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- Число граней в планарном графе
(с учётом бесконечной): R=2-V+E
- Сумма арифметической прогрессии: $S_n = \frac{n(a_1 + a_n)}{2}$
- Сумма геометрической прогрессии: $S_n = \frac{b_1(q^n-1)}{q-1}$

2 Коды

2.1 Basic setup

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define sz(x) (int)((x).size())
\#define all(x) (x).begin(), (x).end()
#define rall(x) (x).rbegin(), (x).rend()
typedef long long 11;
typedef __int128 int128;
typedef pair<int, int> pii;
typedef pair<11, 11> pll;
const char en = '\n';
const int INF = 1e9 + 7;
const 11 INFLL = 1e18;
mt19937 rnd(chrono::high_resolution_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count()
template<class T>
istream &operator>>(istream &is, vector<T> &a) {
    for (auto &i: a) {
        is >> i;
    return is:
void solve() {
int32_t main() {
#ifdef LOCAL
    freopen("input.txt", "r", stdin);
    ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0); cin.tie(0);
#endif
    solve():
    return 0:
```

1 Общее

• Собственное вращение на угол φ с центром вращения в начале координат:

```
x' = x \cos \varphi - y \sin \varphiy' = x \sin \varphi + y \cos \varphi
```

- Расстояние между точками по сфере: $L = R \cdot \arccos(\cos\theta_1 \cdot \cos\theta_2 + \sin\theta_1 \cdot \sin\theta_2 \cdot \cos(\varphi_1 \varphi_2))$ где θ широты (от $-\pi$ до π), φ долготы (от $-\pi$ до π)
- Объем шарового сегмента: $V = \pi h^2 (R \frac{1}{3}h)$, где h высота от вершины сектора до секущей плоскости
- Площадь поверхности шарового сегмента: $S=2\pi Rh,$ где h высота
- Код Грея: $g_n = n \oplus \frac{n}{2}$
- Числа Фибоначчи: $F_0=0, F_1=1, F_n=rac{(rac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^n-(rac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2})^n}{\sqrt{5}}$
- Sum-xor property: $a+b=a\oplus b+2(a\&b), a+b=a|b+a\&b, a\oplus b=a|b-a\&b$

2.2 Бесполезное

Санитайзеры:

Прагмы:

```
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast,no-stack-protector")
#pragma GCC target("sse,sse2,sse3,ssse3,sse4)
#pragma GCC target("popcnt,abm,mmx,avx,avx2,tune=native")
#pragma GCC optimize("unroll-loops")
#pragma GCC optimize("fast-math")
#pragma GCC optimize("section-anchors")
#pragma GCC optimize("profile-values")
#pragma GCC optimize("profile-reorder-functions")
#pragma GCC optimize("tracer")
#pragma GCC optimize("vpt")
#pragma GCC optimize("rename-registers")
#pragma GCC optimize("move-loop-invariants")
#pragma GCC optimize("unswitch-loops")
#pragma GCC optimize("function-sections")
#pragma GCC optimize("data-sections")
#pragma GCC optimize("branch-target-load-optimize")
#pragma GCC optimize("branch-target-load-optimize2")
#pragma GCC optimize("btr-bb-exclusive")
```

Встроенный декартач:

Atomic hashset, hashmap:

Перебор всех подмасок и надмасок:

```
for (int submask = mask; ; submask = (submask - 1) & mask) {
    // use submask
    if (submask == 0) break;
}

for (int upmask = mask; ; upmask = (upmask + 1) | mask) {
    // use upmask
    if (upmask == maxmask) break;
}
```

2.3 Мосты

2.4 Точки сочленения

```
void dfs (int v, int p = -1) {
    used[v] = true;
    tin[v] = fup[v] = timer++;
    int children = 0;
    for (auto to: g[v]) {
   if (to == p) {
             continue;
        if (used[to]) {
            fup[v] = min(fup[v], tin[to]);
        else {
            dfs(to, v);
fup[v] = min(fup[v], fup[to]);
             if (fup[to] >= tin[v] && p != -1) {
                 IS_CUTPOINT(v);
             7
             ++children;
    if (p == -1 && children > 1) {
         IS_CUTPOINT(v);
    }
```

2.5 DCP (TheEvilBird)

```
struct Query {
    char type;
    int v, u;
    Query(char type) : type(type) {}
Query(char type, int v, int u) : type(type), v(v), u(u) {}
};
struct DCP {
    int n, k, ans; // n - vertex, k - queries
    vector<int> par, rk;
    vector<pair<pii, int>> hist;
    // 0 - par, 1 - rk, 2 - ans;
    int qL, qR;
    pii edge:
    vector<vector<pii>>> tree;
    vector<Query> qs;
    DCP(int _n, int _k) {
         n = ans = _n;
         par.resize(n);
         rk.resize(n, 1);
         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) par[i] = i;
         tree.assign(4 * k, vector<pii>());
    int dsu_get(int v) {
         while (par[v] != v) v = par[v];
         return v;
    void dsu_unite(int a, int b) {
         a = dsu_get(a);
         b = dsu_get(b);
         if (a = b) return;
if (rk[a] > rk[b]) swap(a, b);
hist.emplace_back((pii){0, a}, par[a]);
         hist.emplace_back((pii){2, -1}, ans);
par[a] = b;
         --ans;
         if (rk[a] == rk[b]) {
             hist.emplace_back((pii){1, b}, rk[b]);
             ++rk[b];
         }
    }
    void dsu_unite(pii e) {
         dsu_unite(e.first, e.second);
    void cancel(pair<pii, int> &el) {
         int &type = el.first.first;
         int &id = el.first.second;
         int &val = el.second;
if (type == 0) {
   par[id] = val;
         else if (type == 1) {
    rk[id] = val;
         else if (type == 2) {
             ans = val;
    }
    void add_edge(int _qL, int _qR, pii e) { // [L, R]
         qL = _qL;
         qR = _qR + 1;
edge = e;
         add_edge_tree(1, 0, k);
    void add_edge_tree(int v, int 1, int r) {
         if (qL <= 1 && r <= qR) {
             tree[v].emplace_back(edge);
             return:
         int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
         if (qL < m) add_edge_tree(vL, 1, m);</pre>
         if (m < qR) add_edge_tree(vR, m, r);</pre>
    void go(vector<Query> &_qs) {
         qs = _qs;
         go_tree(1, 0, k);
    }
    void go_tree(int v, int l, int r) {
         int siz = sz(hist);
         for (auto &e: tree[v]) {
```

```
dsu_unite(e);
          if (1 + 1 == r) {
              if (qs[1].type == '?') {
                   cout << ans << en;</pre>
              int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
               go_tree(vL, 1, m);
              go_tree(vR, m, r);
          while (sz(hist) > siz) {
               cancel(hist.back());
              hist.pop_back();
    }
};
void solve() {
     int n, k;
     cin >> n >> k;
DCP dcp(n, k);
     set<pair<pii, int>> edges;
vector<Query> qs;
for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) {</pre>
          char tp;
         cin >> tp;
if (tp == '?') {
              qs.emplace_back(tp);
          else {
              int v, u;
              cin >> v >> u;
               --v; --u;
              if (v > u) swap(v, u);
qs.emplace_back(tp, v, u);
if (tp == '+') {
                   edges.emplace((pii){v, u}, i);
              }
               else {
                   auto it = edges.lower_bound({(pii){v, u}, 0});
                   dcp.add_edge(it->second, i, it->first);
                   edges.erase(it);
         }
     for (auto &e: edges) {
          dcp.add_edge(e.second, k - 1, e.first);
     if (k) dcp.go(qs);
```

2.6 MaxFlow (TheEvilBird)

```
struct MaxFlow {
    struct Edge {
        11 flow, cap;
        int to, id;
        Edge(11 flow, 11 cap, int to, int id) : flow(flow), cap(cap), to(to
        id(id) {}
    vector<vector<Edge>> g;
    vector<int> d, head, used;
    11 max_cap;
    int s, t;
    MaxFlow() {}
    MaxFlow(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        g.resize(n);
    void add_edge(int from, int to, 11 cap) {
        g[from].emplace_back(0, cap, to, sz(g[to]));
        g[to].emplace_back(0, 0, from, sz(g[from]) - 1);
    bool bfs() {
        d.assign(n, INF);
        d[s] = 0;
        queue<int> q;
        a.push(s):
        while (!q.empty()) {
   int v = q.front();
```

