Carnegie Mellon University

CMU 2

Zack Lee, Lawrence Chen, Howard Halim

adapted from KACTL and MIT NULL

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Contents

Contest (1)

template.cpp

29 lines

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

#define f first
#define s second
#define pb push_back
#define mp make_pair
#define all(v) v.begin(), v.end()
#define sz(v) (int)v.size()

#define MOO(i, a, b) for(int i=a; i<b; i++)
#define M00(i, a) for(int i=0; i<a; i++)
#define MOOd(i,a,b) for(int i = (b)-1; i >= a; i--)
#define M00d(i,a) for(int i = (a)-1; i>=0; i--)

#define FAST ios::sync_with_stdio(0); cin.tie(0);
#define finish(x) return cout << x << '\n', 0;

typedef long long ll;
typedef long double ld;
typedef vector<int> vi;
typedef pair<int,int> pi;
typedef pair<ld,ld> pd;
typedef complex<ld> cd;

int main() { FAST

}
```

.bashrc

3 lines

```
run() {
    g++ -std=c++11 $1.cpp -o $1 && ./$1
}
```

.vimrc

4 lines

```
set nocp backspace=indent,eol,start nu ru si ts=4 sw=4 is
    ↪hls sm mouse=a
syntax on
filetype plugin indent on
colorscheme slate
```

cppreference.txt

7 lines

```
atan(m) -> angle from -pi/2 to pi/2
atan2(y,x) -> angle from -pi to pi
acos(x) -> angle from 0 to pi
asin(y) -> angle from -pi/2 to pi/2

lower_bound -> first element >= val
upper_bound -> first element > val
```

troubleshoot.txt

52 lines

```
Pre-submit:
Write a few simple test cases, if sample is not enough.
Are time limits close? If so, generate max cases.
Is the memory usage fine?
Could anything overflow?
Make sure to submit the right file.

Wrong answer:
Print your solution! Print debug output, as well.
Are you clearing all datastructures between test cases?
Can your algorithm handle the whole range of input?
Read the full problem statement again.
Do you handle all corner cases correctly?
Have you understood the problem correctly?
Any uninitialized variables?
Any overflows?
Confusing N and M, i and j, etc.?
Are you sure your algorithm works?
What special cases have you not thought of?
Are you sure the STL functions you use work as you think?
Add some assertions, maybe resubmit.
Create some testcases to run your algorithm on.
Go through the algorithm for a simple case.
Go through this list again.
Explain your algorithm to a team mate.
Ask the team mate to look at your code.
Go for a small walk, e.g. to the toilet.
Is your output format correct? (including whitespace)
Rewrite your solution from the start or let a team mate do
    ↪it.

Runtime error:
Have you tested all corner cases locally?
Any uninitialized variables?
Are you reading or writing outside the range of any vector?
Any assertions that might fail?
Any possible division by 0? (mod 0 for example)
Any possible infinite recursion?
Invalidated pointers or iterators?
Are you using too much memory?
Debug with resubmits (e.g. remapped signals, see Various).

Time limit exceeded:
Do you have any possible infinite loops?
What is the complexity of your algorithm?
Are you copying a lot of unnecessary data? (References)
How big is the input and output? (consider scanf)
Avoid vector, map. (use arrays/unordered_map)
What do your team mates think about your algorithm?

Memory limit exceeded:
What is the max amount of memory your algorithm should need?
Are you clearing all datastructures between test cases?
```

Mathematics (2)

2.1 Equations

$$ax^2+bx+c=0 \Rightarrow x=\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$$

The extremum is given by $x=-b/2a$.

$$\begin{aligned} ax+by&=e \\ cx+dy&=f \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x&=\frac{ed-bf}{ad-bc} \\ y&=\frac{af-ec}{ad-bc} \end{aligned}$$

In general, given an equation $Ax=b$, the solution to a variable x_i is given by

$$x_i=\frac{\det A_i'}{\det A}$$

where A_i' is A with the i'th column replaced by b.

2.2 Recurrences

If $a_n=c_1a_{n-1}+\cdots+c_ka_{n-k}$, and $r_1,\ldots,r_k$ are distinct roots of $x^k+c_1x^{k-1}+\cdots+c_k$, there are $d_1,\ldots,d_k$ s.t.

$$a_n=d_1r_1^n+\cdots+d_kr_k^n.$$

Non-distinct roots r become polynomial factors, e.g. $a_n=(d_1n+d_2)r^n$.

2.3 Trigonometry

$$\sin(v+w) = \sin v \cos w + \cos v \sin w$$
$$\cos(v+w) = \cos v \cos w - \sin v \sin w$$

$$\tan(v+w) = \frac{\tan v + \tan w}{1 - \tan v \tan w}$$
$$\sin v + \sin w = 2 \sin \frac{v+w}{2} \cos \frac{v-w}{2}$$
$$\cos v + \cos w = 2 \cos \frac{v+w}{2} \cos \frac{v-w}{2}$$

$$(V+W)\tan(v-w)/2 = (V-W)\tan(v+w)/2$$

where V, W are lengths of sides opposite angles v, w.

$$a \cos x + b \sin x = r \cos(x - \phi)$$
$$a \sin x + b \cos x = r \sin(x + \phi)$$

where $r = \sqrt{a^2+b^2}, \phi = \operatorname{atan2}(b, a)$.

2.4 Geometry

2.4.1 Triangles

Side lengths: a, b, c

Semiperimeter: $p = \dfrac{a+b+c}{2}$

Area: $A = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$

Circumradius: $R = \dfrac{abc}{4A}$

Inradius: $r = \dfrac{A}{p}$

Length of median (divides triangle into two equal-area triangles): $m_a = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2}$

Length of bisector (divides angles in two):

$$s_a = \sqrt{bc\left[1 - \left(\frac{a}{b+c}\right)^2\right]}$$

Law of sines: $\dfrac{\sin\alpha}{a} = \dfrac{\sin\beta}{b} = \dfrac{\sin\gamma}{c} = \dfrac{1}{2R}$

Law of cosines: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos\alpha$

Law of tangents: $\dfrac{a+b}{a-b} = \dfrac{\tan\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}{\tan\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}$

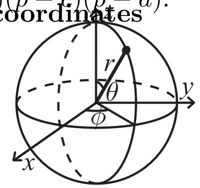
2.4.2 Quadrilaterals

With side lengths a, b, c, d, diagonals e, f, diagonals angle θ, area A and magic flux $F = b^2 + d^2 - a^2 - c^2$:

$$4A = 2ef \cdot \sin\theta = F \tan\theta = \sqrt{4e^2f^2 - F^2}$$

For cyclic quadrilaterals the sum of opposite angles is $180°$, $ef = ac + bd$, and $A = \sqrt{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)(p-d)}$.

2.4.3 Spherical coordinates



$$x = r \sin\theta \cos\phi \qquad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
$$y = r \sin\theta \sin\phi \qquad \theta = \operatorname{acos}(z/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$$
$$z = r \cos\theta \qquad \phi = \operatorname{atan2}(y, x)$$

2.5 Derivatives/Integrals

$$\frac{d}{dx}\arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\arccos x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
$$\frac{d}{dx}\tan x = 1 + \tan^2 x \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\arctan x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
$$\int \tan ax = -\frac{\ln|\cos ax|}{a} \qquad \int x \sin ax = \frac{\sin ax - ax\cos ax}{a^2}$$
$$\int e^{-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}\operatorname{erf}(x) \qquad \int x e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2}(ax - 1)$$

Integration by parts:

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = [F(x)g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b F(x)g'(x)dx$$

2.6 Sums

$$c^a + c^{a+1} + \cdots + c^b = \frac{c^{b+1} - c^a}{c - 1}, c \neq 1$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$
$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2 = \frac{n(2n+1)(n+1)}{6}$$
$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$
$$1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \cdots + n^4 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30}$$

2.7 Series

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \ldots, (-\infty < x < \infty)$$
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \ldots, (-1 < x \leq 1)$$
$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{2x^3}{32} - \frac{5x^4}{128} + \ldots, (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$
$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \ldots, (-\infty < x < \infty)$$
$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \ldots, (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

2.8 Probability theory

Let X be a discrete random variable with probability $p_X(x)$ of assuming the value x. It will then have an expected value (mean) $\mu = \mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_x x p_X(x)$ and variance $\sigma^2 = V(X) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - (\mathbb{E}(X))^2 = \sum_x (x - \mathbb{E}(X))^2 p_X(x)$ where σ is the standard deviation. If X is instead continuous it will have a probability density function $f_X(x)$ and the sums above will instead be integrals with $p_X(x)$ replaced by $f_X(x)$.

Expectation is linear:

$$\mathbb{E}(aX+bY)=a\mathbb{E}(X)+b\mathbb{E}(Y)$$

For independent X and Y,

$$V(aX+bY)=a^2V(X)+b^2V(Y).$$

2.8.1 Discrete distributions

Binomial distribution

The number of successes in n independent yes/no experiments, each which yields success with probability p is $\mathrm{Bin}(n,p)$, $n=1,2,\dots$, $0\le p\le 1$.

$$p(k)=\binom{n}{k}p^k(1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\mu=np,\ \sigma^2=np(1-p)$$

$\mathrm{Bin}(n,p)$ is approximately $\mathrm{Po}(np)$ for small p.

First success distribution

The number of trials needed to get the first success in independent yes/no experiments, each wich yields success with probability p is $\mathrm{Fs}(p)$, $0\le p\le 1$.

$$p(k)=p(1-p)^{k-1},\ k=1,2,\dots$$

$$\mu=\frac{1}{p},\ \sigma^2=\frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

Poisson distribution

The number of events occurring in a fixed period of time t if these events occur with a known average rate κ and independently of the time since the last event is $\mathrm{Po}(\lambda)$, $\lambda=t\kappa$.

$$p(k)=e^{-\lambda}\frac{\lambda^k}{k!},k=0,1,2,\dots$$

$$\mu=\lambda,\ \sigma^2=\lambda$$

2.8.2 Continuous distributions

Uniform distribution

If the probability density function is constant between a and b and 0 elsewhere it is $\mathrm{U}(a,b)$, $a<b$.

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}\frac{1}{b-a} & a<x<b\\ 0 & \text{otherwise}\end{cases}$$

$$\mu=\frac{a+b}{2},\ \sigma^2=\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

Exponential distribution

The time between events in a Poisson process is $\mathrm{Exp}(\lambda)$, $\lambda>0$.

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}\lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x\ge 0\\ 0 & x<0\end{cases}$$

$$\mu=\frac{1}{\lambda},\ \sigma^2=\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

Normal distribution

Most real random values with mean μ and variance σ^2 are well described by $\mathcal{N}(\mu,\sigma^2)$, $\sigma>0$.

$$f(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

If $X_1\sim\mathcal{N}(\mu_1,\sigma_1^2)$ and $X_2\sim\mathcal{N}(\mu_2,\sigma_2^2)$ then

$$aX_1+bX_2+c\sim\mathcal{N}(\mu_1+\mu_2+c,a^2\sigma_1^2+b^2\sigma_2^2)$$

2.9 Markov chains

A *Markov chain* is a discrete random process with the property that the next state depends only on the current state. Let $X_1,X_2,\dots$ be a sequence of random variables generated by the Markov process. Then there is a transition matrix $\mathbf{P}=(p_{ij})$, with $p_{ij}=\Pr(X_n=i|X_{n-1}=j)$, and $\mathbf{p}^{(n)}=\mathbf{P}^n\mathbf{p}^{(0)}$ is the probability distribution for X_n (i.e., $p_i^{(n)}=\Pr(X_n=i)$), where $\mathbf{p}^{(0)}$ is the initial distribution.

π is a stationary distribution if $\pi=\pi\mathbf{P}$. If the Markov chain is *irreducible* (it is possible to get to any state from any state), then $\pi_i=\frac{1}{\mathbb{E}(T_i)}$ where $\mathbb{E}(T_i)$ is the expected time between two visits in state i. π_j/π_i is the expected number of visits in state j between two visits in state i.

For a connected, undirected and non-bipartite graph, where the transition probability is uniform among all neighbors, π_i is proportional to node i's degree.

A Markov chain is *ergodic* if the asymptotic distribution is independent of the initial distribution. A finite Markov chain is ergodic iff it is irreducible and *aperiodic* (i.e., the gcd of cycle lengths is 1). $\lim_{k\to\infty}\mathbf{P}^k=\mathbf{1}\pi$.

A Markov chain is an A-chain if the states can be partitioned into two sets $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{G}$, such that all states in $\mathbf{A}$ are absorbing ($p_{ii}=1$), and all states in $\mathbf{G}$ leads to an absorbing state in $\mathbf{A}$. The probability for absorption in state $i\in\mathbf{A}$, when the initial state is j, is $a_{ij}=p_{ij}+\sum_{k\in\mathbf{G}}a_{ik}p_{kj}$. The expected time until absorption, when the initial state is i, is $t_i=1+\sum_{k\in\mathbf{G}}p_{ki}t_k$.

Data Structures (3)

3.1 STL

MapComparator.h

Description: custom comparator for map / set 8 lines

```
struct cmp {
  bool operator()(const int& l, const int& r) const {
    return l > r;
  }
};

set<int,cmp> s; // FOR(i,10) s.insert(rand()); trav(i,s) ps(
  ↪i);
map<int,int,cmp> m;
```

CustomHash.h

Description: faster than standard unordered map 23 lines

```
struct chash {
  static uint64_t splitmix64(uint64_t x) {
    // http://xorshift.di.unimi.it/splitmix64.c
    x += 0x9e3779b97f4a7c15;
```

```
    x = (x ^ (x >> 30)) * 0xbf58476d1ce4e5b9;
    x = (x ^ (x >> 27)) * 0x94d049bb133111eb;
    return x ^ (x >> 31);
  }

  size_t operator()(uint64_t x) const {
    static const uint64_t FIXED_RANDOM =
      chrono::steady_clock::now()
      .time_since_epoch().count();
    return splitmix64(x + FIXED_RANDOM);
  }
};

template<class K, class V> using um = unordered_map<K, V, chash>;
template<class K, class V> using ht = gp_hash_table<K, V, chash>;

template<class K, class V> V get(ht<K,V>& u, K x) {
  return u.find(x) == end(u) ? 0 : u[x];
}
```

OrderStatisticTree.h

Description: A set (not multiset!) with support for finding the n'th element, and finding the index of an element.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

<ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>, <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp> 18 lines

```
using namespace __gnu_pbds;

template <class T> using Tree = tree<T, null_type, less<T>,
  rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
// to get a map, change null_type

#define ook order_of_key
#define fbo find_by_order

void treeExample() {
  Tree<int> t, t2; t.insert(8);
  auto it = t.insert(10).f;
  assert(it == t.lb(9));
  assert(t.ook(10) == 1);
  assert(t.ook(11) == 2);
  assert(*t.fbo(0) == 8);
  t.join(t2); // assuming T < T2 or T > T2, merge t2 into t
}
```

Rope.h

Description: insert element at n-th position, cut a substring and re-insert somewhere else
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$ per operation? not well tested

<ext/rope> 13 lines

```
using namespace __gnu_cxx;

void ropeExample() {
  rope<int> v(5, 0);
  FOR(i,sz(v)) v.mutable_reference_at(i) = i+1; // or push_back
  rope<int> cur = v.substr(1,2); v.erase(1,2);
  FOR(i,sz(v)) cout << v[i] << " ";  // 1 4 5
  cout << "\n";
  v.insert(v.mutable_begin()+2,cur);
  for (rope<int>::iterator it = v.mutable_begin(); it != v.mutable_end(); ++it)
    cout << *it << " "; // 1 4 2 3 5
  cout << "\n";
}
```

LineContainer.h

Description: Given set of lines, computes greatest y-coordinate for any x
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

31 lines

```
struct Line {
  mutable ll k, m, p; // slope, y-intercept, last optimal x
  ll eval (ll x) { return k*x+m; }
  bool operator<(const Line& o) const { return k < o.k; }
  bool operator<(ll x) const { return p < x; }
};

struct LC : multiset<Line,less<>> {
  // for doubles, use inf = 1/.0, div(a,b) = a/b
  const ll inf = LLONG_MAX;
  ll div(ll a, ll b) { return a/b-((a^b) < 0 && a%b); } // floored division
  ll bet(const Line& x, const Line& y) { // last x such that first line is better
    if (x.k == y.k) return x.m >= y.m ? inf : -inf;
    return div(y.m-x.m,x.k-y.k);
  }
  bool isect(iterator x, iterator y) { // updates x->p, determines if y is unneeded
    if (y == end()) { x->p = inf; return 0; }
    x->p = bet(*x,*y); return x->p >= y->p;
  }
  void add(ll k, ll m) {
    auto z = insert({k,m,0}), y = z++, x = y;
    while (isect(y, z)) z = erase(z);
    if (x != begin() && isect(--x, y)) isect(x, y = erase(y));
    while ((y = x) != begin() && (--x)->p >= y->p) isect(x, erase(y));
  }
  ll query(ll x) {
    assert(!empty());
    auto l = *lb(x);
    return l.k*x+l.m;
  }
};
```

3.2 1D Range Queries

RMQ.h

Description: 1D range minimum query
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$ build, $\mathcal{O}(1)$ query

25 lines

```
template<class T> struct RMQ {
  constexpr static int level(int x) {
    return 31-__builtin_clz(x);
  } // floor(log_2(x))
  vector<vi> jmp;
  vector<T> v;
  int comb(int a, int b) {
    return v[a] == v[b] ? min(a,b) : (v[a] < v[b] ? a : b);
  } // index of minimum

  void init(const vector<T>& _v) {
    v = _v; jmp = {vi(sz(v))}; iota(all(jmp[0]),0);
    for (int j = 1; 1<<j <= sz(v); ++j) {
      jmp.pb(vi(sz(v)-(1<<j)+1));
      FOR(i,sz(jmp[j])) jmp[j][i] = comb(jmp[j-1][i],
                  jmp[j-1][i+(1<<(j-1))]);
    }
  }

  int index(int l, int r) { // get index of min element
    int d = level(r-l+1);
    return comb(jmp[d][l],jmp[d][r-(1<<d)+1]);
  }
  T query(int l, int r) { return v[index(l,r)]; }
};
```

BIT.h

Description: N-D range sum query with point update
Time: $\mathcal{O}\left((\log N)^D\right)$

19 lines

```
template <class T, int ...Ns> struct BIT {
  T val = 0;
  void upd(T v) { val += v; }
  T query() { return val; }
};

template <class T, int N, int... Ns> struct BIT<T, N, Ns...> {
  BIT<T,Ns...> bit[N+1];
  template<typename... Args> void upd(int pos, Args... args) {
    for (; pos <= N; pos += (pos&-pos)) bit[pos].upd(args...);
  }
  template<typename... Args> T sum(int r, Args... args) {
    T res = 0; for (; r; r -= (r&-r)) res += bit[r].query(args...);
    return res;
  }
  template<typename... Args> T query(int l, int r, Args... args) {
    return sum(r,args...)-sum(l-1,args...);
  }
}; // BIT<int,10,10> gives a 2D BIT
```

BITrange.h

Description: 1D range increment and sum query
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

"BIT.h" 11 lines

```
template<class T, int SZ> struct BITrange {
  BIT<T,SZ> bit[2]; // piecewise linear functions
```

