

Sale con dp y fritas



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1 Template

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 typedef long long ll;
5 typedef long double ld;
6
7 const ll UNDEFINED = -1;
8 const int MAX_N = 1e5 + 1;
9 const int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
10 const int INF = 1e9;
11 const ll LINF = 1e18;
12 const ll zero = 0;
13 const ld EPSILON = 1e-10;
14
15 #define pb push_back
16 #define fst first
17 #define snd second
18 #define esta(x,c) ((c).find(x) != (c).end()) // Devuelve true si x es
19     un elemento de c.
20 #define all(c) (c).begin(),(c).end()
21
22 #define DBG(x) cerr << #x << " = " << (x) << endl
23 #define RAYA cerr << "-----" << endl
24
25 #define forn(i,n) for (int i=0;i<(int)(n);i++)
26 #define forsn(i,s,n) for (int i=(s);i<(int)(n);i++)
27 #define dforn(i,n) for(int i=(int)((n)-1);i>=0;i--)
28 #define dforsn(i,s,n) for(int i=(int)((n)-1);i>=(int)(s);i--)
29
30 // Show vector
31 template <typename T>
32 ostream & operator <<(ostream &os, const vector<T> &v) {
33     os << "[";
34     forn(i, v.size()) {
35         if (i > 0) os << ",";
36         os << v[i];
37     }
38     return os << "]";
39 }
```

```

40 // Show pair
41 template <typename T1, typename T2>
42 ostream & operator <<(ostream &os, const pair<T1, T2> &p) {
43     os << "{" << p.first << "," << p.second << "}";
44     return os;
45 }
46
47 // Show set
48 template <typename T>
49 ostream & operator <<(ostream &os, const set<T> &s) {
50     os << "{";
51     for(auto it = s.begin(); it != s.end(); it++){
52         if(it != s.begin()) os << ",";
53         os << *it;
54     }
55     return os << "}";
56 }
57
58 // #####
59
60 int main()
61 {
62
63     return 0;
64 }

```

2 Data structures

2.1 Disjoint Set

```

1 struct DisjointSet{
2     vector<ll> parent, rnk;
3     ll numOfComponents;
4
5     DisjointSet(ll n){
6         rnk.assign(n, 0);
7         for (ll i = 0; i < n; i++)
8             parent.push_back(i);
9         numOfComponents = n;
10    }
11
12    ll findSet(ll x){
13        if(parent[x]==x) return x;

```

```

14        parent[x] = findSet(parent[x]);
15        return parent[x];
16    }
17
18    void unionSet(ll x, ll y){
19        // Encontrar los representantes del conjunto.
20        x = findSet(x);
21        y = findSet(y);
22
23        // Si los conjuntos son disjuntos:
24        if (x != y){
25            // Pongo al que tiene menos rango por debajo del de mayor
26            // rango.
27            if (rnk[x] < rnk[y]){
28                parent[x] = y;
29            } else if (rnk[x] > rnk[y]){
30                parent[y] = x;
31            } else { // Si tienen el mismo rango, incremento del rango.
32                (rnk[x] == rnk[y])
33                parent[y] = x;
34                rnk[x]++;
35            }
36            numOfComponents--;
37        }
38
39        bool same(ll x, ll y){
40            return findSet(x) == findSet(y);
41        }
42    };

```

2.2 MinHeap

```

1 template <typename T>
2 using min_heap = priority_queue<T, vector<T>, greater<T>>;
3
4 // ejemplo:
5 // min_heap<pair<int, int>> q;

```

3 Grafos

3.1 BFS

```

1 // BFS Normal
2 void bfs(ll inicio, vector<vector<ll>> &ady, vector<bool> &vis, vector<
    ll> &parent){
3     queue<ll> q;
4     q.push(inicio);
5     vis[inicio] = true;
6     while(!q.empty()){
7         ll v = q.front(); // v es el vertice que estoy procesando
8         q.pop();
9         for (ll u : ady[v]){
10             if (!vis[u]){
11                 vis[u] = true;
12                 parent[u] = v;
13                 q.push(u);
14             }
15         }
16     }
17 }
18
19 // BFS que calcula los padres de los vertices
20 void calculatingParents(ll v, vector<vector<ll>> &adjList, vector<bool>
    &visited, vector<ll> &parents){
21     ll n = adjList.size();
22     visited[v] = true;
23     parents[v] = v;
24
25     queue<ll> q;
26     q.push(v);
27
28     while (!q.empty()){
29         ll u = q.front();
30         q.pop();
31
32         for (int i = 0; i < adjList[u].size(); i++){
33             ll w = adjList[u][i];
34             if (!visited[w]){
35                 parents[w] = u;
36                 visited[w] = true;
37                 q.push(w);
38             }
39         }
40     }
41 }

```

