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- 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

#### 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()
using 11 = int64_t;
using int128_t = __int128;
using pii = pair<int, int>;
using pll = pair<ll, 11>;
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

ullet Собственное вращение на угол arphi с центром вращения в начале координат:

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

- ullet Расстояние между точками по сфере:  $L = R \cdot 1$  $\arccos(\cos\theta_1\cdot\cos\theta_2+\sin\theta_1\cdot\sin\theta_2\cdot\cos(\varphi_1-\varphi_2))$  где  $\theta$ – широты (от  $-\pi$  до  $\pi$ ),  $\varphi$  – долготы (от  $-\pi$  до  $\pi$ )
- 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:  $F_0=0, F_1=1, F_n=\frac{(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^n-(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2})^n}{\sqrt{5}}$
- Sum-xor property:  $a + b = a \oplus b + 2(a \otimes b), a + b = a|b|$  $a\&b, a\oplus b = a|b-a\&b$
- Число граней в планарном графе (с учётом бесконечной): R = 2 - V + E

#### Бесполезное

### Санитайзеры:

```
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS "${CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS} -Wall -Wshadow -g -fsanitize
       undefined -fsanitize=bounds -fsanitize=address -D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG")
-Wall -Wextra -pedantic -Wformat=2 -Wfloat-equal -Wconversion -Wlogical-op
-Wshift-overflow=2 -Wduplicated-cond -Wcast-qual -Wcast-align -Werror
```

#### 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:

```
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
typedef tree<
   int,
   null_type,
   less<int>,
   rb_tree_tag,
   tree_order_statistics_node_update>
ordered_set;
ordered set q; q.find_by_order(1); q.order_of_key(2);
```

#### 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);
             ++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;
}
```

```
ans = min(ans, get(v->r, m, r, x));
}
return ans;
}

ll get(int x) {
    return get(root, -n, n, x);
};
```

## 2.10 Личао (FedShat)

```
struct Lichao { // min
    struct Line {
         11 k, b;
         Line() : k(0), b(INFLL) {};
         Line(11 k, 11 b) : k(k), b(b) {};
         11 operator()(11 x) {
             return k * x + b;
         bool operator==(Line a) {
             return a.k == k && a.b == b;
         bool operator!=(Line a) {
             return !(a == *this);
    };
    struct Node {
         Node *1 = nullptr, *r = nullptr;
         Line cur;
         Node() = default;
    };
    Node *root = nullptr:
    int n = 1e5 + 1;
    void createnode(Node *&v) {
         if (v == nullptr) {
             v = new Node();
    void add(Node *&v, int 1, int r, Line cur) {
         createnode(v);
         if (1 + 1 == r) {
             if (cur(1) < v->cur(1))
                  v->cur = cur;
             return;
         int m = (1 + r) / 2;
if (v->cur.k == cur.k) {
             v->cur = {cur.k, min(v->cur.b, cur.b)};
             return:
         11 xc = (cur.b - v->cur.b) / (v->cur.k - cur.k);
         auto prev = v->cur;
if (xc < m) {</pre>
             if (v->cur.k < cur.k)</pre>
                  add(v->1, 1, m, cur);
              else {
                  add(v->1, 1, m, prev);
             }
         } else {
             if (v->cur.k < cur.k) {
                  v->cur = cur;
                  add(v->r, m, r, prev);
             } else
                  add(v->r, m, r, cur);
    }
    void add(Line cur) {
         add(root, -n, n, cur);
    11 get(Node *v, int 1, int r, int x) {
    if (1 + 1 == r) {
             return v->cur(x);
         int m = (1 + r) / 2;
         ll ams = v->cur(x);
if (x < m && v->1 != nullptr) {
    ans = min(ans, get(v->1, 1, m, x));
} else if (x >= m && v->r != nullptr) {
```

# 2.11 Segment Tree (TheEvilBird)

```
struct SegTree {
     static const 11 off = 0;
     struct Node {
         11 val = 0;
         11 push = off;
         Node() {}
         Node(ll 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) { // [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]);
         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) { // [ \setminus_q L, \setminus_q R]
         qL = _qL;

qR = _qR + 1;
```

```
val = _val;
        update_segment_tree(1, 0, n);
    7
    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 \le 1 \&\& r \le 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);</pre>
        if (m < qR) get_tree(vR, m, r);</pre>
    }
}:
```

## 2.12 Segment Tree Down (TheEvilBird)

