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1 Общее

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

$$x' = x \cos \varphi - y \sin \varphi$$
$$y' = x \sin \varphi + y \cos \varphi$$

- 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: $S = 2\pi R h,$ где h высота
- Код Грея: $g_n = n \oplus \frac{n}{2}$
- Числа Фибоначчи: $F_0=0, F_1=1, F_n=\frac{(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^n-(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2})^n}{\sqrt{5}}$
- Sum-xor property: $a+b=a\oplus b+2(a\&b), a+b=a|b+a\&b, a\oplus b=a|b-a\&b$

- 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: $S_n = \frac{b_1(q^n-1)}{q-1}$
- Определители матриц

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right| = ad - bc$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 b_1 c_1 + a_3 b_1 c_2 + a_2 b_3 c_1 - a_3 b_2 c_1 - a_1 b_3 c_2 - a_2 b_1 c_3$$

 $\Delta = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j+1} \cdot a_{1,j} \cdot \bar{M}^1_j, \ \bar{M}^1_j$ — определитель матрицы, полученной вычеркиванием 1 строки и j стоблца.

• Метод Крамера. $\det A \neq 0 \implies$ единственное решение. Иначе 0 или ∞ . Решения: $x_i = \frac{\Delta_i}{\Delta}$. В Δ_i столбец коэффициентов при соответствующей неизвестной заменяется столбцом свободных членов системы.

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;
```

2.2 Бесполезное

Санитайзеры:

Прагмы:

```
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast,no-stack-protector")
#pragma GCC target("sse,sse2,sse3,sse4)
#pragma GCC target("popent,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("inction-sections")
#pragma GCC optimize("function-sections")
#pragma GCC optimize("branch-target-load-optimize")
#pragma GCC optimize("branch-target-load-optimize2")
#pragma GCC optimize("branch-target-load-optimize2")
#pragma GCC optimize("branch-target-load-optimize2")
#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]);
           dfs(to, v);
            fup[v] = min(fup[v], fup[to]);
            if (fup[to] >= tin[v] && p != -1) {
                IS_CUTPOINT(v);
            ++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];
    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);
        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) {
        go_tree(1, 0, k);
    void go_tree(int v, int 1, 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>
        } else {
            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) {
        char tp;
cin >> tp;
        if (tp == '?') {
            qs.emplace_back(tp);
        } else {
            int v, u;
            cin >> v >> u;
             --v;
             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() {}

        Edge(ll flow, ll 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;
    q.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);
         }
    7
    return d[t] != INF;
}
11 dfs(int v, 11 cur_flow) {
    if (v == t) {
         return cur_flow;
    for (; head[v] < sz(g[v]); ++head[v]) {
         (, head(v) ( 52(g(v), head(v)) (
auto &c = 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 >= 0; --k) {
    max_cap = (1 << k);
         while (bfs()) {
             head.assign(n, 0);
             11 \text{ flow} = 0;
                  flow = dfs(s, INFLL);
                  res += flow;
             } while (flow);
         }
    }
    return res;
}
11 dfs const flow(int v. 11 cur flow) {
    used[v] = 1;
    if (v == t) {
    for (auto &e : g[v]) {
         if (!used[e.to] && e.cap - e.flow > 0) {
             11 new_flow = dfs_const_flow(e.to, min(cur_flow, e.cap -
             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) {
    s = _s;
    t = _t;
    11 res = 0, flow = 0;
```

```
max_cap = F;
do {
    used.assign(n, 0);
    flow = dfs_const_flow(s, INF);
    res += flow;
} while (flow && res < F);
return res == F;
}

ll get_edge_flow(int v, int id) {
    return g[v][id].flow;
};
};</pre>
ans = 0;
s = _s;
t = _t;
while (true)
FB();
ll flow
if (flow)
if (flo
```

```
alls - 0;
s = _s;
t = _t;
while (true) {
    FB();
    ll flow = add_f[t];
    if (flow == 0) {
        break;
    }
    push_flow(flow);
}
return ans;
};
```

2.7 MinCostMaxFlow (TheEvilBird)