```
q.pop();
              for (auto e: g[v]) {
    if (d[e.to] == INF && e.cap - e.flow >= max_cap) {
        d[e.to] = d[v] + 1;
                        q.push(e.to);
         return d[t] != INF;
    }
    11 dfs(int v, ll cur_flow) {
    if (v == t) {
              return cur_flow;
         for (; head[v] < sz(g[v]); ++head[v]) {
   auto &e = g[v][head[v]];
   if (e.cap - e.flow >= max_cap && d[v] + 1 == d[e.to]) {
                   11 new_flow = dfs(e.to, min(cur_flow, e.cap - e.flow));
                   if (new_flow) {
                        e.flow += new_flow;
                        g[e.to][e.id].flow -= new_flow;
                        return new_flow;
              }
         return 0;
    11 find_max_flow(int _s, int _t) {
         s = _s;
         t = _t;
         for (int k = 30; k \ge 0; --k) {
              \max_{cap} = (1 \ll k);
              while (bfs()) {
                   head.assign(n, 0);
11 flow = 0;
                       flow = dfs(s, INFLL);
res += flow;
                   } while (flow);
         return res;
     }
    11 dfs_const_flow(int v, ll cur_flow) {
    used[v] = 1;
         if (v == t) {
              return cur_flow;
         for (auto &e: g[v]) {
              if (!used[\bar{e}.to] && e.cap - e.flow > 0) {
                   11 new_flow = dfs_const_flow(e.to, min(cur_flow, e.cap - e.
      flow));
                   if (new_flow) {
                        e.flow += new_flow;
                        g[e.to][e.id].flow -= new_flow;
                        return new_flow;
              }
         return 0;
    }
     bool find_const_flow(int _s, int _t, 11 F) {
         t = _t;
         11 res = 0, flow = 0;
         max_cap = F;
              used.assign(n, 0);
              flow = dfs_const_flow(s, INF);
              res += flow;
         } while (flow && res < F);</pre>
         return res == F;
    11 get_edge_flow(int v, int id) {
         return g[v][id].flow;
};
```

2.7 MinCostMaxFlow (TheEvilBird)

```
struct MinCostMaxFlow {
   struct Edge {
        ll flow, cap, price;
        int to, id;
        Edge() {}
```

```
Edge(ll flow, ll cap, ll price, int to, int id) : flow(flow), cap(
  cap), price(price), to(to), id(id) {}
}:
int n;
int s, t;
11 ans;
vector<vector<Edge>> g;
vector<int> d:
vector<11> add_f;
vector<pii> par;
MinCostMaxFlow() {}
MinCostMaxFlow(int _n) {
    n = _n;
    g.resize(n);
void add_edge(int from, int to, ll cap, ll price) {
   g[from].emplace_back(0, cap, price, to, sz(g[to]));
    g[to].emplace_back(0, 0, -price, from, sz(g[from]) - 1);
11 get_edge_flow(int v, int id) {
    return g[v][id].flow;
void FB() {
    d.assign(n, INF);
    add_f.assign(n, 0);
    par.assign(n, {-1, -1});
    d[s] = 0;
add_f[0] = INF;
    queue<int> q;
    q.push(s);
     vector<int> used(n, 0);
    used[s] = 1;
    while (!q.empty()) {
   int v = q.front();
         q.pop();
         used[v] = 0;
         for (int i = 0; i < sz(g[v]); ++i) {
             auto &e = g[v][i];
             if (e.flow < e.cap && d[e.to] > d[v] + e.price) {
                 d[e.to] = d[v] + e.price;
add_f[e.to] = min(add_f[v], e.cap - e.flow);
                  par[e.to] = {v, i};
                  if (!used[e.to]) {
                      q.push(e.to);
                      used[e.to] = 1;
                 }
            }
    }
}
void push flow(11 flow) {
    int cur = t;
    while (cur != s) {
         int prev = par[cur].first, id = par[cur].second;
         g[prev][id].flow += flow;
         g[cur][g[prev][id].id].flow -= flow;
         ans += g[prev][id].price * flow;
         cur = prev;
11 min_cost_max_flow(int _s, int _t) {
    ans = 0;
    s = _s; t = _t;
    while (true) {
        FB();
         11 flow = add_f[t];
         if (flow == 0) {
             break;
        push_flow(flow);
    return ans;
}
```

2.8 Кун

```
bool dfs(int v) {
   if (used[v])
      return false;
   used[v] = true;
   for (auto u: g[v]) {
      if (back[u] == -1 || dfs(back[u])) {
```

```
back[u] = v;
    return true;
}
return false;
}
```

2.9 HLD (TheEvilBird)

```
struct HLD {
     // insert SegTree code
    struct SegTree { };
    int n, T;
    SegTree st;
    vector<vector<int>> tree;
    vector<int> par, siz, tin, tout, head;
    HLD(int _n) {
         n = _n;
         tree.resize(n):
         par.resize(n, -1);
         siz.resize(n, 0);
         tin.resize(n);
         tout.resize(n);
         head.resize(n):
         st = SegTree(n);
    void add_edge(int v, int u) {
         tree[v].emplace_back(u);
         tree[u].emplace_back(v);
    void build(int v = 0) {
         dfs_siz(v, v);
         T = 0:
         head[v] = v;
         dfs_hld(v, v);
    void dfs_siz(int v, int p) {
         par[v] = p;
siz[v] = 1;
         for (auto &u: tree[v]) {
             if (u != p) {
                  dfs_siz(u, v);
                  siz[v] += siz[u];
             }
         for (int i = 0; i < sz(tree[v]); ++i) {
             int x = tree[v][0], u = tree[v][i];
if (x == p || siz[u] > siz[x]) {
                  swap(tree[v][0], tree[v][i]);
    }
    void dfs_hld(int v, int p) {
         tin[v] = T++;
         for (auto u: tree[v]) {
             if (u == p) {
                  continue:
             if (u == tree[v][0]) {
                  head[u] = head[v];
             else {
                  head[u] = u;
             dfs_hld(u, v);
         tout[v] = T;
    }
    void update(int v, int val) {
         st.update_segment(tin[v], tin[v], val);
    bool is_anc(int v, int u) {
    return tin[v] <= tin[u] && tout[u] <= tout[v];</pre>
    void go_up(int &v, int u) {
    while (!is_anc(head[v], u)) {
             ans = max(ans, st.get(tin[head[v]], tin[v]));
             v = par[head[v]];
    }
    11 get(int v, int u) { // max on path
```

```
ans = -INFLL;
    go_up(v, u);
    go_up(u, v);
    if (!is_anc(v, u)) {
        swap(v, u);
    }
    ans = max(ans, st.get(tin[v], tin[u]));
    return ans;
}
};
```

2.10 Dominator tree (TheEvilBird)

```
struct Edge {
    int from, to, id;
    Edge() = default;
    Edge(int from, int to, int id) : from(from), to(to), id(id) {}
struct DSU {
    int n;
    vector<int> par;
    vector<pii> mn;
    DSU() = default;
    DSU(int n) : n(n) {
         par.resize(n);
         mn.resize(n);
         init();
    void init() {
         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    par[i] = i;
              mn[i] = {INF, i};
    }
    int get(int v) {
         if (par[v] == v) {
              return v:
         int p = get(par[v]);
  mm[v] = min(mn[v], mn[par[v]]);
if (mn[par[v]].first < mn[v].first) {</pre>
             mn[v] = mn[par[v]];
         par[v] = p;
         return p;
    void unite(int a, int b) {
         par[a] = b;
struct DominatorTree {
    int n;
    vector<Edge> edges;
    vector<int> sdom, idom, tin, order, par, used, dp;
     vector<vector<int>> g, rg, queries;
    DSU dsu_sdom, dsu_idom;
    DominatorTree() = default;
DominatorTree(int n) : n(n), dsu_sdom(n), dsu_idom(n) {
    sdom.resize(n, INF); // semi-dominator
    idom.resize(n, INF); // immediate dominator
         tin.resize(n, -1);
         par.resize(n);
         used.resize(n, 0);
         dp.resize(n, INF);
         g.resize(n);
         rg.resize(n);
         queries.resize(n);
    }
    void add_edge(int from, int to) {
          edges.emplace_back(from, to, sz(edges));
    void dfs(int v) {
         tin[v] = sz(order);
         order.emplace_back(v);
         for (auto i: g[v]) {
              const auto &e = edges[i];
              if (tin[e.to] == -1) {
                   par[e.to] = v;
                   dfs(e.to);
              }
         }
```