```

42 // BFS que chequea si un grafo es bipartito
43 bool isBipartite(ll v, vector<vector<ll>> &adjList, vector<ll> &teams){
44     bool res = true;
45     ll n = adjList.size();
46     teams[v] = 1;
47
48     queue<ll> q;
49     q.push(v);
50
51     while (!q.empty()){
52         ll u = q.front();
53         q.pop();
54
55         for (int i = 0; i < adjList[u].size(); i++){
56             ll w = adjList[u][i];
57             if (teams[w] == 0){ // If the node isn't painted, paint it.
58                 if (teams[u] == 1){
59                     teams[w] = 2;
60                 } else {
61                     teams[w] = 1;
62                 }
63                 q.push(w);
64             } else {
65                 if (teams[w] == teams[u]){ // If the node is painted, I
66                     // check that its color is different from the v.
67                     res = false;
68                     break;
69                 }
70             }
71         }
72     }
73
74     return res;
75 }
76
77 // BFS que calcula el numero de componentes conexas
78 ll numberOfConnectedComponents(vector<vector<ll>> &adjList){
79     ll n = adjList.size();
80     vector<bool> visited(n, false);
81     vector<ll> parents(n, UNDEFINED);
82     ll res = 0;
83

```

```

84     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
85         if (!visited[i]){
86             bfs(i, adjList, visited, parents);
87         }
88     }
89
90     return res;
91 }
92
93 // BFS que calcula el numero de vertices en una componente conexas
94 ll numberOfVerticesInConnectedComponent(ll v, vector<vector<ll>> &
    adjList){
95     ll n = adjList.size();
96     vector<bool> visited(n, false);
97     visited[v] = true;
98     ll res = 1;
99
100     queue<ll> q;
101     q.push(v);
102
103     while (!q.empty()){
104         ll w = q.front();
105         q.pop();
106
107         for (int i = 0; i < adjList[w].size(); i++){
108             ll u = adjList[w][i];
109
110             if (!visited[u]){
111                 q.push(u);
112                 visited[u] = true;
113                 res++;
114             }
115         }
116     }
117
118     return res;
119 }
    
```

3.2 DFS

```

1 // DFS simple
2 void dfs(ll v, vector<vector<ll>> &ady, vector<bool> &vis){
3     vis[v] = true;
    
```

```

4     for(ll u : ady[v]){
5         if (!vis[u]){
6             dfs(u, ady, vis);
7         }
8     }
9 }
10
11 // DFS que me dice si existe un ciclo en un grafo (no dirigido) y en
    caso de existir, retorna la back-edge
12 pair<bool, edge> hasCycle(int v, vector<vector<int>> &adjList, vector<
    bool> &visited, vector<int> &parents){
13     visited[v] = true;
14     edge e = {UNDEFINED, UNDEFINED};
15     pair<bool, edge> res = {false, e};
16
17     for (int i = 0; i < adjList[v].size(); i++){
18         int w = adjList[v][i];
19         if (!visited[w]){
20             parents[w] = v;
21             res = hasCycle(w, adjList, visited, parents);
22             if (res.first){
23                 break;
24             }
25         } else if (visited[w] && parents[v] != w && parents[v] !=
            UNDEFINED){
26             edge backEdge = {w,v};
27             return {true, backEdge};
28         }
29     }
30
31     return res;
32 }
    
```

3.3 Bellman-Ford

```

1 using peso = ll;
2 using indice_nodo = ll;
3 using nodo_pesado = pair<peso, indice_nodo>;
4
5 struct Edge {
6     ll a, b, cost;
7
8     Edge(ll desde, ll hasta, ll c) : a(desde), b(hasta), cost(c) {}
    