```
struct MinCostMaxFlow {
    struct Edge {
        11 flow, cap, price;
        int to, id;
        Edge() {}
     Edge(11 flow, 11 cap, 11 price, int to, int id) : flow(flow), cap(cap), price(price), to(to), id(id) \{\}
    int n:
    int s, t;
    ll ans;
    vector<vector<Edge>> g;
    vector<int> d;
    vector<ll> 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 &c = 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(l1 flow) {
         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;
        }
    }
    11 min_cost_max_flow(int _s, int _t) {
```

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]];
        }
   7
   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 {
     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) {
              if (tin[e.from] < tin[v]) {
                   sdom[v] = min(sdom[v], tin[e.from]);
              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;

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(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\rightarrow mn = min(v\rightarrow val, min(get\_min(v\rightarrow ch[0]), get\_min(v\rightarrow 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) {
    if (p != nullptr) {
        p->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 \ge 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;
    update(v);
    while (v->par != nullptr) {
        splay(v->par);
        attach(v, v->par, 1);
update(v->par);
        splay(v);
}
void make_root(pnode v) {
    expose(v):
    v->rev ^= 1;
void link(pnode v, pnode u) {
    make_root(v);
    make root(u):
    u->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 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));
           ans = max(ans, get(v->r, m, r, x));
        7
        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 {
        ll 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 * (ll) (len);
        void update_push(11 pushed) {
           push += pushed;
    int n, qL, qR;
   vector<Node> tree;
   vector<11> a;
   SegTree() {}
   SegTree(int _n) {
        n = n:
        tree.assign(4 * n, 0);
```

```
void update_vertex(int v, int 1, int r) \{// [l, 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<11> &_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, 11 _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) {
              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);</pre>
         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) {
    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);</pre>
    }
};
```

2.14 Segment Tree Down (TheEvilBird)

```
struct SegTreeDown {
   struct Node {
        11 val = 0;
        Node() {}
        Node(il 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) {
         n = 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 >= 1; --i) {
    tree[i] = tree[2 * i] + tree[2 * i + 1];
    void update(int i, ll val) {
         tree[i] = val;
         i /= 2;
         while (i != 0) {
             tree[i] = tree[2 * i] + tree[2 * i + 1];
    }
    11 get(int 1, int r) {// [1, r)
         --r:
         r += n;
         Node ans;
         while (1 \le r) {
             if (1 % 2 == 1) {
                  ans += tree[1];
                  ++1;
             }
              if (r \% 2 == 0) {
                  ans += tree[r];
                  --r:
             r /= 2;
         }
         return ans.val;
    }
};
```

2.15 Segment Tree Beats (TheEvilBird)

```
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;
   11 val, ans;
   vector<Node> tree;
   vector<11> 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;
        } else {
            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 1, int r, 11 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:
    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].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, ll _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);
     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 l, 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);
}
};</pre>
```

2.16 Persistent Segment Tree (Sweezyk)

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

2.17 Fenwick (TheEvilBird)

```
struct Fenwick {
   int n;
   vector<11> f;

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

   void update(int x, 11 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<ll>(n));
          for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) table[0][i] = INF;
    void build() {
          for (int i = 1; i < table.size(); ++i) {
    for (int j = 0; j + (1 << i) <= n; ++j) {
        table[i][j] = min(table[i - 1][j],
                                            table[i - 1][j + (1 << (i - 1))]);
               }
          }
    7-
    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]);
};
```

2.19 Treap (Sweezyk)

```
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 \rightarrow size = size(t \rightarrow 1) + size(t \rightarrow 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 \le k) {
         auto [1, r] = split(t->r, k - size(t->1) - 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 *t1, Node *tr) {
    if (tl == nullptr) return tr;
     if (tr == nullptr) return tl;
    push(t1);
     push(tr);
    if (tl->y > tr->y) {
    tl->r = merge(tl->r, tr);
         update(t1);
    } else {
        tr->1 = merge(t1, tr->1);
         update(tr):
         return tr;
}
void dfs(Node *t) {
    if (t == nullptr) return;
    push(t):
    dfs(t->1):
     cout << t->x << ' ' << t->cnt << '\n';
}
void solve() {
    int n, m;
     cin >> n >> m;
     Node *root = nullptr;
     for (int i = 1; i <= 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);
```

2.20 Extended GCD (Sweezyk)

```
template<typename T>
T = xtgcd(T a, T b, T &x, T &y) {
    if (a == 0) {
 x = 0;
         y = 1;
    T p = b / a;
    T g = extgcd(b - p * a, a, y, x);
x -= p * y;
    return g;
{\tt 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;
             y = c / b;
              g = abs(b);
             return true;
         return false;
     if (b == 0) {
         if (c \% a == 0) {
             x = c / a;
             v = 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 dv = c / b:
    c = dy * b;
    x = dx + (T) ((_int128) x * (c / g) % b);
    y = dy + (T) ((_int128) y * (c / g) % a);
    return true;
    // |x|, |y| <= max(|a|, |b|, |c|) [tested]
bool crt(long long k1, long long m1, long long k2, long long m2, long
     long &k, long long &m) {
    k1 %= m1;
    if (k1 < 0) k1 += m1:
    k2 %= m2;
    if (k2 < 0) k2 += m2;
    long long x, y, g;
    if (!diophantine(m1, -m2, k2 - k1, x, y, g)) {
        return false;
   long long dx = m2 / g;
long long delta = x / dx - (x % dx < 0);
    k = m1 * (x - dx * delta) + k1;
    m = m1 / g * m2;
assert(0 <= k && k < m);
    return true;
```

