{v \in V, in(v) > 0} in(v)$ , there's no solution. Otherwise, the maximum flow from  $s$  to  $t$  is the answer.
    - To minimize, let  $f$  be the maximum flow from  $S$  to  $T$ . Connect  $t \rightarrow s$  with capacity  $\infty$  and let the flow from  $S$  to  $T$  be  $f'$ . If  $f + f' \neq \sum_{v \in V, in(v) > 0} in(v)$ , there's no solution. Otherwise,  $f'$  is the answer.
  - The solution of each edge  $e$  is  $l_e + f_e$ , where  $f_e$  corresponds to the flow of edge  $e$  on the graph.
- Construct minimum vertex cover from maximum matching  $M$  on bipartite graph  $(X, Y)$ 
  - Redirect every edge:  $y \rightarrow x$  if  $(x, y) \in M$ ,  $x \rightarrow y$  otherwise.
  - DFS from unmatched vertices in  $X$ .
  - $x \in X$  is chosen iff  $x$  is unvisited.
  - $y \in Y$  is chosen iff  $y$  is visited.
- Maximum density induced subgraph
  - Binary search on answer, suppose we're checking answer  $T$
  - Construct a max flow model, let  $K$  be the sum of all weights
  - Connect source  $s \rightarrow v$ ,  $v \in G$  with capacity  $K$
  - For each edge  $(u, v, w)$  in  $G$ , connect  $u \rightarrow v$  and  $v \rightarrow u$  with capacity  $w$
  - For  $v \in G$ , connect it with sink  $v \rightarrow t$  with capacity  $K + 2T - (\sum_{e \in E(v)} w(e)) - 2w(v)$
  - $T$  is a valid answer if the maximum flow  $f < K|V|$
- Minimum weight edge cover
  - For each  $v \in V$  create a copy  $v'$ , and connect  $u' \rightarrow v'$  with weight  $w(u, v)$ .
  - Connect  $v \rightarrow v'$  with weight  $2\mu(v)$ , where  $\mu(v)$  is the cost of the cheapest edge incident to  $v$ .
  - Find the minimum weight perfect matching on  $G'$ .
- Project selection problem
  - If  $p_v > 0$ , create edge  $(s, v)$  with capacity  $p_v$ ; otherwise, create edge  $(v, t)$  with capacity  $-p_v$ .
  - Create edge  $(u, v)$  with capacity  $w$  with  $w$  being the cost of choosing  $u$  without choosing  $v$ .
  - The mincut is equivalent to the maximum profit of a subset of projects.
- 0/1 quadratic programming
 
$$\sum_x c_x x + \sum_y c_y \bar{y} + \sum_{xy} c_{xy} x \bar{y} + \sum_{xyx'y'} c_{xyx'y'} (x \bar{y} + x' \bar{y}')$$

can be minimized by the mincut of the following graph:

  - Create edge  $(x, t)$  with capacity  $c_x$  and create edge  $(s, y)$  with capacity  $c_y$ .
  - Create edge  $(x, y)$  with capacity  $c_{xy}$ .
  - Create edge  $(x, y)$  and edge  $(x', y')$  with capacity  $c_{xyx'y'}$ .

## 5 String

### 5.1 AC Automaton

```

struct AC {
    int ch[N][26], to[N][26], fail[N], sz;
    vector<int> g[N];
    int cnt[N];
    AC () {sz = 0, extend();}
    void extend() {fill(ch[sz], ch[sz] + 26, 0), sz++;}
    int nxt(int u, int v) {
        if (!ch[u][v]) ch[u][v] = sz, extend();
        return ch[u][v];
    }
    int insert(string s) {
        int now = 0;
        for (char c : s) now = nxt(now, c - 'a');
        cnt[now]++;
        return now;
    }
    void build_fail() {
        queue<int> q;
        for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) if (ch[0][i]) {
            to[0][i] = ch[0][i];
            q.push(ch[0][i]);
            g[0].push_back(ch[0][i]);
        }
        while (!q.empty()) {
            int v = q.front(); q.pop();
            for (int j = 0; j < 26; ++j) {
                to[v][j] = ch[v][j] ? ch[v][j] : to[fail[v]][j];
            }
            for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) if (ch[v][i]) {
                int u = ch[v][i], k = fail[v];
                while (k && !ch[k][i]) k = fail[k];
                if (ch[k][i]) k = ch[k][i];
                fail[u] = k;
                cnt[u] += cnt[k], g[k].push_back(u);
                q.push(u);
            }
        }
    }
    int match(string &s) {
        int now = 0, ans = 0;
        for (char c : s) {
            now = to[now][c - 'a'];
            if (ch[now][c - 'a']) now = ch[now][c - 'a'];
            ans += cnt[now];
        }
        return ans;
    }
};

```

### 5.2 KMP

```

vector<int> build_fail(string &s) {
    vector<int> f(s.length() + 1, 0);
    int k = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < s.length(); ++i) {
        while (k && s[k] != s[i])
            k = f[k];
        if (s[k] == s[i])
            k++;
        f[i + 1] = k;
    }
    return f;
}
int match(string &s, string &t) {
    vector<int> f = build_fail(t);
    int k = 0, ans = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); ++i) {
        while (k && s[i] != t[k])
            k = f[k];
        if (s[i] == t[k])
            k++;
        if (k == t.length())
            ans++, k = f[k];
    }
    return ans;
}

```

### 5.3 Manacher

```
int z[MAXN]; // 0-base
/* center i: radius z[i * 2 + 1] / 2
   center i, i + 1: radius z[i * 2 + 2] / 2
   both aba, abba have radius 2 */
void Manacher(string tmp) {
    string s = "%";
    int l = 0, r = 0;
    for (char c : tmp) s.pb(c), s.pb('%');
    for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i) {
        z[i] = r > i ? min(z[2 * l - i], r - i) : 1;
        while (i - z[i] >= 0 && i + z[i] < s.size()
            && s[i + z[i]] == s[i - z[i]]) ++z[i];
        if (z[i] + i > r) r = z[i] + i, l = i;
    }
}
```

### 5.4 Minimum Rotate

```
string mcp(string s) {
    int n = s.size(), i = 0, j = 1;
    s += s;
    while (i < n && j < n) {
        int k = 0;
        while (k < n && s[i + k] == s[j + k]) k++;
        if (s[i + k] <= s[j + k]) j += k + 1;
        else i += k + 1;
        if (i == j) j++;
    }
    int ans = (i < n ? i : j);
    return s.substr(ans, n);
}
```

### 5.5 Palindrome Tree

```
struct PAM {
    int ch[N][26], cnt[N], fail[N], len[N], sz;
    string s;
    // 0 -> even root, 1 -> odd root
    PAM() {}
    void init(string s) {
        sz = 0, extend(), extend();
        len[0] = 0, fail[0] = 1, len[1] = -1;
        int lst = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); ++i) {
            while (s[i - len[lst] - 1] != s[i])
                lst = fail[lst];
            if (!ch[lst][s[i] - 'a']) {
                int idx = extend();
                len[idx] = len[lst] + 2;
                int now = fail[lst];
                while (s[i - len[now] - 1] != s[i])
                    now = fail[now];
                fail[idx] = ch[now][s[i] - 'a'];
                ch[lst][s[i] - 'a'] = idx;
            }
            lst = ch[lst][s[i] - 'a'], cnt[lst]++;
        }
    }
    void build_count() {
        for (int i = sz - 1; i > 1; --i)
            cnt[fail[i]] += cnt[i];
    }
    int extend() {
        fill(ch[sz], ch[sz] + 26, 0), sz++;
        return sz - 1;
    }
};
```

### 5.6 Repetition

```
int to_left[N], to_right[N];
vector<array<int, 3>> rep; // l, r, len.
// substr( [l, r], len * 2) are tandem
void findRep(string &s, int l, int r) {
    if (r - l == 1) return;
    int m = l + r >> 1;
    findRep(s, l, m), findRep(s, m, r);
    string sl = s.substr(l, m - l);
    string sr = s.substr(m, r - m);
    vector<int> Z = buildZ(sr + "#" + sl);
```

```
for (int i = 1; i < m; ++i)
    to_right[i] = Z[r - m + 1 + i - 1];
reverse(all(sl));
Z = buildZ(sl);
for (int i = 1; i < m; ++i)
    to_left[i] = Z[m - i - 1];
reverse(all(sr));
for (int i = 1; i + 1 < m; ++i) {
    int k1 = to_left[i], k2 = to_right[i + 1];
    int len = m - i - 1;
    if (k1 < 1 || k2 < 1 || len < 2) continue;
    int tl = max(1, len - k2), tr = min(len - 1, k1);
    if (tl <= tr) rep.pb({i + 1 - tr, i + 1 - tl, len});
}
Z = buildZ(sr);
for (int i = m; i < r; ++i) to_right[i] = Z[i - m];
reverse(all(sl)), reverse(all(sr));
Z = buildZ(sl + "#" + sr);
for (int i = m; i < r; ++i)
    to_left[i] = Z[m - 1 + 1 + r - i - 1];
reverse(all(sl)), reverse(all(sr));
for (int i = m; i + 1 < r; ++i) {
    int k1 = to_left[i], k2 = to_right[i + 1];
    int len = i - m + 1;
    if (k1 < 1 || k2 < 1 || len < 2) continue;
    int tl = max(len - k2, 1), tr = min(len - 1, k1);
    if (tl <= tr)
        rep.pb({i + 1 - len - tr, i + 1 - len - tl, len});
}
Z = buildZ(sr + "#" + sl);
for (int i = 1; i < m; ++i)
    if (Z[r - m + 1 + i - 1] >= m - i)
        rep.pb({i, i, m - i});
}
```

### 5.7 Suffix Array

```
int sa[N], tmp[2][N], c[N], rk[N], lcp[N];
void buildSA(string s) {
    int *x = tmp[0], *y = tmp[1], m = 256, n = s.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) c[i] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) c[x[i]] = s[i]++;
    for (int i = 1; i < m; ++i) c[i] += c[i - 1];
    for (int i = n - 1; ~i; --i) sa[--c[x[i]]] = i;
    for (int k = 1; k < n; k <= 1) {
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) c[i] = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) c[x[i]]++;
        for (int i = 1; i < m; ++i) c[i] += c[i - 1];
        int p = 0;
        for (int i = n - k; i < n; ++i) y[p++] = i;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (sa[i] >= k) y[p++] = sa[i] - k;
        for (int i = n - 1; ~i; --i) sa[--c[x[y[i]]]] = y[i];
        y[sa[0]] = p = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
            int a = sa[i], b = sa[i - 1];
            if (!(x[a] == x[b] && a + k < n && b + k < n && x[a + k] == x[b + k])) p++;
            y[sa[i]] = p;
        }
        if (n == p + 1) break;
        swap(x, y), m = p + 1;
    }
}
void buildLCP(string s) {
    // lcp[i] = LCP(sa[i - 1], sa[i])
    // lcp(i, j) = min(lcp[rk[i] + 1], lcp[rk[i] + 2], ..., lcp[rk[j]])
    int n = s.length(), val = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) rk[sa[i]] = i;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        if (!rk[i]) lcp[rk[i]] = 0;
        else {
            if (val) val--;
            int p = sa[rk[i] - 1];
            while (val + i < n && val + p < n && s[val + i] == s[val + p]) val++;
            lcp[rk[i]] = val;
        }
    }
}
```

```
}
}
```