```
  // let cum[x] = sum_{i=1}^{x}a[i]
  void upd(int hi, T val) { // add val to a[1..hi]
    bit[1].upd(1,val), bit[1].upd(hi+1,-val); // if x <= hi, cum[x] += val*x
    bit[0].upd(hi+1,hi*val); // if x > hi, cum[x] += val*hi
  }
  void upd(int lo, int hi, T val) { upd(lo-1,-val), upd(hi,val); }
  T sum(int x) { return bit[1].sum(x)*x+bit[0].sum(x); } // get cum[x]
  T query(int x, int y) { return sum(y)-sum(x-1); }
};
```

SegTree.h

Description: 1D point update, range query
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

21 lines

```
template<class T> struct Seg {
  const T ID = 0; // comb(ID,b) must equal b
  T comb(T a, T b) { return a+b; } // easily change this to min or max
  int n; vector<T> seg;
  void init(int _n) { n = _n; seg.rsz(2*n); }

  void pull(int p) { seg[p] = comb(seg[2*p],seg[2*p+1]); }
  void upd(int p, T value) {  // set value at position p
    seg[p += n] = value;
    for (p /= 2; p; p /= 2) pull(p);
  }

  T query(int l, int r) {  // sum on interval [l, r]
    T ra = ID, rb = ID; // make sure non-commutative operations work
    for (l += n, r += n+1; l < r; l /= 2, r /= 2) {
      if (l&1) ra = comb(ra,seg[l++]);
      if (r&1) rb = comb(seg[--r],rb);
    }
    return comb(ra,rb);
  }
};
```

SegTreeBeats.h

Description: supports modifications in the form `ckmin(a_i,t)` for all $l \le i \le r$, range max and sum queries
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

65 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct SegTreeBeats {
  int N;
  ll sum[2*SZ];
  int mx[2*SZ][2], maxCnt[2*SZ];

  void pull(int ind) {
    F0R(i,2) mx[ind][i] = max(mx[2*ind][i],mx[2*ind+1][i]);
    maxCnt[ind] = 0;
    F0R(i,2) {
      if (mx[2*ind+i][0] == mx[ind][0])
        maxCnt[ind] += maxCnt[2*ind+i];
      else ckmax(mx[ind][1],mx[2*ind+i][0]);
    }
    sum[ind] = sum[2*ind]+sum[2*ind+1];
  }
  void build(vi& a, int ind = 1, int L = 0, int R = -1) {
    if (R == -1) { R = (N = sz(a))-1; }
    if (L == R) {
      mx[ind][0] = sum[ind] = a[L];
      maxCnt[ind] = 1; mx[ind][1] = -1;
      return;
    }
    int M = (L+R)/2;
    build(a,2*ind,L,M); build(a,2*ind+1,M+1,R); pull(ind);
  }

  void push(int ind, int L, int R) {
    if (L == R) return;
    F0R(i,2)
      if (mx[2*ind^i][0] > mx[ind][0]) {
        sum[2*ind^i] -= (ll)maxCnt[2*ind^i]*
               (mx[2*ind^i][0]-mx[ind][0]);
        mx[2*ind^i][0] = mx[ind][0];
      }
  }
  void upd(int x, int y, int t, int ind = 1, int L = 0, int R = -1) {
    if (R == -1) R += N;
    if (R < x || y < L || mx[ind][0] <= t) return;
    push(ind,L,R);
    if (x <= L && R <= y && mx[ind][1] < t) {
      sum[ind] -= (ll)maxCnt[ind]*(mx[ind][0]-t);
      mx[ind][0] = t;
      return;
    }
    if (L == R) return;
    int M = (L+R)/2;
    upd(x,y,t,2*ind,L,M); upd(x,y,t,2*ind+1,M+1,R); pull(ind);
  }
  ll qsum(int x, int y, int ind = 1, int L = 0, int R = -1) {
    if (R == -1) R += N;
    if (R < x || y < L) return 0;
    push(ind,L,R);
    if (x <= L && R <= y) return sum[ind];
    int M = (L+R)/2;
    return qsum(x,y,2*ind,L,M)+qsum(x,y,2*ind+1,M+1,R);
  }
  int qmax(int x, int y, int ind = 1, int L = 0, int R = -1) {
    if (R == -1) R += N;
    if (R < x || y < L) return -1;
    push(ind,L,R);
    if (x <= L && R <= y) return mx[ind][0];
    int M = (L+R)/2;
    return max(qmax(x,y,2*ind,L,M), qmax(x,y,2*ind+1,M+1,R));
  }
};
```

Lazy SegTree.h

Description: 1D range update, range query

37 lines

```
template<class T, int SZ> struct LazySeg { // set SZ to a power of 2
  T sum[2*SZ], lazy[2*SZ];
  LazySeg() {
    memset(sum,0,sizeof sum);
    memset(lazy,0,sizeof lazy);
  }

  void push(int ind, int L, int R) { // modify values for current node
    sum[ind] += (R-L+1)*lazy[ind];
    if (L != R) lazy[2*ind] += lazy[ind], lazy[2*ind+1] += lazy[ind]; // push lazy to children
    lazy[ind] = 0;
  }
  void pull(int ind) { // recalc values for current node
    sum[ind] = sum[2*ind]+sum[2*ind+1];
  }
  void build() { ROF(i,1,SZ) pull(i); }

  void upd(int lo, int hi, ll inc, int ind = 1, int L = 0, int R = SZ-1) {
    push(ind,L,R);
    if (hi < L || R < lo) return;
    if (lo <= L && R <= hi) {
      lazy[ind] = inc;
      push(ind,L,R); return;
    }
    int M = (L+R)/2;
    upd(lo,hi,inc,2*ind,L,M); upd(lo,hi,inc,2*ind+1,M+1,R);
    pull(ind);
  }

  T qsum(int lo, int hi, int ind = 1, int L = 0, int R = SZ-1) {
    push(ind,L,R);
    if (lo > R || L > hi) return 0;
    if (lo <= L && R <= hi) return sum[ind];
    int M = (L+R)/2;
    return qsum(lo,hi,2*ind,L,M)+qsum(lo,hi,2*ind+1,M+1,R);
  }
};
```

Sparse SegTree.h

Description: Does not allocate storage for nodes with no data

55 lines

```
const int SZ = 1<<20;

template<class T> struct node {
  T val;
  node<T>* c[2];

  node() {
    val = 0;
    c[0] = c[1] = NULL;
  }
```

```
  void upd(int ind, T v, int L = 0, int R = SZ-1) { // add v
    if (L == ind && R == ind) { val += v; return; }

    int M = (L+R)/2;
    if (ind <= M) {
      if (!c[0]) c[0] = new node();
      c[0]->upd(ind,v,L,M);
    } else {
      if (!c[1]) c[1] = new node();
      c[1]->upd(ind,v,M+1,R);
    }

    val = 0;
    if (c[0]) val += c[0]->val;
    if (c[1]) val += c[1]->val;
  }

  T query(int low, int high, int L = 0, int R = SZ-1) { //
      ↪query sum of segment
    if (low <= L && R <= high) return val;
    if (high < L || R < low) return 0;

    int M = (L+R)/2;
    T t = 0;
    if (c[0]) t += c[0]->query(low,high,L,M);
    if (c[1]) t += c[1]->query(low,high,M+1,R);
    return t;
  }

  void UPD(int ind, node* c0, node* c1, int L = 0, int R =
      ↪SZ-1) { // for 2D segtree
    if (L != R) {
      int M = (L+R)/2;
      if (ind <= M) {
        if (!c[0]) c[0] = new node();
        c[0]->UPD(ind,c0 ? c0->c[0] : NULL,c1 ? c1->c[0] :
            ↪NULL,L,M);
      } else {
        if (!c[1]) c[1] = new node();
        c[1]->UPD(ind,c0 ? c0->c[1] : NULL,c1 ? c1->c[1] :
            ↪NULL,M+1,R);
      }
    }
    val = 0;
    if (c0) val += c0->val;
    if (c1) val += c1->val;
  }
};
```

PersSegTree.h

Description: persistent segtree with lazy updates, assumes that `lazy[cur]` is included in `val[cur]` before propagating `cur`
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

60 lines

```
template<class T, int SZ> struct pseg {
  static const int LIMIT = 10000000; // adjust
  int l[LIMIT], r[LIMIT], nex = 0;
  T val[LIMIT], lazy[LIMIT];

  int copy(int cur) {
    int x = nex++;
    val[x] = val[cur], l[x] = l[cur], r[x] = r[cur], lazy[x]
        ↪ = lazy[cur];
    return x;
  }
  T comb(T a, T b) { return min(a,b); }
  void pull(int x) { val[x] = comb(val[l[x]],val[r[x]]); }
  void push(int cur, int L, int R) {
    if (!lazy[cur]) return;
    if (L != R) {
      l[cur] = copy(l[cur]);
      val[l[cur]] += lazy[cur];
      lazy[l[cur]] += lazy[cur];

      r[cur] = copy(r[cur]);
      val[r[cur]] += lazy[cur];
      lazy[r[cur]] += lazy[cur];
    }
    lazy[cur] = 0;
  }

  T query(int cur, int lo, int hi, int L, int R) {
    if (lo <= L && R <= hi) return val[cur];
    if (R < lo || hi < L) return INF;
    int M = (L+R)/2;
    return lazy[cur]+comb(query(l[cur],lo,hi,L,M), query(r[
        ↪cur],lo,hi,M+1,R));
  }
  int upd(int cur, int lo, int hi, T v, int L, int R) {
    if (R < lo || hi < L) return cur;

    int x = copy(cur);
    if (lo <= L && R <= hi) { val[x] += v, lazy[x] += v;
        ↪return x; }
    push(x,L,R);

    int M = (L+R)/2;
    l[x] = upd(l[x],lo,hi,v,L,M), r[x] = upd(r[x],lo,hi,v,M
        ↪+1,R);
    pull(x); return x;
  }
  int build(vector<T>& arr, int L, int R) {
    int cur = nex++;
    if (L == R) {
      if (L < sz(arr)) val[cur] = arr[L];
      return cur;
    }

    int M = (L+R)/2;
    l[cur] = build(arr,L,M), r[cur] = build(arr,M+1,R);
    pull(cur); return cur;
  }

  vi loc;
  void upd(int lo, int hi, T v) { loc.pb(upd(loc.back(),lo,
      ↪hi,v,0,SZ-1)); }
  T query(int ti, int lo, int hi) { return query(loc[ti],lo,
      ↪hi,0,SZ-1); }
  void build(vector<T>& arr) { loc.pb(build(arr,0,SZ-1)); }
};
```

Treap.h

Description: easy BBST, use split and merge to implement insert and delete
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

77 lines

```
typedef struct tnode* pt;

struct tnode {
  int pri, val; pt c[2]; // essential
  int sz; ll sum; // for range queries
  bool flip; // lazy update

  tnode (int _val) {
    pri = rand()+(rand()<<15); val = _val; c[0] = c[1] =
        ↪NULL;
    sz = 1; sum = val;
    flip = 0;
  }
};

int getsz(pt x) { return x?x->sz:0; }
ll getsum(pt x) { return x?x->sum:0; }

pt prop(pt x) {
  if (!x || !x->flip) return x;
  swap(x->c[0],x->c[1]);
  x->flip = 0;
  FOR(i,2) if (x->c[i]) x->c[i]->flip ^= 1;
  return x;
}

pt calc(pt x) {
  assert(!x->flip);
  prop(x->c[0]), prop(x->c[1]);
  x->sz = 1+getsz(x->c[0])+getsz(x->c[1]);
  x->sum = x->val+getsum(x->c[0])+getsum(x->c[1]);
  return x;
}
void tour(pt x, vi& v) {
  if (!x) return;
  prop(x);
  tour(x->c[0],v); v.pb(x->val); tour(x->c[1],v);
}

pair<pt,pt> split(pt t, int v) { // >= v goes to the right
  if (!t) return {t,t};
  prop(t);
  if (t->val >= v) {
    auto p = split(t->c[0], v); t->c[0] = p.s;
    return {p.f, calc(t)};
  } else {
    auto p = split(t->c[1], v); t->c[1] = p.f;
    return {calc(t), p.s};
  }
}
pair<pt,pt> splitsz(pt t, int sz) { // leftmost sz nodes go
    ↪to left
  if (!t) return {t,t};
  prop(t);
  if (getsz(t->c[0]) >= sz) {
```

```
    auto p = splitsz(t->c[0], sz); t->c[0] = p.s;
    return {p.f, calc(t)};
  } else {
    auto p = splitsz(t->c[1], sz-getsz(t->c[0])-1); t->c[1] = p.f;
    return {calc(t), p.s};
  }
}

pt merge(pt l, pt r) {
  if (!l || !r) return l ? l : r;
  prop(l), prop(r);
  pt t;
  if (l->pri > r->pri) l->c[1] = merge(l->c[1],r), t = l;
  else r->c[0] = merge(l,r->c[0]), t = r;
  return calc(t);
}
pt ins(pt x, int v) { // insert v
  auto a = split(x,v), b = split(a.s,v+1);
  return merge(a.f,merge(new tnode(v),b.s));
}
pt del(pt x, int v) { // delete v
  auto a = split(x,v), b = split(a.s,v+1);
  return merge(a.f,b.s);
}
```

SqrtDecomp.h

Description: 1D point update, range query

Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{N}\right)$

44 lines

```
struct sqrtDecomp {
    const static int blockSZ = 10; //change this
    int val[blockSZ*blockSZ];
    int lazy[blockSZ];

    sqrtDecomp() {
        M00(i, blockSZ*blockSZ) val[i] = 0;
        M00(i, blockSZ) lazy[i] = 0;
    }
    void upd(int l, int r, int v) {
        int ind = l;
        while(ind%blockSZ && ind <= r) {
            val[ind] += v;
            lazy[ind/blockSZ] += v;
            ind++;
        }
        while(ind + blockSZ <= r) {
            lazy[ind/blockSZ] += v*blockSZ;
            ind += blockSZ;
        }
        while(ind <= r) {
            val[ind] += v;
            lazy[ind/blockSZ] += v;
            ind++;
        }
    }
    int query(int l, int r) {
        int res = 0;
        int ind = l;
        while(ind%blockSZ && ind <= r) {
            res += val[ind];
            ind++;
        }
        while(ind + blockSZ <= r) {
            res += lazy[ind/blockSZ];
            ind += blockSZ;
        }
        while(ind <= r) {
            res += val[ind];
            ind++;
        }
        return res;
    }
};
```

Mo.h

Description: Answers queries offline in (N+Q)sqrt(N) Also see Mo's on trees

33 lines

```
int N, A[MX];
int ans[MX], oc[MX], BLOCK;
vector<array<int,3>> todo; // store left, right, index of ans

bool cmp(array<int,3> a, array<int,3> b) { // sort queries
  if (a[0]/BLOCK != b[0]/BLOCK) return a[0] < b[0];
  return a[1] < b[1];
}

int l = 0, r = -1, cans = 0;

void modify(int x, int y = 1) {
  x = A[x];
  // if condition: cans --;
  oc[x] += y;
  // if condition: cans ++;
}

int answer(int L, int R) { // modifyjust interval
  while (l > L) modify(--l);
  while (r < R) modify(++r);
  while (l < L) modify(l++,-1);
  while (r > R) modify(r--,-1);
  return cans;
}

void solve() {
  BLOCK = sqrt(N); sort(all(todo),cmp);
  trav(x,todo) {
    answer(x[0],x[1]);
    ans[x[2]] = cans;
  }
}
```

3.3 2D Range Queries

Node.h

Description: Node

15 lines

```
struct node {
    int val;
    int lazy;
    int l, r;
    node* left;
    node* right;
    node(int l, int r) {
        this -> val = 0;
        this -> lazy = 0;
        this -> l = l;
        this -> r = r;
        this -> left = nullptr;
        this -> right = nullptr;
    }
};
```

2D Sumtree.h

Description: Lawrence's 2d sum segment tree

104 lines

```
struct sumtreenode{
    node* root;
    sumtreenode* left;
    sumtreenode* right;
    int l, r;
    sumtreenode(int l, int r, int SZ) {
        int ub = 1;
        while(ub < SZ) ub *= 2;
        root = new node(0, ub-1);
        this -> l = l;
        this -> r = r;
        this->left = nullptr;
        this->right = nullptr;
    }
    void updN(node* n, int pos, int val) {
        if(pos < n->l || pos > n->r) return;
        if(n->l == n->r) {
            n->val = val;
            return;
        }

        int mid = (n->l + n->r)/2;
        if(pos > mid) {
            if(n->right == nullptr) n->right = new node(mid+1, n->r);
            updN(n->right, pos, val);
        }
        else {
            if(n->left == nullptr) n->left = new node(n->l, mid);
            updN(n->left, pos, val);
        }

        int s = 0;
        if(n->right != nullptr) s += n->right->val;
        if(n->left != nullptr) s += n->left->val;
```

```
        n->val = s;
    }
    void upd(int pos, int val) {
        updN(root, pos, val);
    }
    int queryN(node* n, int i1, int i2) {
        if(i2 < n->l || i1 > n->r) return 0;
        if(n->l == n->r) return n->val;
        if(n->l >= i1 && n->r <= i2) return n->val;

        int s = 0;
        if(n->left != nullptr) s += queryN(n->left, i1, i2);
        if(n->right != nullptr) s += queryN(n->right, i1, i2
            ↪);

        return s;
    }
    int query(int i1, int i2) {
        return queryN(root, i1, i2);
    }
};

template<int w, int h> struct sumtree2d{
    sumtreenode* root;
    sumtree2d() {
        int ub = 1;
        while(ub < w) ub *= 2;
        this->root = new sumtreenode(0, ub-1, h);
        root->left = nullptr;
        root->right = nullptr;
    }
    void updN(sumtreenode* n, int x, int y, int val) {
        if(x < n->l || x > n->r) return;
        if(n->l == n->r) {
            n->upd(y, val);
            return;
        }

        int mid = (n->l + n->r)/2;
        if(x > mid) {
            if(n->right == nullptr) n->right = new
                ↪sumtreenode(mid+1, n->r, h);
            updN(n->right, x, y, val);
        }
        else {
            if(n->left == nullptr) n->left = new sumtreenode
                ↪(n->l, mid, h);
            updN(n->left, x, y, val);
        }

        int s = 0;
        if(n->left != nullptr) s += n->left->query(y, y);
        if(n->right != nullptr) s += n->right->query(y, y);
        n->upd(y, s);
    }
    void upd(int x, int y, int val) {
        updN(root, x, y, val);
    }
    int queryN(sumtreenode* n, int x1, int y1, int x2, int
        ↪y2) {
        if(x2 < n->l || x1 > n->r) return 0;
        if(n->l == n->r) return n->query(y1, y2);
        if(n->l >= x1 && n->r <= x2) return n->query(y1, y2)
            ↪;

        int s = 0;
        if(n->left != nullptr) s += queryN(n->left, x1, y1,
            ↪x2, y2);
        if(n->right != nullptr) s += queryN(n->right, x1, y1
            ↪, x2, y2);

        return s;
    }
    int query(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2) {
        return queryN(root, x1, y1, x2, y2);
    }
};
```

Number Theory (4)