```
void dfs_idom(int v) {
         used[v] = 1;
         for (auto i: g[v]) {
              const auto &e = edges[i];
              if (!used[e.to]) {
                   dfs_idom(e.to);
         for (auto u: queries[v]) {
              dsu_idom.get(u);
              dp[u] = dsu_idom.mn[u].second;
         dsu_idom.mn[v] = {sdom[v], v};
         for (auto i: g[v]) {
              const auto &e = edges[i];
if (par[e.to] == v) {
                   dsu_idom.unite(e.to, v);
    }
     void build(int s) {
  for (int i = 0; i < sz(edges); ++i) {
    g[edges[i].from].emplace_back(i);</pre>
              rg[edges[i].to].emplace_back(i);
          // reorder vertex
         dfs(s);
          // build sdom
         for (int _ = sz(order) - 1; _ >= 0; --_) {
              int v = order[_];
              if (v == s) {
                   continue;
              for (auto i: rg[v]) {
   const auto &e = edges[i];
   if (tin[e.from] == -1) {
                        continue;
                   if (tin[e.from] < tin[v]) {
    sdom[v] = min(sdom[v], tin[e.from]);</pre>
                   else {
                        int u = dsu_sdom.get(e.from);
                        sdom[v] = min(sdom[v], dsu_sdom.mn[e.from].first);
              dsu_sdom.mn[v] = {sdom[v], v};
              for (auto i: g[v]) {
                   const auto &e = edges[i];
                   if (v == par[e.to]) {
                        dsu_sdom.unite(e.to, v);
                   }
              }
          // build queries for idoms
         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
   if (i == s || sdom[i] == INF || tin[i] == -1) {
                   continue;
              queries[order[sdom[i]]].emplace_back(i);
         dfs_idom(s);
          // build idom
         idom[s] = tin[s];
         for (auto v: order) {
              if (v == s) {
                   continue;
              if (v == dp[v]) {
                   idom[v] = sdom[v];
                   idom[v] = idom[dp[v]];
         }
    }
     int get_idom(int v) {
         return (idom[v] == INF ? -1 : order[idom[v]]);
};
```

2.11 Link-Cut (TheEvilBird)

```
struct Node {
   Node *ch[2] = {nullptr, nullptr};
   Node *par = nullptr;
   bool rev = false;
   int val, mn;
```

```
int siz = 1:
    Node() {}
    Node(int val) : val(val), mn(val) {}
typedef Node* pnode;
int get_siz(pnode v) {
    return (v == nullptr ? 0 : v->siz);
int get_min(pnode v) {
     return (v == nullptr ? INF : v->mn);
}
void update(pnode v) {
    v->siz = 1 + get_siz(v->ch[0]) + get_siz(v->ch[1]);
    v->mn = min(v->val, min(get_min(v->ch[0]), get_min(v->ch[1])));
void push(pnode v) {
   if (v == nullptr || !v->rev) {
         return;
    if (v->ch[0] != nullptr) {
         v->ch[0]->rev ^= 1;
    if (v->ch[1] != nullptr) {
        v->ch[1]->rev ^= 1;
    swap(v->ch[0], v->ch[1]);
    v \rightarrow rev = 0;
bool is_root(pnode v) {
    return (v->par == nullptr ||
             (v->par->ch[0] != v && v->par->ch[1] != v));
int child_num(pnode v) {
    return (v->par->ch[1] == v);
void attach(pnode v, pnode p, int num) { }
    if (v != nullptr) {
        v->par = p;
    if (p != nullptr) {
        p \rightarrow ch[num] = v;
    }
}
void rotate(pnode v) {
    int num = child_num(v);
pnode p = v->par, vb = v->ch[num ^ 1];
    pnode g = (p == nullptr ? nullptr : p->par);
if (g != nullptr) {
         if (!is_root(p)) {
             g->ch[child_num(p)] = v;
    v->par = g;
    attach(p, v, num ^ 1);
    attach(vb, p, num);
update(p); update(v);
void splay(pnode v) {
    vector<pnode> st;
    pnode cur = v;
    st.emplace_back(cur);
    while (!is_root(cur)) {
         cur = cur->par;
         st.emplace_back(cur);
    for (int i = sz(st) - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
         push(st[i]);
    while (!is_root(v)) {
         if (!is_root(v->par)) {
             if (child_num(v) == child_num(v->par)) {
                 rotate(v->par);
             else {
                 rotate(v);
             }
         rotate(v);
    }
void expose(pnode v) {
    splay(v);
```

```
v->ch[1] = nullptr;
    while (v->par != nullptr) {
    splay(v->par);
        attach(v, v->par, 1);
update(v->par);
         splay(v);
    }
void make_root(pnode v) {
    expose(v);
void link(pnode v, pnode u) {
    make_root(v);
    make_root(u);
    u \rightarrow par = v;
void cut(pnode v, pnode u) {
    make_root(v);
    make_root(u);
    push(u);
    u->ch[1] = nullptr;
    v->par = nullptr;
bool is_connected(pnode v, pnode u) {
    make_root(v);
    make_root(u);
    if (is_root(v) && u != v) {
        return false;
    else {
        return true;
int get_min(pnode v, pnode u) {
    make_root(v);
    make_root(u);
    return get_min(u);
```

2.12 Личао (FedShat)

```
struct LiChao {// max
    struct Line {
        11 k = 0, b = -INFLL;
        Line() = default:
        Line(11 k, 11 b) : k(k), b(b){};
        11 operator()(11 x) {
            return k * x + b;
        }
   };
    struct Node {
        Node *1 = nullptr, *r = nullptr;
        Line cur;
        Node() = default;
    Node *root = nullptr;
    int n = 1e9 + 1;
    void make_node(Node *&v) {
        if (v == nullptr) {
           v = new Node();
    }
    void add(Node *&v, int 1, int r, Line cur) {
        make_node(v);
        int m = (1 + r) / 2;
        if (cur(m) > v->cur(m)) {
            swap(cur, v->cur);
        if (1 + 1 == r) {
           return:
        if (cur(1) > v->cur(1)) {
            add(v->1, 1, m, cur);
        } else {
            add(v->r, m, r, cur);
```

```
void add(Line cur) {
         add(root, 0, n, cur);
    11 get(Node *v, int 1, int r, int x) {
   if (v == nullptr) {
            return -INFLL;
         11 \text{ ans} = v -> cur(x);
         if (1 + 1 == r) {
             return ans;
         int m = (1 + r) / 2;
         if (x < m) {
             ans = max(ans, get(v->1, 1, m, x));
         } else {
             ans = max(ans, get(v->r, m, r, x));
         return ans;
    }
    11 get(int x) {
         return get(root, 0, n, x);
    }
};
```

2.13 Segment Tree (TheEvilBird)

```
struct SegTree {
     static const 11 off = 0;
     struct Node {
    11 val = 0;
    11 push = off;
          Node() {}
          Node(l1 val) : val(val) {}
          Node operator+(const Node &other) const {
               return Node(val + other.val);
          void operator+=(const Node &other) {
               val += other.val;
          void use_push(int len = 1) {
               val += push * (11)(len);
          void update_push(11 pushed) {
              push += pushed;
     int n, qL, qR;
     ll val;
     Node ans:
     vector<Node> tree;
     vector<ll> a;
     SegTree() {}
     SegTree(int _n) {
          tree.assign(4 * n, 0);
     void update_vertex(int v, int 1, int r) { // [1, r)
  int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
          push(vL, 1, m);
          push(vR, m, r);
tree[v] = tree[vL] + tree[vR];
     void push(int v, int 1, int r) { // [l, r)
  if (tree[v].push == off) return;
  int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
          tree[v].use_push(r - 1);
if (1 + 1 != r) {
    tree[vL].update_push(tree[v].push);
               tree[vR].update_push(tree[v].push);
          tree[v].push = off;
     void build(vector<ll> & a) {
          build_tree(1, 0, n);
```

```
void build_tree(int v, int 1, int r) { // [l, r)
          if (1 + 1 == r) {
               tree[v] = Node(a[1]);
               return;
          int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
          build_tree(vL, 1, m);
          build_tree(vR, m, r);
          update_vertex(v, 1, r);
     void update_segment(int _qL, int _qR, ll _val) { // [_qL, _qR]
          qL = _qL;
qR = _qR + 1;
val = _val;
          update_segment_tree(1, 0, n);
     void update_segment_tree(int v, int 1, int r) { // [l, r)
          push(v, 1, r);
if (qL <= 1 && r <= qR) {</pre>
               tree[v].update_push(val);
               push(v, 1, r);
               return;
          int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
          if (qL < m) update_segment_tree(vL, 1, m);
if (m < qR) update_segment_tree(vR, m, r);</pre>
          update_vertex(v, 1, r);
     11 get(int _qL, int _qR) { // [_qL, _qR]
          qL = _qL;
qR = _qR + 1;
ans = Node();
          get_tree(1, 0, n);
          return ans.val;
     void get_tree(int v, int 1, int r) { // [l, r)
          push(v, 1, r);
if (qL <= 1 && r <= qR) {</pre>
               ans = ans + tree[v];
               return;
          int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
if (qL < m) get_tree(vL, 1, m);
if (m < qR) get_tree(vR, m, r);
};
```

2.14 Segment Tree Down (TheEvilBird)