```

```

9 };
10
11 // ##### //
12
13 // Asume grafo representado como lista de aristas.
14
15 bool bellman_ford(ll n, indice_nodo inicio, vector<Edge> &edges, vector<
    peso> &dist){
16     // Devuelve true sii existe un ciclo de longitud negativa.
17     // Calcula SSSP en dist.
18
19     // Obtiene las distancias mas cortas desde inicio hacia todos.
20     dist[inicio] = 0;
21     for(ll i=0; i<n; i++){
22         for(Edge e : edges){
23             if(-LINF < dist[e.a] && dist[e.a] < LINF){
24                 dist[e.b] = min(dist[e.b], dist[e.a] + e.cost);
25             }
26         }
27     }
28
29     // Detectar ciclo de longitud negativa.
30     for(Edge e : edges){
31         if(-LINF < dist[e.a] && dist[e.a] < LINF){
32             if (dist[e.a] + e.cost < dist[e.b]){
33                 return true;
34             }
35         }
36     }
37     return false;
38 }

```

3.4 Dijkstra

```

1 using peso = ll;
2 using indice_nodo = ll;
3 using nodo_pesado = pair<peso, indice_nodo>;
4
5 // ##### //
6
7 // Devuelve el vector de distancias desde inicio al i-esimo vertice.
8 vector<ll> dijkstra(const indice_nodo inicio, const vector<vector<
    nodo_pesado>> &ady){

```

```

9     vector<ll> distancia(ady.size(), LINF);
10    // vector<ll> parent(ady.size(), UNDEFINED);
11    vector<bool> vis(ady.size(), false);
12
13    distancia[inicio] = 0;
14    set<nodo_pesado> q;
15
16    q.insert({0, inicio});
17
18    while(!q.empty()){
19        ll v = q.begin() -> second;
20        q.erase(q.begin());
21
22        if (vis[v]) {continue;}
23        vis[v] = true;
24        for(const auto& [longitud, u] : ady[v]){
25            // Longitud del camino de v hacia u.
26            // Relax:
27            if(distancia[v] + longitud < distancia[u]){
28                q.erase({distancia[u], u});
29                distancia[u] = distancia[v] + longitud;
30                // parent[u] = v;
31                q.insert({distancia[u], u});
32            }
33        }
34    }
35    return distancia;
36 }

```

3.5 Floyd-Warshall

```

1 // La matriz tuvo que ser inicializada como:
2 // d(s,v) = w(s,v) si existe
3 // d(s,v) = 0    si s = v
4 // d(s,v) = INF si no
5
6 void floyd_warshall (ll n, vector<vector<ll>> &matrizDist){
7     // matrizDist en la entrada era la matriz de distancias directas,
8     // luego del algoritmo queda calculada en ella APSP. (Distancias
9     // minimas i->j)
10    for (ll k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
11        for (ll i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
12            for (ll j = 0; j < n; ++j) {

```

```

11         if (matrizDist[i][k] < LINF && matrizDist[k][j] < LINF){
12             matrizDist[i][j] = min(matrizDist[i][j], matrizDist[
13                 i][k] + matrizDist[k][j]);
14         }
15     }
16 }
17 }

```

3.6 Dantzig

```

1 void dantzig(ll n, vector<vector<peso>> &matrizDist){
2     // matrizDist en la entrada era la matriz de distancias directas,
3     // luego del algoritmo queda calculada en ella APSP.
4     for(ll k=0; k<n; k++){
5         for(ll i=0; i<k; i++){
6             for(ll j=0; j<k; j++){
7                 matrizDist[i][k] = min(matrizDist[i][k], matrizDist[i][j]
8                     + matrizDist[j][k]);
9                 matrizDist[k][i] = min(matrizDist[k][i], matrizDist[k][j]
10                    + matrizDist[j][i]);
11             }
12         }
13         for(ll i=0; i<k; i++){
14             for(ll j=0; j<k; ++j){
15                 matrizDist[i][j] = min(matrizDist[i][j], matrizDist[i][k]
16                    + matrizDist[k][j]);
17             }
18         }
19     }
20 }

```

3.7 Kruskal