4.1 Modular Arithmetic

Modular.h

Description: modular arithmetic operations

41 lines

```
template<class T> struct modular {
  T val;
  explicit operator T() const { return val; }
  modular() { val = 0; }
  modular(const ll& v) {
    val = (-MOD <= v && v <= MOD) ? v : v % MOD;
    if (val < 0) val += MOD;
  }

  // friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, const modular&
    ↪a) { return os << a.val; }
  friend void pr(const modular& a) { pr(a.val); }
  friend void re(modular& a) { ll x; re(x); a = modular(x);
    ↪}

  friend bool operator==(const modular& a, const modular& b)
    ↪ { return a.val == b.val; }
  friend bool operator!=(const modular& a, const modular& b)
    ↪ { return !(a == b); }
  friend bool operator<(const modular& a, const modular& b)
    ↪{ return a.val < b.val; }

  modular operator-() const { return modular(-val); }
  modular& operator+=(const modular& m) { if ((val += m.val)
    ↪ >= MOD) val -= MOD; return *this; }
  modular& operator-=(const modular& m) { if ((val -= m.val)
    ↪ < 0) val += MOD; return *this; }
  modular& operator*=(const modular& m) { val = (ll)val*m.
    ↪val%MOD; return *this; }
  friend modular pow(modular a, ll p) {
    modular ans = 1; for (; p; p /= 2, a *= a) if (p&1) ans
      ↪*= a;
    return ans;
  }
  friend modular inv(const modular& a) {
    assert(a != 0); return exp(a,MOD-2);
  }
  modular& operator/=(const modular& m) { return (*this) *=
    ↪inv(m); }

  friend modular operator+(modular a, const modular& b) {
    ↪return a += b; }
  friend modular operator-(modular a, const modular& b) {
    ↪return a -= b; }
  friend modular operator*(modular a, const modular& b) {
    ↪return a *= b; }

  friend modular operator/(modular a, const modular& b) {
    ↪return a /= b; }
};

typedef modular<int> mi;
typedef pair<mi,mi> pmi;
typedef vector<mi> vmi;
typedef vector<pmi> vpmi;
```

ModFact.h

Description: pre-compute factorial mod inverses for MOD, assumes MOD is prime and $SZ < MOD$
Time: $\mathcal{O}(SZ)$

10 lines

```
vl inv, fac, ifac;
void genInv(int SZ) {
  inv.rsz(SZ), fac.rsz(SZ), ifac.rsz(SZ);
  inv[1] = 1; FOR(i,2,SZ) inv[i] = MOD-MOD/i*inv[MOD%i]%MOD;
  fac[0] = ifac[0] = 1;
  FOR(i,1,SZ) {
    fac[i] = fac[i-1]*i%MOD;
    ifac[i] = ifac[i-1]*inv[i]%MOD;
  }
}
```

ModMulLL.h

Description: multiply two 64-bit integers mod another if 128-bit is not available works for $0 \leq a, b < mod < 2^{63}$

14 lines

```
typedef unsigned long long ul;

// equivalent to (ul)(__int128(a)*b%mod)
ul modMul(ul a, ul b, const ul mod) {
  ll ret = a*b-mod*(ul)((ld)a*b/mod);
  return ret+((ret<0)-(ret>=(ll)mod))*mod;
}
ul modPow(ul a, ul b, const ul mod) {
  if (b == 0) return 1;
  ul res = modPow(a,b/2,mod);
  res = modMul(res,res,mod);
  if (b&1) return modMul(res,a,mod);
  return res;
}
```

ModSqrt.h

Description: find sqrt of integer mod a prime
Time: ?

"Modular.h" 26 lines

```
template<class T> T sqrt(modular<T> a) {
  auto p = pow(a,(MOD-1)/2); if (p != 1) return p == 0 ? 0 : -1; // check if zero or does not have sqrt
  T s = MOD-1, e = 0; while (s % 2 == 0) s /= 2, e ++;
  modular<T> n = 1; while (pow(n,(MOD-1)/2) == 1) n = (T)(n)+1; // find non-square residue

  auto x = pow(a,(s+1)/2), b = pow(a,s), g = pow(n,s);
  int r = e;
  while (1) {
    auto B = b; int m = 0; while (B != 1) B *= B, m ++;
    if (m == 0) return min((T)x,MOD-(T)x);
    FOR(i,r-m-1) g *= g;
    x *= g; g *= g; b *= g; r = m;
  }
}

/* Explanation:
 * Initially, x^2=ab, ord(b) = 2^m, ord(g) = 2^r where m<r
 * g = g^{2^{r-m-1}} -> ord(g) = 2^{m+1}
 * if x'=x*g, then b' = b*g^2
    (b')^{2^{m-1}} = (b*g^2)^{2^{m-1}}
                   = b^{2^{m-1}}*g^{2^m}
                   = -1*-1
                   = 1
  -> ord(b')|ord(b)/2
 * m decreases by at least one each iteration
 */
```

ModSum.h

Description: Sums of mod'ed arithmetic progressions

15 lines

```
typedef unsigned long long ul;

ul sumsq(ul to) { return (to-1)*to/2; } // sum of 0..to-1

ul divsum(ul to, ul c, ul k, ul m) { // sum_{i=0}^{to-1} floor((ki+c)/m)
  ul res = k/m*sumsq(to)+c/m*to;
  k %= m; c %= m; if (!k) return res;
  ul to2 = (to*k+c)/m;
  return res+(to-1)*to2-divsum(to2,m-1-c,m,k);
}

ll modsum(ul to, ll c, ll k, ll m) {
  c = (c%m+m)%m, k = (k%m+m)%m;
  return to*c+k*sumsq(to)-m*divsum(to,c,k,m);
}
```

4.2 Primality

PrimeSieve.h

Description: tests primality up to SZ
Time: $\mathcal{O}(SZ \log\log SZ)$

11 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct Sieve {
  bitset<SZ> isprime;
  vi pr;
  Sieve() {
    isprime.set(); isprime[0] = isprime[1] = 0;
    for (int i = 4; i < SZ; i += 2) isprime[i] = 0;
    for (int i = 3; i*i < SZ; i += 2) if (isprime[i])
      for (int j = i*i; j < SZ; j += i*2) isprime[j] = 0;
    FOR(i,2,SZ) if (isprime[i]) pr.pb(i);
  }
};
```

FactorFast.h

Description: Factors integers up to 2^{60}
Time: ?

"PrimeSieve.h" 46 lines

```
Sieve<1<<20> S = Sieve<1<<20>(); // should take care of all primes up to n^(1/3)

bool millerRabin(ll p) { // test primality
  if (p == 2) return true;
  if (p == 1 || p % 2 == 0) return false;
  ll s = p - 1; while (s % 2 == 0) s /= 2;
  FOR(i,30) { // strong liar with probability <= 1/4
    ll a = rand() % (p - 1) + 1, tmp = s;
    ll mod = mod_pow(a, tmp, p);
    while (tmp != p - 1 && mod != 1 && mod != p - 1) {
      mod = mod_mul(mod, mod, p);
      tmp *= 2;
    }
    if (mod != p - 1 && tmp % 2 == 0) return false;
  }
  return true;
}

ll f(ll a, ll n, ll &has) { return (mod_mul(a, a, n) + has) % n; }

vpl pollardsRho(ll d) {
  vpl res;
  auto& pr = S.pr;
  for (int i = 0; i < sz(pr) && pr[i]*pr[i] <= d; i++) if (d % pr[i] == 0) {
    int co = 0; while (d % pr[i] == 0) d /= pr[i], co ++;
    res.pb({pr[i],co});
  }
  if (d > 1) { // d is now a product of at most 2 primes.
    if (millerRabin(d)) res.pb({d,1});
    else while (1) {
      ll has = rand() % 2321 + 47;
      ll x = 2, y = 2, c = 1;
      for (; c == 1; c = __gcd(abs(x-y), d)) {
        x = f(x, d, has);
        y = f(f(y, d, has), d, has);
      } // should cycle in ~sqrt(smallest nontrivial divisor) turns
      if (c != d) {
        d /= c; if (d > c) swap(d,c);
        if (c == d) res.pb({c,2});
        else res.pb({c,1}), res.pb({d,1});
        break;
      }
    }
  }
  return res;
}
```

4.3 Divisibility

Euclid.h

Description: Euclidean Algorithm

9 lines

```
pl euclid(ll a, ll b) { // returns {x,y} such that a*x+b*y=gcd(a,b)
  if (!b) return {1,0};
  pl p = euclid(b,a%b);
  return {p.s,p.f-a/b*p.s};
}
ll invGeneral(ll a, ll b) {
  pl p = euclid(a,b); assert(p.f*a+p.s*b == 1);
  return p.f+(p.f<0)*b;
}
```

CRT.h

Description: Chinese Remainder Theorem

"Euclid.h" 7 lines

```
pl solve(pl a, pl b) {
  auto g = __gcd(a.s,b.s), l = a.s/g*b.s;
  if ((b.f-a.f) % g != 0) return {-1,-1};
  auto A = a.s/g, B = b.s/g;
  auto mul = (b.f-a.f)/g*invGeneral(A,B) % B;
  return {((mul*a.s+a.f)%l+l)%l,l};
}
```

Combinatorial (5)

IntPerm.h

Description: convert permutation of $\{0, 1, \ldots, N-1\}$ to integer in $[0, N!)$
Usage: `assert(encode(decode(5,37)) == 37);`
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

20 lines

```
vi decode(int n, int a) {
  vi el(n), b; iota(all(el),0);
  FOR(i,n) {
    int z = a%sz(el);
    b.pb(el[z]); a /= sz(el);
    swap(el[z],el.back()); el.pop_back();
  }
  return b;
}

int encode(vi b) {
  int n = sz(b), a = 0, mul = 1;
  vi pos(n); iota(all(pos),0); vi el = pos;
  FOR(i,n) {
    int z = pos[b[i]]; a += mul*z; mul *= sz(el);
    swap(pos[el[z]],pos[el.back()]);
    swap(el[z],el.back()); el.pop_back();
```

```
  }
  return a;
}
```

MatroidIntersect.h

Description: computes a set of maximum size which is independent in both graphic and colorful matroids, aka a spanning forest where no two edges are of the same color

Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(GI^{1.5}\right)$ calls to oracles, where G is the size of the ground set and I is the size of the independent set

"DSU.h" 108 lines

```
int R;
map<int,int> m;

struct Element {
  pi ed;
  int col;
  bool in_independent_set = 0;
  int independent_set_position;
  Element(int u, int v, int c) { ed = {u,v}; col = c; }
};

vi independent_set;
vector<Element> ground_set;
bool col_used[300];

struct GBasis {
  DSU D;
  void reset() { D.init(sz(m)); }
  void add(pi v) { assert(D.unite(v.f,v.s)); }
  bool independent_with(pi v) { return !D.sameSet(v.f,v.s); }
};

GBasis basis, basis_wo[300];

bool graph_oracle(int inserted) {
  return basis.independent_with(ground_set[inserted].ed);
}
bool graph_oracle(int inserted, int removed) {
  int wi = ground_set[removed].independent_set_position;
  return basis_wo[wi].independent_with(ground_set[inserted].ed);
}
void prepare_graph_oracle() {
  basis.reset();
  FOR(i,sz(independent_set)) basis_wo[i].reset();
  FOR(i,sz(independent_set)) {
    pi v = ground_set[independent_set[i]].ed; basis.add(v);
    FOR(j,sz(independent_set)) if (i != j) basis_wo[j].add(v);
  }
}

bool colorful_oracle(int ins) {
  ins = ground_set[ins].col;
  return !col_used[ins];
}
bool colorful_oracle(int ins, int rem) {
  ins = ground_set[ins].col;
  rem = ground_set[rem].col;
  return !col_used[ins] || ins == rem;
}
void prepare_colorful_oracle() {
  FOR(i,R) col_used[i] = 0;
  trav(t,independent_set) col_used[ground_set[t].col] = 1;
}

bool augment() {
  prepare_graph_oracle();
  prepare_colorful_oracle();

  vi par(sz(ground_set),MOD);
  queue<int> q;
  FOR(i,sz(ground_set)) if (colorful_oracle(i)) {
    assert(!ground_set[i].in_independent_set);
    par[i] = -1; q.push(i);
  }
  int lst = -1;
  while (sz(q)) {
    int cur = q.front(); q.pop();
    if (ground_set[cur].in_independent_set) {
      FOR(to,sz(ground_set)) if (par[to] == MOD) {
        if (!colorful_oracle(to,cur)) continue;
        par[to] = cur; q.push(to);
      }
    } else {
      if (graph_oracle(cur)) { lst = cur; break;  }
      trav(to,independent_set) if (par[to] == MOD) {
        if (!graph_oracle(cur,to)) continue;
        par[to] = cur; q.push(to);
      }
    }
  }
  if (lst == -1) return 0;
  do {
    ground_set[lst].in_independent_set ^= 1;
    lst = par[lst];
  } while (lst != -1);
  independent_set.clear();
  FOR(i,sz(ground_set)) if (ground_set[i].in_independent_set) {
    ground_set[i].independent_set_position = sz(independent_set);
    independent_set.pb(i);
  }
  return 1;
}

void solve() {
  re(R); if (R == 0) exit(0);
  m.clear(); ground_set.clear(); independent_set.clear();
  FOR(i,R) {
    int a,b,c,d; re(a,b,c,d);
    ground_set.pb(Element(a,b,i));
    ground_set.pb(Element(c,d,i));
    m[a] = m[b] = m[c] = m[d] = 0;
  }
  int co = 0;
  trav(t,m) t.s = co++;
  trav(t,ground_set) t.ed.f = m[t.ed.f], t.ed.s = m[t.ed.s];
  while (augment());
  ps(2*sz(independent_set));
}
```

PermGroup.h

Description: Schreier-Sims, count number of permutations in group and test whether permutation is a member of group

Time: ?

51 lines

```
const int N = 15;
int n;

vi inv(vi v) { vi V(sz(v)); FOR(i,sz(v)) V[v[i]] = i; return V; }
vi id() { vi v(n); iota(all(v),0); return v; }
vi operator*(const vi& a, const vi& b) {
  vi c(sz(a)); FOR(i,sz(a)) c[i] = a[b[i]];
  return c;
}

struct Group {
  bool flag[N];
  vi sigma[N]; // sigma[t][k] = t, sigma[t][x] = x if x > k
  vector<vi> gen;
  void clear(int p) {
    memset(flag,0, sizeof flag);
    flag[p] = 1; sigma[p] = id();
    gen.clear();
  }
} g[N];

bool check(const vi& cur, int k) {
  if (!k) return 1;
  int t = cur[k];
  return g[k].flag[t] ? check(inv(g[k].sigma[t])*cur,k-1) : 0;
}
void updateX(const vi& cur, int k);
void ins(const vi& cur, int k) {
  if (check(cur,k)) return;
  g[k].gen.pb(cur);
  FOR(i,n) if (g[k].flag[i]) updateX(cur*g[k].sigma[i],k);
}
void updateX(const vi& cur, int k) {
  int t = cur[k];
  if (g[k].flag[t]) ins(inv(g[k].sigma[t])*cur,k-1); // fixes k -> k
  else {
    g[k].flag[t] = 1, g[k].sigma[t] = cur;
    trav(x,g[k].gen) updateX(x*cur,k);
  }
}

ll order(vector<vi> gen) {
  assert(sz(gen)); n = sz(gen[0]); FOR(i,n) g[i].clear(i);
  trav(a,gen) ins(a,n-1); // insert perms into group one by one
  ll tot = 1;
```

```
  FOR(i,n) {
    int cnt = 0; FOR(j,i+1) cnt += g[i].flag[j];
    tot *= cnt;
  }
  return tot;
}
```

Numerical (6)

6.1 Matrix

Matrix.h

Description: 2D matrix operations

36 lines

```
template<class T> struct Mat {
  int r,c;
  vector<vector<T>> d;
  Mat(int _r, int _c) : r(_r), c(_c) { d.assign(r,vector<T>(c)); }
  Mat() : Mat(0,0) {}
  Mat(const vector<vector<T>>& _d) : r(sz(_d)), c(sz(_d[0])) { d = _d; }
  friend void pr(const Mat& m) { pr(m.d); }

  Mat& operator+=(const Mat& m) {
    assert(r == m.r && c == m.c);
    FOR(i,r) FOR(j,c) d[i][j] += m.d[i][j];
    return *this;
  }
  Mat& operator-=(const Mat& m) {
    assert(r == m.r && c == m.c);
    FOR(i,r) FOR(j,c) d[i][j] -= m.d[i][j];
    return *this;
  }
  Mat operator*(const Mat& m) {
    assert(c == m.r); Mat x(r,m.c);
    FOR(i,r) FOR(j,c) FOR(k,m.c) x.d[i][k] += d[i][j]*m.d[j][k];
    return x;
  }

  Mat operator+(const Mat& m) { return Mat(*this)+=m; }
  Mat operator-(const Mat& m) { return Mat(*this)-=m; }
  Mat& operator*=(const Mat& m) { return *this = (*this)*m; }

  friend Mat pow(Mat m, ll p) {
    assert(m.r == m.c);
    Mat r(m.r,m.c);
    FOR(i,m.r) r.d[i][i] = 1;
    for (; p; p /= 2, m *= m) if (p&1) r *= m;
    return r;
  }
};
```

MatrixInv.h

Description: calculates determinant via gaussian elimination

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N^3)$

"Matrix.h" 31 lines

```
template<class T> T gauss(Mat<T>& m) { // determinant of 1000x1000 Matrix in ~1s
  int n = m.r;
  T prod = 1; int nex = 0;
  FOR(i,n) {
    int row = -1; // for ld use EPS rather than 0
    FOR(j,nex,n) if (m.d[j][i] != 0) { row = j; break; }
    if (row == -1) { prod = 0; continue; }
    if (row != nex) prod *= -1, swap(m.d[row],m.d[nex]);
    prod *= m.d[nex][i];
    auto x = 1/m.d[nex][i]; FOR(k,i,m.c) m.d[nex][k] *= x;
    FOR(j,n) if (j != nex) {
      auto v = m.d[j][i];
      if (v != 0) FOR(k,i,m.c) m.d[j][k] -= v*m.d[nex][k];
    }
    nex ++;
  }
  return prod;
}

template<class T> Mat<T> inv(Mat<T> m) {
  int n = m.r;
  Mat<T> x(n,2*n);
  FOR(i,n) {
    x.d[i][i+n] = 1;
    FOR(j,n) x.d[i][j] = m.d[i][j];
  }
  if (gauss(x) == 0) return Mat<T>(0,0);
  Mat<T> r(n,n);
  FOR(i,n) FOR(j,n) r.d[i][j] = x.d[i][j+n];
  return r;
}
```

MatrixTree.h

Description: Kirchhoff's Matrix Tree Theorem: given adjacency matrix, calculates # of spanning trees

"MatrixInv.h" 13 lines

```
mi numSpan(Mat<mi> m) {
  int n = m.r;
  Mat<mi> res(n-1,n-1);
  FOR(i,n) FOR(j,i+1,n) {
    mi ed = m.d[i][j];
    res.d[i][i] += ed;
    if (j != n-1) {
      res.d[j][j] += ed;
      res.d[i][j] -= ed, res.d[j][i] -= ed;
    }
  }
  return gauss(res);
}
```

6.2 Polynomials

VecOp.h

Description: arithmetic + misc polynomial operations with vectors

73 lines