2.21 FFT (FedShat)

```
constexpr int P = 998244353;
using i64 = long long;
// assume -P \le x \le 2P
int norm(int x) {
   if (x < 0) {
       x += P;
   if (x \ge P) {
       x -= P;
   return x;
7
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) {
         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) {
              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) {</pre>
              Z e = power(Z(3), (P - 1) >> (k + 1));
for (int i = 1 << (k - 1); i < (1 << k); i++) {
                  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)

```
11 binpow(11 a, 11 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);
}
ll phi(ll a) {
    11 d = 2, k = a;
    map<ll, int> cnt;
    while (d * d <= a) {
   if (k % d == 0) {
            ++cnt[d];
        } else {
            ++d:
        7
    if (k != 1) {
        ++cnt[k];
    11 ans = 1;
    for (auto i : cnt) {
        ans *= binpow(i.first, i.second - 1) * (i.first - 1);
    return ans;
}
ll 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};
    c /= d;
    11 x = (((int128_t) -c * (int128_t) binpow(a, phi(b) - 1, 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 Γaycc

```
int gauss(vector<vector<double>> a,
             vector<double> &ans) {
     int n = (int) a.size();
int m = (int) a[0].size() - 1;
     vector<int> where(m, -1);
for (int col = 0, row = 0;
           col < m && row < n; ++col) {</pre>
          int sel = row;
          for (int i = row; i < n; ++i)
               if (abs(a[i][col]) > abs(a[sel][col]))
                    sel = i;
          if (abs(a[sel][col]) < EPS)</pre>
               continue;
          for (int i = col; i \le m; ++i)
               swap(a[sel][i], a[row][i]);
          where[col] = row;
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
               if (i != row) {
                    double c =
          a[i][col] / a[row][col];
for (int j = col; j <= 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];</pre>
          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) {
    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;
   if (n \le N) {
        return binary_search(all(pr), n);
    int iter = 60;
    int s = 0;
    11 d = n
    while (d % 2 == 0) {
        d /= 2;
        ++s:
    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;
             <u>_2r</u> *= 2;
         }
         return false:
    for (int _ = 0; _ < iter; ++_) {
         11 a = uniform_int_distribution<11>(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(11 n) {
    11 a = uniform_int_distribution<11>(0, n - 1)(rnd);
    11 x = a, y = a, d = 1;
constexpr int iter = 5e4;
for (int _ = 0; _ < iter; ++_) {
    x = f(f(x, n), n);
}</pre>
         y = f(y, n);
         d = gcd(abs(x - y), n);
         if (d != 1 && d != n) {
             break:
    if (d == 1 || d == n) {
         pollard(n);
    7-
    return d:
vector<11> res;
void factor(ll n) {
    if (n <= N) {
    while (true) {</pre>
             if (lp[n] == 0) {
                  break;
             res.push_back(lp[n]);
             n /= lp[n];
         }
         return;
    if (prime(n)) {
         res.push_back(n);
         return:
    11 d = pollard(n);
    factor(n / d);
    factor(d);
}
void solve() {
    11 n;
    cin >> n;
     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

```
++j;
}
pi[i] = j;
}
return pi;
}
```

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) {
      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) {
            l = 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) {
     s += '$';
     int n = sz(s);
     vector<int> arr(n), narr(n), head(n), c(n), nc(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        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++) {
    pii cur = {c[narr[i]], c[mod(narr[i] + k, n)]};</pre>
              if (cur != prev) {
    head[++cl] = i;
              nc[narr[i]] = cl;
              prev = cur;
         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) {
    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:
```

2.30 Суфавтомат (TheEvilBird)

```
struct Node {
    int go[26];
    int suf, prev, term, len;
   Node() {
       for (auto &i : go) {
           i = -1;
        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;
            break;
        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) {
            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
   return b;
```