```
struct SegTreeDown {
    struct Node {
        11 \text{ val} = 0;
        Node() {}
        Node(11 val) : val(val) {}
        Node operator+(const Node &other) const {
            return Node(val + other.val);
        void operator+=(const Node &other) {
            val += other.val;
    };
    int n;
    vector<Node> tree;
    SegTreeDown(int _n) {
        tree.assign(2 * n, Node());
    void build(vector<11> &a) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
           tree[i + n] = Node(a[i]);
        for (int i = n - 1; i \ge 1; --i) {
            tree[i] = tree[2 * i] + tree[2 * i + 1];
    }
    void update(int i, ll val) {
        i += n;
tree[i] = val;
```

```
while (i != 0) {
        tree[i] = tree[2 * i] + tree[2 * i + 1];
        i /= 2;
ll get(int 1, int r) { // [l, r)
    1 += n;
    r += n;
    Node ans:
    while (1 <= r) {
        if (1 % 2 == 1) {
            ans += tree[1];
            ++1;
        if (r % 2 == 0) {
            ans += tree[r];
        1 /= 2;
        r /= 2;
    return ans.val;
}
```

2.15 Segment Tree Beats (The Evil Bird)

```
struct SegTree {
    struct Node {
        11 max, sec_max;
        int cnt_max;
        11 min, sec_min;
        int cnt_min;
        11 sum;
        11 push_add;
        11 push_eq;
    int n, qL, qR;
    ll val. ans:
    vector<Node> tree;
    vector<ll> a;
    SegTree(int _n) {
        tree.assign(4 * n, {0, -INFLL, 1, 0, INFLL, 1, 0, 0, -1});
    void update_vertex(int v, int 1, int r) {
   int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
        tree[v].sum = tree[vL].sum + tree[vR].sum;
        tree[v].max = max(tree[vL].max, tree[vR].max);
        tree[v].sec_max = max(tree[vL].sec_max, tree[vR].sec_max);
tree[v].cnt_max = 0;
        if (tree[vL].max == tree[v].max) {
             tree[v].cnt_max += tree[vL].cnt_max;
        else {
             tree[v].sec_max = max(tree[v].sec_max, tree[vL].max);
        if (tree[vR].max == tree[v].max) {
             tree[v].cnt_max += tree[vR].cnt_max;
             tree[v].sec_max = max(tree[v].sec_max, tree[vR].max);
        tree[v].min = min(tree[vL].min, tree[vR].min);
tree[v].sec_min = min(tree[vL].sec_min, tree[vR].sec_min);
        tree[v].cnt_min = 0;
        if (tree[vL].min == tree[v].min) {
             tree[v].cnt_min += tree[vL].cnt_min;
        else {
             tree[v].sec min = min(tree[v].sec min, tree[vL].min);
         if (tree[vR].min == tree[v].min) {
             tree[v].cnt_min += tree[vR].cnt_min;
        else {
             tree[v].sec_min = min(tree[v].sec_min, tree[vR].min);
   }
    void recalc_eq(int v, int 1, int r, 11 cur) {
        tree[v].max = tree[v].min = tree[v].push_eq = cur;
tree[v].sec_max = -INFLL;
        tree[v].sec_min = INFLL;
```

```
tree[v].cnt_max = tree[v].cnt_min = r - 1;
     tree[v].sum = cur * (11)(r - 1);
     tree[v].push_add = 0;
}
void recalc_add(int v, int l, int r, ll cur) {
   if (tree[v].min == tree[v].max) {
         recalc_eq(v, 1, r, tree[v].max + cur);
         return;
     tree[v].max += cur;
     if (tree[v].sec_max != -INFLL) {
         tree[v].sec_max += cur;
     tree[v].min += cur;
    if (tree[v].sec_min != INFLL) {
    tree[v].sec_min += cur;
     tree[v].sum += (11)(r - 1) * cur;
     tree[v].push_add += cur;
void recalc_min(int v, int 1, int r, 11 cur) {
     if (tree[v].min >= cur) {
         recalc_eq(v, 1, r, cur);
         return;
     if (tree[v].max <= cur) return;</pre>
     if (tree[v].sec_min == tree[v].max) {
         tree[v].sec_min = cur;
     tree[v].sum -= (11)(tree[v].max - cur) *
                      (11)(tree[v].cnt_max);
     tree[v].max = cur;
void recalc_max(int v, int 1, int r, 11 cur) {
     if (tree[v].max <= cur) {</pre>
         recalc_eq(v, 1, r, cur);
         return;
     if (tree[v].min >= cur) return;
     if (tree[v].sec_max == tree[v].min) {
    tree[v].sec_max = cur;
     tree[v].sum += (11)(tree[v].max - cur) *
                      (11)(tree[v].cnt_max);
     tree[v].min = cur;
void push(int v, int l, int r) {
   if (1 + 1 == r) return;
     int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
if (tree[v].push_eq != -1) {
    recalc_eq(vL, 1, m, tree[v].push_eq);
         recalc_eq(vR, m, r, tree[v].push_eq);
         tree[v].push_eq = -1;
         return:
     recalc_add(vL, 1, m, tree[v].push_add);
     recalc_add(vR, m, r, tree[v].push_add);
     tree[v].push_add = 0;
    recalc_min(vL, 1, m, tree[v].max);
recalc_min(vR, m, r, tree[v].max);
     recalc_max(vL, 1, m, tree[v].min);
     recalc_max(vR, m, r, tree[v].min);
void build(vector<11> & a) {
     build_tree(1, 0, n);
void build_tree(int v, int 1, int r) {
    if (1 + 1 == r) {
         tree[v] = {a[1], -INFLL, 1, a[1],
                      INFLL, 1, a[1], 0, -1};
     int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
    build_tree(vL, 1, m);
build_tree(vR, m, r);
     update_vertex(v, 1, r);
void update_segment_min(int _qL, int _qR, 11 _val) {
    qL = _qL;
qR = _qR + 1;
val = _val;
     update_segment_min_tree(1, 0, n);
```

```
void update_segment_min_tree(int v, int 1, int r) {
          if (tree[v].max <= val) return;
if (qL <= 1 && r <= qR && tree[v].sec_max < val) {</pre>
               recalc_min(v, 1, r, val);
               return;
          push(v, 1, r);
          int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
          if (qL < m) update_segment_min_tree(vL, 1, m);
          if (m < qR) update_segment_min_tree(vR, m, r);</pre>
          update_vertex(v, 1, r);
     void update_segment_max(int _qL, int _qR, 11 _val) {
          qL = _qL;
qR = _qR + 1;
val = _val;
          update_segment_max_tree(1, 0, n);
     void update_segment_max_tree(int v, int 1, int r) {
   if (tree[v].min >= val) return;
          if (qL <= 1 && r <= qR && tree[v].sec_min > val) {
               recalc_max(v, 1, r, val);
               return;
          push(v, 1, r);
          int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
          if (qL < m) update_segment_max_tree(vL, 1, m);
if (m < qR) update_segment_max_tree(vR, m, r);
          update_vertex(v, 1, r);
     void update_segment_add(int _qL, int _qR, 11 _val) {
          qL = _qL;
qR = _qR + 1;
val = _val;
          update_segment_add_tree(1, 0, n);
     void update_segment_add_tree(int v, int 1, int r) {
          if (qL <= 1 && r <= qR) {
               recalc_add(v, 1, r, val);
          }
          push(v, 1, r);
          int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
if (qL < m) update_segment_add_tree(vL, 1, m);
if (m < qR) update_segment_add_tree(vR, m, r);</pre>
          update_vertex(v, 1, r);
     11 get(int _qL, int _qR) {
          qL = _qL;

qR = _qR + 1;
          ans = 0;
          get_tree(1, 0, n);
          return ans;
     void get_tree(int v, int 1, int r) {
   if (qL <= 1 && r <= qR) {</pre>
               ans += tree[v].sum;
               return:
          push(v, 1, r);
int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
          if (qL < m) get_tree(vL, 1, m);</pre>
          if (m < qR) get_tree(vR, m, r);</pre>
     void print_all() {
          print_all_tree(1, 0, n);
     void print_all_tree(int v, int 1, int r) {
          if (1 + 1 == r) {
               cout << tree[v].sum << en;
               return;
          push(v, 1, r);
int m = (1 + r) / 2, vL = 2 * v, vR = vL + 1;
          print_all_tree(vL, 1, m);
          print_all_tree(vR, m, r);
     }
};
```

2.16 Persistent Segment Tree (Sweezyk)