```
namespace VecOp {
template<class T> vector<T> rev(vector<T> v) { reverse(all(v)); return v; }
template<class T> vector<T> shift(vector<T> v, int x) { v.insert(v.begin(),x,0); return v; }
template<class T> vector<T> integ(const vector<T>& v)  {
  vector<T> res(sz(v)+1);
  FOR(i,sz(v)) res[i+1] = v[i]/(i+1);
  return res;
}
template<class T> vector<T> dif(const vector<T>& v)  {
  if (!sz(v)) return v;
  vector<T> res(sz(v)-1); FOR(i,1,sz(v)) res[i-1] = i*v[i];
  return res;
}
template<class T> vector<T>& remLead(vector<T>& v) {
  while (sz(v) && v.back() == 0) v.pop_back();
  return v;
}
template<class T> T eval(const vector<T>& v, const T& x) {
  T res = 0; ROF(i,sz(v)) res = x*res+v[i];
  return res;
}

template<class T> vector<T>& operator+=(vector<T>& l, const vector<T>& r) {
  l.rsz(max(sz(l),sz(r))); FOR(i,sz(r)) l[i] += r[i]; return l;
}
template<class T> vector<T>& operator-=(vector<T>& l, const vector<T>& r) {
  l.rsz(max(sz(l),sz(r))); FOR(i,sz(r)) l[i] -= r[i]; return l;
}
template<class T> vector<T>& operator*=(vector<T>& l, const T& r) { trav(t,l) t *= r; return l;  }
template<class T> vector<T>& operator/=(vector<T>& l, const T& r) { trav(t,l) t /= r; return l; }

template<class T> vector<T> operator+(vector<T> l, const vector<T>& r) { return l += r; }
template<class T> vector<T> operator-(vector<T> l, const vector<T>& r) { return l -= r; }
template<class T> vector<T> operator*(vector<T> l, const T& r) { return l *= r; }
template<class T> vector<T> operator*(const T& r, const vector<T>& l) { return l*r; }
template<class T> vector<T> operator/(vector<T> l, const T& r) { return l /= r;  }

template<class T> vector<T> operator*(const vector<T>& l, const vector<T>& r) {
  if (min(sz(l),sz(r)) == 0) return {};
  vector<T> x(sz(l)+sz(r)-1); FOR(i,sz(l)) FOR(j,sz(r)) x[i+j] += l[i]*r[j];
  return x;
}
template<class T> vector<T>& operator*=(vector<T>& l, const vector<T>& r) { return l = l*r; }
```

```
  template<class T> pair<vector<T>,vector<T>> qr(vector<T> a
    ↪, vector<T> b) { // quotient and remainder
    assert(sz(b)); auto B = b.back(); assert(B != 0);
    B = 1/B; trav(t,b) t *= B;

    remLead(a); vector<T> q(max(sz(a)-sz(b)+1,0));
    while (sz(a) >= sz(b)) {
      q[sz(a)-sz(b)] = a.back();
      a -= a.back()*shift(b,sz(a)-sz(b));
      remLead(a);
    }

    trav(t,q) t *= B;
    return {q,a};
  }
  template<class T> vector<T> quo(const vector<T>& a, const
    ↪vector<T>& b) { return qr(a,b).f; }
  template<class T> vector<T> rem(const vector<T>& a, const
    ↪vector<T>& b) { return qr(a,b).s; }

  template<class T> vector<T> interpolate(vector<pair<T,T>>
    ↪v) {
    vector<T> ret, prod = {1};
    FOR(i,sz(v)) prod *= vector<T>({-v[i].f,1});
    FOR(i,sz(v)) {
      T todiv = 1; FOR(j,sz(v)) if (i != j) todiv *= v[i].f-
        ↪v[j].f;
      ret += qr(prod,{-v[i].f,1}).f*(v[i].s/todiv);
    }
    return ret;
  }
}

using namespace VecOp;
```

PolyRoots.h

Description: Finds the real roots of a polynomial.
Usage: `poly_roots({{2,-3,1}},-1e9,1e9) // solve x^2-3x+2 = 0`
Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(N^2\log(1/\epsilon)\right)$

"VecOp.h" 19 lines

```
vd polyRoots(vd p, ld xmin, ld xmax) {
  if (sz(p) == 2) { return {-p[0]/p[1]}; }
  auto dr = polyRoots(dif(p),xmin,xmax);
  dr.pb(xmin-1); dr.pb(xmax+1); sort(all(dr));
  vd ret;
  FOR(i,sz(dr)-1) {
    auto l = dr[i], h = dr[i+1];
    bool sign = eval(p,l) > 0;
    if (sign ^ (eval(p,h) > 0)) {
      FOR(it,60) { // while (h - l > 1e-8)
        auto m = (l+h)/2, f = eval(p,m);
        if ((f <= 0) ^ sign) l = m;
        else h = m;
      }
      ret.pb((l+h)/2);
    }
  }
  return ret;
}
```

Karatsuba.h

Description: multiply two polynomials
Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(N^{\log_2 3}\right)$

26 lines

```
int size(int s) { return s > 1 ? 32-__builtin_clz(s-1) : 0;
  ↪}

void karatsuba(ll *a, ll *b, ll *c, ll *t, int n) {
  int ca = 0, cb = 0; FOR(i,n) ca += !!a[i], cb += !!b[i];
  if (min(ca, cb) <= 1500/n) { // few numbers to multiply
    if (ca > cb) swap(a, b);
    FOR(i,n) if (a[i]) FOR(j,n) c[i+j] += a[i]*b[j];
  } else {
    int h = n >> 1;
    karatsuba(a, b, c, t, h); // a0*b0
    karatsuba(a+h, b+h, c+n, t, h); // a1*b1
    FOR(i,h) a[i] += a[i+h], b[i] += b[i+h];
    karatsuba(a, b, t, t+n, h); // (a0+a1)*(b0+b1)
    FOR(i,h) a[i] -= a[i+h], b[i] -= b[i+h];
    FOR(i,n) t[i] -= c[i]+c[i+n];
    FOR(i,n) c[i+h] += t[i], t[i] = 0;
  }
}

vl conv(vl a, vl b) {
  int sa = sz(a), sb = sz(b); if (!sa || !sb) return {};
  int n = 1<<size(max(sa,sb)); a.rsz(n), b.rsz(n);
  vl c(2*n), t(2*n); FOR(i,2*n) t[i] = 0;
  karatsuba(&a[0], &b[0], &c[0], &t[0], n);
  c.rsz(sa+sb-1); return c;
}
```

FFT.h

Description: multiply two polynomials
Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(N\log N\right)$

"Modular.h" 40 lines

```
typedef complex<db> cd;
const int MOD = (119 << 23) + 1, root = 3; // = 998244353
// NTT: For p < 2^30 there is also e.g. (5 << 25, 3), (7 <<
  ↪26, 3),
// (479 << 21, 3) and (483 << 21, 5). The last two are >
  ↪10^9.

constexpr int size(int s) { return s > 1 ? 32-__builtin_clz(
  ↪s-1) : 0; }
void genRoots(vmi& roots) { // primitive n-th roots of unity
  int n = sz(roots); mi r = pow(mi(root),(MOD-1)/n);
  roots[0] = 1; FOR(i,1,n) roots[i] = roots[i-1]*r;
}
void genRoots(vcd& roots) { // change cd to complex<double>
  ↪instead?
  int n = sz(roots); double ang = 2*PI/n;
  FOR(i,n) roots[i] = cd(cos(ang*i),sin(ang*i)); // is there
    ↪ a way to do this more quickly?
}

template<class T> void fft(vector<T>& a, const vector<T>&
  ↪roots, bool inv = 0) {
  int n = sz(a);
  for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i++) { // sort by reverse
    ↪bit representation
    int bit = n >> 1;
    for (; j&bit; bit >>= 1) j ^= bit;
    j ^= bit; if (i < j) swap(a[i], a[j]);
  }
  for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <<= 1)
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len)
      FOR(j,len/2) {
        int ind = n/len*j; if (inv && ind) ind = n-ind;
        auto u = a[i+j], v = a[i+j+len/2]*roots[ind];
        a[i+j] = u+v, a[i+j+len/2] = u-v;
      }
  if (inv) { T i = T(1)/T(n); trav(x,a) x *= i; }
}

template<class T> vector<T> mult(vector<T> a, vector<T> b) {
  int s = sz(a)+sz(b)-1, n = 1<<size(s);
  vector<T> roots(n); genRoots(roots);
  a.rsz(n), fft(a,roots);
  b.rsz(n), fft(b,roots);
  FOR(i,n) a[i] *= b[i];
  fft(a,roots,1); return a;
}
```

FFTmod.h

Description: multiply two polynomials with arbitrary MOD ensures precision by splitting in half

"FFT.h" 27 lines

```
vl multMod(const vl& a, const vl& b) {
  if (!min(sz(a),sz(b))) return {};
  int s = sz(a)+sz(b)-1, n = 1<<size(s), cut = sqrt(MOD);
  vcd roots(n); genRoots(roots);

  vcd ax(n), bx(n);
  FOR(i,sz(a)) ax[i] = cd((int)a[i]/cut, (int)a[i]%cut); //
    ↪ax(x)=a1(x)+i*a0(x)
  FOR(i,sz(b)) bx[i] = cd((int)b[i]/cut, (int)b[i]%cut); //
    ↪bx(x)=b1(x)+i*b0(x)
  fft(ax,roots), fft(bx,roots);

  vcd v1(n), v0(n);
  FOR(i,n) {
    int j = (i ? (n-i) : i);
    v1[i] = (ax[i]+conj(ax[j]))*cd(0.5,0)*bx[i]; // v1 = a1
      ↪*(b1+b0*cd(0,1));
    v0[i] = (ax[i]-conj(ax[j]))*cd(0,-0.5)*bx[i]; // v0 = a0
      ↪*(b1+b0*cd(0,1));
  }
  fft(v1,roots,1), fft(v0,roots,1);

  vl ret(n);
  FOR(i,n) {
    ll V2 = (ll)round(v1[i].real()); // a1*b1
    ll V1 = (ll)round(v1[i].imag())+(ll)round(v0[i].real());
      ↪ // a0*b1+a1*b0
    ll V0 = (ll)round(v0[i].imag()); // a0*b0
    ret[i] = ((V2%MOD*cut+V1)%MOD*cut+V0)%MOD;
  }
```

```
  ret.rsz(s); return ret;
} // ~0.8s when sz(a)=sz(b)=1<<19
```

PolyInv.h

Description: ?
Time: ?

"FFT.h" 11 lines

```
template<class T> vector<T> inv(vector<T> v, int p) { //
    ↪compute inverse of v mod x^p, where v[0] = 1
  v.rsz(p);  vector<T> a = {T(1)/v[0]};
  for (int i = 1; i < p; i *= 2) {
    if (2*i > p) v.rsz(2*i);
    auto l = vector<T>(begin(v),begin(v)+i), r = vector<T>(
        ↪begin(v)+i,begin(v)+2*i);
    auto c = mult(a,l); c = vector<T>(begin(c)+i,end(c));
    auto b = mult(a*T(-1),mult(a,r)+c); b.rsz(i);
    a.insert(end(a),all(b));
  }
  a.rsz(p); return a;
}
```

PolyDiv.h

Description: divide two polynomials
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N\log N)$?

"PolyInv.h" 7 lines

```
template<class T> pair<vector<T>,vector<T>> divi(const
    ↪vector<T>& f, const vector<T>& g) { // f = q*g+r
  if (sz(f) < sz(g)) return {{},f};
  auto q = mult(inv(rev(g),sz(f)-sz(g)+1),rev(f));
  q.rsz(sz(f)-sz(g)+1); q = rev(q);
  auto r = f-mult(q,g); r.rsz(sz(g)-1);
  return {q,r};
}
```

PolySqrt.h

Description: find sqrt of polynomial
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N\log N)$?

"PolyInv.h" 8 lines

```
template<class T> vector<T> sqrt(vector<T> v, int p) { // S*
    ↪S = v mod x^p, p is power of 2
  assert(v[0] == 1); if (p == 1) return {1};
  v.rsz(p);
  auto S = sqrt(v,p/2);
  auto ans = S+mult(v,inv(S,p));
  ans.rsz(p); ans *= T(1)/T(2);
  return ans;
}
```

6.3 Misc

LinRec.h

Description: Berlekamp-Massey: computes linear recurrence of order n for sequence of $2n$ terms
Time: ?

35 lines

```
using namespace vecOp;

struct LinRec {
  vmi x; // original sequence
  vmi C, rC;
  void init(const vmi& _x) {
    x = _x; int n = sz(x), m = 0;
    vmi B; B = C = {1}; // B is fail vector

    mi b = 1; // B gives 0,0,0,...,b
    FOR(i,n) {
      m ++;
      mi d = x[i]; FOR(j,1,sz(C)) d += C[j]*x[i-j];
      if (d == 0) continue; // recurrence still works
      auto _B = C; C.rsz(max(sz(C),m+sz(B)));
      mi coef = d/b; FOR(j,m,m+sz(B)) C[j] -= coef*B[j-m];
          ↪// recurrence that gives 0,0,0,...,d
      if (sz(_B) < m+sz(B)) { B = _B; b = d; m = 0; }
    }

    rC = C; reverse(all(rC)); // polynomial for getPo
    C.erase(begin(C)); trav(t,C) t *= -1; // x[i]=sum_{j
        ↪=0}^{sz(C)-1}C[j]*x[i-j-1]
  }

  vmi getPo(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return {1};
    vmi x = getPo(n/2); x = rem(x*x,rC);
    if (n&1) { vmi v = {0,1}; x = rem(x*v,rC); }
    return x;
  }
  mi eval(int n) {
    vmi t = getPo(n);
    mi ans = 0; FOR(i,sz(t)) ans += t[i]*x[i];
    return ans;
  }
};
```

Integrate.h

Description: ?

8 lines

```
// db f(db x) { return x*x+3*x+1; }

db quad(db (*f)(db), db a, db b) {
  const int n = 1000;
  db dif = (b-a)/2/n, tot = f(a)+f(b);
  FOR(i,1,2*n) tot += f(a+i*dif)*(i&1?4:2);
  return tot*dif/3;
}
```

IntegrateAdaptive.h

Description: ?

19 lines

```
// db f(db x) { return x*x+3*x+1; }

db simpson(db (*f)(db), db a, db b) {
  db c = (a+b) / 2;
  return (f(a) + 4*f(c) + f(b)) * (b-a) / 6;
}

db rec(db (*f)(db), db a, db b, db eps, db S) {
  db c = (a+b) / 2;
  db S1 = simpson(f, a, c);
  db S2 = simpson(f, c, b), T = S1 + S2;
  if (abs(T - S) <= 15*eps || b-a < 1e-10)
    return T + (T - S) / 15;
  return rec(f, a, c, eps/2, S1) + rec(f, c, b, eps/2, S2);
}

db quad(db (*f)(db), db a, db b, db eps = 1e-8) {
  return rec(f, a, b, eps, simpson(f, a, b));
}
```

Simplex.h

Description: Simplex algorithm for linear programming, maximize c^Tx subject to $Ax \le b, x \ge 0$
Time: ?

73 lines

```
typedef double T;
typedef vector<T> vd;
typedef vector<vd> vvd;
const T eps = 1e-8, inf = 1/.0;

#define ltj(X) if (s == -1 || mp(X[j],N[j]) < mp(X[s],N[s]))
    ↪ s=j

struct LPSolver {
  int m, n;
  vi N, B;
  vvd D;

  LPSolver(const vvd& A, const vd& b, const vd& c) :
    m(sz(b)), n(sz(c)), N(n+1), B(m), D(m+2, vd(n+2)) {
      FOR(i,m) FOR(j,n) D[i][j] = A[i][j];
      FOR(i,m) { B[i] = n+i; D[i][n] = -1; D[i][n+1] = b[i];
          ↪ } // B[i] -> basic variables, col n+1 is for
          ↪constants, why D[i][n]=-1?
      FOR(j,n) { N[j] = j; D[m][j] = -c[j]; } // N[j] -> non
          ↪-basic variables, all zero
      N[n] = -1; D[m+1][n] = 1;
    }

  void print() {
    ps("D");
    trav(t,D) ps(t);
    ps();
    ps("B",B);
    ps("N",N);
    ps();
  }

  void pivot(int r, int s) { // row, column
    T *a = D[r].data(), inv = 1/a[s]; // eliminate col s
        ↪from consideration
    FOR(i,m+2) if (i != r && abs(D[i][s]) > eps) {
      T *b = D[i].data(), inv2 = b[s]*inv;
      FOR(j,n+2) b[j] -= a[j]*inv2;
      b[s] = a[s]*inv2;
    }
    FOR(j,n+2) if (j != s) D[r][j] *= inv;
    FOR(i,m+2) if (i != r) D[i][s] *= -inv;
```

```
    D[r][s] = inv; swap(B[r], N[s]); // swap a basic and non
        ↪-basic variable
  }

  bool simplex(int phase) {
    int x = m+phase-1;
    for (;;) {
      int s = -1; FOR(j,n+1) if (N[j] != -phase) ltj(D[x]);
          ↪// find most negative col
      if (D[x][s] >= -eps) return true; // have best
          ↪solution
      int r = -1;
      FOR(i,m) {
        if (D[i][s] <= eps) continue;
        if (r == -1 || mp(D[i][n+1] / D[i][s], B[i])
               < mp(D[r][n+1] / D[r][s], B[r])) r = i; //
                  ↪find smallest positive ratio
      }
      if (r == -1) return false; // unbounded
      pivot(r, s);
    }
  }

  T solve(vd &x) {
    int r = 0; FOR(i,1,m) if (D[i][n+1] < D[r][n+1]) r = i;
    if (D[r][n+1] < -eps) { // x=0 is not a solution
      pivot(r, n); // -1 is artificial variable, initially
          ↪set to smth large but want to get to 0
      if (!simplex(2) || D[m+1][n+1] < -eps) return -inf; //
          ↪ no solution
      // D[m+1][n+1] is max possible value of the negation
          ↪of artificial variable, starts negative but
          ↪should get to zero
      FOR(i,m) if (B[i] == -1) {
        int s = 0; FOR(j,1,n+1) ltj(D[i]);
        pivot(i,s);
      }
    }
    bool ok = simplex(1); x = vd(n);
    FOR(i,m) if (B[i] < n) x[B[i]] = D[i][n+1];
    return ok ? D[m][n+1] : inf;
  }
};
```

Graphs (7)

7.1 Fundamentals

DSU.h

Description: ?
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N\alpha(N))$

29 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct DSU {
    int par[SZ];
    int size[SZ];
    DSU() {
        M00(i, SZ) par[i] = i, size[i] = 1;
    }
    int get(int node) {
        if(par[node] != node) par[node] = get(par[node]);
        return par[node];
    }
    bool connected(int n1, int n2) {
        return (get(n1) == get(n2));
    }
    int sz(int node) {
        return size[get(node)];
    }
    void unite(int n1, int n2) {
        n1 = get(n1);
        n2 = get(n2);
        if(n1 == n2) return;
        if(rand()%2) {
            par[n1] = n2;
            size[n2] += size[n1];
        } else {
            par[n2] = n1;
            size[n1] += size[n2];
        }
    }
};
```

ManhattanMST.h

Description: Compute minimum spanning tree of points where edges are manhattan distances
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