## 5.8 SAIS (C++20)

```
auto sais(const auto &s) {
    const int n = SZ(s), z = ranges::max(s) + 1;
    if (n == 1) return vector{0};
    vector<int> c(z); for (int x : s) ++c[x];
    partial_sum(ALL(c), begin(c));
    vector<int> sa(n); auto I = views::iota(0, n);
    vector<bool> t(n, true);
    for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; --i)
        t[i] = (s[i] == s[i + 1] ? t[i + 1] : s[i] < s[i + 1]);
    auto is_lms = views::filter([&t](int x) {
        return x && t[x] && !t[x - 1];
    });
    auto induce = [&] {
        for (auto x = c; int y : sa)
            if (y-- && !t[y]) sa[x[s[y] - 1]++] = y;
        for (auto x = c; int y : sa | views::reverse)
            if (y-- && t[y]) sa[--x[s[y]]] = y;
    };
    vector<int> lms, q(n); lms.reserve(n);
    for (auto x = c; int i : I | is_lms)
        q[i] = SZ(lms), lms.pb(sa[--x[s[i]]] = i);
    induce(); vector<int> ns(SZ(lms));
    for (int j = -1, nz = 0; int i : sa | is_lms) {
        if (j >= 0) {
            int len = min({n - i, n - j, lms[q[i] + 1] - i});
            ns[q[i]] = nz += lexicographical_compare(
                begin(s) + j, begin(s) + j + len,
                begin(s) + i, begin(s) + i + len);
        }
        j = i;
    }
    fill(ALL(sa), 0); auto nsa = sais(ns);
    for (auto x = c; int y : nsa | views::reverse)
        y = lms[y], sa[--x[s[y]]] = y;
    return induce(), sa;
}
// sa[i]: sa[i]-th suffix is the i-th lexicographically
// smallest suffix.
// hi[i]: LCP of suffix sa[i] and suffix sa[i - 1].
struct Suffix {
    int n; vector<int> sa, hi, ra;
    Suffix(const auto &s, int _n) : n(_n), hi(n), ra(n) {
        vector<int> s(n + 1); // s[n] = 0;
        copy_n(s, n, begin(s)); // s shouldn't contain 0
        sa = sais(s); sa.erase(sa.begin());
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) ra[sa[i]] = i;
        for (int i = 0, h = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            if (!ra[i]) { h = 0; continue; }
            for (int j = sa[ra[i] - 1]; max(i, j) + h < n &&
                s[i + h] == s[j + h];) ++h;
            hi[ra[i]] = h ? h - 1 : 0;
        }
    }
};
```

## 5.9 Suffix Automaton

```
struct SAM {
    int ch[N][26], len[N], link[N], pos[N], cnt[N], sz;
    // node -> strings with the same endpos set
    // length in range [len(link) + 1, len]
    // node's endpos set -> pos in the subtree of node
    // link -> longest suffix with different endpos set
    // len -> longest suffix
    // pos -> end position
    // cnt -> size of endpos set
    SAM() {len[0] = 0, link[0] = -1, pos[0] = 0, cnt[0] = 0, sz = 1;}
    void build(string s) {
        int last = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); ++i) {
            char c = s[i];
            int cur = sz++;
            len[cur] = len[last] + 1, pos[cur] = i + 1;
            int p = last;
            while (~p && !ch[p][c - 'a'])
```

```
                ch[p][c - 'a'] = cur, p = link[p];
            if (p == -1) link[cur] = 0;
            else {
                int q = ch[p][c - 'a'];
                if (len[p] + 1 == len[q]) {
                    link[cur] = q;
                } else {
                    int nxt = sz++;
                    len[nxt] = len[p] + 1, link[nxt] = link[q];
                    pos[nxt] = pos[q];
                    for (int j = 0; j < 26; ++j)
                        ch[nxt][j] = ch[q][j];
                    while (~p && ch[p][c - 'a'] == q)
                        ch[p][c - 'a'] = nxt, p = link[p];
                    link[q] = link[cur] = nxt;
                }
            }
            cnt[cur]++;
            last = cur;
        }
        vector<int> p(sz);
        iota(all(p), 0);
        sort(all(p),
            [&](int i, int j) {return len[i] > len[j];});
        for (int i = 0; i < sz; ++i)
            cnt[link[p[i]]] += cnt[p[i]];
    }
} sam;
```

## 5.10 Z Value

```
vector<int> build(string s) {
    int n = s.length();
    vector<int> Z(n);
    int l = 0, r = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        Z[i] = max(min(Z[i - 1], r - i), 0);
        while (i + Z[i] < s.size() && s[Z[i]] == s[i + Z[i]]) {
            l = i, r = i + Z[i], Z[i]++;
        }
    }
    return Z;
}
```

## 6 Math

### 6.1 Berlekamp Massey

```
const int MOD=998244353;
vector<ll> BerlekampMassey(vector<ll> a) {
    // find min |c| such that a_n = sum c_j * a_{n - j - 1}, 0-based
    // O(N^2), if |c| = k, |a| >= 2k sure correct
    auto f = [&](vector<ll> v, ll c) {
        for (ll &x : v) x = x * c % MOD;
        return v;
    };
    vector<ll> c, best;
    int pos = 0, n = a.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        ll error = a[i];
        for (int j = 0; j < c.size(); ++j) error = ((error - c[j] * a[i - 1 - j]) % MOD + MOD) % MOD;
        if (error == 0) continue;
        ll inve = inv(error, MOD);
        if (c.empty()) {
            c.resize(i + 1);
            pos = i;
            best.pb(inve);
        } else {
            vector<ll> fix = f(best, error);
            fix.insert(fix.begin(), i - pos - 1, 0);
            if (fix.size() >= c.size()) {
                best = f(c, inve > 0 ? MOD - inve : 0);
                best.insert(best.begin(), inve);
                pos = i;
                c.resize(fix.size());
            }
            for (int j = 0; j < fix.size(); ++j) c[j] = (c[j] + fix[j]) % MOD;
```

```

    }
}
return c;
}

```

## 6.2 Characteristic Polynomial

```

#define rep(x, y, z) for (int x=y; x<z; x++)
using VI = vector<int>; using VVI = vector<VI>;
void Hessenberg(VVI &H, int N) {
    for (int i = 0; i < N - 2; ++i) {
        for (int j = i + 1; j < N; ++j) if (H[j][i]) {
            rep(k, i, N) swap(H[i+1][k], H[j][k]);
            rep(k, 0, N) swap(H[k][i+1], H[k][j]);
            break;
        }
        if (!H[i + 1][i]) continue;
        for (int j = i + 2; j < N; ++j) {
            int co = mul(modinv(H[i + 1][i]), H[j][i]);
            rep(k, i, N) subeq(H[j][k], mul(H[i+1][k], co));
            rep(k, 0, N) addeq(H[k][i+1], mul(H[k][j], co));
        }
    }
}
VI CharacteristicPoly(VVI A) {
    int N = (int)A.size(); Hessenberg(A, N);
    VVI P(N + 1, VI(N + 1)); P[0][0] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= N; ++i) {
        rep(j, 0, i+1) P[i][j] = j ? P[i-1][j-1] : 0;
        for (int j = i - 1, val = 1; j >= 0; --j) {
            int co = mul(val, A[j][i - 1]);
            rep(k, 0, j+1) subeq(P[i][k], mul(P[j][k], co));
            if (j) val = mul(val, A[j][j - 1]);
        }
    }
    if (N & 1) for (int &x: P[N]) x = sub(0, x);
    return P[N]; // test: 2021 PTZ Korea K
}

```

## 6.3 Determinant

```

ll findDet(vector<vector<ll>> a) {
    int n = a.size();
    assert(n == a[0].size());
    ll det = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        if (!a[i][i]) {
            det = mod - det;
            bool is = false;
            for (int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j) if (a[j][i]) {
                swap(a[j], a[i]);
                is = true;
                break;
            }
            if (!is) return 0;
        }
        det = det * a[i][i] % mod;
        ll mul = fpow(a[i][i], mod - 2, mod);
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
            a[i][j] = a[i][j] * mul % mod;
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) if (i ^ j) {
            int mul = a[j][i];
            for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
                a[j][k] -= a[i][k] * mul % mod;
                if (a[j][k] < 0) a[j][k] += mod;
            }
        }
    }
    return det;
}

```

## 6.4 Discrete Logarithm

```

int DiscreteLog(int s, int x, int y, int m) {
    constexpr int kStep = 32000;
    unordered_map<int, int> p;
    int b = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < kStep; ++i) {
        p[y] = i;
        y = 1LL * y * x % m;
        b = 1LL * b * x % m;
    }
}

```

```

for (int i = 0; i < m + 10; i += kStep) {
    s = 1LL * s * b % m;
    if (p.find(s) != p.end()) return i + kStep - p[s];
}
return -1;
}
int DiscreteLog(int x, int y, int m) {
    if (m == 1) return 0;
    int s = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < 100; ++i) {
        if (s == y) return i;
        s = 1LL * s * x % m;
    }
    if (s == y) return 100;
    int p = 100 + DiscreteLog(s, x, y, m);
    if (fpow(x, p, m) != y) return -1;
    return p;
}

```

## 6.5 Extgcd

```

//a * p.first + b * p.second = gcd(a, b)
pair<ll, ll> extgcd(ll a, ll b) {
    pair<ll, ll> res;
    if (a < 0) {
        res = extgcd(-a, b);
        res.first *= -1;
        return res;
    }
    if (b < 0) {
        res = extgcd(a, -b);
        res.second *= -1;
        return res;
    }
    if (b == 0) return {1, 0};
    res = extgcd(b, a % b);
    return {res.second, res.first - res.second * (a / b)};
}

```

## 6.6 Floor Sum

```

// sum_{i=0}^{n-1} floor((a * i + b) / m) in log(n + m + a + b)
ll floor_sum(ll n, ll m, ll a, ll b) {
    ll ans = 0;
    if (a >= m) ans += (n - 1) * n * (a / m) / 2, a %= m;
    if (b >= m) ans += n * (b / m), b %= m;
    ll y_max = (a * n + b) / m, x_max = (y_max * m - b);
    if (y_max == 0) return ans;
    ans += (n - (x_max + a - 1) / a) * y_max;
    ans += floor_sum(y_max, a, m, (a - x_max % a) % a);
    return ans;
}

```

## 6.7 Factorial Mod $P^k$

```

//  $O(p^k + \log^2 n)$ ,  $pk = p^k$ 
ll prod[MAXP];
ll fac_no_p(ll n, ll p, ll pk) {
    prod[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= pk; ++i)
        if (i % p) prod[i] = prod[i - 1] * i % pk;
        else prod[i] = prod[i - 1];
    ll rt = 1;
    for (; n; n /= p) {
        rt = rt * mpow(prod[pk], n / pk, pk) % pk;
        rt = rt * prod[n % pk] % pk;
    }
    return rt;
}
// (n! without factor p) % p^k