```
struct SegTreeDown {
    struct Node {
        11 val = 0;
         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:
    vector<Node> tree;
    SegTreeDown(int _n) {
         tree.assign(2 * n, Node());
    void build(vector<ll> &a) {
   for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
      tree[i + n] = Node(a[i]);
}</pre>
         for (int i = n - 1; i \ge 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];
             i /= 2;
    11 get(int 1, int r) { // [l, r)
         1 += n;
         r += n;
         Node ans;
         while (1 \le r) {
             if (1 % 2 == 1) {
    ans += tree[1];
                  ++1;
```

### 2.13 Segment Tree Beats (TheEvilBird)

```
struct SegTree {
    struct Node {
        11 max, sec_max;
        int cnt max:
        ll 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<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;
        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;
            tree[v].sec_min = min(tree[v].sec_min, tree[vR].min);
    7-
    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;</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 l, int r, ll 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) {
    a = _a;
build_tree(1, 0, n);
}
void build_tree(int v, int 1, int r) {
        tree[v] = {a[1], -INFLL, 1, a[1],
                     INFLL, 1, a[1], 0, -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_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;</pre>
    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);</pre>
    if (m < qR) update_segment_min_tree(vR, m, r);</pre>
    update_vertex(v, 1, r);
void update_segment_max(int _qL, int _qR, ll _val) {
```

```
qR = _qR + 1;
        update_segment_max_tree(1, 0, n);
    }
    void update_segment_max_tree(int v, int 1, int r) {
            (tree[v].min >= val) return;
        if (qL \le 1 \&\& r \le 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);</pre>
        if (m < qR) update_segment_max_tree(vR, m, r);</pre>
        update_vertex(v, 1, r);
    void update_segment_add(int _qL, int _qR, ll _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);
             return;
        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);</pre>
        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 \le 1 \&\& r \le qR) {
             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;</pre>
             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);
};
```

#### 2.14 Persistent Segment Tree (Sweezyk)

```
struct Node {
   Node *1, *r;
   int mx;
   Node() {
       mx = -1;
       l = 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->mx = max(t->mx, val);
    return;
  int m = (lx + rx) / 2;
  if (i < m) {
  t->1 = new_Node();
    if (old_t && old_t->1) {
      t\rightarrow 1\rightarrow mx = old_t\rightarrow 1\rightarrow 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 \rightarrow r \rightarrow mx = old_t \rightarrow r \rightarrow mx;
    t->l = 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 <= l) return -1;
  if (1x >= 1 \&\& rx <= 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));
```

### 2.15 Fenwick (TheEvilBird)

```
struct Fenwick {
    int n;
    vector<11> 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;
    }
    11 get_sum(int x) {
         11 s = 0;
        for (int i = x; i > 0; i -= i & -i) {
            s += f[i];
        return s;
    11 get(int L, int R) { // [L, R]
         return get_sum(R) - get_sum(L - 1);
    }
};
```

# 2.16 Sparse table (TheEvilBird)

```
struct Sparse {
   int n;
   vector<int> lg;
   vector<vector<1l>> table;

Sparse(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        lg.resize(n + 1);
        for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
              lg[i] = lg[i / 2] + 1;
        }
</pre>
```

# 2.17 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), l(nullptr),
       r(nullptr) {}
};
void push(Node *t) {
     if (t == nullptr) return;
     int p = t->push;
     if (p == 0) return;
     if (t->l != nullptr) {
         t->1->cnt += p;
t->1->push += p;
     if (t->r != nullptr) {
         t->r->cnt +=
         t->r->push += p;
     t \rightarrow 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 <= k) {
         auto[l, r] = split(t->r, k - size(t->l) - 1);
         t->r = 1:
         update(t);
         return {t, r};
         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 (tl->y > tr->y) {
         tl->r = merge(tl->r, tr);
         update(t1);
         return 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';
    dfs(t->r);
```

```
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 l, r;
        cin >> l >> r;
        auto[L, R] = split(root, r);
        auto[L1, L2] = split(L, l - 1);
        L2->push = 1;
        L2->cnt += 1;
        root = merge(L2, merge(L1, R));
    }
    dfs(root);
}
```