```
struct Node {
  Node *1, *r;
  int mx;
```

```
Node() {
    mx = -1;
    1 = r = nullptr;
 }
1:
const int N = 1e7 + 4e6;
const int LG = 20;
Node* nodes[N];
int ptr;
Node* new_node() {
 return nodes[ptr++];
1
Node* get left(Node* t) {
 if (t && t->1) return t->1;
 return nullptr;
Node* get_right(Node* t) {
  if (t && t->r) return t->r;
 return nullptr;
int get_max(Node* t) {
 if (!t) return 0;
 return t->mx;
void update(int i, int val, Node* t, Node* old_t, int lx, int rx) {
  if (1x + 1 == rx) {
    t->mx = max(t->mx, val);
    return;
  int m = (1x + rx) / 2;
  if (i < m) {
    t->1 = new_Node();
    if (old_t && old_t->1) {
    t->r = get_right(old_t);
    update(i, val, t->1, get_left(old_t), lx, m);
    t->r = new_Node();
    if (old_t && old_t->r) {
      t \rightarrow r \rightarrow mx = old_t \rightarrow r \rightarrow mx;
    t->1 = get_left(old_t);
    update(i, val, t->r, get_right(old_t), m, rx);
  t->mx = max(get_max(get_left(t)), get_max(get_right(t)));
}:
int get(int 1, int r, Node* t, int lx, int rx) {
  if (!t || lx >= r || rx <= 1) return -1;
  if (1x \ge 1 \&\& rx \le r) return t - mx;
  int m = (lx + rx) / 2;
  return max(get(1, r, t->1, lx, m), get(1, r, t->r, m, rx));
```

2.17 Fenwick (TheEvilBird)

```
struct Fenwick {
    int n;
    vector<1l> f;

Fenwick(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        f.assign(n + 1, 0);
}

void update(int x, ll delta) {
        for (int i = x; i <= n; i += i & -i) {
            f[i] += delta;
        }
}

ll get_sum(int x) {
        ll s = 0;
        for (int i = x; i > 0; i -= i & -i) {
            s += f[i];
        }
        return s;
}

ll get(int L, int R) { // [L, R]
        return get_sum(R) - get_sum(L - 1);
}
};
```

2.18 Sparse table (TheEvilBird)

```
struct Sparse {
     int n;
     vector<int> lg;
     vector<vector<11>> table;
     Sparse(int _n) {
          n = _n;
          lg.resize(n + 1);
          for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
    lg[i] = lg[i / 2] + 1;
          table.resize(lg[n] + 1, vector<11> (n));
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) table[0][i] = INF;</pre>
     void build() {
          for (int i = 1; i < table.size(); ++i) {</pre>
              for (int j = 0; j + (1 << i) <= n; ++j) {
    table[i][j] = min(table[i - 1][j],
                                   table[i - 1][j + (1 << (i - 1))]);
          }
    }
     11 get(int L, int R) { // [L, R]
          int D = R - L + 1, x = lg[D];
          return min(table[x][L], table[x][R - (1 << x) + 1]);
    }
}:
```

```
tr->l = merge(t1, tr->l);
         update(tr);
         return tr;
    }
}
void dfs(Node *t) {
    if (t == nullptr) return;
    push(t);
    dfs(t->1):
     cout << t->x << ' ' << t->cnt << '\n';
    dfs(t->r);
void solve() {
    int n, m;
cin >> n >> m;
     Node *root = nullptr;
     for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
         Node *add = new Node(i);
         root = merge(root, add);
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        int 1, r;
cin >> 1 >> r;
         auto[L, R] = split(root, r);
auto[L1, L2] = split(L, 1 - 1);
         L2->push = 1;
         L2->cnt += 1;
         root = merge(L2, merge(L1, R));
     dfs(root);
```

2.19 Treap (Sweezyk)

```
struct Node {
    int x, y, size, push, cnt;
    Node *1, *r;
    Node(int val) : x(val), y(rng()), size(1), push(0), cnt(0), 1(nullptr),
       r(nullptr) {}
void push(Node *t) {
    if (t == nullptr) return;
    int p = t->push;
    if (p == 0) return;
if (t->1 != nullptr) {
         t->1->cnt += p;
         t->1->push += p;
    if (t->r != nullptr) {
         t->r->cnt += p;
         t->r->push += p;
    t->push = 0;
int size(Node *t) {
    return (t ? t->size : 0);
void update(Node *t) {
    if (t == nullptr) return;
    t->size = size(t->1) + size(t->r) + 1;
pair<Node *, Node *> split(Node *t, int k) {
    if (t == nullptr) return {nullptr, nullptr};
    if (k == 0) return {nullptr, t};
    push(t);
    if (size(t->1) + 1 <= k) {
         auto[1, r] = split(t->r, k - size(t->l) - 1);
         t->r=1;
         update(t);
         return {t, r};
    } else {
         auto[1, r] = split(t->1, k);
         t - > 1 = r:
         update(t);
         return {1, t};
    }
}
Node *merge(Node *tl, Node *tr) {
    if (t1 == nullptr) return tr;
if (tr == nullptr) return tl;
    push(t1);
    push(tr);
    if (t1->y > tr->y) {
    t1->r = merge(t1->r, tr);
         update(t1);
         return t1;
```

2.20 Extended GCD (Sweezyk)

```
template<typename T>
T extgcd(T a, T b, T &x, T &y) {
  if (a == 0) {
    x = 0;
y = 1;
    return b;
  T p = b / a;
  T g = extgcd(b - p * a, a, y, x);
x -= p * y;
  return g;
template<typename T>
bool diophantine(T a, T b, T c, T &x, T &y, T &g) {
  if (a == 0 && b == 0) {
    if (c == 0) {
       x = y = g = 0;
       return true;
     return false;
  if (a == 0) {
    if (c \% b == 0) {
      x = 0;
       g = abs(b);
       return true;
    return false;
  if (b == 0) {
    if (c % a == 0) {
  x = c / a;
       y = 0;
       g = abs(a);
       return true;
    return false;
  }
  g = extgcd(a, b, x, y);
if (c % g != 0) {
  return false;
  T dx = c / a;
  c -= dx * a;
  T dy = c / b;
  c \stackrel{\circ}{-=} dy * b;
  x = dx + (T) ((_int128) x * (c / g) % b);
  y = dy + (T) ((_int128) y * (c / g) % a);
  return true;
  // |x|, |y| \le max(|a|, |b|, |c|) [tested]
```

2.21 FFT (FedShat)

```
constexpr int P = 998244353;
using i64 = long long;
// assume -P \ll x \ll 2P
int norm(int x) {
   if (x < 0) {
       x += P;
    if (x \ge P) {
       x -= P;
    return x;
template<class T>
T power(T a, int b) {
    T res = 1;
    for (; b; b /= 2, a *= a) {
    if (b % 2) {
           res *= a;
    }
    return res;
struct Z {
    int x;
    Z(int x = 0) : x(norm(x)) {}
    int val() const {
       return x:
    Z operator-() const {
        return Z(norm(P - x));
    Z inv() const {
        assert(x != 0);
        return power(*this, P - 2);
    Z &operator*=(const Z &rhs) {
        x = i64(x) * rhs.x % P;
        return *this:
    Z &operator+=(const Z &rhs) {
        x = norm(x + rhs.x);
        return *this;
    Z &operator == (const Z &rhs) {
        x = norm(x - rhs.x);
        return *this;
    Z &operator/=(const Z &rhs) {
        return *this *= rhs.inv():
    friend Z operator*(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
        Z res = lhs;
        res *= rhs;
        return res;
    friend Z operator+(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
        Z res = lhs;
        res += rhs;
        return res;
    friend Z operator-(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
        Z res = lhs;
res -= rhs;
        return res;
    friend Z operator/(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
        Z res = lhs;
res /= rhs;
        return res;
```

```
std::vector<int> rev;
std::vector<Z> roots{0, 1};
void dft(std::vector<Z> &a) {
    int n = a.size();
     if (int(rev.size()) != n) {
          int k = __builtin_ctz(n) - 1;
          rev.resize(n);
          for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
              rev[i] = rev[i >> 1] >> 1 | (i & 1) << k;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
   if (rev[i] < i) {</pre>
              std::swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
     if (int(roots.size()) < n) {</pre>
         int k = __builtin_ctz(roots.size());
roots.resize(n);
          while ((1 << k) < n) {
              Z e = power(Z(3), (P - 1) >> (k + 1));
for (int i = 1 << (k - 1); i < (1 << k); i++) {</pre>
                 roots[2 * i] = roots[i];
                   roots[2 * i + 1] = roots[i] * e;
              k++:
     for (int k = 1; k < n; k *= 2) {
          for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * k) {
              for (int j = 0; j < k; j++) {
    Z u = a[i + j];
    Z v = a[i + j + k] * roots[k + j];
    a[i + j] = u + v;
                   a[i + j + k] = u - v;
              }
         }
    }
}
void idft(std::vector<Z> &a) {
    int n = a.size();
     std::reverse(a.begin() + 1, a.end());
    dft(a);
Z inv = (1 - P) / n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
         a[i] *= inv;
```

2.22 KTO (FedShat)