```

## 6.8 Linear Function Mod Min

```

ll topos(ll x, ll m) {x %= m; if (x < 0) x += m; return x;}
//min value of ax + b (mod m) for x \in [0, n - 1].  $O(\log m)$ 
ll min_rem(ll n, ll m, ll a, ll b) {
    a = topos(a, m), b = topos(b, m);
    for (ll g = __gcd(a, m); g > 1; g *= g) return g * min_rem(n / g, m / g, a / g, b / g) + (b % g);
}

```



```

for (ll nn, nm, na, nb; a; n = nn, m = nm, a = na, b
    = nb) {
    if (a <= m - a) {
        nn = (a * (n - 1) + b) / m;
        if (!nn) break;
        nn += (b < a);
        nm = a, na = topos(-m, a);
        nb = b < a ? b : topos(b - m, a);
    } else {
        ll lst = b - (n - 1) * (m - a);
        if (lst >= 0) {b = lst; break;}
        nn = -(lst / m) + (lst % m < -a) + 1;
        nm = m - a, na = m % (m - a), nb = b % (m - a);
    }
}
return b;
}
//min value of ax + b (mod m) for x \in [0, n - 1],
//also return min x to get the value. O(log m)
//{value, x}
pair<ll, ll> min_rem_pos(ll n, ll m, ll a, ll b) {
    a = topos(a, m), b = topos(b, m);
    ll mn = min_rem(n, m, a, b), g = __gcd(a, m);
    //ax = (mn - b) (mod m)
    ll x = (extgcd(a, m).first + m) * ((mn - b + m) / g)
        % (m / g);
    return {mn, x};
}

```

## 6.9 MillerRabin PollardRho

```

ll mul(ll x, ll y, ll p) {return (x * y - (ll)((long
    double)x / p * y) * p + p) % p;}
vector<ll> chk = {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504,
    1795265022};
ll Pow(ll a, ll b, ll n) {ll res = 1; for (; b; b >>=
    1, a = mul(a, a, n)) if (b & 1) res = mul(res, a, n);
    return res;}
bool check(ll a, ll d, int s, ll n) {
    a = Pow(a, d, n);
    if (a <= 1) return 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < s; ++i, a = mul(a, a, n)) {
        if (a == 1) return 0;
        if (a == n - 1) return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}
bool IsPrime(ll n) {
    if (n < 2) return 0;
    if (n % 2 == 0) return n == 2;
    ll d = n - 1, s = 0;
    while (d % 2 == 0) d >>= 1, ++s;
    for (ll i : chk) if (!check(i, d, s, n)) return 0;
    return 1;
}
const vector<ll> small = {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19};
ll FindFactor(ll n) {
    if (IsPrime(n)) return 1;
    for (ll p : small) if (n % p == 0) return p;
    ll x, y = 2, d, t = 1;
    auto f = [&](ll a) {return (mul(a, a, n) + t) % n;};
    for (int l = 2; ; l <= 1) {
        x = y;
        int m = min(l, 32);
        for (int i = 0; i < l; i += m) {
            d = 1;
            for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j) {
                y = f(y), d = mul(d, abs(x - y), n);
            }
            ll g = __gcd(d, n);
            if (g == n) {
                l = 1, y = 2, ++t;
                break;
            }
            if (g != 1) return g;
        }
    }
}
map<ll, int> PollardRho(ll n) {
    map<ll, int> res;
    if (n == 1) return res;
    if (IsPrime(n)) return ++res[n], res;
}

```

```

ll d = FindFactor(n);
res = PollardRho(n / d);
auto res2 = PollardRho(d);
for (auto [x, y] : res2) res[x] += y;
return res;
}

```

## 6.10 Quadratic Residue

```

int Jacobi(int a, int m) {
    int s = 1;
    for (; m > 1; ) {
        a %= m;
        if (a == 0) return 0;
        const int r = __builtin_ctz(a);
        if ((r & 1) && ((m + 2) & 4)) s = -s;
        a >>= r;
        if (a & m & 2) s = -s;
        swap(a, m);
    }
    return s;
}

int QuadraticResidue(int a, int p) {
    if (p == 2) return a & 1;
    const int jc = Jacobi(a, p);
    if (jc == 0) return 0;
    if (jc == -1) return -1;
    int b, d;
    for (; ; ) {
        b = rand() % p;
        d = (1LL * b * b + p - a) % p;
        if (Jacobi(d, p) == -1) break;
    }
    int f0 = b, f1 = 1, g0 = 1, g1 = 0, tmp;
    for (int e = (1LL + p) >> 1; e; e >>= 1) {
        if (e & 1) {
            tmp = (1LL * g0 * f0 + 1LL * d * (1LL * g1 * f1 %
                p)) % p;
            g1 = (1LL * g0 * f1 + 1LL * g1 * f0) % p;
            g0 = tmp;
        }
        tmp = (1LL * f0 * f0 + 1LL * d * (1LL * f1 * f1 % p)
            ) % p;
        f1 = (2LL * f0 * f1) % p;
        f0 = tmp;
    }
    return g0;
}

```

## 6.11 Sieve (With Mu)

```

const int N=1e6+1;
int lpf[N],mu[N];
vector<int> pr;
void sieve_with_mu() {
    mu[1]=1;
    for(int i=2;i<N;i++) {
        if(lpf[i]==0) {
            lpf[i]=i,mu[i]=-1;
            pr.push_back(i);
        }
        for(int j=0;j<(int)pr.size();j++) {
            if(pr[j]>=i) break;
            lpf[i*pr[j]]=pr[j];
            mu[i*pr[j]]=mu[i]*(pr[j]==lpf[i]?0:-1);
        }
    }
}

```

## 6.12 Simplex

```

struct Simplex { // 0-based
    using T = long double;
    static const int N = 410, M = 30010;
    const T eps = 1e-7;
    int n, m;
    int Left[M], Down[N];
    // Ax <= b, max c^T x
    // result : v, xi = sol[i]. 1 based
    T a[M][N], b[M], c[N], v, sol[N];
    bool eq(T a, T b) {return fabs(a - b) < eps;}
}

```

```

bool ls(T a, T b) {return a < b && !eq(a, b);}
void init(int _n, int _m) {
    n = _n, m = _m, v = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) a[i][j] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) b[i] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) c[i] = sol[i] = 0;
}
void pivot(int x, int y) {
    swap(Left[x], Down[y]);
    T k = a[x][y]; a[x][y] = 1;
    vector<int> nz;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        a[x][i] /= k;
        if (!eq(a[x][i], 0)) nz.push_back(i);
    }
    b[x] /= k;
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
        if (i == x || eq(a[i][y], 0)) continue;
        k = a[i][y], a[i][y] = 0;
        b[i] -= k * b[x];
        for (int j : nz) a[i][j] -= k * a[x][j];
    }
    if (eq(c[y], 0)) return;
    k = c[y], c[y] = 0, v += k * b[x];
    for (int i : nz) c[i] -= k * a[x][i];
}
// 0: found solution, 1: no feasible solution, 2:
// unbounded
int solve() {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) Down[i] = i;
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) Left[i] = n + i;
    while (1) {
        int x = -1, y = -1;
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (ls(b[i], 0) && (x == -1 || b[i] < b[x])) x = i;
        if (x == -1) break;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (ls(a[x][i], 0) && (y == -1 || a[x][i] < a[x][y])) y = i;
        if (y == -1) return 1;
        pivot(x, y);
    }
    while (1) {
        int x = -1, y = -1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (ls(0, c[i]) && (y == -1 || c[i] > c[y])) y = i;
        if (y == -1) break;
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (ls(0, a[i][y]) && (x == -1 || b[i] / a[i][y] < b[x] / a[x][y])) x = i;
        if (x == -1) return 2;
        pivot(x, y);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (Left[i] < n) sol[Left[i]] = b[i];
    return 0;
}
};

```

## 6.13 FFT

```

const double pi=acos(-1);
typedef complex<double> cp;
const int N=(1<<17);
struct FFT
{
    // n has to be same as a.size()
    int n, rev[N];
    cp omega[N], iomega[N];
    void init(int _n) {
        n=_n;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
            omega[i]=cp(cos(2*pi/n*i), sin(2*pi/n*i));
            iomega[i]=conj(omega[i]);
        }
        int k=log2(n);
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
            rev[i]=0;
            for(int j=0;j<k;j++) if(i&(1<<j))
                rev[i]|=(1<<(k-j-1));
        }
    }
};

```

```

void tran(vector<cp> &a, cp* xomega)
{
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) if(i<rev[i])
        swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
    for(int len=2; len<=n; len<=1) {
        int mid=len>>1, r=n/len;
        for(int j=0; j<n; j+=len) {
            for(int i=0; i<mid; i++) {
                cp t=xomega[r*i]*a[j+mid+i];
                a[j+mid+i]=a[j+i]-t;
                a[j+i]+=t;
            }
        }
    }
}
void fft(vector<cp> &a) {tran(a, omega);}
void ifft(vector<cp> &a) {
    tran(a, iomega);
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++) a[i]/=n;
}
};

```

## 6.14 NTT

```

//needs fpow
//needs inv

//(2^16)+1, 65537, 3
//7*17*(2^23)+1, 998244353, 3
//1255*(2^20)+1, 1315962881, 3
//51*(2^25)+1, 1711276033, 29
template<int MAXN, ll P, ll RT> //MAXN must be 2^k
struct NTT {
    ll w[MAXN];
    ll mpow(ll a, ll n);
    ll minv(ll a) { return mpow(a, P - 2); }
    NTT() {
        ll dw = mpow(RT, (P - 1) / MAXN);
        w[0] = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i < MAXN; ++i) w[i] = w[i - 1] * dw % P;
    }
    void bitrev(ll *a, int n) {
        int i = 0;
        for (int j = 1; j < n - 1; ++j) {
            for (int k = n >> 1; (i ^ k) < k; k >>= 1);
            if (j < i) swap(a[i], a[j]);
        }
    }
    void operator()(ll *a, int n, bool inv = false) { //0
        if (a[n] < P)
            bitrev(a, n);
        for (int L = 2; L <= n; L <= 1) {
            int dx = MAXN / L, dl = L >> 1;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i += L) {
                for (int j = i, x = 0; j < i + dl; ++j, x += dx) {
                    ll tmp = a[j + dl] * w[x] % P;
                    if ((a[j + dl] = a[j] - tmp) < 0) a[j + dl] += P;
                    if ((a[j] += tmp) >= P) a[j] -= P;
                }
            }
        }
        if (inv) {
            reverse(a + 1, a + n);
            ll invn = minv(n);
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) a[i] = a[i] * invn % P;
        }
    }
};

```

## 6.15 FWT

```

void fwt(vector<int> &a) {
    // and : x += y * (1, -1)
    // or : y += x * (1, -1)
    // xor : x = (x + y) * (1, 1/2)
    // y = (x - y) * (1, 1/2)
    int n = __lg(a.size());
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {

```

```

    for (int j = 0; j < 1 << n; ++j) if (j >> i & 1) {
        int x = a[j ^ (1 << i)], y = a[j];
        // do something
    }
}
vector<int> subs_conv(vector<int> a, vector<int> b) {
    // c_i = sum_{j & k = 0, j | k = i} a_j * b_k
    int n = __lg(a.size());
    vector<vector<int>> ha(n + 1, vector<int>(1 << n));
    vector<vector<int>> hb(n + 1, vector<int>(1 << n));
    vector<vector<int>> c(n + 1, vector<int>(1 << n));
    for (int i = 0; i < 1 << n; ++i) {
        ha[__builtin_popcount(i)][i] = a[i];
        hb[__builtin_popcount(i)][i] = b[i];
    }
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i)
        or_fwt(ha[i]), or_fwt(hb[i]);
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i)
        for (int j = 0; i + j <= n; ++j)
            for (int k = 0; k < 1 << n; ++k)
                // mind overflow
                c[i + j][k] += ha[i][k] * hb[j][k];
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) or_fwt(c[i], true);
    vector<int> ans(1 << n);
    for (int i = 0; i < 1 << n; ++i)
        ans[i] = c[__builtin_popcount(i)][i];
    return ans;
}

```

## 6.16 Polynomial

```

NTT<131072 * 2, 998244353, 3> ntt;
#define fi(s, n) for (int i = (int)(s); i < (int)(n); ++i)
template<int MAXN, ll P, ll RT> // MAXN = 2^k
struct Poly : vector<ll> { // coefficients in [0, P)
    using vector<ll>::vector;
    int n() const { return (int)size(); } // n() >= 1
    Poly(const Poly &p, int m) : vector<ll>(m) {
        copy_n(p.data(), min(p.n(), m), data());
    }
    Poly& irev() { return reverse(data(), data() + n()), *this; }
    Poly& isz(int m) { return resize(m), *this; }
    Poly& iadd(const Poly &rhs) { // n() == rhs.n()
        fi(0, n()) if (((*this)[i] += rhs[i]) >= P) (*this)[i] -= P;
        return *this;
    }
    Poly& imul(ll k) {
        fi(0, n()) (*this)[i] = (*this)[i] * k % P;
        return *this;
    }
    Poly Mul(const Poly &rhs) const {
        int m = 1;
        while (m < n() + rhs.n() - 1) m <= 1;
        Poly X(*this, m), Y(rhs, m);
        ntt(X.data(), m), ntt(Y.data(), m);
        fi(0, m) X[i] = X[i] * Y[i] % P;
        ntt(X.data(), m, true);
        return X.isz(n() + rhs.n() - 1);
    }
    Poly Inv() const { // (*this)[0] != 0, 1e5/95ms
        if (n() == 1) return {ntt.minv((*this)[0])};
        int m = 1;
        while (m < n() * 2) m <= 1;
        Poly Xi = Poly(*this, (n() + 1) / 2).Inv().isz(m);
        Poly Y(*this, m);
        ntt(Xi.data(), m), ntt(Y.data(), m);
        fi(0, m) {
            Xi[i] *= (2 - Xi[i] * Y[i]) % P;
            if ((Xi[i] % = P) < 0) Xi[i] += P;
        }
        ntt(Xi.data(), m, true);
        return Xi.isz(n());
    }
    Poly Sqrt() const { // Jacobi((*this)[0], P) = 1, 1e5/235ms
        if (n() == 1) return {QuadraticResidue((*this)[0], P)};
    }
}

```

```

Poly X = Poly(*this, (n() + 1) / 2).Sqrt().isz(n());
return X.iadd(Mul(X.Inv()).isz(n())).imul(P / 2 + 1);
}
pair<Poly, Poly> DivMod(const Poly &rhs) const { // (rhs.back() != 0
    if (n() < rhs.n()) return {{0}, *this};
    const int m = n() - rhs.n() + 1;
    Poly X(rhs); X.irev().isz(m);
    Poly Y(*this); Y.irev().isz(m);
    Poly Q = Y.Mul(X.Inv()).isz(m).irev();
    X = rhs.Mul(Q), Y = *this;
    fi(0, n()) if ((Y[i] -= X[i]) < 0) Y[i] += P;
    return {Q, Y.isz(max(1, rhs.n() - 1))};
}
Poly Dx() const {
    Poly ret(n() - 1);
    fi(0, ret.n()) ret[i] = (i + 1) * (*this)[i + 1] % P;
    return ret.isz(max(1, ret.n()));
}
Poly Sx() const {
    Poly ret(n() + 1);
    fi(0, n()) ret[i + 1] = ntt.minv(i + 1) * (*this)[i] % P;
    return ret;
}
Poly _tmul(int nn, const Poly &rhs) const {
    Poly Y = Mul(rhs).isz(n() + nn - 1);
    return Poly(Y.data() + n() - 1, Y.data() + Y.n());
}
vector<ll> _eval(const vector<ll> &x, const vector<Poly> &up) const {
    const int m = (int)x.size();
    if (!m) return {};
    vector<Poly> down(m * 2);
    // down[1] = DivMod(up[1]).second;
    // fi(2, m * 2) down[i] = down[i / 2].DivMod(up[i]).second;
    down[1] = Poly(up[1]).irev().isz(n()).Inv().irev()._tmul(m, *this);
    fi(2, m * 2) down[i] = up[i ^ 1]._tmul(up[i].n() - 1, down[i / 2]);
    vector<ll> y(m);
    fi(0, m) y[i] = down[m + i][0];
    return y;
}
static vector<Poly> _tree1(const vector<ll> &x) {
    const int m = (int)x.size();
    vector<Poly> up(m * 2);
    fi(0, m) up[m + i] = {(x[i] ? P - x[i] : 0), 1};
    for (int i = m - 1; i > 0; --i) up[i] = up[i * 2].Mul(up[i * 2 + 1]);
    return up;
}
vector<ll> Eval(const vector<ll> &x) const { // 1e5, 1s
    auto up = _tree1(x); return _eval(x, up);
}
static Poly Interpolate(const vector<ll> &x, const vector<ll> &y) { // 1e5, 1.4s
    const int m = (int)x.size();
    vector<Poly> up = _tree1(x), down(m * 2);
    vector<ll> z = up[1].Dx()._eval(x, up);
    fi(0, m) z[i] = y[i] * ntt.minv(z[i]) % P;
    fi(0, m) down[m + i] = {z[i]};
    for (int i = m - 1; i > 0; --i) down[i] = down[i * 2].Mul(up[i * 2 + 1]).iadd(down[i * 2 + 1].Mul(up[i * 2]));
    return down[1];
}
Poly Ln() const { // (*this)[0] == 1, 1e5/170ms
    return Dx().Mul(Inv()).Sx().isz(n());
}
Poly Exp() const { // (*this)[0] == 0, 1e5/360ms
    if (n() == 1) return {1};
    Poly X = Poly(*this, (n() + 1) / 2).Exp().isz(n());
    Poly Y = X.Ln(); Y[0] = P - 1;
    fi(0, n()) if ((Y[i] = (*this)[i] - Y[i]) < 0) Y[i] += P;
    return X.Mul(Y).isz(n());
}

```

```

}
// M := P(P - 1). If k >= M, k := k % M + M.
Poly Pow(ll k) const {
    int nz = 0;
    while (nz < n() && !(*this)[nz]) ++nz;
    if (nz * min(k, (ll)n()) >= n()) return Poly(n());
    if (!k) return Poly(Poly {1}, n());
    Poly X(data() + nz, data() + nz + n() - nz * k);
    const ll c = ntt.mpow(X[0], k % (P - 1));
    return X.Ln().imul(k % P).Exp().imul(c).irev().isz(
        n()).irev();
}
static ll LinearRecursion(const vector<ll> &a, const
    vector<ll> &coef, ll n) { // a_n = \sum_{c_j} a_{n-j}
    const int k = (int)a.size();
    assert((int)coef.size() == k + 1);
    Poly C(k + 1), W(Poly {1}, k), M = {0, 1};
    fi(1, k + 1) C[k - i] = coef[i] ? P - coef[i] : 0;
    C[k] = 1;
    while (n) {
        if (n % 2) W = W.Mul(M).DivMod(C).second;
        n /= 2, M = M.Mul(M).DivMod(C).second;
    }
    ll ret = 0;
    fi(0, k) ret = (ret + W[i] * a[i]) % P;
    return ret;
}
vector<ll> chirp_z(ll c, int m) { // P(c^i) for i=0..m-1
    Poly B(*this);
    int sz = max(n(), m);
    vector<ll> res(m);
    Poly C(sz * 2), iC(sz);
    ll ic = ntt.minv(c);
    fi(0, sz * 2) C[i] = ntt.mpow(c, 1LL * i * (i - 1) / 2 % (P - 1));
    fi(0, sz) iC[i] = ntt.mpow(ic, 1LL * i * (i - 1) / 2 % (P - 1));
    fi(0, n()) B[i] = B[i] * iC[i] % P;
    B = B.irev().Mul(C);
    fi(0, m) res[i] = B[n() - 1 + i] * iC[i] % P;
    return res;
}
Poly shift_c(ll c) { // P(x+c)
    ll tmp = 1;
    Poly A(n()), B(n() + 1);
    fi(0, n()) {
        A[i] = (*this)[i] * fac[i] % P; // fac[i]=i!
        B[i] = tmp * in[i] % P; // in[i]=inv(i!)
        tmp = tmp * c % P;
    }
    B.irev();
    Poly C = A.Mul(B);
    A.isz(n());
    fi(0, n()) A[i] = C[n() + i] * in[i] % P;
    return A;
}
};
#undef fi
using Poly_t = Poly<131072 * 2, 998244353, 3>;
//template<> decltype(Poly_t::ntt) Poly_t::ntt = {};

```

## 6.17 Generating Functions

- Ordinary Generating Function  $A(x) = \sum_{i \geq 0} a_i x^i$ 
  - $A(rx) \Rightarrow r^n a_n$
  - $A(x) + B(x) \Rightarrow a_n + b_n$
  - $A(x)B(x) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n a_i b_{n-i}$
  - $A(x)^k \Rightarrow \sum_{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_k=n} a_{i_1} a_{i_2} \dots a_{i_k}$
  - $x A(x)' \Rightarrow n a_n$
  - $\frac{A(x)}{1-x} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n a_i$
- Exponential Generating Function  $A(x) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \frac{a_i}{i!} x^i$ 
  - $A(x) + B(x) \Rightarrow a_n + b_n$
  - $A(x)B(x) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} a_i b_{n-i}$
  - $A(x)^k \Rightarrow \sum_{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_k=n} \binom{n}{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k} a_{i_1} a_{i_2} \dots a_{i_k}$
  - $x A(x)' \Rightarrow n a_n$
- Special Generating Function
  - $(1+x)^n = \sum_{i \geq 0} \binom{n}{i} x^i$
  - $\frac{1}{(1-x)^n} = \sum_{i \geq 0} \binom{n-1}{i} x^i$

## 6.18 Linear Programming Construction

Standard form: maximize  $c^T x$  subject to  $Ax \leq b$  and  $x \geq 0$ .  
 Dual LP: minimize  $b^T y$  subject to  $A^T y \geq c$  and  $y \geq 0$ .  
 $\bar{x}$  and  $\bar{y}$  are optimal if and only if for all  $i \in [1, n]$ , either  $\bar{x}_i = 0$  or  $\sum_{j=1}^m A_{ij} \bar{y}_j = c_i$  holds and for all  $i \in [1, m]$  either  $\bar{y}_i = 0$  or  $\sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} \bar{x}_j = b_j$  holds.