# 2.18 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 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;
      y = c / b;
      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 -= dy * b;
x = dx + (T) ((__int128) x * (c / g) % b);
y = dy + (T) ((__int128) y * (c / g) % a);
  g = abs(g);
  return true;
  // |x|, |y| \le 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) {
  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;
}
```

#### 2.19 FFT (FedShat)

```
using 11 = long long;
constexpr int mod = 998244353, root = 3;
int binpow(int a, int n, int mod) {
    if (n == 0) {
         return 1;
     if (n \% 2 == 0) {
          int b = binpow(a, n / 2, mod);
return (b * 111 * b) % mod;
     return (a * 111 * binpow(a, n - 1, mod)) % mod;
vector<int> W1, W2;
vector<int> ntt(vector<int> a, bool inv = false) {
     if (a.size() == 1) {
         return a:
     vector<int> a0, a1;
     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
  if (i % 2 == 0) {
              a0.push_back(a[i]);
          } else {
              a1.push_back(a[i]);
         }
     a0 = ntt(a0, inv);
     a1 = ntt(a1, inv);
     int w = 1, wn = W1[n];
     if (inv) {
         wn = W2[n];
     vector<int> res(n);
for (int k = 0; k < n / 2; ++k) {
   int t = (w * 111 * a1[k]) % mod;</pre>
          res[k] = (a0[k] + t) \% mod;
          res[k + n / 2] = ((a0[k] - t) \% mod + mod) \% mod;
          w = (w * 111 * wn) \% mod;
     return res:
vector<int> ntt_inv(vector<int> a) {
     a = ntt(a, true);
     int n = a.size(), inv = binpow(n, mod - 2, mod);
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    a[i] = (a[i] * 111 * inv) % mod;</pre>
     return a;
}
int main() {
     int n:
     n = (1 << n);
     vector<int> a(n), b(n);
     cin >> a >> b;
     n *= 2;
     a.resize(n):
     b.resize(n);
     W1.resize(n + 1);
     W2.resize(n + 1);
     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i *= 2) {
   W1[i] = binpow(root, (mod - 1) / i, mod);
   W2[i] = binpow(W1[i], mod - 2, mod);</pre>
     a = ntt(a);
     b = ntt(b);
     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
          a[i] = (a[i] * 111 * b[i]) % mod;
     a = ntt inv(a):
     for (int i: a) {
          cout << i << " ";
```

#### 2.20 KTO (FedShat)

```
struct Eq { // x = a (mod m)
```

```
11 a, m;
    Eq() {};
    Eq(11 a, 11 m) : a(a), m(m) {};
11 binpow(ll a, ll n, ll 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;
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);
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 {
        }
    if (k != 1) {
        ++cnt[k];
    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};
    ll 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)};
```

#### 2.21 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>
```

# 2.22 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;
    }
}
```

### 2.23 **Faycc**

```
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) {
          int sel = row;
          for (int i = row; i < n; ++i)
    if (abs(a[i][col]) > abs(a[sel][col]))
          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 =
          ++row;
          a[i][col] / a[row][col];
for (int j = col; j <= m; ++j)
    a[i][j] -= a[row][j] * c;</pre>
     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;</pre>
     return 1;
```

#### Бинарный

#### 2.24 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(ll n) {
    if (n \le N) {
         return binary_search(all(pr), n);
    int iter = 60;
    int s = 0;
    ll d = n - 1;
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;
             _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) {
    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);
         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<11> res;
void factor(ll n) {
    if (n \le N) {
         while (true) {
             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;
    lp.resize(N + 1);
for (int i = 2; i <= N; ++i) {
    if (lp[i] == 0) {
        lp[i] = i;
    }</pre>
             pr.push_back(i);
         for (int j = 0; j < (int) pr.size() && pr[j] <= lp[i] && i * pr[j]
```

```
lp[i * pr[j]] = pr[j];
}
factor(n);
}
```

#### 2.25 Префикс-функция

### **2.26 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) {
            1 = i;
            r = i + z[i] - 1;
        }
    }
    return z;
}
```

# 2.27 Суфмас (TheEvilBird)