"MST.h" 60 lines

```
int N;
vector<array<int,3>> cur;
vector<pair<ll,pi>> ed;
vi ind;

struct {
  map<int,pi> m;
  void upd(int a, pi b) {
    auto it = m.lb(a);
    if (it != m.end() && it->s <= b) return;
    m[a] = b; it = m.find(a);
    while (it != m.begin() && prev(it)->s >= b) m.erase(prev
        ↪(it));
  }
  pi query(int y) { // for all a > y find min possible value
      ↪ of b
    auto it = m.ub(y);
    if (it == m.end()) return {2*MOD,2*MOD};
    return it->s;
  }
} S;

void solve() {
  sort(all(ind),[](int a, int b) { return cur[a][0] > cur[b
      ↪][0]; });
  S.m.clear();
  int nex = 0;
  trav(x,ind) { // cur[x][0] <= ?, cur[x][1] < ?
    while (nex < N && cur[ind[nex]][0] >= cur[x][0]) {
      int b = ind[nex++];
      S.upd(cur[b][1],{cur[b][2],b});
    }
    pi t = S.query(cur[x][1]);
    if (t.s != 2*MOD) ed.pb({(ll)t.f-cur[x][2],{x,t.s}});
  }
}

ll mst(vpi v) {
  N = sz(v); cur.resz(N); ed.clear();
  ind.clear(); FOR(i,N) ind.pb(i);
  sort(all(ind),[&v](int a, int b) { return v[a] < v[b]; });
  FOR(i,N-1) if (v[ind[i]] == v[ind[i+1]]) ed.pb({0,{ind[i],
      ↪ind[i+1]}});
  FOR(i,2) { // it's probably ok to consider just two
      ↪quadrants?
    FOR(i,N) {
      auto a = v[i];
      cur[i][2] = a.f+a.s;
    }
    FOR(i,N) { // first octant
      auto a = v[i];
      cur[i][0] = a.f-a.s;
      cur[i][1] = a.s;
    }
    solve();
    FOR(i,N) { // second octant
      auto a = v[i];
      cur[i][0] = a.f;
      cur[i][1] = a.s-a.f;
    }
    solve();
    trav(a,v) a = {a.s,-a.f}; // rotate 90 degrees, repeat
  }
  return kruskal(ed);
}
```

Dijkstra.h

Description: Dijkstra's algorithm for shortest path
Time: $\mathcal{O}(E \log V)$

31 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct dijkstra {
    vector<pair<int, ll>> adj[SZ];
    bool vis[SZ];
    ll d[SZ];

    void addEdge(int u, int v, ll l) {
        adj[u].PB(MP(v, l));
    }
    ll dist(int v) {
        return d[v];
    }
    void build(int u) {
        M00(i, SZ) vis[i] = 0;
        priority_queue<pair<ll, int>, vector<pair<ll, int>>,
            ↪ greater<pair<ll, int>>> pq;
        M00(i, SZ) d[i] = 1e17;
        d[u] = 0;
        pq.push(MP(0, u));
        while(!pq.empty()) {
            pair<ll, int> t = pq.top(); pq.pop();
```

```
            while(!pq.empty() && vis[t.S]) t = pq.top(), pq.
              ↪pop();
            vis[t.S] = 1;

            for(auto& v: adj[t.S]) if(!vis[v.F]) {
                if(d[v.F] > d[t.S] + v.S) {
                    d[v.F] = d[t.S] + v.S;
                    pq.push(MP(d[v.F], v.F));
                }
            }
        }
    }
};
```

DijkstraV2.h

Description: Dijkstra's algorithm for shortest path
Time: $\mathcal{O}(V^2)$

27 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct dijkstra {
    vector<pair<int, ll>> adj[SZ];
    bool vis[SZ];
    ll d[SZ];

    void addEdge(int u, int v, ll l) {
        adj[u].PB(MP(v, l));
    }
    ll dist(int v) {
        return d[v];
    }
    void build(int u) {
        M00(i, SZ) vis[i] = 0;
        M00(i, SZ) d[i] = 1e17;
        d[u] = 0;
        while(1) {
            pair<ll, int> t = MP(1e17, -1);
            M00(i, SZ) if(!vis[i]) t = min(t, MP(d[i], i));
            if(t.S == -1) return;
            vis[t.S] = 1;

            for(auto& v: adj[t.S]) if(!vis[v.F]) {
                if(d[v.F] > d[t.S] + v.S) d[v.F] = d[t.S] +
                  ↪v.S;
            }
        }
    }
};
```

7.2 Trees

LCAjumps.h

Description: calculates least common ancestor in tree with binary jumping
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

44 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct tree {
    vector<pair<int, ll>> adj[SZ];
    const static int LGSZ = 32-__builtin_clz(SZ-1);
    pair<int, ll> ppar[SZ][LGSZ];
    int depth[SZ];
    ll distfromroot[SZ];

    void addEdge(int u, int v, int d) {
        adj[u].PB(MP(v, d));
        adj[v].PB(MP(u, d));
    }
    void dfs(int u, int dep, ll dis) {
        depth[u] = dep;
        distfromroot[u] = dis;
        for(auto& v: adj[u]) if(ppar[u][0].F != v.F) {
            ppar[v.F][0] = MP(u, v.S);
            dfs(v.F, dep + 1, dis + v.S);
        }
    }
    void build() {
        ppar[0][0] = MP(0, 0);
        M00(i, SZ) depth[i] = 0;
        dfs(0, 0, 0);
        MOO(i, 1, LGSZ) M00(j, SZ) {
            ppar[j][i].F = ppar[ppar[j][i-1].F][i-1].F;
            ppar[j][i].S = ppar[j][i-1].S + ppar[ppar[j][i
              ↪-1].F][i-1].S;
        }
    }
    int lca(int u, int v) {
        if(depth[u] < depth[v]) swap(u, v);
        M00d(i, LGSZ) if(depth[ppar[u][i].F] >= depth[v]) u
          ↪= ppar[u][i].F;
        if(u == v) return u;
        M00d(i, LGSZ) {
            if(ppar[u][i].F != ppar[v][i].F) {
                u = ppar[u][i].F;
                v = ppar[v][i].F;
            }
        }
        return ppar[u][0].F;
    }
    ll dist(int u, int v) {
        return distfromroot[u] + distfromroot[v] - 2*
          ↪distfromroot[lca(u, v)];
    }
};
```

CentroidDecomp.h

Description: can support tree path queries and updates
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

45 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct CD {
  vi adj[SZ];
  bool done[SZ];
  int sub[SZ], par[SZ];
  vl dist[SZ];
  pi cen[SZ];
  void addEdge(int a, int b) { adj[a].pb(b), adj[b].pb(a); }

  void dfs (int x) {
    sub[x] = 1;
    trav(y,adj[x]) if (!done[y] && y != par[x]) {
      par[y] = x; dfs(y);
      sub[x] += sub[y];
    }
  }
  int centroid(int x) {
    par[x] = -1; dfs(x);
    for (int sz = sub[x];;) {
      pi mx = {0,0};
      trav(y,adj[x]) if (!done[y] && y != par[x])
        ckmax(mx,{sub[y],y});
      if (mx.f*2 <= sz) return x;
      x = mx.s;
    }
  }

  void genDist(int x, int p) {
    dist[x].pb(dist[p].back()+1);
    trav(y,adj[x]) if (!done[y] && y != p) {
      cen[y] = cen[x];
      genDist(y,x);
    }
  }
  void gen(int x, bool fst = 0) {
    done[x = centroid(x)] = 1; dist[x].pb(0);
    if (fst) cen[x].f = -1;
    int co = 0;
    trav(y,adj[x]) if (!done[y]) {
      cen[y] = {x,co++};
      genDist(y,x);
    }
    trav(y,adj[x]) if (!done[y]) gen(y);
  }
  void init() { gen(1,1); }
};
```

HLD.h

Description: Heavy Light Decomposition
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log^2 N)$ per path operations

50 lines

```
template<int SZ, bool VALUES_IN_EDGES> struct HLD {
  int N; vi adj[SZ];
  int par[SZ], sz[SZ], depth[SZ];
  int root[SZ], pos[SZ];
  LazySegTree<ll,SZ> tree;
  void addEdge(int a, int b) { adj[a].pb(b), adj[b].pb(a); }

  void dfs_sz(int v = 1) {
    if (par[v]) adj[v].erase(find(all(adj[v]),par[v]));
    sz[v] = 1;
    trav(u,adj[v]) {
      par[u] = v; depth[u] = depth[v]+1;
      dfs_sz(u); sz[v] += sz[u];
      if (sz[u] > sz[adj[v][0]]) swap(u, adj[v][0]);
    }
  }
  void dfs_hld(int v = 1) {
    static int t = 0;
    pos[v] = t++;
    trav(u,adj[v]) {
      root[u] = (u == adj[v][0] ? root[v] : u);
      dfs_hld(u);
    }
  }
```

```
  void init(int _N) {
    N = _N; par[1] = depth[1] = 0; root[1] = 1;
    dfs_sz(); dfs_hld();
  }

  template <class BinaryOperation>
  void processPath(int u, int v, BinaryOperation op) {
    for (; root[u] != root[v]; v = par[root[v]]) {
      if (depth[root[u]] > depth[root[v]]) swap(u, v);
      op(pos[root[v]], pos[v]);
    }
    if (depth[u] > depth[v]) swap(u, v);
    op(pos[u]+VALUES_IN_EDGES, pos[v]);
  }

  void modifyPath(int u, int v, int val) { // add val to
     ↪vertices/edges along path
    processPath(u, v, [this, &val](int l, int r) { tree.upd(
       ↪l, r, val); });
  }
  void modifySubtree(int v, int val) { // add val to
     ↪vertices/edges in subtree
    tree.upd(pos[v]+VALUES_IN_EDGES,pos[v]+sz[v]-1,val);
  }
  ll queryPath(int u, int v) { // query sum of path
    ll res = 0; processPath(u, v, [this, &res](int l, int r)
       ↪ { res += tree.qsum(l, r); });
    return res;
  }
};
```

7.3 DFS Algorithms

SCC.h

Description: Kosaraju's Algorithm: DFS two times to generate SCCs in topological order

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N+M)$

24 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct SCC {
  int N, comp[SZ];
  vi adj[SZ], radj[SZ], todo, allComp;
  bitset<SZ> visit;
  void addEdge(int a, int b) { adj[a].pb(b), radj[b].pb(a);
     ↪}

  void dfs(int v) {
    visit[v] = 1;
    trav(w,adj[v]) if (!visit[w]) dfs(w);
    todo.pb(v);
  }
  void dfs2(int v, int val) {
    comp[v] = val;
    trav(w,radj[v]) if (comp[w] == -1) dfs2(w,val);
  }

  void init(int _N) { // fills allComp
    N = _N;
    FOR(i,N) comp[i] = -1, visit[i] = 0;
    FOR(i,N) if (!visit[i]) dfs(i);
    reverse(all(todo)); // now todo stores vertices in order
       ↪ of topological sort
    trav(i,todo) if (comp[i] == -1) dfs2(i,i), allComp.pb(i)
       ↪;
  }
};
```

2SAT.h

Description: ?

"SCC.h" 38 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct TwoSat {
  SCC<2*SZ> S;
  bitset<SZ> ans;
  int N = 0;
  int addVar() { return N++; }

  void either(int x, int y) {
    x = max(2*x,-1-2*x), y = max(2*y,-1-2*y);
    S.addEdge(x^1,y); S.addEdge(y^1,x);
  }
  void implies(int x, int y) { either(~x,y); }
  void setVal(int x) { either(x,x); }
  void atMostOne(const vi& li) {
    if (sz(li) <= 1) return;
    int cur = ~li[0];
    FOR(i,2,sz(li)) {
      int next = addVar();
      either(cur,~li[i]);
      either(cur,next);
      either(~li[i],next);
      cur = ~next;
    }
    either(cur,~li[1]);
  }

  bool solve(int _N) {
    if (_N != -1) N = _N;
    S.init(2*N);
    for (int i = 0; i < 2*N; i += 2)
      if (S.comp[i] == S.comp[i^1]) return 0;
    reverse(all(S.allComp));
    vi tmp(2*N);
    trav(i,S.allComp) if (tmp[i] == 0)
      tmp[i] = 1, tmp[S.comp[i^1]] = -1;
    FOR(i,N) if (tmp[S.comp[2*i]] == 1) ans[i] = 1;
    return 1;
  }
};
```

EulerPath.h

Description: Eulerian Path for both directed and undirected graphs

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N+M)$

30 lines

```
template<int SZ, bool directed> struct Euler {
  int N, M = 0;
  vpi adj[SZ];
  vpi::iterator its[SZ];
  vector<bool> used;

  void addEdge(int a, int b) {
    if (directed) adj[a].pb({b,M});
    else adj[a].pb({b,M}), adj[b].pb({a,M});
    used.pb(0); M ++;
  }

  vpi solve(int _N, int src = 1) {
    N = _N;
    FOR(i,1,N+1) its[i] = begin(adj[i]);
    vector<pair<pi,int>> ret, s = {{{src,-1},-1}};
    while (sz(s)) {
      int x = s.back().f.f;
      auto& it = its[x], end = adj[x].end();
      while (it != end && used[it->s]) it ++;
      if (it == end) {
        if (sz(ret) && ret.back().f.s != s.back().f.f)
           ↪return {}; // path isn't valid
        ret.pb(s.back()), s.pop_back();
      } else { s.pb({{it->f,x},it->s}); used[it->s] = 1; }
    }
    if (sz(ret) != M+1) return {};
    vpi ans; trav(t,ret) ans.pb({t.f.f,t.s});
    reverse(all(ans)); return ans;
  }
};
```

BCC.h

Description: computes biconnected components

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N+M)$

37 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct BCC {
  int N;
  vpi adj[SZ], ed;
  void addEdge(int u, int v) {
    adj[u].pb({v,sz(ed)}), adj[v].pb({u,sz(ed)});
    ed.pb({u,v});
  }

  int disc[SZ];
  vi st; vector<vi> fin;
  int bcc(int u, int p = -1) { // return lowest disc
    static int ti = 0;
    disc[u] = ++ti; int low = disc[u];
    int child = 0;
    trav(i,adj[u]) if (i.s != p)
      if (!disc[i.f]) {
        child ++; st.pb(i.s);
        int LOW = bcc(i.f,i.s); ckmin(low,LOW);
        // disc[u] < LOW -> bridge
        if (disc[u] <= LOW) {
          // if (p != -1 || child > 1) -> u is articulation
             ↪point
          vi tmp; while (st.back() != i.s) tmp.pb(st.back())
             ↪, st.pop_back();
          tmp.pb(st.back()), st.pop_back();
          fin.pb(tmp);
        }
      } else if (disc[i.f] < disc[u]) {
        ckmin(low,disc[i.f]);
        st.pb(i.s);
```

```
    }
    return low;
  }

  void init(int _N) {
    N = _N; FOR(i,N) disc[i] = 0;
    FOR(i,N) if (!disc[i]) bcc(i); // st should be empty
      ↪after each iteration
  }
};
```

7.4 Flows

Dinic.h

Description: faster flow

Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(N^2M\right)$ flow, $\mathcal{O}\left(M\sqrt{N}\right)$ bipartite matching

45 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct Dinic {
  typedef ll F; // flow type
  struct Edge { int to, rev; F flow, cap; };

  int N,s,t;
  vector<Edge> adj[SZ];
  typename vector<Edge>::iterator cur[SZ];
  void addEdge(int u, int v, F cap) {
    assert(cap >= 0); // don't try smth dumb
    Edge a{v, sz(adj[v]), 0, cap}, b{u, sz(adj[u]), 0, 0};
    adj[u].pb(a), adj[v].pb(b);
  }

  int level[SZ];
  bool bfs() { // level = shortest distance from source
    // after computing flow, edges {u,v} such that level[u]
      ↪\neq -1, level[v] = -1 are part of min cut
    M00(i,N) level[i] = -1, cur[i] = begin(adj[i]);
    queue<int> q({s}); level[s] = 0;
    while (sz(q)) {
      int u = q.front(); q.pop();
          for(Edge e: adj[u]) if (level[e.to] < 0 && e.
            ↪flow < e.cap)
        q.push(e.to), level[e.to] = level[u]+1;
    }
    return level[t] >= 0;
  }
  F sendFlow(int v, F flow) {
    if (v == t) return flow;
    for (; cur[v] != end(adj[v]); cur[v]++) {
      Edge& e = *cur[v];
      if (level[e.to] != level[v]+1 || e.flow == e.cap)
        ↪continue;
      auto df = sendFlow(e.to,min(flow,e.cap-e.flow));
      if (df) { // saturated at least one edge
        e.flow += df; adj[e.to][e.rev].flow -= df;
        return df;
      }
    }
    return 0;
  }
  F maxFlow(int _N, int _s, int _t) {
    N = _N, s = _s, t = _t; if (s == t) return -1;
    F tot = 0;
    while (bfs()) while (auto df = sendFlow(s,numeric_limits
      ↪<F>::max())) tot += df;
    return tot;
  }
};
```

MCMF.h

Description: Min-Cost Max Flow, no negative cycles allowed

Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(NM^2 \log M\right)$

53 lines

```
template<class T> using pqg = priority_queue<T,vector<T>,
  ↪greater<T>>;
template<class T> T poll(pqg<T>& x) {
  T y = x.top(); x.pop();
  return y;
}

template<int SZ> struct mcmf {
  typedef ll F; typedef ll C;
  struct Edge { int to, rev; F flow, cap; C cost; int id; };
  vector<Edge> adj[SZ];
  void addEdge(int u, int v, F cap, C cost) {
    assert(cap >= 0);
    Edge a{v, sz(adj[v]), 0, cap, cost}, b{u, sz(adj[u]), 0,
      ↪ 0, -cost};
    adj[u].pb(a), adj[v].pb(b);
  }

  int N, s, t;
  pi pre[SZ]; // previous vertex, edge label on path
  pair<C,F> cost[SZ]; // tot cost of path, amount of flow
  C totCost, curCost; F totFlow;
  void reweight() { // makes all edge costs non-negative
    // all edges on shortest path become 0
    FOR(i,N) trav(p,adj[i]) p.cost += cost[i].f-cost[p.to].f
      ↪;
  }
  bool spfa() { // reweight ensures that there will be
    ↪negative weights
    // only during the first time you run this
    FOR(i,N) cost[i] = {INF,0}; cost[s] = {0,INF};
    pqg<pair<C,int>> todo; todo.push({0,s});
    while (sz(todo)) {
      auto x = poll(todo); if (x.f > cost[x.s].f) continue;
      trav(a,adj[x.s]) if (x.f+a.cost < cost[a.to].f && a.
        ↪flow < a.cap) {
        // if costs are doubles, add some EPS to ensure that
        // you do not traverse some 0-weight cycle
          ↪repeatedly
        pre[a.to] = {x.s,a.rev};
        cost[a.to] = {x.f+a.cost,min(a.cap-a.flow,cost[x.s].
          ↪s)};
        todo.push({cost[a.to].f,a.to});
      }
    }
    curCost += cost[t].f; return cost[t].s;
  }
  void backtrack() {
    F df = cost[t].s; totFlow += df, totCost += curCost*df;
    for (int x = t; x != s; x = pre[x].f) {
      adj[x][pre[x].s].flow -= df;
      adj[pre[x].f][adj[x][pre[x].s].rev].flow += df;
    }
  }
  pair<F,C> calc(int _N, int _s, int _t) {
    N = _N; s = _s, t = _t; totFlow = totCost = curCost = 0;
    while (spfa()) reweight(), backtrack();
    return {totFlow, totCost};
  }
};
```