```
struct Eq \{ // x = a \pmod{m} \}
    Eq() {}:
    Eq(11 a, 11 m) : a(a), m(m) {};
11 binpow(11 a, 11 n, 11 m) {
   if (n == 0) {
        return 1:
    if (n % 2 == 0) {
        int128_t b = binpow(a, n / 2, m);
        return (b * b) % m;
    int128_t x = binpow(a, n - 1, m);
    return (a * x) % m;
ll binpow(ll a, ll n) {
   if (n == 0) {
        return 1;
    if (n % 2 == 0) {
        11 b = binpow(a, n / 2);
        return b * b;
    return a * binpow(a, n - 1);
}
11 phi(11 a) {
    11 d = 2, k = a;
    map<ll, int> cnt;
    while (d * d \le a) {
        if (k % d == 0) {
            k /= d;
```

```
++cnt[d];
        } else {
            ++d:
        }
    }
    if (k != 1) {
        ++cnt[k];
    7
    11 ans = 1;
    for (auto i: cnt) {
        ans *= binpow(i.first, i.second - 1) * (i.first - 1);
    return ans;
11 gcd(ll a, ll b) {
    return std::gcd(abs(a), abs(b));
Eq solve(Eq ai, Eq bi) {
   if (ai.m == -1 || bi.m == -1) {
        return {0, -1};
    11 a = ai.m, b = bi.m, c = ai.a - bi.a;
    11 d = ::gcd(a, b);
    a /= d;
    b /= d;
    if (c \% d != 0) {
        return {0, -1};
    }
    11 x = (((int128_t) -c * (int128_t) binpow(a, phi(b) - 1, b)) % b + b)
    x = ((int128_t) ai.m * (int128_t) x + ai.a) % lcm(ai.m, bi.m);
    return {x, lcm(ai.m, bi.m)};
```

2.23 Обратные по простому модулю

Пусть дан простой модуль m. Для каждого числа из [1, m-1] найти обратное к нему.

```
r[1] = 1;
for (int i = 2; i < m; ++i) {
    r[i] = (m - (m / i) * r[m % i] % m) % m;
}</pre>
```

2.24 Обратные факториалы

```
int inv(int a, int m) {
    if (a == 1)
        return 1;
    return (1 - inv(m % a, a) * m) / a + m;
}

{
    f[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i < N; i++) {
        f[i] = i * f[i - 1] % mod;
    }

    r[N - 1] = inv(f[N - 1])
    for (int i = N - 1; i >= 1; i--) {
        r[i - 1] = r[i] * i % mod;
    }
}
```

2.25 **Fayce**

```
if (i != row) {
              double c =
        }
    ++row:
    a[i][col] / a[row][col];
    for (int j = col; j \le m; ++j)
        a[i][j] -= a[row][j] * c;
ans.assign(m, 0);
for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i)
if (where[i] != -1)
         ans[i] =
                 a[where[i]][m] / a[where[i]][i];
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    double sum = 0;
    for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j)
sum += ans[j] * a[i][j];
    if (abs(sum - a[i][m]) > EPS)
        return 0;
for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i)
    if (where[i] == -1) return INF;
return 1:
```

Бинарный

2.26 Быстрая факторизация (FedShat)

```
11 binpow(11 a, 11 n, 11 mod) {
    if (n == 0) {
         return 1;
    if (n % 2 == 0) {
         int128_t b = binpow(a, n / 2, mod);
         return (b * b) % mod;
    return (((int128_t) a) * binpow(a, n - 1, mod)) % mod;
constexpr int N = 1e7;
vector<int> pr, lp;
bool prime(11 n) {
    if (n \le N) {
        return binary_search(all(pr), n);
    int s = 0;
    11 d = n - 1;
while (d % 2 == 0) {
    d /= 2;
    auto test = [&](11 a) {
         if (binpow(a, d, n) == 1) {
             return true;
         11 _2r = 1;
         for (int r = 0; r < s; ++r) {
             auto tmp = binpow(binpow(a, d, n), _2r, n);
if (tmp == n - 1) {
                  return true;
             2r *= 2:
         return false;
    for (int _ = 0; _ < iter; ++_) {
    ll a = uniform_int_distribution<ll>(1, n - 1)(rnd);
         if (!test(a)) {
             return false;
```

```
}
    }
    return true;
11 f(11 x, 11 n) {
    return ((int128_t) x * (int128_t) x + (int128_t) 2) % n;
11 pollard(ll n) {
    ll a = uniform_int_distribution<ll>(0, n - 1)(rnd);
ll x = a, y = a, d = 1;
    constexpr int iter = 5e4;
    for (int _ = 0; _ < iter; ++_) {
        x = f(f(x, n), n);
        y = f(y, n);
        d = gcd(abs(x - y), n);
if (d != 1 && d != n) {
            break;
    if (d == 1 || d == n) {
        pollard(n);
    return d;
vector<ll> res;
void factor(ll n) {
    if (n \le N) {
        while (true) {
             if (lp[n] == 0) {
                 break;
             res.push_back(lp[n]);
            n /= lp[n];
    if (prime(n)) {
        res.push_back(n);
        return;
    11 d = pollard(n);
    factor(n / d);
    factor(d);
void solve() {
    lp.resize(N + 1);
    for (int i = 2; i <= N; ++i) {
        if (lp[i] == 0) {
    lp[i] = i;
            pr.push_back(i);
        for (int j = 0; j < (int) pr.size() && pr[j] <= lp[i] && i * pr[j]
      <= N; ++j) {
            lp[i * pr[j]] = pr[j];
    factor(n);
```

2.27 Префикс-функция

2.28 Z-функция

```
vector<int> z_function(string &s) {
   int n = (int)s.length();
   vector<int> z(n);
   for (int i = 1, 1 = 0, r = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
```

```
if (i <= r) {
      z[i] = min(r - i + 1, z[i - 1]);
}
while (i + z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]]) {
      ++z[i];
}
if (i + z[i] - 1 > r) {
      1 = i;
      r = i + z[i] - 1;
}
return z;
}
```

2.29 Cyфмас (TheEvilBird)

```
int mod(int x, int m) {
    if (x < 0) x += m;
    if (x >= m) x -= m;
    return x;
vector<int> sufix_array(string s) {
    int n = sz(s):
    vector<int> arr(n), narr(n), head(n), c(n), nc(n);
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
        arr[i] = i;
    sort(all(arr), [&](int x, int y) {
        return s[x] < s[y];
    int cl = 0:
    c[arr[0]] = cl;
    head[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
        if (s[arr[i]] != s[arr[i - 1]]) {
             head[++cl] = i;
         c[arr[i]] = cl;
    for (int k = 1; k < n && cl < n; k *= 2) {
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
             int j = mod(arr[i] - k, n);
             narr[head[c[j]]++] = j;
         c1 = 0;
         head[0] = 0;
         pii prev = {c[narr[0]], c[mod(narr[0] + k, n)]};
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {</pre>
             pii cur = {c[narr[i]], c[mod(narr[i] + k, n)]};
if (cur != prev) {
    head[++c1] = i;
             nc[narr[i]] = cl;
         swap(arr, narr);
         swap(c, nc);
    // returns sufix array without $
    return vector<int> (arr.begin() + 1, arr.end());
vector<int> build_lcp(string &s, vector<int> &suf) {
    int n = sz(s);
    vector<int> lcp(n - 1), order(n);
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
         order[suf[i]] = i;
    int 1 = 0:
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
         int id = order[i];
         if (id + 1 == n) {
             1 = 0;
             continue;
         int j = suf[id + 1];
if (1) --1;
         while (\max(i + 1, j + 1) < n \&\&
                 s[i + 1] == s[j + 1]) {
         lcp[id] = 1;
    return lcp;
```

2.30 Суфавтомат (TheEvilBird)