```
int mod(int x, int m) {
   if (x < 0) x += m;</pre>
      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);
}</pre>
                 narr[head[c[j]]++] = j;
           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) {</pre>
         order[suf[i]] = i;
     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
         int id = order[i];
if (id + 1 == n) {
              1 = 0;
              continue;
         int j = suf[id + 1];
if (l) --1;
while (max(i + 1, j + 1) < n &&</pre>
                  s[i + 1] == s[j + 1]) {
         lcp[id] = 1;
    7
     return lcp;
```

### 2.28 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) {
    automat[d].go[i] = automat[c].go[i];</pre>
        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;
```

# 2.29 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) {
  for (auto &q : s) {
    int c = q - a
    if (trie[cur].go[c]) {
     cur = trie[cur].go[c];
      trie[cur].go[c] = ptr;
      trie[ptr].par = cur;
     trie[ptr].par_c = c;
     cur = ptr;
  trie[cur].cnt++;
void build() {
  queue<int> q;
  while (!q.empty()) {
    int v = q.front();
    q.pop();
    if (v != 1) {
     if (trie[v].par == 1) {
        trie[v].link = trie[v].super = 1;
        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]) {
        q.push(trie[v].go[c]);
      } else {
        if (v == 1) {
         trie[v].go[c] = 1;
         trie[v].go[c] = trie[trie[v].link].go[c];
     }
 }
trie[1].link = trie[1].super = trie[1].par = 1;
build();
```

#### 2.30 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]) {
    d1[i] = k;
    if (i + k - 1 > r) {
        1 = i - k + 1; r = i + k - 1;
vector<int> d2(n);
1 = 0: r = -1:
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 & k s[i + k] == s[i - k - 1]) {
   d2[i] = k;
    if (i+k-1 > r) {
        1 = i - k; r = i + k - 1;
```

```
struct Line {
    11 k = 0, b = -INFLL;
Line() = default;
    Line(11 k, 11 b) : k(k), b(b){};
    ld operator()(ld x) {
};
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().first
      .k - a.k);
        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>
             add(lines[i]):
             i = j;
    }
    ld get(ld x) {
        auto it = upper_bound(all(convex), pair(Line(), x)) - convex.begin
        return convex[it - 1].first(x);
};
```

```
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);
  res += "}";
template <typename A, typename B>
string(pairAA, 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>
string to_string(tuple<A, B, C, D> p) {
  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; }</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__)
#define debug(...) 42
#endif
```

# 2.32 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 += ", ";
  res += to_string(v[i]);
}
    first = false:
  res += "}";
  return res;
template <size_t N>
string to_string(bitset<N> v) {
```

### 2.33 Геометрия (TheEvilBird)

```
const long double PI = 3.1415926535897932384626433832795;
* 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;
        y *= k;
ጉ:
istream &operator>>(istream &is, Point &point) {
    is >> point.x >> point.y;
    return is:
```

```
ostream &operator << (ostream &os, const Point &point) {
    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) {}
        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) {
         y *= 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};
    bool operator ==(const Vec other) const {
         return x == other.x && y == other.y;
    bool operator !=(const Vec other) const {
         return !(*this == other);
    ll 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;
ostream & operator << (ostream & os, const Vec & vec) {
    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;
    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) \mid | (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();
         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) {
     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)]);
         res += v.len();
    return res;
11 diameter_of_polygon(Polygon &poly) {
    int n = sz(poly), x = 1;
ll 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;
             x \% = n;
     // don't forget to extract root!
}
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));
7
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();
         return fabs((ba % ap) / ba.len());
    }
7
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()):
         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);</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) {
         11 x1 = max(min(a.x, b.x), min(c.x, d.x)), x2 = min(max(a.x, b.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 \le x2 \&\& y1 \le 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;
     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 {
                   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[1]) ||
    point_on_segment(p, poly[(1 ? 1 - 1 : n - 1)], poly[1]) ||
    point_on_segment(p, poly[r], poly[(r + 1 == n ? 0 : r + 1))
      ])) {
               }
               else {
                   return 1;
          else {
              return 0;
     else {
         return 0;
}
Polygon minkowski_sum(Polygon &a, Polygon &b) {
     // a[0], b[0]: y - max, y1 = y2 \Rightarrow x - max
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);
         = 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) {</pre>
        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;
    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;
```