GomoryHu.h

Description: Compute max flow between every pair of vertices of undirected graph

"Dinic.h" 56 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct GomoryHu {
  int N;
  vector<pair<pi,int>> ed;
  void addEdge(int a, int b, int c) { ed.pb({{a,b},c}); }

  vector<vi> cor = {{}}; // groups of vertices
  map<int,int> adj[2*SZ]; // current edges of tree
  int side[SZ];

  int gen(vector<vi> cc) {
    Dinic<SZ> D = Dinic<SZ>();
    vi comp(N+1); FOR(i,sz(cc)) trav(t,cc[i]) comp[t] = i;
    trav(t,ed) if (comp[t.f.f] != comp[t.f.s]) {
      D.addEdge(comp[t.f.f],comp[t.f.s],t.s);
      D.addEdge(comp[t.f.s],comp[t.f.f],t.s);
    }
    int f = D.maxFlow(0,1);
    FOR(i,sz(cc)) trav(j,cc[i]) side[j] = D.level[i] >= 0;
      ↪// min cut
    return f;
  }

  void fill(vi& v, int a, int b) {
    trav(t,cor[a]) v.pb(t);
    trav(t,adj[a]) if (t.f != b) fill(v,t.f,a);
  }

  void addTree(int a, int b, int c) { adj[a][b] = c, adj[b][
    ↪a] = c; }
  void delTree(int a, int b) { adj[a].erase(b), adj[b].erase
    ↪(a); }

  vector<pair<pi,int>> init(int _N) { // returns edges of
    ↪Gomory-Hu Tree
    N = _N;
    FOR(i,1,N+1) cor[0].pb(i);
    queue<int> todo; todo.push(0);
    while (sz(todo)) {
      int x = todo.front(); todo.pop();
      vector<vi> cc; trav(t,cor[x]) cc.pb({t});
      trav(t,adj[x]) {
        cc.pb({});
        fill(cc.back(),t.f,x);
```

```
      }
      int f = gen(cc); // run max flow
      cor.pb({}), cor.pb({});
      trav(t,cor[x]) cor[sz(cor)-2+side[t]].pb(t);
      FOR(i,2) if (sz(cor[sz(cor)-2+i]) > 1) todo.push(sz(
        ↪cor)-2+i);
      FOR(i,sz(cor)-2) if (i != x && adj[i].count(x)) {
        addTree(i,sz(cor)-2+side[cor[i][0]],adj[i][x]);
        delTree(i,x);
      } // modify tree edges
      addTree(sz(cor)-2,sz(cor)-1,f);
    }
    vector<pair<pi,int>> ans;
    FOR(i,sz(cor)) trav(j,adj[i]) if (i < j.f)
      ans.pb({{cor[i][0],cor[j.f][0]},j.s});
    return ans;
  }
};
```

7.5 Matching

DFSmatch.h

Description: naive bipartite matching

Time: $\mathcal{O}(NM)$

26 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct MaxMatch {
  int N, flow = 0, match[SZ], rmatch[SZ];
  bitset<SZ> vis;
  vi adj[SZ];
  MaxMatch() {
    memset(match,0,sizeof match);
    memset(rmatch,0,sizeof rmatch);
  }

  void connect(int a, int b, bool c = 1) {
    if (c) match[a] = b, rmatch[b] = a;
    else match[a] = rmatch[b] = 0;
  }
  bool dfs(int x) {
    if (!x) return 1;
    if (vis[x]) return 0;
    vis[x] = 1;
    trav(t,adj[x]) if (t != match[x] && dfs(rmatch[t]))
      return connect(x,t),1;
    return 0;
  }
  void tri(int x) { vis.reset(); flow += dfs(x); }
  void init(int _N) {
    N = _N; FOR(i,1,N+1) if (!match[i]) tri(i);
  }
};
```

Hungarian.h

Description: finds min cost to complete n jobs w/ m workers each worker is assigned to at most one job (n <= m)

Time: ?

28 lines

```
int HungarianMatch(const vector<vi>& a) { // cost array,
  ↪negative values are ok
  int n = sz(a)-1, m = sz(a[0])-1; // jobs 1..n, workers 1..
    ↪m
  vi u(n+1), v(m+1), p(m+1); // p[j] -> job picked by worker
    ↪ j
  FOR(i,1,n+1) { // find alternating path with job i
    p[0] = i; int j0 = 0;
    vi dist(m+1, MOD), pre(m+1,-1); // dist, previous vertex
      ↪ on shortest path
    vector<bool> done(m+1, false);
    do {
      done[j0] = true;
      int i0 = p[j0], j1; int delta = MOD;
      FOR(j,1,m+1) if (!done[j]) {
        auto cur = a[i0][j]-u[i0]-v[j];
        if (cur < dist[j]) dist[j] = cur, pre[j] = j0;
        if (dist[j] < delta) delta = dist[j], j1 = j;
      }
      FOR(j,m+1) // just dijkstra with potentials
        if (done[j]) u[p[j]] += delta, v[j] -= delta;
        else dist[j] -= delta;
      j0 = j1;
    } while (p[j0]);
    do { // update values on alternating path
      int j1 = pre[j0];
      p[j0] = p[j1];
      j0 = j1;
    } while (j0);
  }
  return -v[0]; // min cost
}
```

UnweightedMatch.h

Description: general unweighted matching

Time: ?

79 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct UnweightedMatch {
  int vis[SZ], par[SZ], orig[SZ], match[SZ], aux[SZ], t, N;
    ↪// 1-based index
  vi adj[SZ];
  queue<int> Q;
  void addEdge(int u, int v) {
    adj[u].pb(v); adj[v].pb(u);
  }

  void init(int n) {
    N = n; t = 0;
    FOR(i,N+1) {
      adj[i].clear();
      match[i] = aux[i] = par[i] = 0;
    }
  }

  void augment(int u, int v) {
    int pv = v, nv;
    do {
      pv = par[v]; nv = match[pv];
      match[v] = pv; match[pv] = v;
      v = nv;
    } while(u != pv);
  }

  int lca(int v, int w) {
    ++t;
    while (1) {
      if (v) {
        if (aux[v] == t) return v; aux[v] = t;
        v = orig[par[match[v]]];
      }
      swap(v, w);
    }
  }

  void blossom(int v, int w, int a) {
    while (orig[v] != a) {
      par[v] = w; w = match[v];
      if (vis[w] == 1) Q.push(w), vis[w] = 0;
      orig[v] = orig[w] = a;
      v = par[w];
    }
  }

  bool bfs(int u) {
    fill(vis+1, vis+1+N, -1); iota(orig + 1, orig + N + 1,
      ↪1);
    Q = queue<int> (); Q.push(u); vis[u] = 0;
    while (sz(Q)) {
      int v = Q.front(); Q.pop();
      trav(x,adj[v]) {
        if (vis[x] == -1) {
          par[x] = v; vis[x] = 1;
          if (!match[x]) return augment(u, x), true;
          Q.push(match[x]); vis[match[x]] = 0;
        } else if (vis[x] == 0 && orig[v] != orig[x]) {
          int a = lca(orig[v], orig[x]);
          blossom(x, v, a); blossom(v, x, a);
        }
      }
    }
    return false;
  }

  int match() {
    int ans = 0;
    // find random matching (not necessary, constant
      ↪improvement)
    vi V(N-1); iota(all(V), 1);
    shuffle(all(V), mt19937(0x94949));
    trav(x,V) if(!match[x])
      trav(y,adj[x]) if (!match[y]) {
        match[x] = y, match[y] = x;
        ++ans; break;
      }

    FOR(i,1,N+1) if (!match[i] && bfs(i)) ++ans;
    return ans;
  }
};
```

7.6 Misc

MaximalCliques.h

Description: Finds all maximal cliques

Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(3^{n/3}\right)$

19 lines

```cpp
typedef bitset<128> B;
int N;
B adj[128];

void cliques(B P = ~B(), B X={}, B R={}) { // possibly in clique, not in clique, in clique
  if (!P.any()) {
    if (!X.any()) {
      // do smth with maximal clique
    }
    return;
  }
  auto q = (P|X)._Find_first();
  auto cands = P&~eds[q]; // clique must contain q or non-neighbor of q
  FOR(i,N) if (cands[i]) {
    R[i] = 1;
    cliques(eds, f, P & eds[i], X & eds[i], R);
    R[i] = P[i] = 0; X[i] = 1;
  }
}
```

LCT.h

Description: Link-Cut Tree, use `vir` for subtree size queries

Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

96 lines

```cpp
typedef struct snode* sn;

struct snode {
  sn p, c[2]; // parent, children
  int val; // value in node
  int sum, mn, mx; // sum of values in subtree, min and max prefix sum
  bool flip = 0;
  // int vir = 0; stores sum of virtual children

  snode(int v) {
    p = c[0] = c[1] = NULL;
    val = v; calc();
  }

  friend int getSum(sn x) { return x?x->sum:0; }
  friend int getMn(sn x) { return x?x->mn:0; }
  friend int getMx(sn x) { return x?x->mx:0; }

  void prop() {
    if (!flip) return;
    swap(c[0],c[1]); tie(mn,mx) = mp(sum-mx,sum-mn);
    FOR(i,2) if (c[i]) c[i]->flip ^= 1;
    flip = 0;
  }
  void calc() {
    FOR(i,2) if (c[i]) c[i]->prop();
    int s0 = getSum(c[0]), s1 = getSum(c[1]); sum = s0+val+s1; // +vir
    mn = min(getMn(c[0]),s0+val+getMn(c[1]));
    mx = max(getMx(c[0]),s0+val+getMx(c[1]));
  }

  int dir() {
    if (!p) return -2;
    FOR(i,2) if (p->c[i] == this) return i;
    return -1; // p is path-parent pointer, not in current splay tree
  }
  bool isRoot() { return dir() < 0; }

  friend void setLink(sn x, sn y, int d) {
    if (y) y->p = x;
    if (d >= 0) x->c[d] = y;
  }
  void rot() { // assume p and p->p propagated
    assert(!isRoot()); int x = dir(); sn pa = p;
    setLink(pa->p, this, pa->dir());
    setLink(pa, c[x^1], x);
    setLink(this, pa, x^1);
    pa->calc(); calc();
  }
  void splay() {
    while (!isRoot() && !p->isRoot()) {
      p->p->prop(), p->prop(), prop();
      dir() == p->dir() ? p->rot() : rot();
      rot();
    }
    if (!isRoot()) p->prop(), prop(), rot();
    prop();
  }

  void access() { // bring this to top of tree
    for (sn v = this, pre = NULL; v; v = v->p) {
      v->splay();
      // if (pre) v->vir -= pre->sz;
      // if (v->c[1]) v->vir += v->c[1]->sz;
      v->c[1] = pre; v->calc();
      pre = v;
      // v->sz should remain the same if using vir
    }
    splay(); assert(!c[1]); // left subtree of this is now path to root, right subtree is empty
  }
  void makeRoot() { access(); flip ^= 1; }
  void set(int v) { splay(); val = v; calc(); } // change value in node, splay suffices instead of access because it doesn't affect values in nodes above it

  friend sn lca(sn x, sn y) {
    if (x == y) return x;
    x->access(), y->access(); if (!x->p) return NULL; // access at y did not affect x, so they must not be connected
    x->splay(); return x->p ? x->p : x;
  }
  friend bool connected(sn x, sn y) { return lca(x,y); }
  friend int balanced(sn x, sn y) {
    x->makeRoot(); y->access();
    return y->sum-2*y->mn;
  }

  friend bool link(sn x, sn y) { // make x parent of y
    if (connected(x,y)) return 0; // don't induce cycle
    y->makeRoot(); y->p = x;
    // x->access(); x->sz += y->sz; x->vir += y->sz;
    return 1; // success!
  }
  friend bool cut(sn x, sn y) { // x is originally parent of y
    x->makeRoot(); y->access();
    if (y->c[0] != x || x->c[0] || x->c[1]) return 0; // splay tree with y should not contain anything else besides x
    x->p = y->c[0] = NULL; y->calc(); return 1; // calc is redundant as it will be called elsewhere anyways?
  }
};
```

DirectedMST.h

Description: computes minimum weight directed spanning tree, edge from $inv[i] \to i$ for all $i \neq r$

Time: $\mathcal{O}(M \log M)$

"DSUrb.h" 64 lines

```cpp
struct Edge { int a, b; ll w; };
struct Node {
  Edge key;
  Node *l, *r;
  ll delta;
  void prop() {
    key.w += delta;
    if (l) l->delta += delta;
    if (r) r->delta += delta;
    delta = 0;
  }
  Edge top() { prop(); return key; }
};
Node *merge(Node *a, Node *b) {
  if (!a || !b) return a ?: b;
  a->prop(), b->prop();
  if (a->key.w > b->key.w) swap(a, b);
  swap(a->l, (a->r = merge(b, a->r)));
  return a;
}
void pop(Node*& a) { a->prop(); a = merge(a->l, a->r); }

pair<ll,vi> dmst(int n, int r, const vector<Edge>& g) {
  DSUrb dsu; dsu.init(n); // DSU with rollback if need to return edges
  vector<Node*> heap(n); // store edges entering each vertex in increasing order of weight
  trav(e,g) heap[e.b] = merge(heap[e.b], new Node{e});
  ll res = 0; vi seen(n,-1); seen[r] = r;
  vpi in(n,{-1,-1});
  vector<pair<int,vector<Edge>>> cycs;
  FOR(s,n) {
```

```
    int u = s, w;
    vector<pair<int,Edge>> path;
    while (seen[u] < 0) {
      if (!heap[u]) return {-1,{}};
      seen[u] = s;
      Edge e = heap[u]->top(); path.pb({u,e});
      heap[u]->delta -= e.w, pop(heap[u]);
      res += e.w, u = dsu.get(e.a);
      if (seen[u] == s) { // compress verts in cycle
        Node* cyc = 0; cycs.pb({u,{}});
        do {
          cyc = merge(cyc, heap[w = path.back().f]);
          cycs.back().s.pb(path.back().s);
          path.pop_back();
        } while (dsu.unite(u, w));
        u = dsu.get(u); heap[u] = cyc, seen[u] = -1;
      }
    }
    trav(t,path) in[dsu.get(t.s.b)] = {t.s.a,t.s.b}; //
      ↪found path from root
  }
  while (sz(cycs)) { // expand cycs to restore sol
    auto c = cycs.back(); cycs.pop_back();
    pi inEdge = in[c.f];
    trav(t,c.s) dsu.rollback();
    trav(t,c.s) in[dsu.get(t.b)] = {t.a,t.b};
    in[dsu.get(inEdge.s)] = inEdge;
  }
  vi inv;
  FOR(i,n) {
    assert(i == r ? in[i].s == -1 : in[i].s == i);
    inv.pb(in[i].f);
  }
  return {res,inv};
}
```

DominatorTree.h

Description: a dominates b iff every path from 1 to b passes through a
Time: $\mathcal{O}(M \log N)$ 46 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct Dominator {
  vi adj[SZ], ans[SZ]; // input edges, edges of dominator
    ↪tree
  vi radj[SZ], child[SZ], sdomChild[SZ];
  int label[SZ], rlabel[SZ], sdom[SZ], dom[SZ], co;
  int root = 1;

  int par[SZ], bes[SZ];
  int get(int x) {
    // DSU with path compression
    // get vertex with smallest sdom on path to root
    if (par[x] != x) {
      int t = get(par[x]); par[x] = par[par[x]];
      if (sdom[t] < sdom[bes[x]]) bes[x] = t;
    }
    return bes[x];
  }

  void dfs(int x) { // create DFS tree
    label[x] = ++co; rlabel[co] = x;
    sdom[co] = par[co] = bes[co] = co;
    trav(y,adj[x]) {
      if (!label[y]) {
        dfs(y);
        child[label[x]].pb(label[y]);
      }
      radj[label[y]].pb(label[x]);
    }
  }
  void init() {
    dfs(root);
    ROF(i,1,co+1) {
      trav(j,radj[i]) ckmin(sdom[i],sdom[get(j)]);
      if (i > 1) sdomChild[sdom[i]].pb(i);
      trav(j,sdomChild[i]) {
        int k = get(j);
        if (sdom[j] == sdom[k]) dom[j] = sdom[j];
        else dom[j] = k;
      }
      trav(j,child[i]) par[j] = i;
    }
    FOR(i,2,co+1) {
      if (dom[i] != sdom[i]) dom[i] = dom[dom[i]];
      ans[rlabel[dom[i]]].pb(rlabel[i]);
    }
  }
};
```

EdgeColor.h

Description: naive implementation of Misra & Gries edge coloring, by Vizing's Theorem a simple graph with max degree d can be edge colored with at most $d+1$ colors
Time: $\mathcal{O}(MN^2)$ 54 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct EdgeColor {
  int N = 0, maxDeg = 0, adj[SZ][SZ], deg[SZ];
  EdgeColor() {
    memset(adj,0,sizeof adj);
    memset(deg,0,sizeof deg);
  }
  void addEdge(int a, int b, int c) {
    adj[a][b] = adj[b][a] = c;
  }
  int delEdge(int a, int b) {
    int c = adj[a][b];
    adj[a][b] = adj[b][a] = 0;
    return c;
  }
  vector<bool> genCol(int x) {
    vector<bool> col(N+1); FOR(i,N) col[adj[x][i]] = 1;
    return col;
  }
  int freeCol(int u) {
    auto col = genCol(u);
    int x = 1; while (col[x]) x ++; return x;
  }
  void invert(int x, int d, int c) {
    FOR(i,N) if (adj[x][i] == d)
      delEdge(x,i), invert(i,c,d), addEdge(x,i,c);
  }
  void addEdge(int u, int v) { // follows wikipedia steps
    // check if you can add edge w/o doing any work
    assert(N); ckmax(maxDeg,max(++deg[u],++deg[v]));
    auto a = genCol(u), b = genCol(v);
    FOR(i,1,maxDeg+2) if (!a[i] && !b[i]) return addEdge(u,v
      ↪,i);

    // 2. find maximal fan of u starting at v
    vector<bool> use(N); vi fan = {v}; use[v] = 1;
    while (1) {
      auto col = genCol(fan.back());
      if (sz(fan) > 1) col[adj[fan.back()][u]] = 0;
      int i = 0; while (i < N && (use[i] || col[adj[u][i]]))
        ↪ i ++;
      if (i < N) fan.pb(i), use[i] = 1;
      else break;
    }

    // 3/4. choose free cols for endpoints of fan, invert
      ↪cd_u path
    int c = freeCol(u), d = freeCol(fan.back()); invert(u,d,
      ↪c);
    // 5. find i such that d is free on fan[i]
    int i = 0; while (i < sz(fan) && genCol(fan[i])[d]
      && adj[u][fan[i]] != d) i ++;
    assert (i != sz(fan));
    // 6. rotate fan from 0 to i
    FOR(j,i) addEdge(u,fan[j],delEdge(u,fan[j+1]));
    // 7. add new edge
    addEdge(u,fan[i],d);
  }
};
```

Geometry (8)

8.1 Primitives

Point.h

Description: Easy Geo 44 lines

```
typedef ld T;
template <class T> int sgn(T x) { return (x > 0) - (x < 0);
  ↪}

namespace Point {
  typedef pair<T,T> P;
  typedef vector<P> vP;

  P dir(T ang) {
    auto c = exp(ang*complex<T>(0,1));
    return P(c.real(),c.imag());
  }

  T norm(P x) { return x.f*x.f+x.s*x.s; }
  T abs(P x) { return sqrt(norm(x)); }
  T angle(P x) { return atan2(x.s,x.f); }
  P conj(P x) { return P(x.f,-x.s); }
```

```
  P operator+(const P& l, const P& r) { return P(l.f+r.f,l.s
    ↪+r.s); }
  P operator-(const P& l, const P& r) { return P(l.f-r.f,l.s
    ↪-r.s); }
  P operator*(const P& l, const T& r) { return P(l.f*r,l.s*r
    ↪); }
  P operator*(const T& l, const P& r) { return r*l; }
  P operator/(const P& l, const T& r) { return P(l.f/r,l.s/r
    ↪); }
  P operator*(const P& l, const P& r) { return P(l.f*r.f-l.s
    ↪*r.s,l.s*r.f+l.f*r.s); }
  P operator/(const P& l, const P& r) { return l*conj(r)/
    ↪norm(r); }