```
struct Node {
    int go[26];
    int suf, prev, term, len;
    Node() {
       for (auto &i: go) {
        len = 0;
        suf = -1:
        prev = -1;
        term = 0;
vector<Node> automat:
int add(int a, int ch) {
    int b = sz(automat);
    automat.emplace_back();
    automat[b].prev = a;
    automat[b].suf = 0;
    automat[b].len = automat[a].len + 1;
    for (; a != -1; a = automat[a].suf) {
        if (automat[a].go[ch] == -1) {
            automat[a].go[ch] = b;
            continue;
        int c = automat[a].go[ch];
        if (automat[c].prev == a) {
            automat[b].suf = c;
        int d = sz(automat);
        automat.emplace_back();
        automat[d].suf = automat[c].suf;
        automat[d].len = automat[a].len + 1;
        automat[c].suf = d;
        automat[b].suf = d;
        automat[d].prev = a;
for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) {</pre>
            automat[d].go[i] = automat[c].go[i];
        for (; a != -1 && automat[a].go[ch] == c; a = automat[a].suf) {
            automat[a].go[ch] = d;
        break:
    // returns id of the added vertex
```

2.31 Axo-Корасик (Sweezyk)

```
struct Node {
  int par;
  int par_c
  int go[26];
  int term;
  int link:
  int super;
  int cnt;
const int N = 1e6 + 5;
int ptr = 1;
Node trie[N];
void add(string s) {
  int cur = 1;
  for (auto &q : s) {
    int c = q - 'a';
if (trie[cur].go[c]) {
      cur = trie[cur].go[c];
    } else {
      ++ptr;
      trie[cur].go[c] = ptr;
      trie[ptr].par = cur;
      trie[ptr].par_c = c;
      cur = ptr;
    }
  trie[cur].cnt++;
void build() {
  queue<int> q;
  q.push(1);
  while (!q.empty()) {
    int v = q.front();
q.pop();
if (v != 1) {
```

```
if (trie[v].par == 1) {
         trie[v].link = trie[v].super = 1;
      } else {
         trie[v].link = trie[trie[trie[v].par].link].go[trie[v].par_c];
         trie[v].super = (trie[trie[v].link].cnt ? trie[v].link : trie[trie[
      v].link].super);
    trie[v].cnt += trie[trie[v].link].cnt;
for (int c = 0; c < 26; c++) {
   if (trie[v].go[c]) {</pre>
         q.push(trie[v].go[c]);
      } else {
         if (v == 1) {
           trie[v].go[c] = 1;
        } else {
          trie[v].go[c] = trie[trie[v].link].go[c];
   }
 }
trie[1].link = trie[1].super = trie[1].par = 1;
```

2.32 Манакер

2.33 CHT (FedShat)

```
struct Line {
    11 k = 0, b = -INFLL;
    Line() = default;
    Line(11 k, 11 b) : k(k), b(b){};
    ld operator()(ld x) {
        return k * x + b;
1:
bool operator<(Line a, Line b) {</pre>
   return a.k < b.k || (a.k == b.k && a.b > b.b);
bool operator<(pair<Line, ld> a, pair<Line, ld> b) {
   return a.second < b.second;
}
struct CHT {
    vector<pair<Line, ld>> convex;
        while (!convex.empty() && a(convex.back().second) > convex.back().
     first(convex.back().second)) {
            convex.pop_back();
        ld xn = -INFLL;
       if (!convex.empty()) {
            xn = (a.b - convex.back().first.b + 0.0) / (convex.back().first
     .k - a.k);
        convex.push_back({a, xn});
```

```
return "(" + to_string(get<0>(p)) + ", " + to_string(get<1>(p)) + ", " +
    to_string(get<2>(p)) + ", " + to_string(get<3>(p)) + ")";
}

void debug_out() { cerr << endl; }

template <typename Head, typename... Tail>
void debug_out(Head H, Tail... T) {
    cerr << " " << to_string(H);
    debug_out(T...);
}

#ifdef LOCAL
#define debug(...) cerr << "[" << #__VA_ARGS__ << "]:", debug_out(
    __VA_ARGS__)
#else
#define debug(...) 42
#endif</pre>
```

2.34 Дебаг Туриста

```
template <typename A, typename B>
string to_string(pair<A, B> p);
template <typename A, typename B, typename C>
string to_string(tuple<A, B, C> p);
template <typename A, typename B, typename C, typename D>
string to_string(tuple<A, B, C, D> p);
string to_string(const string& s) {
  return '"' + s + '"';
string to_string(const char* s) {
 return to_string((string) s);
string to_string(bool b) {
 return (b ? "true" : "false");
string to_string(vector<bool> v) {
  bool first = true;
  string res = "{";
  for (int i = 0; i < static_cast < int > (v.size()); i++) {
    if (!first) {
     res += ",
    first = false;
    res += to_string(v[i]);
  }
  res += "}":
  return res;
template <size_t N>
string to_string(bitset<N> v) {
  string res = "";
  for (size_t i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    res += static_cast<char>('0' + v[i]);
  return res;
template <typename A>
string to_string(A v) {
  bool first = true;
  string res = "{";
  for (const auto &x : v) {
   if (!first) {
     res += ",
    first = false;
    res += to_string(x);
  }
  return res;
template <typename A, typename B>
string to_string(pair<A, B> p) {
 return "(" + to_string(p.first) + ", " + to_string(p.second) + ")";
template <typename A, typename B, typename C>
string to_string(tuple<A, B, C> p) {
 return "(" + to_string(get<0>(p)) + ", " + to_string(get<1>(p)) + ", " +
     to_string(get<2>(p)) + ")";
template <typename A, typename B, typename C, typename D> ^{\circ}
string to_string(tuple<A, B, C, D> p) {
```

2.35 Геометрия (TheEvilBird)

```
const long double PI = 3.1415926535897932384626433832795;
const long double EPS = 1e-7;
* Rotate relative to the origin, a - rotation angle:
* new_x = x \cos(a) - y \sin(a)
* new_y = x \sin(a) + y \cos(a)
* new_x = x cos(a) + y sin(a)
* new_y = x sin(a) - y cos(a)
* rad = degree * PI / 180
 * degree = rad * 180 / PI
struct Point {
    11 x = 0, y = 0;
     // int id = -1;
    Point(): x(0), y(0) {}
Point(11 _x, 11 _y): x(_x), y(_y) {}
    bool operator ==(const Point other) const {
         return x == other.x && y == other.y;
    void operator *=(11 k) {
         y *= k;
};
istream &operator>>(istream &is, Point &point) {
    is >> point.x >> point.y;
ostream &operator<<(ostream &os, const Point &point) {</pre>
    os << point.x << ' ' << point.y;
    return os;
struct Vec {
    11 x, y;
    Vec() : x(0), y(0) {}
Vec(11 _x, 11 _y) : x(_x), y(_y) {}
Vec(Point a) : x(a.x), y(a.y) {}
     Vec(Point a, Point b) : x(b.x - a.x), y(b.y - a.y) {}
    ld len() const {
        return sqrtl(x * x + y * y);
    11 len_sq() const {
         return (x * x + y * y);
     Vec operator *(11 k) const {
         return \{x * k, y * k\};
    void operator *=(11 k) {
     Vec operator +(const Vec other) const {
         return {x + other.x, y + other.y};
```

```
Vec operator -(const Vec other) const {
        return {x - other.x, y - other.y};
    7
    bool operator ==(const Vec other) const {
        return x == other.x && y == other.y;
    bool operator !=(const Vec other) const {
        return !(*this == other);
    11 operator *(const Vec other) const { // dot product
        return x * other.x + y * other.y;
    }
    11 operator %(const Vec other) const { // cross\ product
        return x * other.y - y * other.x;
istream &operator>>(istream &is, Vec &vec) {
    is >> vec.x >> vec.y;
    return is;
ostream &operator<<(ostream &os, const Vec &vec) {</pre>
    os << vec.x << ' ' << vec.y;
    return os;
typedef vector<Point> Polygon;
typedef vector<Vec> vPolygon;
return true:
    if ((b.y < 0 || (b.y == 0 && b.x < 0)) && (a.y > 0 || (a.y == 0 && a.x > 0))) {
        return false;
    return (a % b > 0 || (a % b == 0 && a.len_sq() < b.len_sq()));
int get_sign(ld kek) {
    if (kek > 0) return 1;
if (kek < 0) return -1;</pre>
    return 0;
Polygon build_convex_hull(Polygon &a) {
    int n = sz(a);
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) { if ((a[i].y < a[0].y) || (a[i].y == a[0].y && a[i].x < a[0].x))
     swap(a[0], a[i]);
    sort(a.begin() + 1, a.end(), [&](Point A, Point B) {
        Vec oa(a[0], A), ob(a[0], B);
if ((oa % ob) == 0) return oa.len_sq() < ob.len_sq();</pre>
        return (oa % ob) > 0;
    Polygon hull = {a[0]};
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
        while (sz(hull) >= 2) {
            Vec ab(hull[sz(hull) - 2], hull[sz(hull) - 1]), bp(hull[sz(hull
     ) - 1], a[i]);
             if ((ab % bp) <= 0) {
                hull.pop_back();
             7
             else {
                 break:
             }
        hull.emplace_back(a[i]);
    return hull;
}
11 area_of_polygon(Polygon &poly) {
     ll res = 0;
    int n = sz(poly);
    for (int i = 2; i < n; ++i) {
        Vec ab(poly[0], poly[i - 1]), ac(poly[0], poly[i]);
        res += (ab % ac):
     // don't forget to divide the result by 2!
    return res;
ld perimeter_of_polygon(Polygon &poly) {
    ld res = 0;
    int n = sz(poly);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        Vec v(poly[i], poly[(i + 1 == n ? 0 : i + 1)]);
```