```

1 // Asume grafo representado como lista de aristas.
2
3 ll kruskal(ll n, vector<pair<ll, pair<ll, ll>>> &lista_edges){
4     // Devuelve el costo del AGM. En caso de que no sea conexo, devuelve
5     // -1.
6     sort(lista_edges.begin(), lista_edges.end());
7     DisjointSet dsu(n+1);
8     ll res = 0;

```

```

8     for(auto e : lista_edges){
9         ll peso = e.first;
10        ll x = (e.second).first;
11        ll y = (e.second).second;
12
13        if (dsu.findSet(x) != dsu.findSet(y)){
14            dsu.unionSet(x, y);
15            res += peso;
16            n--; // Para verificar luego si es posible visitar todos.
17        }
18    }
19
20    if(n!=1){res = -1;} // No era conexo.
21    return res;
22 }

```

3.8 Toposort

```

1 enum Color {WHITE, GREY, BLACK}; // Sin visitar / en proceso /
2 // Procesado.
3 // Devuelve true si encuentra un ciclo.
4 bool tdfs(ll v, const vector<vector<ll>> &ady, vector<Color> &color,
5     vector<ll> &orden){
6     color[v] = GREY;
7
8     for(auto u : ady[v]){
9         if(color[u] == GREY){ // Si encuentra un nodo en proceso, hay
10            un ciclo.
11            return true;
12        }
13        else if (color[u] == WHITE){ // Si encuentra un nodo no
14            visitado, realiza DFS.
15            if(tdfs(u, ady, color, orden)) return true;
16        }
17    }
18
19    orden.pb(v);
20    color[v] = BLACK;
21    return false;
22 }
23
24 // Devuelve true sii existe un ciclo en G.

```

```

22 // Si no existe ciclo, en orden queda almacenado un orden topologico de
    G.
23 bool toposort(const vector<vector<ll>> &ady, vector<ll> &orden){
24     vector<Color> color(ady.size(), WHITE);
25     orden.clear();
26
27     for(ll v=0; v < ady.size(); v++){
28         if (color[v] == WHITE){
29             if(tdfs(v, ady, color, orden)) return true;
30         }
31     }
32
33     reverse(orden.begin(), orden.end());
34     return false;
35 }

```

4 Searching

4.1 Binary search

```

1 // Asumiento que quiero hacer una busqueda binaria en el rango [0, n)
2 // Importante: chequear el indice porque en caso de que no exista
    elemento que cumple P(X) puede haber problemas
3
4 // Calcular extremo derecho que cumple P(X)
5 int l = -1; // extremo izquierdo del rango de busqueda -1
6 int r = n; // extremo derecho del rango de busqueda +1
7 while(r - l > 1) { // mientras que la distancia entre las fronteras sea
    >1 (es decir, mientras que no esten contiguas)
8     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
9     if(P(mid)) {
10         l = mid;
11     } else {
12         r = mid;
13     }
14 }
15 // l es el ultimo elemento que cumple P(X)
16
17 // Calcular extremo izquierdo que cumple P(X)
18 int l = -1;
19 int r = n;
20 while(r - l > 1) {
21     int mid = (l + r) / 2;

```

```

22     if(!P(mid)) {
23         l = mid;
24     } else {
25         r = mid;
26     }
27 }
28
29 // r es el primer elemento que cumple P(X)

```

4.2 Integer ternary search

```

1 // Busqueda ternaria entera sobre [lower, high].
2
3 ll l = lower; // extremo izquierdo del rango de busqueda.
4 ll r = high; // extremo derecho del rango de busqueda.
5 while(l < r) {
6     ll mid = (l + r) / 2;
7     if(f(mid) < f(mid+1)) { // (<) Busca el minimo | (>) Busca el
        maximo.
8         r = mid;
9     } else {
10         l = mid+1;
11     }
12 }
13
14 // Respuesta: f(l).

```

4.3 Intervals