1. In case of minimization, let  $c'_i = -c_i$
2.  $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji} x_i \geq b_j \rightarrow \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} -A_{ji} x_i \leq -b_j$
3.  $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji} x_i = b_j$ 
  - $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji} x_i \leq b_j$
  - $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji} x_i \geq b_j$
4. If  $x_i$  has no lower bound, replace  $x_i$  with  $x_i - x'_i$

## 6.19 Estimation

- The number of divisors of  $n$  is at most around 100 for  $n < 5e4$ , 500 for  $n < 1e7$ , 2000 for  $n < 1e10$ , 200000 for  $n < 1e19$ .
- The number of ways of writing  $n$  as a sum of positive integers, disregarding the order of the summands. 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 15, 22, 30 for  $n = 0 \sim 9$ , 627 for  $n = 20$ ,  $\sim 2e5$  for  $n = 50$ ,  $\sim 2e8$  for  $n = 100$ .
- Total number of partitions of  $n$  distinct elements:  $B(n) = 1, 1, 2, 5, 15, 52, 203, 877, 4140, 21147, 115975, 678570, 4213597, 27644437, 190899322, \dots$

## 6.20 Theorem

- Kirchhoff's Theorem

Denote  $L$  be a  $n \times n$  matrix as the Laplacian matrix of graph  $G$ , where  $L_{ii} = d(i)$ ,  $L_{ij} = -c$  where  $c$  is the number of edge  $(i, j)$  in  $G$ .

- The number of undirected spanning in  $G$  is  $|\det(\tilde{L}_{11})|$ .
- The number of directed spanning tree rooted at  $r$  in  $G$  is  $|\det(\tilde{L}_{rr})|$ .

- Tutte's Matrix

Let  $D$  be a  $n \times n$  matrix, where  $d_{ij} = x_{ij}$  ( $x_{ij}$  is chosen uniformly at random) if  $i < j$  and  $(i, j) \in E$ , otherwise  $d_{ij} = -d_{ji}$ .  $\frac{\text{rank}(D)}{2}$  is the maximum matching on  $G$ .

- Cayley's Formula

- Given a degree sequence  $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n$  for each labeled vertices, there are

$$\frac{(n-2)!}{(d_1-1)!(d_2-1)! \dots (d_n-1)!}$$

spanning trees.

- Let  $T_{n,k}$  be the number of labeled forests on  $n$  vertices with  $k$  components, such that vertex  $1, 2, \dots, k$  belong to different components. Then  $T_{n,k} = kn^{n-k-1}$ .

- Erdős-Gallai Theorem

A sequence of non-negative integers  $d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \dots \geq d_n$  can be represented as the degree sequence of a finite simple graph on  $n$  vertices if and only if  $d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_n$  is even and

$$\sum_{i=1}^k d_i \leq k(k-1) + \sum_{i=k+1}^n \min(d_i, k)$$

holds for all  $1 \leq k \leq n$ .

- Burnside's Lemma

Let  $X$  be a set and  $G$  be a group that acts on  $X$ . For  $g \in G$ , denote by  $X^g$  the elements fixed by  $g$ :

$$X^g = \{x \in X \mid gx = x\}$$

Then

$$|X/G| = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|.$$

- Gale-Ryser theorem

A pair of sequences of nonnegative integers  $a_1 \geq \dots \geq a_n$  and  $b_1, \dots, b_n$  is bigraphic if and only if  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^k b_i$

$\sum_{i=1}^n \min(b_i, k)$  holds for every  $1 \leq k \leq n$ .

- Fulkerson-Chen-Anstee theorem

A sequence  $(a_1, b_1), \dots, (a_n, b_n)$  of nonnegative integer pairs with  $a_1 \geq \dots \geq a_n$  is digraphic if and only if  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \min(b_i, k-1) + \sum_{i=k+1}^n \min(b_i, k)$  holds for every  $1 \leq k \leq n$ .

- Möbius inversion formula

$$\begin{aligned} - f(n) &= \sum_{d|n} g(d) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) f\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) \\ - f(n) &= \sum_{n|d} g(d) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \sum_{n|d} \mu\left(\frac{d}{n}\right) f(d) \end{aligned}$$

- Spherical cap

- A portion of a sphere cut off by a plane.
- $r$ : sphere radius,  $a$ : radius of the base of the cap,  $h$ : height of the cap,  $\theta$ :  $\arcsin(a/r)$ .
- Volume  $= \pi h^2(3r - h)/3 = \pi h(3a^2 + h^2)/6 = \pi r^3(2 + \cos \theta)(1 - \cos \theta)^2/3$ .
- Area  $= 2\pi r h = \pi(a^2 + h^2) = 2\pi r^2(1 - \cos \theta)$ .

- Chinese Remainder Theorem

- $x \equiv a_i \pmod{m_i}$
- $M = \prod m_i, M_i = M/m_i$
- $t_i M_i \equiv 1 \pmod{m_i}$
- $x = \sum a_i t_i M_i \pmod{M}$

## 7 Geometry

### 7.1 Basic

```
#define X first
#define Y second
typedef pair<double,double> Pt;
const double eps=1e-9;
Pt operator+(Pt a,Pt b){return Pt(a.X+b.X,a.Y+b.Y);}
Pt operator-(Pt a,Pt b){return Pt(a.X-b.X,a.Y-b.Y);}
Pt operator*(Pt a,double b){return Pt(a.X*b,a.Y*b);}
Pt operator/(Pt a,double b){return Pt(a.X/b,a.Y/b);}
double operator*(Pt a,Pt b){return a.X*b.X+a.Y*b.Y;}
double operator^(Pt a,Pt b){return a.X*b.Y-a.Y*b.X;}
double abs2(Pt a){return a*a;}
double abs(Pt a){return sqrt(a*a);}
int sign(double a){return fabs(a)<eps?0:a>0?1:-1;}
int ori(Pt a,Pt b,Pt c){return sign((b-a)^(c-a));}
bool collinear(Pt a,Pt b,Pt c){return sign((a-c)^(b-c))==0;}
bool btw(Pt a,Pt b,Pt c){return !collinear(a,b,c)?0:
    sign((a-c)*(b-c))<=0;}//is C between AB
Pt proj(Pt a,Pt b,Pt c){return (b-a)*((c-a)*(b-a)/abs2(
    b-a));};//ac projection on ab
double dist(Pt a,Pt b,Pt c){return abs((c-a)^(b-a))/abs(
    b-a);};//distance from C to AB
Pt perp(Pt p1){return Pt(-p1.Y, p1.X);}
struct Line{Pt a,b;};
struct Cir{Pt o;double r;};
struct Arc{Pt o,a,b;};//cross(oa,ob)>=0
```

### 7.2 Convex Hull

```
vector<Pt> ConvexHull(vector<Pt> pt) {
    int n = pt.size();
    sort(all(pt), [&](Pt a, Pt b) {return a.x == b.x ? a.
        y < b.y : a.x < b.x;});
    vector<Pt> ans = {pt[0]};
    for (int t : {0, 1}) {
        int m = ans.size();
        for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
            while (ans.size() > m && ori(ans[ans.size() - 2],
                ans.back(), pt[i]) <= 0)
                ans.pop_back();
            ans.pb(pt[i]);
        }
        reverse(all(pt));
    }
    if (ans.size() > 1) ans.pop_back();
    return ans;
}
```

### 7.3 Dynamic Convex Hull

```
struct DynamicConvexHull {
    struct Up_cmp {
        bool operator()(const Pt a,const Pt b) {
            if(a.X==b.X) return a.Y<b.Y;
            return a.X<b.X;
        }
    };
    struct Down_cmp {
        bool operator()(const Pt a,const Pt b) {
            if (a.X==b.X) return a.Y>b.Y;
            return a.X>b.X;
        }
    };
    template <typename T>
    struct Hull {
        set<Pt,T> hull;
        bool chk(Pt i,Pt j,Pt k){return ((k-i)^(j-i))>0;}
        void insert(Pt x) {
            if(inside(x)) return;
            hull.insert(x);
            auto it=hull.lower_bound(x);
            if(next(it)!=hull.end()) {
                for(auto it2=next(it);next(it2)!=hull.end();++
                    it2) {
                    if(chk(x,*it2,*next(it2))) break;
                    hull.erase(it2);
                    it2=hull.lower_bound(x);
                }
            }
            it=hull.lower_bound(x);
            if(it!=hull.begin()) {
                for(auto it2=prev(it);it2!=hull.begin();--it2)
                    {
                        if(chk(*prev(it2),*it2,x)) break;
                        hull.erase(it2);
                        it2=hull.lower_bound(x);
                        if(it2==hull.begin()) break;
                    }
            }
        }
        bool inside(Pt x) {
            if(hull.lower_bound(x)!=hull.end()&&*hull.
                lower_bound(x)==x)
                return true;
            auto it=hull.lower_bound(x);
            bool ans=false;
            if(it!=hull.begin()&&it!=hull.end()) {
                ans=!chk(*prev(it),x,*it);
            }
            return ans;
        }
    };
    Hull<Up_cmp> up;
    Hull<Down_cmp> down;
    void insert(Pt x){up.insert(x),down.insert(x);}
    bool inside(Pt x){return up.inside(x)&&down.inside(x)
        ;}
};
```

### 7.4 Point In Convex Hull

```
bool PointInConvex(const vector<Pt> &C, Pt p, bool
    strict = true) {
    int a = 1, b = int(C.size()) - 1, r = !strict;
    if (C.size() == 0) return false;
    if (C.size() < 3) return r && btw(C[0], C.back(), p);
    if (ori(C[0], C[a], C[b]) > 0) swap(a, b);
    if (ori(C[0], C[a], p) >= r || ori(C[0], C[b], p) <=
        -r)
        return false;
    while (abs(a - b) > 1) {
        int c = (a + b) / 2;
        (ori(C[0], C[c], p) > 0 ? b : a) = c;
    }
    return ori(C[a], C[b], p) < r;
}
```

### 7.5 Point In Circle

```
//is p4 in circumcircle of p1p2p3
```

```

11 sqr(11 x) { return x * x; }
bool in_cc(const pll& p1, const pll& p2, const pll& p3,
const pll& p4) {
    11 u11 = p1.X - p4.X; 11 u12 = p1.Y - p4.Y;
    11 u21 = p2.X - p4.X; 11 u22 = p2.Y - p4.Y;
    11 u31 = p3.X - p4.X; 11 u32 = p3.Y - p4.Y;
    11 u13 = sqr(p1.X) - sqr(p4.X) + sqr(p1.Y) - sqr(p4.Y);
    11 u23 = sqr(p2.X) - sqr(p4.X) + sqr(p2.Y) - sqr(p4.Y);
    11 u33 = sqr(p3.X) - sqr(p4.X) + sqr(p3.Y) - sqr(p4.Y);
    __int128 det = (__int128)-u13 * u22 * u31 + (__int128)
    u12 * u23 * u31 + (__int128)u13 * u21 * u32 - (
    __int128)u11 * u23 * u32 - (__int128)u12 * u21 *
    u33 + (__int128)u11 * u22 * u33;
    return det > 0;
}