  P& operator+=(P& l, const P& r) { return l = l+r; }
  P& operator-=(P& l, const P& r) { return l = l-r; }
  P& operator*=(P& l, const T& r) { return l = l*r; }
  P& operator/=(P& l, const T& r) { return l = l/r; }
  P& operator*=(P& l, const P& r) { return l = l*r; }
  P& operator/=(P& l, const P& r) { return l = l/r; }

  P unit(P x) { return x/abs(x); }
  T dot(P a, P b) { return (conj(a)*b).f; }
  T cross(P a, P b) { return (conj(a)*b).s; }
  T cross(P p, P a, P b) { return cross(a-p,b-p); }
  P rotate(P a, T b) { return a*P(cos(b),sin(b)); }

  P reflect(P p, P a, P b) { return a+conj((p-a)/(b-a))*(b-a
    ↪); }
  P foot(P p, P a, P b) { return (p+reflect(p,a,b))/(T)2; }
  bool onSeg(P p, P a, P b) { return cross(a,b,p) == 0 &&
    ↪dot(p-a,p-b) <= 0; }
};

using namespace Point;
```

AngleCmp.h

Description: sorts points according to atan2

"Point.h" 5 lines

```
template<class T> int half(pair<T,T> x) { return mp(x.s,x.f)
  ↪ > mp((T)0,(T)0); }
bool angleCmp(P a, P b) {
  int A = half(a), B = half(b);
  return A == B ? cross(a,b) > 0 : A < B;
}
```

LineDist.h

Description: computes distance between P and line AB

"Point.h" 1 lines

```
T lineDist(P p, P a, P b) { return abs(cross(p,a,b))/abs(a-b
  ↪); }
```

SegDist.h

Description: computes distance between P and line segment AB

"lineDist.h" 5 lines

```
T segDist(P p, P a, P b) {
  if (dot(p-a,b-a) <= 0) return abs(p-a);
  if (dot(p-b,a-b) <= 0) return abs(p-b);
  return lineDist(p,a,b);
}
```

LineIntersect.h

Description: computes the intersection point(s) of lines AB, CD; returns -1,0,0 if infinitely many, 0,0,0 if none, 1,x if x is the unique point

"Point.h" 8 lines

```
P extension(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
  T x = cross(a,b,c), y = cross(a,b,d);
  return (d*x-c*y)/(x-y);
}
pair<int,P> lineIntersect(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
  if (cross(b-a,d-c) == 0) return {-(cross(a,c,d) == 0),P
    ↪(0,0)};
  return {1,extension(a,b,c,d)};
}
```

SegIntersect.h

Description: computes the intersection point(s) of line segments AB, CD

"Point.h" 11 lines

```
vP segIntersect(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
  T x = cross(a,b,c), y = cross(a,b,d);
  T X = cross(c,d,a), Y = cross(c,d,b);
  if (sgn(x)*sgn(y) < 0 && sgn(X)*sgn(Y) < 0) return {(d*x-c
    ↪*y)/(x-y)};
  set<P> s;
  if (onSeg(a,c,d)) s.insert(a);
  if (onSeg(b,c,d)) s.insert(b);
  if (onSeg(c,a,b)) s.insert(c);
  if (onSeg(d,a,b)) s.insert(d);
  return {all(s)};
}
```

HowardGeo.h

Description: geo template that Howard uses

<bits/stdc++.h> 68 lines

```
using namespace std;
#define ld long double
#define cd complex<ld>
#define all(v) v.begin(), v.end()

const ld PI = acos(-1.0);
const ld EPS = 1e-7;

bool eq(cd a, cd b) { return abs(a-b) < EPS; }
cd normalize(cd z) { return z / norm(z); }

// reflects z over the line through a and b
cd reflect(cd z, cd a, cd b) { return conj((z-a)/(b-a)) * (b
  ↪-a) + a; }

// projects z onto the line through a and b
cd proj(cd z, cd a, cd b) { return (z + reflect(z, a, b))/(
  ↪ld)2; }

// check collinearity
bool collinear(cd a, cd b, cd c) { return abs(imag((b-a)/(c-
  ↪a))) < EPS; }

// intersection of the line through a,b with the line
  ↪through c,d
cd intersect(cd a, cd b, cd c, cd d) {
    cd num = (conj(a)*b - a*conj(b))*(c-d) - (a-b)*(conj(c)*
      ↪d - c*conj(d));
    cd den = (conj(a) - conj(b))*(c-d) - (a-b)*(conj(c) -
      ↪conj(d));
    return num / den;
}

cd circumcenter(cd a, cd b, cd c) {
    b -= a, c -= a;
    return (b*norm(c) - c*norm(b))/(b*conj(c) - c*conj(b)) +
      ↪ a;
}

// Convex Hull

bool cmpAngle(cd a, cd b) { return arg(a / b) < 0; }
bool cmpImag(cd a, cd b) { return imag(a) < imag(b); }
vector<cd> ConvexHull(vector<cd> pts) {
    if (pts.size() <= 3) return pts;
    sort(all(pts), cmpImag);
    cd O = pts[0];
    for (cd &p : pts) p -= O;
    sort(pts.begin() + 1, pts.end(), cmpAngle);
    for (cd &p : pts) p += O;
    vector<cd> h{ pts[0], pts[1] };
    for (int i = 2; i < pts.size(); i++) {
        cd a = h[h.size() - 2];
        cd b = h[h.size() - 1];
        cd c = pts[i];
        while (arg((a - b) / (c - b)) <= EPS) { // If angle
          ↪ABC is concave, remove B
            h.pop_back();
            a = h[h.size() - 2];
            b = h[h.size() - 1];
        }
        h.push_back(c);
    }
    return h;
}

int main() {
    cd z = cd(3, 4); // 3 + 4i
    real(z); // 3.0
    imag(z); // 4.0
    abs(z); // 5.0
    norm(z); // 25.0
    arg(z); // angle in [-pi, pi]
    conj(z); // 3 - 4i
    polar(r, theta); // r * e^theta
}
```

8.2 Polygons

Area.h

Description: computes area + the center of mass of a polygon with constant mass per unit area
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

"Point.h" 16 lines

```
T area(const vP& v) {
  T area = 0;
  FOR(i,sz(v)) {
    int j = (i+1)%sz(v); T a = cross(v[i],v[j]);
    area += a;
  }
  return std::abs(area)/2;
}
P centroid(const vP& v) {
  P cen(0,0); T area = 0; // 2*signed area
  FOR(i,sz(v)) {
    int j = (i+1)%sz(v); T a = cross(v[i],v[j]);
    cen += a*(v[i]+v[j]); area += a;
  }
  return cen/area/(T)3;
}
```

InPoly.h

Description: tests whether a point is inside, on, or outside the perimeter of any polygon
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

"Point.h" 10 lines

```
string inPoly(const vP& p, P z) {
  int n = sz(p), ans = 0;
  FOR(i,n) {
    P x = p[i], y = p[(i+1)%n];
    if (onSeg(z,x,y)) return "on";
    if (x.s > y.s) swap(x,y);
    if (x.s <= z.s && y.s > z.s && cross(z,x,y) > 0) ans ^=
      ↪1;
  }
  return ans ? "in" : "out";
}
```

ConvexHull.h

Description: Top-bottom convex hull
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

48 lines

```
struct convexHull {
    set<pair<ld,ld>> dupChecker;
    vector<pair<ld,ld>> points;
    vector<pair<ld,ld>> dn, up, hull;

    convexHull() {}
    bool cw(pd o, pd a, pd b) {
        return ((a.f-o.f)*(b.s-o.s)-(a.s-o.s)*(b.f-o.f) <=
          ↪0);
    }
    void addPoint(pair<ld,ld> p) {
        if(dupChecker.count(p)) return;
        points.pb(p);
        dupChecker.insert(p);
    }
    void addPoint(ld x, ld y) {
        addPoint(mp(x,y));
    }
    void build() {
        sort(points.begin(), points.end());
        if(sz(points) < 3) {
            for(pair<ld,ld> p: points) {
                dn.pb(p);
                hull.pb(p);
            }
            M00d(i, sz(points)) {
                up.pb(points[i]);
            }
        } else {
            for(int i = 0; i < (int)points.size(); i++) {
                while(dn.size() >= 2 && cw(dn[dn.size()-2],
                  ↪dn[dn.size()-1], points[i])) {
                    dn.erase(dn.end()-1);
                }
                dn.push_back(points[i]);
            }
            for(int i = (int)points.size()-1; i >= 0; i--) {
                while(up.size() >= 2 && cw(up[up.size()-2],
                  ↪up[up.size()-1], points[i])) {
                    up.erase(up.end()-1);
                }
                up.push_back(points[i]);
            }
            sort(dn.begin(), dn.end());
            sort(up.begin(), up.end());

            for(int i = 0; i < up.size()-1; i++) hull.pb(up[
              ↪i]);
            for(int i = sz(dn)-1; i > 0; i--) hull.pb(dn[i])
              ↪;
        }
    }
};
```

PolyDiameter.h

Description: computes longest distance between two points in P
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$ given convex hull

"ConvexHull.h" 10 lines

```
ld diameter(vP P) { // rotating calipers
  P = hull(P);
  int n = sz(P), ind = 1; ld ans = 0;
  FOR(i,n)
    for (int j = (i+1)%n;;ind = (ind+1)%n) {
      ckmax(ans,abs(P[i]-P[ind]));
      if (cross(P[j]-P[i],P[(ind+1)%n]-P[ind]) <= 0) break;
    }
  return ans;
}
```

8.3 Circles

Circles.h

Description: misc operations with two circles

"Point.h" 46 lines

```
typedef pair<P,T> circ;
bool on(circ x, P y) { return abs(y-x.f) == x.s; }
bool in(circ x, P y) {  return abs(y-x.f) <= x.s; }
T arcLength(circ x, P a, P b) {
  P d = (a-x.f)/(b-x.f);
  return x.s*acos(d.f);
}

P intersectPoint(circ x, circ y, int t = 0) { // assumes
  ↪intersection points exist
  T d = abs(x.f-y.f); // distance between centers
  T theta = acos((x.s*x.s+d*d-y.s*y.s)/(2*x.s*d)); // law of
    ↪ cosines
  P tmp = (y.f-x.f)/d*x.s;
  return x.f+tmp*dir(t == 0 ? theta : -theta);
}
T intersectArea(circ x, circ y) { // not thoroughly tested
  T d = abs(x.f-y.f), a = x.s, b = y.s; if (a < b) swap(a,b)
    ↪;
  if (d >= a+b) return 0;
  if (d <= a-b) return PI*b*b;
  auto ca = (a*a+d*d-b*b)/(2*a*d), cb = (b*b+d*d-a*a)/(2*b*d
    ↪);
  auto s = (a+b+d)/2, h = 2*sqrt(s*(s-a)*(s-b)*(s-d))/d;
  return a*a*acos(ca)+b*b*acos(cb)-d*h;
}

P tangent(P x, circ y, int t = 0) {
  y.s = abs(y.s); // abs needed because internal calls y.s <
    ↪ 0
  if (y.s == 0) return y.f;
  T d = abs(x-y.f);
  P a = pow(y.s/d,2)*(x-y.f)+y.f;
  P b = sqrt(d*d-y.s*y.s)/d*y.s*unit(x-y.f)*dir(PI/2);
  return t == 0 ? a+b : a-b;
}
vector<pair<P,P>> external(circ x, circ y) { // external
  ↪tangents
  vector<pair<P,P>> v;
  if (x.s == y.s) {
    P tmp = unit(x.f-y.f)*x.s*dir(PI/2);
    v.pb(mp(x.f+tmp,y.f+tmp));
    v.pb(mp(x.f-tmp,y.f-tmp));
  } else {
    P p = (y.s*x.f-x.s*y.f)/(y.s-x.s);
    FOR(i,2) v.pb({tangent(p,x,i),tangent(p,y,i)});
  }
  return v;
}
vector<pair<P,P>> internal(circ x, circ y) { // internal
  ↪tangents
  x.s *= -1; return external(x,y);
}
```

Circumcenter.h

Description: returns {circumcenter,circumradius}

"Point.h" 5 lines

```
pair<P,T> ccCenter(P a, P b, P c) {
  b -= a; c -= a;
  P res = b*c*(conj(c)-conj(b))/(b*conj(c)-conj(b)*c);
  return {a+res,abs(res)};
}
```

MinEnclosingCircle.h

Description: computes minimum enclosing circle

Time: expected $\mathcal{O}(N)$

"Circumcenter.h" 13 lines

```
pair<P, T> mec(vP ps) {
  shuffle(all(ps), mt19937(time(0)));
  P o = ps[0]; T r = 0, EPS = 1 + 1e-8;
  FOR(i,sz(ps)) if (abs(o-ps[i]) > r*EPS) {
    o = ps[i], r = 0;
    FOR(j,i) if (abs(o-ps[j]) > r*EPS) {
      o = (ps[i]+ps[j])/2, r = abs(o-ps[i]);
      FOR(k,j) if (abs(o-ps[k]) > r*EPS)
        tie(o,r) = ccCenter(ps[i],ps[j],ps[k]);
    }
  }
  return {o,r};
}
```

8.4 Misc

ClosestPair.h

Description: line sweep to find two closest points

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

21 lines

```
using namespace Point;

pair<P,P> solve(vP v) {
  pair<ld,pair<P,P>> bes; bes.f = INF;
  set<P> S; int ind = 0;

  sort(all(v));
  FOR(i,sz(v)) {
    if (i && v[i] == v[i-1]) return {v[i],v[i]};
    for (; v[i].f-v[ind].f >= bes.f; ++ind)
      S.erase({v[ind].s,v[ind].f});
    for (auto it = S.ub({v[i].s-bes.f,INF});
      it != end(S) && it->f < v[i].s+bes.f; ++it) {
      P t = {it->s,it->f};
      ckmin(bes,{abs(t-v[i]),{t,v[i]}});
    }
    S.insert({v[i].s,v[i].f});
  }

  return bes.s;
}
```

DelaunayFast.h

Description: Delaunay Triangulation, concyclic points are OK (but not all collinear)

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

"Point.h" 94 lines

```
typedef ll T;

typedef struct Quad* Q;
typedef __int128_t lll; // (can be ll if coords are < 2e4)
P arb(LLONG_MAX,LLONG_MAX); // not equal to any other point

struct Quad {
  bool mark; Q o, rot; P p;
  P F() { return r()->p; }
  Q r() { return rot->rot; }
  Q prev() { return rot->o->rot; }
  Q next() { return r()->prev(); }
};

// test if p is in the circumcircle
bool circ(P p, P a, P b, P c) {
  ll ar = cross(a,b,c); assert(ar); if (ar < 0) swap(a,b);
  lll p2 = norm(p), A = norm(a)-p2,
    B = norm(b)-p2, C = norm(c)-p2;
  return cross(p,a,b)*C+cross(p,b,c)*A+cross(p,c,a)*B > 0;
}

Q makeEdge(P orig, P dest) {
  Q q[] = {new Quad{0,0,0,orig}, new Quad{0,0,0,arb},
       new Quad{0,0,0,dest}, new Quad{0,0,0,arb}};
  FOR(i,4) q[i]->o = q[-i & 3], q[i]->rot = q[(i+1) & 3];
  return *q;
}
void splice(Q a, Q b) {
  swap(a->o->rot->o, b->o->rot->o); swap(a->o, b->o);
}
Q connect(Q a, Q b) {
  Q q = makeEdge(a->F(), b->p);
  splice(q, a->next());
  splice(q->r(), b);
  return q;
}

pair<Q,Q> rec(const vector<P>& s) {
  if (sz(s) <= 3) {
    Q a = makeEdge(s[0], s[1]), b = makeEdge(s[1], s.back())
      ↪;
    if (sz(s) == 2) return { a, a->r() };
    splice(a->r(), b);
    auto side = cross(s[0], s[1], s[2]);
    Q c = side ? connect(b, a) : 0;
    return {side < 0 ? c->r() : a, side < 0 ? c : b->r() };
  }

#define H(e) e->F(), e->p
#define valid(e) (cross(e->F(),H(base)) > 0)
  Q A, B, ra, rb;
  int half = sz(s) / 2;
  tie(ra, A) = rec({all(s) - half});
  tie(B, rb) = rec({sz(s) - half + all(s)});
  while ((cross(B->p,H(A)) < 0 && (A = A->next())) ||
       (cross(A->p,H(B)) > 0 && (B = B->r()->o)));
  Q base = connect(B->r(), A);
  if (A->p == ra->p) ra = base->r();
  if (B->p == rb->p) rb = base;

#define DEL(e, init, dir) Q e = init->dir; if (valid(e)) \
    while (circ(e->dir->F(), H(base), e->F())) { \
      Q t = e->dir; \
      splice(e, e->prev()); \
      splice(e->r(), e->r()->prev()); \
      e = t; \
    }
  for (;;) {
    DEL(LC, base->r(), o);  DEL(RC, base, prev());
    if (!valid(LC) && !valid(RC)) break;
    if (!valid(LC) || (valid(RC) && circ(H(RC), H(LC))))
      base = connect(RC, base->r());
    else
      base = connect(base->r(), LC->r());
  }
  return {ra, rb};
}

vector<array<P,3>> triangulate(vector<P> pts) {
  sort(all(pts)); assert(unique(all(pts)) == pts.end());
  if (sz(pts) < 2) return {};

  Q e = rec(pts).f; vector<Q> q = {e};
  int qi = 0;
  while (cross(e->o->F(), e->F(), e->p) < 0) e = e->o;
#define ADD { Q c = e; do { c->mark = 1; pts.push_back(c->p)
   ↪; \
  q.push_back(c->r()); c = c->next(); } while (c != e); }
  ADD; pts.clear();
  while (qi < sz(q)) if (!(e = q[qi++])->mark) ADD;

  vector<array<P,3>> ret;
  FOR(i,sz(pts)/3) ret.pb({pts[3*i],pts[3*i+1],pts[3*i+2]});
  return ret;
}
```

8.5 3D

Point3D.h

Description: Basic 3D Geometry

45 lines

```
typedef ld T;

namespace Point3D {
  typedef array<T,3> P3;
  typedef vector<P3> vP3;

  T norm(const P3& x) {
    T sum = 0; FOR(i,sz(x)) sum += x[i]*x[i];
    return sum;
  }
  T abs(const P3& x) { return sqrt(norm(x)); }

  P3& operator+=(P3& l, const P3& r) { FOR(i,3) l[i] += r[i
    ↪]; return l; }
```

```
  P3& operator-=(P3& l, const P3& r) { FOR(i,3) l[i] -= r[i
     ]; return l; }
  P3& operator*=(P3& l, const T& r) { FOR(i,3) l[i] *= r;
     return l; }
  P3& operator/=(P3& l, const T& r) { FOR(i,3) l[i] /= r;
     return l; }

  P3 operator+(P3 l, const P3& r) { return l += r; }
  P3 operator-(P3 l, const P3& r) { return l -= r; }
  P3 operator*(P3 l, const T& r) { return l *= r; }
  P3 operator*(const T& r, const P3& l) { return l*r; }
  P3 operator/(P3 l, const T& r) { return l /= r; }