```

1 // We suppose that the intervals are correct: p.first <= p.second
2 // The intervals describe this: [p.first, p.second]
3
4 // This function checks if the intervals p1 and p2 are disjoint
5 bool areDisjoint(pair<ll, ll> &p1, pair<ll, ll> &p2) {
6     ll startingTimeP1 = p1.first;
7     ll endingTimeP1 = p1.second;
8     ll startingTimeP2 = p2.first;
9     ll endingTimeP2 = p2.second;
10
11     // This option checks supposing that p1 starts before than p2
12     bool option1 = endingTimeP1 < startingTimeP2;
13     // This option checks supposing that p2 starts before than p1
14     bool option2 = endingTimeP2 < startingTimeP1;
15

```

```

16     return option1 || option2;
17 }
18
19 // This function checks if p1 is included in p2
20 bool isIncluded(pair<ll, ll> &p1, pair<ll, ll> &p2){
21     ll startingTimeP1 = p1.first;
22     ll endingTimeP1 = p1.second;
23     ll startingTimeP2 = p2.first;
24     ll endingTimeP2 = p2.second;
25
26     bool res = startingTimeP2 <= startingTimeP1 && endingTimeP1 <=
27         endingTimeP2;
28     return res;
29 }
30
31 bool belongsToTheInterval(pair<ll, ll> &p1, ll x){
32     ll startingTimeP1 = p1.first;
33     ll endingTimeP1 = p1.second;
34
35     return startingTimeP1 <= x && x <= endingTimeP1;
36 }
37
38 // This function helps me to sort the intervals to have first those
39 // which finish earlier. In case of a tie, I choose first the interval
40 // which starts earlier.
41 bool customCompare(pair<ll, ll> &p1, pair<ll, ll> &p2){
42     ll endingTimeP1 = p1.second;
43     ll endingTimeP2 = p2.second;
44
45     if (endingTimeP1 < endingTimeP2){
46         return true;
47     } else if (endingTimeP1 > endingTimeP2){
48         return false;
49     }
50
51     ll startingTimeP1 = p1.first;
52     ll startingTimeP2 = p2.first;
53
54     return startingTimeP1 < startingTimeP2;
55 }
56
57 // This function helps me to sort the intervals to have first those
58 // which start earlier. In case of a tie, I choose first the interval

```

```

59     which ends later.
60 bool customCompare2(pair<ll, ll> &p1, pair<ll, ll> &p2){
61     ll startingTimeP1 = p1.first;
62     ll startingTimeP2 = p2.first;
63
64     if (startingTimeP1 < startingTimeP2){
65         return true;
66     } else if (startingTimeP1 > startingTimeP2){
67         return false;
68     }
69
70     ll endingTimeP1 = p1.second;
71     ll endingTimeP2 = p2.second;
72
73     return endingTimeP1 > endingTimeP2;
74 }
75
76 ll maximumNumberOfDisjointIntervals(vector<pair<ll, ll>> &intervals){
77     int n = intervals.size();
78     if (n == 0) return 0;
79     sort(all(intervals), customCompare);
80
81     pair<ll, ll> lastInterval = intervals[0];
82     int res = 1;
83
84     forsn(i, 1, n){
85         pair<ll, ll> currentInterval = intervals[i];
86
87         if (areDisjoint(currentInterval, lastInterval)){
88             lastInterval = currentInterval;
89             res++;
90         }
91     }
92
93     return res;
94 }
95
96 pair<ll, ll> redundantInterval(vector<pair<ll, ll>> &intervals){
97     int n = intervals.size();
98     pair<ll, ll> res = {UNDEFINED, UNDEFINED};
99
100    sort(all(intervals), customCompare2);

```



```
97
98     forn(i, n-1){
99         pair<ll, ll> currentInterval = intervals[i];
100         pair<ll, ll> nextInterval = intervals[i+1];
101
102         if (isIncluded(nextInterval, currentInterval)){
103             res = nextInterval;
104             break;
105         } else if (i+2 <= n-1){
106             pair<ll, ll> laterInterval = intervals[i+2];
107
108             if (belongsToTheInterval(currentInterval, nextInterval.first
109                                     )){
110                 pair<ll, ll> newInterval = {currentInterval.second + 1,
111                                             nextInterval.second};
112
113                 if (isIncluded(newInterval, laterInterval)){
114                     res = nextInterval;
115                     break;
116                 }
117             }
118         }
119
120     return res;
121 }
```