```

## 7.6 Half Plane Intersection

```

pll area_pair(Line a, Line b)
{ return pll(cross(a.Y - a.X, b.X - a.X), cross(a.Y - a
.X, b.Y - a.X)); }
bool isin(Line l0, Line l1, Line l2) {
    // Check inter(l1, l2) strictly in l0
    auto [a02X, a02Y] = area_pair(l0, l2);
    auto [a12X, a12Y] = area_pair(l1, l2);
    if (a12X - a12Y < 0) a12X *= -1, a12Y *= -1;
    return (__int128) a02Y * a12X - (__int128) a02X *
    a12Y > 0;
}
/* Having solution, check size > 2 */
/* --- Line.X --- Line.Y --- */
vector<Line> halfPlaneInter(vector<Line> arr) {
    sort(ALL(arr), [&](Line a, Line b) -> int {
        if (polarOri(a.Y - a.X, b.Y - b.X) != 0)
            return cmpPolar(a.Y - a.X, b.Y - b.X);
        return ori(a.X, a.Y, b.Y) < 0;
    });
    deque<Line> dq(1, arr[0]);
    auto pop_back = [&](int t, Line p) {
        while (SZ(dq) >= t && !isin(p, dq[SZ(dq) - 2], dq.
        back()))
            dq.pop_back();
    };
    auto pop_front = [&](int t, Line p) {
        while (SZ(dq) >= t && !isin(p, dq[0], dq[1]))
            dq.pop_front();
    };
    for (auto p : arr)
        if (polarOri(dq.back().Y - dq.back().X, p.Y - p.X)
            != 0)
            pop_back(2, p), pop_front(2, p), dq.pb(p);
    pop_back(3, dq[0]), pop_front(3, dq.back());
    return vector<Line>(ALL(dq));
}

```

## 7.7 Minkowski Sum

```

vector<Pt> Minkowski(vector<Pt> a, vector<Pt> b) {
    a = ConvexHull(a), b = ConvexHull(b);
    int n = a.size(), m = b.size();
    vector<Pt> c = {a[0] + b[0]}, s1, s2;
    for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        s1.pb(a[(i + 1) % n] - a[i]);
    for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i)
        s2.pb(b[(i + 1) % m] - b[i]);
    for(int p1 = 0, p2 = 0; p1 < n || p2 < m; )
        if (p2 == m || (p1 < n && sign(s1[p1] ^ s2[p2]) >=
            0))
            c.pb(c.back() + s1[p1++]);
        else
            c.pb(c.back() + s2[p2++]);
    return ConvexHull(c);
}

```

## 7.8 Polar Angle

```

bool upper(Pt p) {
    return p.Y > 0 || (p.Y == 0 && p.X >= 0);
}

```

```

int polarOri(Pt p1, Pt p2) { // p1 (-1 <)(0 =)(1 >) p2
    if(upper(p1) != upper(p2)) return upper(p1) ? -1 : 1;
    return -sign(p1 ^ p2);
}
bool cmpPolar(Pt p1, Pt p2) { // 0...2pi CCW
    return polarOri(p1, p2) < 0;
}

```

## 7.9 Rotating Sweep Line

```

// pts: 1-indexed Pt array
int ord[MAXN + 10];
int rk[MAXN + 10];
void rotSwpline(int n, Pt* pts) {
    using E = pair<Pt, pii>;
    vector<E> ev; // dir, i, j: (i, j) => (j, i)
    rep1(i, n) rep1(j, i - 1) {
        Pt dir = pts[j] - pts[i];
        upper(dir) ? ev.pb({dir, {i, j}})
            : ev.pb({Pt(0, 0) - dir, {j, i}});
    }
    sort(ev.begin(), ev.end(), [&](E e1, E e2) {
        int pol = polarOri(e1.F, e2.F);
        return pol < 0 || (pol == 0 &&
            pll(e1.F * pts[e1.S.F], e1.F * pts[e1.S.S])
            < pll(e1.F * pts[e2.S.F], e1.F * pts[e2.S.S]));
    });
    iota(ord + 1, ord + n + 1, 1);
    sort(ord + 1, ord + n + 1, [&](int i, int j) {
        return cmpYx(pts[i], pts[j]);
    });
    rep1(i, n) rk[ord[i]] = i;
    // ...init with initial rank...
    int ne = (int)ev.size();
    rep(ie, ne) {
        int i, j; tie(i, j) = ev[ie].S;
        // ...do order update...
        rk[i]++; rk[j]--;
        ord[rk[i]] = i;
        ord[rk[i] - 1] = j;
        if(polarOri(ev[ie + 1].F, ev[ie].F) != 0
            || ie == ne - 1) // ...do answer update...
        }
    }
}

```

## 7.10 Segment Intersect

```

bool seg_sect(Pt p1, Pt p2, Pt p3, Pt p4) { // does p1p2
    intersect p3p4
    int a123 = ori(p1, p2, p3);
    int a124 = ori(p1, p2, p4);
    int a341 = ori(p3, p4, p1);
    int a342 = ori(p3, p4, p2);
    if(a123 == 0 && a124 == 0) return btw(p1, p2, p3) || btw(p1, p2,
        p4) || btw(p3, p4, p1) || btw(p3, p4, p2);
    else return a123 * a124 <= 0 && a341 * a342 <= 0;
}
Pt intersect(Pt p1, Pt p2, Pt p3, Pt p4) {
    double a123 = (p2 - p1) ^ (p3 - p1);
    double a124 = (p2 - p1) ^ (p4 - p1);
    return (p4 * a123 - p3 * a124) / (a123 - a124); // C
    ^3 / C^2
}

```

## 7.11 Circle Intersect With Any

```

vector<Pt> CircleLineInter(Cir c, Line l) { // cir-line
    Pt p = l.a + (l.b - l.a) * ((c.o - l.a) * (l.b - l.a)
        ) / abs2(l.b - l.a);
    double s = (l.b - l.a) ^ (c.o - l.a), h2 = c.r * c.r
        - s * s / abs2(l.b - l.a);
    if (sign(h2) == -1) return {};
    if (sign(h2) == 0) return {p};
    Pt h = (l.b - l.a) / abs(l.b - l.a) * sqrt(h2);
    return {p - h, p + h};
}
vector<Pt> CirclesInter(Cir c1, Cir c2) { // cir-cir
    double d2 = abs2(c1.o - c2.o), d = sqrt(d2);
    if (d < max(c1.r, c2.r) - min(c1.r, c2.r) || d > c1.r
        + c2.r) return {};
    Pt u = (c1.o + c2.o) / 2 + (c1.o - c2.o) * ((c2.r *
        c2.r - c1.r * c1.r) / (2 * d2));
}

```



```

double A = sqrt((c1.r + c2.r + d) * (c1.r - c2.r + d)
    * (c1.r + c2.r - d) * (-c1.r + c2.r + d));
Pt v = Pt(c1.o.Y - c2.o.Y, -c1.o.X + c2.o.X) * A / (2
    * d2);
if (sign(v.X) == 0 && sign(v.Y) == 0) return {u};
return {u + v, u - v};
}
double _area(Pt pa, Pt pb, double r){//for poly-cir
if (abs(pa) < abs(pb)) swap(pa, pb);
if (abs(pb) < eps) return 0;
double S, h, theta;
double a = abs(pb), b = abs(pa), c = abs(pb - pa);
double cosB = pb * (pb - pa) / a / c, B = acos(cosB);
double cosC = (pa * pb) / a / b, C = acos(cosC);
if (a > r) {
    S = (C / 2) * r * r;
    h = a * b * sin(C) / c;
    if (h < r && B < pi / 2) S -= (acos(h / r) * r * r
        - h * sqrt(r * r - h * h));
} else if (b > r) {
    theta = pi - B - asin(sin(B) / r * a);
    S = .5 * a * r * sin(theta) + (C - theta) / 2 * r *
        r;
} else S = .5 * sin(C) * a * b;
return S;
}
double area_poly_circle(vector<Pt> poly, Pt O, double r
    ){//poly-cir
double S = 0; int n = poly.size();
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    S += _area(poly[i] - O, poly[(i + 1) % n] - O, r) *
        ori(O, poly[i], poly[(i + 1) % n]);
return fabs(S);
}

```

## 7.12 Tangents

```

vector<Line> tangent(Cir c, Pt p) {
    vector<Line> z;
    double d = abs(p - c.o);
    if (sign(d - c.r) == 0) {
        Pt i = rot(p - c.o, pi / 2);
        z.push_back({p, p + i});
    } else if (d > c.r) {
        double o = acos(c.r / d);
        Pt i = unit(p - c.o), j = rot(i, o) * c.r, k = rot(
            i, -o) * c.r;
        z.push_back({c.o + j, p});
        z.push_back({c.o + k, p});
    }
    return z;
}
vector<Line> tangent(Cir c1, Cir c2, int sign1) {
    // sign1 = 1 for outer tang, -1 for inter tang
    vector<Line> ret;
    double d_sq = abs2(c1.o - c2.o);
    if (sign(d_sq) == 0) return ret;
    double d = sqrt(d_sq);
    Pt v = (c2.o - c1.o) / d;
    double c = (c1.r - sign1 * c2.r) / d;
    if (c * c > 1) return ret;
    double h = sqrt(max(0.0, 1.0 - c * c));
    for (int sign2 = 1; sign2 >= -1; sign2 -= 2) {
        Pt n = Pt(v.X * c - sign2 * h * v.Y, v.Y * c +
            sign2 * h * v.X);
        Pt p1 = c1.o + n * c1.r;
        Pt p2 = c2.o + n * (c2.r * sign1);
        if (sign(p1.X - p2.X) == 0 && sign(p1.Y - p2.Y) ==
            0)
            p2 = p1 + perp(c2.o - c1.o);
        ret.pb({p1, p2});
    }
    return ret;
}

```

## 7.13 Tangent to Convex Hull

```

/* The point should be strictly out of hull
return arbitrary point on the tangent line */
pii get_tangent(vector<pll> &C, pll p) {
    auto gao = [&](int s) {
        return cyc_tsearch(SZ(C), [&](int x, int y)

```

```

        { return ori(p, C[x], C[y]) == s; });
    };
    return pii(gao(1), gao(-1));
} // return (a, b), ori(p, C[a], C[b]) >= 0

```

## 7.14 Minimum Enclosing Circle

```

Cir min_enclosing(vector<Pt> &p) {
    random_shuffle(p.begin(), p.end());
    double r = 0.0;
    Pt cent = p[0];
    for (int i = 1; i < p.size(); ++i) {
        if (abs2(cent - p[i]) <= r) continue;
        cent = p[i];
        r = 0.0;
        for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) {
            if (abs2(cent - p[j]) <= r) continue;
            cent = (p[i] + p[j]) / 2;
            r = abs2(p[j] - cent);
            for (int k = 0; k < j; ++k) {
                if (abs2(cent - p[k]) <= r) continue;
                cent = circcenter(p[i], p[j], p[k]);
                r = abs2(p[k] - cent);
            }
        }
    }
    return {cent, sqrt(r)};
}