2.31 Axo-Корасик (Sweezyk)

```
struct Node {
    int par;
    int par_c
    int go[26];
   int term;
    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) {
        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;
        7
    trie[cur].cnt++;
}
void build() {
    queue<int> q;
    a.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].
                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]) {
                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;
build():
```

2.32 Манакер

```
vector<int> d1(n);
int 1 = 0, r = -1;
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
     int k = (i > r ? 1 : min(d1[1 + r - i], r - i + 1));
     while (i + k < n \&\& i - k >= 0 \&\& s[i + k] == s[i - k]) {
         ++k;
     d1[i] = k;
     if (i + k - 1 > r) {
         1 = i - k + 1;
    }
vector<int> d2(n);
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) { int k = (i > r ? 0 : min(d2[1 + r - i + 1], r - i + 1)); while (i + k < n && i - k - 1 >= 0 && s[i + k] == s[i - k - 1]) {
     d2[i] = k;
     if (i + k - 1 > r) {
         1 = i - k;
          r = i + k - 1:
}
```

2.33 CHT (FedShat)

```
struct Line {
    11 k = 0, b = -INFLL;
    Line() = default;
    Line(ll k, ll b) : k(k), b(b){};

    1d operator()(ld x) {
        return k * x + b;
    }
};

bool operator<(Line a, Line b) {
    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;</pre>
```

```
}
struct CHT {
    vector<pair<Line, ld>> convex;
    void add(Line a) {
        while (!convex.empty() && a(convex.back().second) > convex.back
      ().first(convex.back().second)) {
            convex.pop_back();
        1d \times n = -INFLL:
        if (!convex.empty()) {
            xn = (a.b - convex.back().first.b + 0.0) / (convex.back().
        convex.push_back({a, xn});
    }
    CHT(vector<Line> lines) {
        sort(all(lines));
        for (int i = 0; i < (int) lines.size();) {</pre>
            int j = i;
            while (j < (int) lines.size() && lines[i].k == lines[j].k) {</pre>
                ++j;
            add(lines[i]);
            i = j;
        }
    }
    ld get(ld x) {
        auto it = upper_bound(all(convex), pair(Line(), x)) - convex.
        return convex[it - 1].first(x);
    }
}:
```

```
res += "}";
    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)) + '
void debug_out() { cerr << endl; }</pre>
template<typename Head, typename... Tail>
void debug_out(Head H, Tail... T) {
    cerr << " " << to_string(H);</pre>
    debug_out(T...);
#ifdef LOCAL
#define debug(...) cerr << "[" << #__VA_ARGS__ << "]:", debug_out(
     __VA_ARGS__)
#else
#define debug(...) 42
#endif
```

2.34 Дебаг Туриста

res += to_string(x);

```
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> ^{\circ}
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:
```

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) {
        x *= 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);
```

```
ll len_sq() const {
        return (x * x + y * y);
    Vec operator*(11 k) const {
        return \{x * k, y * k\};
    void operator*=(11 k) {
        x *= k:
        y *= k;
        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};
   }
   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;
bool cmp_vectors(Vec a, Vec b) {
   if ((a.y < 0 | | (a.y == 0 && a.x < 0)) && (b.y > 0 | | (b.y == 0 && b.x > 0))) {
        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();
            } else {
                break;
            }
        hull.emplace back(a[i]):
    return hull;
```

```
11 area_of_polygon(Polygon &poly) {
    11 \text{ 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]);</pre>
         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)]);</pre>
         res += v.len();
     }
}
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) {</pre>
                   break;
              7
              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);
ld angle_rad(const Vec &a, const Vec &b) {
     return (atan2(a % b, a * b));
3
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) {
         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);</pre>
```

```
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);</pre>
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) {</pre>
        11 x1 = \max(\min(a.x, b.x), \min(c.x, d.x)), x2 = \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;
     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);
7
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 {
                  1 = md;
         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])) {
              if (point_on_segment(p, poly[1], poly[r]) ||
    point_on_segment(p, poly[(1 ? 1 - 1 : n - 1)], poly[1])
      П
                  point_on_segment(p, poly[r], poly[(r + 1 == n ? 0 : r +
      1)])) {
                   return 2;
              } else {
                  return 1:
              }
         } else {
             return 0;
         }
    } 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) {
         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 | 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);
    ld 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)) {
        }
    rotate(ra.begin(), ra.begin() + pos, ra.end());
    Polygon c = minkowski_sum(a, ra);
    int n = sz(c);
    ll ans = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        ans = max(ans, Vec(c[i]).len_sq());
    // don't forget to extract root!
    return ans;
```