```
res += v.len():
    }
     return res:
}
11 diameter_of_polygon(Polygon &poly) {
    int n = sz(poly), x = 1;
    11 ans = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
         int j = (i + 1) % n;
while (true) {
              Vec ac(poly[i], poly[x]), ab(poly[i], poly[j]), cd(poly[x],
      poly[(x + 1) % n]);
              ans = max(ans, ac.len_sq());
              if ((ab % cd) <= 0) {
                  break;
             }
             x++:
             x %= n;
     // don't forget to extract root!
    return ans:
ld angle(const Vec &a, const Vec &b) {
     return fabsl(atan2(a % b, a * b) / PI * 180);
7
ld angle_rad(const Vec &a, const Vec &b) {
    return (atan2(a % b, a * b));
ld angle_rad(const Point &a) {
    return atan2(a.y, a.x);
ld from_point_to_line(const Point &p, const Point &a, const Point &b) {
    Vec ba(b, a), ap(a, p);
     return fabs((ba % ap) / ba.len());
ld from_point_to_ray(const Point &p, const Point &a, const Point &b) {
   Vec ba(b, a), ap(a, p), ab(a, b);
   if ((ab * ap) < 0) {</pre>
         return ap.len();
     else {
         return fabs((ba % ap) / ba.len());
ld from_point_to_segment(const Point &p, const Point &a, const Point &b) {
    Vec ab(a, b), ap(a, p), bp(b, p), ba(b, a);
if ((ab * ap) < 0) {</pre>
         return fabsl(ap.len());
     else if ((ab * bp) > 0) {
         return fabsl(bp.len());
    }
     else {
         return fabsl((ba % ap) / ba.len());
bool point_on_line(const Point &p, const Point &a, const Point &b) {
    Vec ab(a, b), ap(b, p);
return (ab % ap) == 0;
bool point_on_ray(const Point &p, const Point &a, const Point &b) {
    Vec ab(a, b), ap(a, p);
return ((ab % ap) == 0 && (ab * ap) > 0 || (a == p));
bool point_on_segment(const Point &p, const Point &a, const Point &b) {
    Vec ap(a, p), bp(b, p), ab(a, b);
return ((ap * bp) <= 0 && (ap % ab) == 0);
}
bool point_in_angle(const Point &p, const Point &a, const Point &o, const
      Point &b) {
    Vec oa(o, a), ob(o, b), op(o, p);
if ((oa % ob) < 0) swap(oa, ob);
    return ((oa % op) >= 0 && (ob % op) <= 0);
bool segment_intersection(const Point &a, const Point &b, const Point &c,
      const Point &d) {
     Vec ab(a, b), cd(c, d), ac(a, c), ad(a, d), cb(c, b), ca(c, a);
    if (get_sign((ab % ac)) * get_sign((ab % ad)) <= 0 && get_sign((cd % ca )) * get_sign((cd % cb)) <= 0) {
         11 \times 1 = \max(\min(a.x, b.x), \min(c.x, d.x)), \times 2 = \min(\max(a.x, b.x),
      max(c.x, d.x));
         11 y1 = max(min(a.y, b.y), min(c.y, d.y)), y2 = min(max(a.y, b.y),
      max(c.y, d.y));
```

```
return (x1 <= x2 && y1 <= y2);
          }
          return false;
}
bool rays_intersection(const Point &a, const Point &b, const Point &c,
              const Point &d) {
          Vec ab(a, b), cd(c, d);
          11 k = 1e6;
          ab *= k;
          cd *= k;
          Point nb(ab.x + a.x, ab.y + a.y), nd(cd.x + c.x, cd.y + c.y);
          return segment_intersection(a, nb, c, nd);
bool lines_intersection(const Point &a, const Point &b, const Point &c,
          const Point &d) {
Vec ab(a, b), cd(c, d);
          return ((ab % cd) != 0);
int point_in_polygon(const Point &p, const Polygon &poly) {
   // 0 - outside, 1 - inside, 2 - border;
          int n = sz(poly);
          if (point_in_angle(p, poly[n - 1], poly[0], poly[1])) {
                    int l = 1, r = n - 1
while (r - 1 > 1) {
                             int md = (1 + r) / 2;
                              if (point_in_angle(p, poly[md], poly[0], poly[1])) {
                                       r = md:
                              else {
                              7
                    if (point_in_angle(p, poly[r], poly[0], poly[1]) &&
    point_in_angle(p, poly[0], poly[1], poly[r]) &&
    point_in_angle(p, poly[1], poly[r], poly[0])) {
                              period | period 
             ])) {
                                       return 2;
                              else {
                                       return 1;
                              }
                    else {
                             return 0;
          7
          else {
                    return 0:
          }
 int point_in_nonconvex_polygon(const Point &p, const Polygon &poly) {
          // 0 - outside, 1 - inside, 2 - border;
int n = sz(poly);
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
                    if (point_on_segment(p, poly[i], poly[(i + 1) \% n])) {
                            return 2;
          }
          1d s = 0.0;
          for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    Vec pa(p, poly[i]), pb(p, poly[(i + 1 == n ? 0 : i + 1)]);
                    s += angle_rad(pa, pb);
          if (s \ge PI \mid \mid s \le -PI) {
                    return 1;
          }
          else {
                   return 0;
}
Polygon minkowski_sum(Polygon &a, Polygon &b) { 
 // a[0], b[0]: y - max, y1 = y2 \Rightarrow x - max. Against clockwise int n = sz(a), m = sz(b);
          assert(n >= 3 \&\& m >= 3);
          Point high_a = a[0], high_b = b[0];
           vPolygon va(n), vb(m);
          for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
                    va[i] = Vec(a[i], a[(i + 1) % n]);
          for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
                   vb[i] = Vec(b[i], b[(i + 1) % m]);
               sort(all(va), cmp_vectors);
               sort(all(vb), cmp_vectors);
          vPolygon vc;
          merge(all(va), all(vb), back_inserter(vc), cmp_vectors);
          Point high_c(high_a.x + high_b.x, high_a.y + high_b.y);
          Polygon c(sz(vc) + 1);
```

```
c[0] = high_c;
    for (int i = 0; i < sz(c) - 1; ++i) {
        c[i + 1] = Point(c[i].x + vc[i].x, c[i].y + vc[i].y);
    }
    return c:
}
ld from_polygon_to_polygon(Polygon a, Polygon b) {
    for (auto &i: b) {
       i *= -1;
    int pos = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < sz(b); ++i) {
        if ((b[i].y > b[pos].y) | |
            (b[i].y == b[pos].y \&\& b[i].x > b[pos].x)) {
            pos = i;
        }
    }
    rotate(b.begin(), b.begin() + pos, b.end());
    Polygon c = minkowski_sum(a, b);
    int n = sz(c);
    Point p(0, 0);
    1d \ ans = 1e20:
    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {
        ans = min(ans, from_point_to_segment(p, c[i], c[i + 1]));
    return ans:
11 diameter_of_polygon_minkowski(Polygon &a) {
    Polygon ra = a;
    for (auto &i: ra) {
        i *= -1;
    int pos = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < sz(a); ++i) {
        if ((a[i].y > a[pos].y) ||
            (a[i].y == a[pos].y && a[i].x > a[pos].x)) {
        }
    }
    rotate(a.begin(), a.begin() + pos, a.end());
    pos = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < sz(a); ++i) {
        if ((ra[i].y > ra[pos].y) ||
            (ra[i].y == ra[pos].y \&\& ra[i].x > ra[pos].x)) {
            pos = i;
        }
    7
    rotate(ra.begin(), ra.begin() + pos, ra.end());
    Polygon c = minkowski_sum(a, ra);
    int n = sz(c);
    11 ans = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        ans = max(ans, Vec(c[i]).len_sq());
    // don't forget to extract root!
```