  T dot(const P3& a, const P3& b) {
    T sum = 0; FOR(i,3) sum += a[i]*b[i];
    return sum;
  }
  P3 cross(const P3& a, const P3& b) {
    return {a[1]*b[2]-a[2]*b[1],
        a[2]*b[0]-a[0]*b[2],
        a[0]*b[1]-a[1]*b[0]};
  }

  bool isMult(const P3& a, const P3& b) {
    auto c = cross(a,b);
    FOR(i,sz(c)) if (c[i] != 0) return 0;
    return 1;
  }
  bool collinear(const P3& a, const P3& b, const P3& c) {
     return isMult(b-a,c-a); }
  bool coplanar(const P3& a, const P3& b, const P3& c, const
     P3& d) {
    return isMult(cross(b-a,c-a),cross(b-a,d-a));
  }
}

using namespace Point3D;
```

Hull3D.h

Description: 3D Convex Hull + Polyedron Volume
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$

"Point3D.h" 48 lines

```
struct ED {
  void ins(int x) { (a == -1 ? a : b) = x; }
  void rem(int x) { (a == x ? a : b) = -1; }
  int cnt() { return (a != -1) + (b != -1); }
  int a, b;
};

struct F { P3 q; int a, b, c; };

vector<F> hull3d(const vP3& A) {
  assert(sz(A) >= 4);
  vector<vector<ED>> E(sz(A), vector<ED>(sz(A), {-1, -1}));
  #define E(x,y) E[f.x][f.y]
  vector<F> FS; // faces
  auto mf = [&](int i, int j, int k, int l) { // make face
    P3 q = cross(A[j]-A[i],A[k]-A[i]);
    if (dot(q,A[l]) > dot(q,A[i])) q *= -1; // make sure q
       points outward
    F f{q, i, j, k};
    E(a,b).ins(k); E(a,c).ins(j); E(b,c).ins(i);
    FS.pb(f);
  };
  FOR(i,4) FOR(j,i+1,4) FOR(k,j+1,4) mf(i, j, k, 6-i-j-k);

  FOR(i,4,sz(A)) {
    FOR(j,sz(FS)) {
      F f = FS[j];
      if (dot(f.q,A[i]) > dot(f.q,A[f.a])) { // face is
         visible, remove edges
        E(a,b).rem(f.c), E(a,c).rem(f.b), E(b,c).rem(f.a);
        swap(FS[j--], FS.back());
        FS.pop_back();
      }
    }
    FOR(j,sz(FS)) { // add faces with new point
      F f = FS[j];
      #define C(a, b, c) if (E(a,b).cnt() != 2) mf(f.a, f.b,
         i, f.c);
      C(a, b, c); C(a, c, b); C(b, c, a);
    }
  }
  trav(it, FS) if (dot(cross(A[it.b]-A[it.a],A[it.c]-A[it.a
     ]),it.q) <= 0)
    swap(it.c, it.b);
  return FS;
} // computes hull where no four are coplanar

T signedPolyVolume(const vP3& p, const vector<F>& trilist) {
  T v = 0;
  trav(i,trilist) v += dot(cross(p[i.a],p[i.b]),p[i.c]);
  return v/6;
}
```

Strings (9)

9.1 Lightweight

KMP.h

Description: `f[i]` equals the length of the longest proper suffix of the i-th prefix of s that is a prefix of s
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

15 lines

```
vi kmp(string s) {
  int N = sz(s); vi f(N+1); f[0] = -1;
  FOR(i,1,N+1) {
    f[i] = f[i-1];
    while (f[i] != -1 && s[f[i]] != s[i-1]) f[i] = f[f[i]];
    f[i] ++;
  }
  return f;
}

vi getOc(string a, string b) { // find occurrences of a in b
  vi f = kmp(a+"@"+b), ret;
  FOR(i,sz(a),sz(b)+1) if (f[i+sz(a)+1] == sz(a)) ret.pb(i-
     sz(a));
  return ret;
}
```

Z.h

Description: for each index i, computes the the maximum len such that `s.substr(0,len) == s.substr(i,len)`
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

19 lines

```
vi z(string s) {
  int N = sz(s); s += '#';
  vi ans(N); ans[0] = N;
  int L = 1, R = 0;
  FOR(i,1,N) {
    if (i <= R) ans[i] = min(R-i+1,ans[i-L]);
    while (s[i+ans[i]] == s[ans[i]]) ans[i] ++;
    if (i+ans[i]-1 > R) L = i, R = i+ans[i]-1;
  }
  return ans;
}

vi getPrefix(string a, string b) { // find prefixes of a in
   b
  vi t = z(a+b), T(sz(b));
  FOR(i,sz(T)) T[i] = min(t[i+sz(a)],sz(a));
  return T;
}

// pr(z("abcababcabcaba"),getPrefix("abcab","uwetrabcerabcab
   "));
```

Manacher.h

Description: Calculates length of largest palindrome centered at each character of string
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

18 lines

```
vi manacher(string s) {
  string s1 = "@";
  trav(c,s) s1 += c, s1 += "#";
  s1[sz(s1)-1] = '&';

  vi ans(sz(s1)-1);
  int lo = 0, hi = 0;
  FOR(i,1,sz(s1)-1) {
    if (i != 1) ans[i] = min(hi-i,ans[hi-i+lo]);
    while (s1[i-ans[i]-1] == s1[i+ans[i]+1]) ans[i] ++;
    if (i+ans[i] > hi) lo = i-ans[i], hi = i+ans[i];
  }

  ans.erase(begin(ans));
  FOR(i,sz(ans)) if ((i&1) == (ans[i]&1)) ans[i] ++; //
     adjust lengths
  return ans;
}
// ps(manacher("abacaba"))
```

MinRotation.h

Description: minimum rotation of string
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

8 lines

```
int minRotation(string s) {
  int a = 0, N = sz(s); s += s;
  FOR(b,N) FOR(i,N) { // a is current best rotation found up
    ↪ to b-1
    if (a+i == b || s[a+i] < s[b+i]) { b += max(0, i-1);
     ↪break; } // b to b+i-1 can't be better than a to a+
     ↪i-1
    if (s[a+i] > s[b+i]) { a = b; break; } // new best found
  }
  return a;
}
```

LyndonFactorization.h

Description: A string is "simple" if it is strictly smaller than any of its own nontrivial suffixes. The Lyndon factorization of the string s is a factorization $s = w_1 w_2 \dots w_k$ where all strings w_i are simple and $w_1 \geq w_2 \geq \dots \geq w_k$
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

20 lines

```
vector<string> duval(const string& s) {
  int n = sz(s); vector<string> factors;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ) {
    int j = i + 1, k = i;
    for (; j < n && s[k] <= s[j]; j++) {
      if (s[k] < s[j]) k = i;
      else k ++;
    }
    for (; i <= k; i += j-k) factors.pb(s.substr(i, j-k));
  }
  return factors;
}

int minRotation(string s) { // get min index i such that
  ↪cyclic shift starting at i is min rotation
  int n = sz(s); s += s;
  auto d = duval(s); int ind = 0, ans = 0;
  while (ans+sz(d[ind]) < n) ans += sz(d[ind++]);
  while (ind && d[ind] == d[ind-1]) ans -= sz(d[ind--]);
  return ans;
}
```

RabinKarp.h

Description: generates hash values of any substring in $O(1)$, equal strings have same hash value
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$ build, $\mathcal{O}(1)$ get hash value of a substring

25 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct rabinKarp {
    const ll mods[3] = {1000000007, 999119999, 1000992299};
    ll p[3][SZ];
    ll h[3][SZ];
    const ll base = 1000696969;
    rabinKarp() {}
    void build(string a) {
        M00(i, 3) {
            p[i][0] = 1;
            h[i][0] = (int)a[0];
            M00(j, 1, (int)a.length()) {
                p[i][j] = (p[i][j-1] * mods[i]) % base;
                h[i][j] = (h[i][j-1] * mods[i] + (int)a[j])
                  ↪% base;
            }
        }
    }
    tuple<ll, ll, ll> hsh(int a, int b) {
        if(a == 0) return make_tuple(h[0][b], h[1][b], h[2][
          ↪b]);
        tuple<ll, ll, ll> ans;
        get<0>(ans) = (((h[0][b] - h[0][a-1]*p[0][b-a+1]) %
          ↪base) + base) % base;
        get<1>(ans) = (((h[1][b] - h[1][a-1]*p[1][b-a+1]) %
          ↪base) + base) % base;
        get<2>(ans) = (((h[2][b] - h[2][a-1]*p[2][b-a+1]) %
          ↪base) + base) % base;
        return ans;
    }
};
```

9.2 Suffix Structures

ACfixed.h

Description: for each prefix, stores link to max length suffix which is also a prefix
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \sum)$

36 lines

```
struct ACfixed { // fixed alphabet
  struct node {
    array<int,26> to;
    int link;
  };
  vector<node> d;
  ACfixed() { d.eb(); }

  int add(string s) { // add word
    int v = 0;
    trav(C,s) {
      int c = C-'a';
      if (!d[v].to[c]) {
        d[v].to[c] = sz(d);
        d.eb();
      }
      v = d[v].to[c];
    }
    return v;
  }

  void init() { // generate links
    d[0].link = -1;
    queue<int> q; q.push(0);
    while (sz(q)) {
      int v = q.front(); q.pop();
      FOR(c,26) {
        int u = d[v].to[c]; if (!u) continue;
        d[u].link = d[v].link == -1 ? 0 : d[d[v].link].to[c
          ↪];
        q.push(u);
      }
      if (v) FOR(c,26) if (!d[v].to[c])
        d[v].to[c] = d[d[v].link].to[c];
    }
  }
};
```

PalTree.h

Description: palindromic tree, computes number of occurrences of each palindrome within string
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \sum)$

25 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct PalTree {
  static const int sigma = 26;
  int s[SZ], len[SZ], link[SZ], to[SZ][sigma], oc[SZ];
  int n, last, sz;
  PalTree() { s[n++] = -1; link[0] = 1; len[1] = -1; sz = 2;
    ↪ }

  int getLink(int v) {
    while (s[n-len[v]-2] != s[n-1]) v = link[v];
    return v;
  }
  void addChar(int c) {
    s[n++] = c;
    last = getLink(last);
    if (!to[last][c]) {
      len[sz] = len[last]+2;
      link[sz] = to[getLink(link[last])][c];
      to[last][c] = sz++;
    }
    last = to[last][c]; oc[last] ++;
  }
  void numOc() {
    vpi v; FOR(i,2,sz) v.pb({len[i],i});
    sort(rall(v)); trav(a,v) oc[link[a.s]] += oc[a.s];
  }
};
```

SuffixArray.h

Description: ?
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

43 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct suffixArray {
    const static int LGSZ = 33-__builtin_clz(SZ-1);
    pair<pi, int> tup[SZ];
    int sortIndex[LGSZ][SZ];
    int res[SZ];
    int len;
    suffixArray(string s) {
        this->len = (int)s.length();
        M00(i, len) tup[i] = MP(MP((int)s[i], -1), i);
        sort(tup, tup+len);
        int temp = 0;
        tup[0].F.F = 0;
        M00(i, 1, len) {
            if(s[tup[i].S] != s[tup[i-1].S]) temp++;
            tup[i].F.F = temp;
        }
        M00(i, len) sortIndex[0][tup[i].S] = tup[i].F.F;
```

```
        MOO(i, 1, LGSZ) {
            MOO(j, len) tup[j] = MP(MP(sortIndex[i-1][j], (j
                ↪+(1<<(i-1))<len)?sortIndex[i-1][j+(1<<(i-1)
                ↪)]:-1), j);
            sort(tup, tup+len);
            int temp2 = 0;
            sortIndex[i][tup[0].S] = 0;
            MOO(j, 1, len) {
                if(tup[j-1].F != tup[j].F) temp2++;
                sortIndex[i][tup[j].S] = temp2;
            }
        }
        MOO(i, len) res[sortIndex[LGSZ-1][i]] = i;
    }
    int LCP(int x, int y) {
        if(x == y) return len - x;
        int ans = 0;
        MOOd(i, LGSZ) {
            if(x >= len || y >= len) break;
            if(sortIndex[i][x] == sortIndex[i][y]) {
                x += (1<<i);
                y += (1<<i);
                ans += (1<<i);
            }
        }
        return ans;
    }
};
```

ReverseBW.h

Description: The Burrows-Wheeler Transform appends # to a string, sorts the rotations of the string in increasing order, and constructs a new string that contains the last character of each rotation. This function reverses the transform.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$ 8 lines

```
string reverseBW(string s) {
  vi nex(sz(s));
  vector<pair<char,int>> v; FOR(i,sz(s)) v.pb({s[i],i});
  sort(all(v)); FOR(i,sz(v)) nex[i] = v[i].s;
  int cur = nex[0]; string ret;
  for (; cur;cur = nex[cur]) ret += v[cur].f;
  return ret;
}
```

SuffixAutomaton.h

Description: constructs minimal DFA that recognizes all suffixes of a string
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log \sum)$ 73 lines

```
struct SuffixAutomaton {
  struct state {
    int len = 0, firstPos = -1, link = -1;
    bool isClone = 0;
    map<char, int> next;
    vi invLink;
  };

  vector<state> st;
  int last = 0;
  void extend(char c) {
    int cur = sz(st); st.eb();
    st[cur].len = st[last].len+1, st[cur].firstPos = st[cur
      ↪].len-1;
    int p = last;
    while (p != -1 && !st[p].next.count(c)) {
      st[p].next[c] = cur;
      p = st[p].link;
    }
    if (p == -1) {
      st[cur].link = 0;
    } else {
      int q = st[p].next[c];
      if (st[p].len+1 == st[q].len) {
        st[cur].link = q;
      } else {
        int clone = sz(st); st.pb(st[q]);
        st[clone].len = st[p].len+1, st[clone].isClone = 1;
        while (p != -1 && st[p].next[c] == q) {
          st[p].next[c] = clone;
          p = st[p].link;
        }
        st[q].link = st[cur].link = clone;
      }
    }
    last = cur;
  }
  void init(string s) {
    st.eb(); trav(x,s) extend(x);
    FOR(v,1,sz(st)) st[st[v].link].invLink.pb(v);
  }

  // APPLICATIONS
  void getAllOccur(vi& oc, int v) {
    if (!st[v].isClone) oc.pb(st[v].firstPos);
    trav(u,st[v].invLink) getAllOccur(oc,u);
  }
  vi allOccur(string s) {
    int cur = 0;
    trav(x,s) {
      if (!st[cur].next.count(x)) return {};
      cur = st[cur].next[x];
    }
    vi oc; getAllOccur(oc,cur); trav(t,oc) t += 1-sz(s);
    sort(all(oc)); return oc;
  }

  vl distinct;
  ll getDistinct(int x) {
    if (distinct[x]) return distinct[x];
    distinct[x] = 1;
    trav(y,st[x].next) distinct[x] += getDistinct(y.s);
    return distinct[x];
  }
  ll numDistinct() { // # of distinct substrings, including
    ↪empty
    distinct.rsz(sz(st));
    return getDistinct(0);
  }
  ll numDistinct2() { // another way to get # of distinct
    ↪substrings
    ll ans = 1;
    FOR(i,1,sz(st)) ans += st[i].len-st[st[i].link].len;
    return ans;
  }
};
```

SuffixTree.h

Description: Ukkonen's algorithm for suffix tree
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log \sum)$ 61 lines

```
struct SuffixTree {
  string s; int node, pos;
  struct state {
    int fpos, len, link = -1;
    map<char,int> to;
    state(int fpos, int len) : fpos(fpos), len(len) {}
  };
  vector<state> st;
  int makeNode(int pos, int len) {
    st.pb(state(pos,len)); return sz(st)-1;
  }
  void goEdge() {
    while (pos > 1 && pos > st[st[node].to[s[sz(s)-pos]]].
      ↪len) {
      node = st[node].to[s[sz(s)-pos]];
      pos -= st[node].len;
    }
  }
  void extend(char c) {
    s += c; pos ++; int last = 0;
    while (pos) {
      goEdge();
      char edge = s[sz(s)-pos];
      int& v = st[node].to[edge];
      char t = s[st[v].fpos+pos-1];
      if (v == 0) {
        v = makeNode(sz(s)-pos,MOD);
        st[last].link = node; last = 0;
      } else if (t == c) {
        st[last].link = node;
        return;
      } else {
        int u = makeNode(st[v].fpos,pos-1);
        st[u].to[c] = makeNode(sz(s)-1,MOD); st[u].to[t] = v
          ↪;
        st[v].fpos += pos-1; st[v].len -= pos-1;
        v = u; st[last].link = u; last = u;
      }
      if (node == 0) pos --;
      else node = st[node].link;
    }
  }
  void init(string _s) {
    makeNode(0,MOD); node = pos = 0;
    trav(c,_s) extend(c);
  }
  bool isSubstr(string _x) {
    string x; int node = 0, pos = 0;
```

```
    trav(c,_x) {
      x += c; pos ++;
      while (pos > 1 && pos > st[st[node].to[x[sz(x)-pos]]].
        ↪len) {
        node = st[node].to[x[sz(x)-pos]];
        pos -= st[node].len;
      }
      char edge = x[sz(x)-pos];
      if (pos == 1 && !st[node].to.count(edge)) return 0;
      int& v = st[node].to[edge];
      char t = s[st[v].fpos+pos-1];
      if (c != t) return 0;
    }
    return 1;
  }
};
```

9.3 Misc

TandemRepeats.h

Description: Main-Lorentz algorithm, finds all (x, y) such that `s.substr(x,y-1) == s.substr(x+y,y-1)`
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

"Z.h" 54 lines

```
struct StringRepeat {
  string S;
  vector<array<int,3>> al;
  // (t[0],t[1],t[2]) -> there is a repeating substring
    ↪starting at x
  // with length t[0]/2 for all t[1] <= x <= t[2]

  vector<array<int,3>> solveLeft(string s, int m) {
    vector<array<int,3>> v;

    vi v2 = getPrefix(string(s.begin()+m+1,s.end()),string(s
      ↪.begin(),s.begin()+m+1));
    string V = string(s.begin(),s.begin()+m+2); reverse(all(
      ↪V)); vi v1 = z(V); reverse(all(v1));

    FOR(i,m+1) if (v1[i]+v2[i] >= m+2-i) {
      int lo = max(1,m+2-i-v2[i]), hi = min(v1[i],m+1-i);
      lo = i-lo+1, hi = i-hi+1; swap(lo,hi);
      v.pb({2*(m+1-i),lo,hi});
    }

    return v;
  }

  void divi(int l, int r) {
    if (l == r) return;
    int m = (l+r)/2; divi(l,m); divi(m+1,r);

    string t = string(S.begin()+l,S.begin()+r+1);
    m = (sz(t)-1)/2;
    auto a = solveLeft(t,m);
    reverse(all(t));
    auto b = solveLeft(t,sz(t)-2-m);

    trav(x,a) al.pb({x[0],x[1]+l,x[2]+l});
    trav(x,b) {
      int ad = r-x[0]+1;
      al.pb({x[0],ad-x[2],ad-x[1]});
    }
  }

  void init(string _S) {
    S = _S; divi(0,sz(S)-1);
  }

  vi genLen() { // min length of repeating substring
    ↪starting at each index
    priority_queue<pi,vpi,greater<pi>> m; m.push({MOD,MOD});
    vpi ins[sz(S)]; trav(a,al) ins[a[1]].pb({a[0],a[2]});
    vi len(sz(S));
    FOR(i,sz(S)) {
      trav(j,ins[i]) m.push(j);
      while (m.top().s < i) m.pop();
      len[i] = m.top().f;
    }
    return len;
  }
};
```