```

## 7.15 Union of Stuff

```

//Union of Circles
vector<pair<double, double>> CoverSegment(Cir a, Cir b)
{
    double d = abs(a.o - b.o);
    vector<pair<double, double>> res;
    if (sign(a.r + b.r - d) == 0);
    else if (d <= abs(a.r - b.r) + eps) {
        if (a.r < b.r) res.emplace_back(0, 2 * pi);
    } else if (d < abs(a.r + b.r) - eps) {
        double o = acos((a.r * a.r + d * d - b.r * b.r) /
            (2 * a.r * d)), z = atan2((b.o - a.o).Y, (b.o -
            a.o).X);
        if (z < 0) z += 2 * pi;
        double l = z - o, r = z + o;
        if (l < 0) l += 2 * pi;
        if (r > 2 * pi) r -= 2 * pi;
        if (l > r) res.emplace_back(l, 2 * pi), res.
            emplace_back(0, r);
        else res.emplace_back(l, r);
    }
    return res;
}
double CircleUnionArea(vector<Cir> c) { // circle
    should be identical
    int n = c.size();
    double a = 0, w;
    for (int i = 0; w = 0, i < n; ++i) {
        vector<pair<double, double>> s = {{2 * pi, 9}}, z;
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) if (i != j) {
            z = CoverSegment(c[i], c[j]);
            for (auto &e : z) s.push_back(e);
        }
        sort(s.begin(), s.end());
        auto F = [&](double t) { return c[i].r * (c[i].r *
            t + c[i].o.X * sin(t) - c[i].o.Y * cos(t)); };
        for (auto &e : s) {
            if (e.first > w) a += F(e.first) - F(w);
            w = max(w, e.second);
        }
    }
    return a * 0.5;
}

```

```

// Union of Polygons
double polyUnion(vector<vector<Pt>> poly) {
    int n = poly.size();
    double ans = 0;
    auto solve = [&](Pt a, Pt b, int cid) {
        vector<pair<Pt, int>> event;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            int st = 0, sz = poly[i].size();
            while (st < sz && ori(poly[i][st], a, b) != 1) st
                ++;

```

```

    if (st == sz) continue;
    for (int j = 0; j < sz; ++j) {
        Pt c = poly[i][(j + st) % sz], d = poly[i][(j +
            st + 1) % sz];
        if (sign((a - b) ^ (c - d)) != 0) {
            int ok1 = ori(c, a, b) == 1, ok2 = ori(d, a,
                b) == 1;
            if (ok1 ^ ok2) event.emplace_back(LinesInter
                ({a, b}, {c, d}), ok1 ? 1 : -1);
        } else if (ori(c, a, b) == 0 && sign((a - b) *
            (c - d)) > 0 && i <= cid) {
            event.emplace_back(c, -1);
            event.emplace_back(d, 1);
        }
    }
}
sort(all(event), [&](pair <Pt, int> i, pair <Pt,
    int> j) {
    return ((a - i.first) * (a - b)) < ((a - j.first)
        * (a - b));
});
int now = 0;
Pt lst = a;
for (auto [x, y] : event) {
    if (btw(a, b, lst) && btw(a, b, x) && !now) ans
        += lst ^ x;
    now += y, lst = x;
}
};
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) for (int j = 0; j < poly[
    i].size(); ++j) {
    solve(poly[i][j], poly[i][(j + 1) % int(poly[i].
        size())], i);
}
return ans / 2;
}
}

```

## 7.16 Delaunay Triangulation

```

/* Delaunay Triangulation:
Given a sets of points on 2D plane, find a
triangulation such that no points will strictly
inside circumcircle of any triangle. */
struct Edge {
    int id; // oidx[id]
    list<Edge>::iterator twin;
    Edge(int _id = 0):id(_id) {}
};
struct Delaunay { // 0-base
    int n, oidx[N];
    list<Edge> head[N]; // result udir. graph
    pll p[N];
    void init(int _n, pll _p[]) {
        n = _n, iota(oidx, oidx + n, 0);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) head[i].clear();
        sort(oidx, oidx + n, [&](int a, int b)
            { return _p[a] < _p[b]; });
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) p[i] = _p[oidx[i]];
        divide(0, n - 1);
    }
    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
        head[u].push_front(Edge(v));
        head[v].push_front(Edge(u));
        head[u].begin()->twin = head[v].begin();
        head[v].begin()->twin = head[u].begin();
    }
    void divide(int l, int r) {
        if (l == r) return;
        if (l + 1 == r) return addEdge(l, l + 1);
        int mid = (l + r) >> 1, nw[2] = {l, r};
        divide(l, mid), divide(mid + 1, r);
        auto gao = [&](int t) {
            pll pt[2] = {p[nw[0]], p[nw[1]]};
            for (auto it : head[nw[t]]) {
                int v = ori(pt[1], pt[0], p[it.id]);
                if (v > 0 || (v == 0 && abs2(pt[t ^ 1] - p[it.
                    id]) < abs2(pt[1] - pt[0])))
                    return nw[t] = it.id, true;
            }
            return false;
        };
        while (gao(0) || gao(1));
    }
};

```

```

addEdge(nw[0], nw[1]); // add tangent
while (true) {
    pll pt[2] = {p[nw[0]], p[nw[1]]};
    int ch = -1, sd = 0;
    for (int t = 0; t < 2; ++t)
        for (auto it : head[nw[t]])
            if (ori(pt[0], pt[1], p[it.id]) > 0 && (
                ch == -1 || in_cc({pt[0], pt[1], p[ch
                    ]}, p[it.id])))
                ch = it.id, sd = t;
    if (ch == -1) break; // upper common tangent
    for (auto it = head[nw[sd]].begin(); it != head[
        nw[sd]].end(); )
        if (seg_strict_intersect(pt[sd], p[it->id], pt[
            sd ^ 1], p[ch]))
            head[it->id].erase(it->twin), head[nw[sd]].
                erase(it++);
    else ++it;
    nw[sd] = ch, addEdge(nw[0], nw[1]);
}
} tool;
}

```

## 7.17 Voronoi Diagram

```

// all coord. is even, you may want to call
halfPlaneInter after then
vector<vector<Line>> vec;
void build_voronoi_line(int n, pll *arr) {
    tool.init(n, arr); // Delaunay
    vec.clear(), vec.resize(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        for (auto e : tool.head[i]) {
            int u = tool.oidx[i], v = tool.oidx[e.id];
            pll m = (arr[v] + arr[u]) / 2LL, d = perp(arr[v]
                - arr[u]);
            vec[u].pb(Line(m, m + d));
        }
}

```

## 7.18 Trapezoidalization

```

template<class T>
struct SweepLine {
    struct cmp {
        cmp(const SweepLine &swp): swp(_swp) {}
        bool operator()(int a, int b) const {
            if (abs(swp.get_y(a) - swp.get_y(b)) <= swp.eps)
                return swp.slope_cmp(a, b);
            return swp.get_y(a) + swp.eps < swp.get_y(b);
        }
    };
    const SweepLine &swp;
    T curTime, eps, curQ;
    vector<Line> base;
    multiset<int, cmp> sweep;
    multiset<pair<T, int>> event;
    vector<typename multiset<int, cmp>::iterator> its;
    vector<typename multiset<pair<T, int>>::iterator>
        eits;
    bool slope_cmp(int a, int b) const {
        assert(a != -1);
        if (b == -1) return 0;
        return sign(cross(base[a].Y - base[a].X, base[b].Y
            - base[b].X)) < 0;
    }
    T get_y(int idx) const {
        if (idx == -1) return curQ;
        Line l = base[idx];
        if (l.X.X == l.Y.X) return l.Y.Y;
        return ((curTime - l.X.X) * l.Y.Y + (l.Y.X -
            curTime) * l.X.Y) / (l.Y.X - l.X.X);
    }
    void insert(int idx) {
        its[idx] = sweep.insert(idx);
        if (its[idx] != sweep.begin())
            update_event(*prev(its[idx]));
        update_event(idx);
        event.emplace(base[idx].Y.X, idx + 2 * SZ(base));
    }
    void erase(int idx) {
        assert(eits[idx] == event.end());
    }
};

```

```

    auto p = sweep.erase(its[idx]);
    its[idx] = sweep.end();
    if (p != sweep.begin())
        update_event(*prev(p));
}
void update_event(int idx) {
    if (eits[idx] != event.end())
        event.erase(eits[idx]);
    eits[idx] = event.end();
    auto nxt = next(its[idx]);
    if (nxt == sweep.end() || !slope_cmp(idx, *nxt))
        return;
    auto t = intersect(base[idx].X, base[idx].Y, base[*nxt].X, base[*nxt].Y).X;
    if (t + eps < curTime || t >= min(base[idx].Y.X, base[*nxt].Y.X)) return;
    eits[idx] = event.emplace(t, idx + SZ(base));
}
void swp(int idx) {
    assert(eits[idx] != event.end());
    eits[idx] = event.end();
    int nxt = *next(its[idx]);
    swap((int&)*its[idx], (int&)*its[nxt]);
    swap(its[idx], its[nxt]);
    if (its[nxt] != sweep.begin())
        update_event(*prev(its[nxt]));
    update_event(idx);
}
// only expected to call the functions below
SweepLine(T t, T e, vector<Line> vec): _cmp(*this),
    curTime(t), eps(e), curQ(), base(vec), sweep(_cmp),
    event(), its(SZ(vec)), eits(SZ(vec)) {
    for (int i = 0; i < SZ(base); ++i) {
        auto &[p, q] = base[i];
        if (p > q) swap(p, q);
        if (p.X <= curTime && curTime <= q.X)
            insert(i);
        else if (curTime < p.X)
            event.emplace(p.X, i);
    }
}
void setTime(T t, bool ers = false) {
    assert(t >= curTime);
    while (!event.empty() && event.begin()->X <= t) {
        auto [et, idx] = *event.begin();
        int s = idx / SZ(base);
        idx %= SZ(base);
        if (abs(et - t) <= eps && s == 2 && !ers) break;
        curTime = et;
        event.erase(event.begin());
        if (s == 2) erase(idx);
        else if (s == 1) swp(idx);
        else insert(idx);
    }
    curTime = t;
}
T nextEvent() {
    if (event.empty()) return INF;
    return event.begin()->X;
}
int lower_bound(T y) {
    curQ = y;
    auto p = sweep.lower_bound(-1);
    if (p == sweep.end()) return -1;
    return *p;
}
};

```

## 7.19 3D Basic

```

struct Point {
    double x, y, z;
    Point(double _x = 0, double _y = 0, double _z = 0): x(_x), y(_y), z(_z){}
    Point(pdd p) { x = p.X, y = p.Y, z = abs2(p); }
};
Point operator-(const Point &p1, const Point &p2) {
    return Point(p1.x - p2.x, p1.y - p2.y, p1.z - p2.z);
}
Point operator+(const Point &p1, const Point &p2)

```

```

{ return Point(p1.x + p2.x, p1.y + p2.y, p1.z + p2.z);
}
Point operator/(const Point &p1, const double &v) {
    return Point(p1.x / v, p1.y / v, p1.z / v);
}
Point cross(const Point &p1, const Point &p2) {
    return Point(p1.y * p2.z - p1.z * p2.y, p1.z * p2.x - p1.x * p2.z, p1.x * p2.y - p1.y * p2.x);
}
double dot(const Point &p1, const Point &p2) {
    return p1.x * p2.x + p1.y * p2.y + p1.z * p2.z;
}
double abs(const Point &a) {
    return sqrt(dot(a, a));
}
Point cross3(const Point &a, const Point &b, const Point &c) {
    return cross(b - a, c - a);
}
double area(Point a, Point b, Point c) {
    return abs(cross3(a, b, c));
}
double volume(Point a, Point b, Point c, Point d) {
    return dot(cross3(a, b, c), d - a);
}
Point masscenter(Point a, Point b, Point c, Point d) {
    return (a + b + c + d) / 4;
}
pdd proj(Point a, Point b, Point c, Point u) {
    // proj. u to the plane of a, b, and c
    Point e1 = b - a;
    Point e2 = c - a;
    e1 = e1 / abs(e1);
    e2 = e2 - e1 * dot(e2, e1);
    e2 = e2 / abs(e2);
    Point p = u - a;
    return pdd(dot(p, e1), dot(p, e2));
}

```

## 7.20 3D Convex Hull

```

struct convex_hull_3D {
    struct Face {
        int a, b, c;
        Face(int ta, int tb, int tc): a(ta), b(tb), c(tc) {}
    }; // return the faces with pt indexes
    vector<Face> res;
    vector<Point> P;
    convex_hull_3D(const vector<Point> &_P): res(), P(_P) {
        // all points coplanar case will WA, O(n^2)
        int n = SZ(P);
        if (n <= 2) return; // be careful about edge case
        // ensure first 4 points are not coplanar
        swap(P[1], *find_if(ALL(P), [&](auto p) { return sign(abs2(P[0] - p)) != 0; }));
        swap(P[2], *find_if(ALL(P), [&](auto p) { return sign(abs2(cross3(p, P[0], P[1]))) != 0; }));
        swap(P[3], *find_if(ALL(P), [&](auto p) { return sign(volume(P[0], P[1], P[2], p)) != 0; }));
        vector<vector<int>> flag(n, vector<int>(n));
        res.emplace_back(0, 1, 2); res.emplace_back(2, 1, 0);
        for (int i = 3; i < n; ++i) {
            vector<Face> next;
            for (auto f : res) {
                int d = sign(volume(P[f.a], P[f.b], P[f.c], P[i]));
                if (d <= 0) next.pb(f);
                int ff = (d > 0) - (d < 0);
                flag[f.a][f.b] = flag[f.b][f.c] = flag[f.c][f.a] = ff;
            }
            for (auto f : res) {
                auto F = [&](int x, int y) {
                    if (flag[x][y] > 0 && flag[y][x] <= 0)
                        next.emplace_back(x, y, i);
                };
                F(f.a, f.b); F(f.b, f.c); F(f.c, f.a);
            }
            res = next;
        }
    }
    bool same(Face s, Face t) {
        if (sign(volume(P[s.a], P[s.b], P[s.c], P[t.a])) != 0) return 0;
        if (sign(volume(P[s.a], P[s.b], P[s.c], P[t.b])) != 0) return 0;
        if (sign(volume(P[s.a], P[s.b], P[s.c], P[t.c])) != 0) return 0;
        return 1;
    }
}

```

```

int polygon_face_num() {
    int ans = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < SZ(res); ++i)
        ans += none_of(res.begin(), res.begin() + i, [&](
            Face g) { return same(res[i], g); });
    return ans;
}

double get_volume() {
    double ans = 0;
    for (auto f : res)
        ans += volume(Point(0, 0, 0), P[f.a], P[f.b], P[f.c]);
    return fabs(ans / 6);
}

double get_dis(Point p, Face f) {
    Point p1 = P[f.a], p2 = P[f.b], p3 = P[f.c];
    double a = (p2.y - p1.y) * (p3.z - p1.z) - (p2.z - p1.z) * (p3.y - p1.y);
    double b = (p2.z - p1.z) * (p3.x - p1.x) - (p2.x - p1.x) * (p3.z - p1.z);
    double c = (p2.x - p1.x) * (p3.y - p1.y) - (p2.y - p1.y) * (p3.x - p1.x);
    double d = 0 - (a * p1.x + b * p1.y + c * p1.z);
    return fabs(a * p.x + b * p.y + c * p.z + d) / sqrt(a * a + b * b + c * c);
}
};

```

## 8 Misc

### 8.1 Cyclic Ternary Search

```

/* bool pred(int a, int b);
f(0) ~ f(n - 1) is a cyclic-shift U-function
return idx s.t. pred(x, idx) is false forall x*/
int cyc_tsearch(int n, auto pred) {
    if (n == 1) return 0;
    int l = 0, r = n; bool rv = pred(1, 0);
    while (r - l > 1) {
        int m = (l + r) / 2;
        if (pred(0, m) ? rv : pred(m, (m + 1) % n)) r = m;
        else l = m;
    }
    return pred(1, r % n) ? l : r % n;
}

```

### 8.2 Mo's Algorithm

```

struct MoAlgorithm {
    struct query {
        int l, r, id;
        bool operator < (const query &o) {
            if (l / C == o.l / C)
                return (l / C) & 1 ? r > o.r : r < o.r;
            return l / C < o.l / C;
        }
    };
    int cur_ans;
    vector<int> ans;
    void add(int x) {
        // do something
    }
    void sub(int x) {
        // do something
    }
    vector<query> Q;
    void add_query(int l, int r, int id) {
        // [l, r)
        Q.push_back({l, r, id});
        ans.push_back(0);
    }
    void run() {
        sort(Q.begin(), Q.end());
        int pl = 0, pr = 0;
        cur_ans = 0;
        for (query &i : Q) {
            while (pl > i.l) add(a[--pl]);
            while (pr < i.r) add(a[pr++]);
            while (pl < i.l) sub(a[pl++]);
            while (pr > i.r) sub(a[pr--]);
            ans[i.id] = cur;
        }
    }
};

```

```

}
}
};

```

### 8.3 Mo's Algorithm On Tree

```

/*
Mo's Algorithm On Tree
Preprocess:
1) LCA
2) dfs with in[u] = dft++, out[u] = dft++
3) ord[in[u]] = ord[out[u]] = u
4) bitset<MAXN> inset
*/
struct Query {
    int L, R, LBid, lca;
    Query(int u, int v) {
        int c = LCA(u, v);
        if (c == u || c == v)
            q.lca = -1, q.L = out[c ^ u ^ v], q.R = out[c];
        else if (out[u] < in[v])
            q.lca = c, q.L = out[u], q.R = in[v];
        else
            q.lca = c, q.L = out[v], q.R = in[u];
        q.Lid = q.L / blk;
    }
    bool operator<(const Query &q) const {
        if (LBid != q.LBid) return LBid < q.LBid;
        return R < q.R;
    }
};

void flip(int x) {
    if (inset[x]) sub(arr[x]); // TODO
    else add(arr[x]); // TODO
    inset[x] = ~inset[x];
}

void solve(vector<Query> query) {
    sort(ALL(query));
    int L = 0, R = 0;
    for (auto q : query) {
        while (R < q.R) flip(ord[++R]);
        while (L > q.L) flip(ord[--L]);
        while (R > q.R) flip(ord[R--]);
        while (L < q.L) flip(ord[L++]);
        if (~q.lca) add(arr[q.lca]);
        // answer query
        if (~q.lca) sub(arr[q.lca]);
    }
}

```

### 8.4 PBDS

```

#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
    tree_order_statistics_node_update> oset;
// order_of_key
// find_by_order
cc_hash_table<int, int> m1;
gp_hash_table<int, int> m2;
// like map, but much faster

```

### 8.5 Random

```

auto SEED = chrono::steady_clock::now().
    time_since_epoch().count();
mt19937 rng(SEED);

```

### 8.6 SOS dp

```

//memory optimized, super easy to code.
for(int i = 0; i < (1<<N); ++i)
    F[i] = A[i];
for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) for(int mask = 0; mask < (1<<N); ++mask){
    if(mask & (1<<i))
        F[mask] += F[mask^(1<<i)];
}

```

### 8.7 SMAWK

```

long long query(int l, int r) {
    // ...
}
struct SMAWK {
    // Condition:
    // If M[1][0] < M[1][1] then M[0][0] < M[0][1]
    // If M[1][0] == M[1][1] then M[0][0] <= M[0][1]
    // For all i, find r_i s.t. M[i][r_i] is maximum ||
    // minimum.
    int ans[N], tmp[N];
    void interpolate(vector<int> l, vector<int> r) {
        int n = l.size(), m = r.size();
        vector<int> nl;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i += 2) {
            nl.push_back(l[i]);
        }
        run(nl, r);
        for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i += 2) {
            while (j < m && r[j] < ans[l[i]])
                j++;
            assert(j < m && ans[l[i]] == r[j]);
            tmp[l[i]] = j;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2) {
            int curl = 0, curr = m - 1;
            if (i)
                curl = tmp[l[i - 1]];
            if (i + 1 < n)
                curr = tmp[l[i + 1]];
            long long res = query(l[i], r[curl]);
            ans[l[i]] = r[curl];
            for (int j = curl + 1; j <= curr; ++j) {
                lli nxt = query(l[i], r[j]);
                if (res < nxt)
                    res = nxt, ans[l[i]] = r[j];
            }
        }
    }
    void reduce(vector<int> l, vector<int> r) {
        int n = l.size(), m = r.size();
        vector<int> nr;
        for (int j : r) {
            while (!nr.empty()) {
                int i = nr.size() - 1;
                if (query(l[i], nr.back()) <= query(l[i], j))
                    nr.pop_back();
                else
                    break;
            }
            if (nr.size() < n)
                nr.push_back(j);
        }
        run(l, nr);
    }
    void run(vector<int> l, vector<int> r) {
        int n = l.size(), m = r.size();
        if (max(n, m) <= 2) {
            for (int i : l) {
                ans[i] = r[0];
                if (m > 1) {
                    if (query(i, r[0]) < query(i, r[1]))
                        ans[i] = r[1];
                }
            }
        } else if (n >= m) {
            interpolate(l, r);
        } else {
            reduce(l, r);
        }
    }
};

```

## 8.8 Tree Hash

```

ull seed;
ull shift(ull x) {
    x ^= x << 13;
    x ^= x >> 7;
    x ^= x << 17;
    return x;
}
ull dfs(int u, int f) {

```

```

    ull sum = seed;
    for (int i : G[u])
        if (i != f)
            sum += shift(dfs(i, u));
    return sum;
}

```

## 8.9 Python

```

from [decimal, fractions, math, random] import *
setcontext(Context(prec=10, Emax=MAX_EMAX, rounding=
    ROUND_FLOOR))
Decimal('1.1') / Decimal('0.2')
Fraction(3, 7)
Fraction(Decimal('1.14'))
Fraction('1.2').limit_denominator(4).numerator
Fraction(cos(pi / 3)).limit_denominator()
print(*[randint(1, C) for i in range(0, N)], sep=' ')

```