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## 1 Strategy.txt

1	- Проверить руками сэмплы
2	- Подумать как дебагать после написания
2	- Выписать сложные формулы и все +-1
3	- Проверить имена файлов
3	- Прогнать сэмплы
3	- Переполнения int, переполнения long long
4	- Выход за границу массива: _GLIBCXX_DEBUG
4	- Переполнения по модулю: в
5	→ псевдо-онлайн-генераторе, в функциях-обертках
5	- Проверить мультитест на разных тестах
5	- Прогнать минимальный по каждому параметру тест
6	- Прогнать псевдо-максимальный тест(немного
6	→ чисел, но очень большие или очень маленькие)
6	- Представить что не зайдет и заранее написать
6	→ assert'ы, прогнать слегка модифицированные
8	→ тесты
8	- cout.precision: в том числе в интерактивных
8	→ задачах
9	- Удалить debug-output, отсечения для тестов,
9	→ вернуть оригинальный main, удалить
10	→ _GLIBCXX_DEBUG
10	- Вердикт может врать
10	- Если много тестов(>3), дописать в конец каждого
11	→ теста ответ, чтобы не забыть
11	- (WA) Потестить не только ответ, но и содержимое
11	→ значимых массивов, переменных
12	- (WA) Изменить тест так, чтобы ответ не менялся:
12	→ поменять координаты местами, сжать/растянуть
12	→ координаты, поменять ROOT дерева
13	- (WA) Подвигать размер блока в корневой или
13	→ битсете
13	- (WA) Поставить assert'ы, возможно написать
13	→ чекер с assert'ом
14	- (WA) Проверить, что программа не печатает
14	→ что-либо неожиданное, что должно попадать под
14	→ PE: inf - 2, не лекс. мин. решение, одинаковые
14	→ числа вместо разных, неправильное количество
15	→ чисел, пустой ответ, перечитать output format
16	- (TL) cin -> scanf -> getchar
16	- (TL) Упихать в кэш большие массивы, поменять
17	→ местами for'ы или измерения массива
17	- (RE) Проверить формулы на деление на 0, выход
18	→ за область определения(sqrt(-eps), acos(1 +
18	→ eps))
18	- (WA) Проверить, что ответ влезает в int

## 2 flows/dinic.cpp

```

1 namespace Dinic {
2 const int maxn = 10010;
3
4 struct Edge {
5     int to, c, f;
6 } es[maxn*2];
7 int ne = 0;
8
9 int n;
10 vector<int> e[maxn];
11 int q[maxn], d[maxn], pos[maxn];
12 int S, T;
13
14 void addEdge(int u, int v, int c) {
15     assert(c <= 1000000000);
16     es[ne] = {v, c, 0};
17     e[u].push_back(ne++);
18     es[ne] = {u, 0, 0};
19     e[v].push_back(ne++);
20 }
21
22 bool bfs() {
23     for(i, n) d[i] = maxn;
24     d[S] = 0, q[0] = S;
25     int lq = 0, rq = 1;
26     while (lq != rq) {
27         int v = q[lq++];
28         for (int id: e[v]) if (es[id].f < es[id].c) {
29             int to = es[id].to;
30             if (d[to] == maxn)
31                 d[to] = d[v] + 1, q[rq++] = to;
32         }
33     }
34     return d[T] != maxn;
35 }
36
37 int dfs(int v, int curf) {
38     if (v == T || curf == 0) return curf;
39     for (int &i = pos[v]; i < (int)e[v].size(); ++i) {
40         int id = e[v][i];
41         int to = es[id].to;
42         if (es[id].f < es[id].c && d[v] + 1 == d[to]) {
43             if (int ret = dfs(to, min(curf, es[id].c -
44 ↪ es[id].f))) {
45                 es[id].f += ret;
46                 es[id^1].f -= ret;
47                 return ret;
48             }
49         }
50     }
51     return 0;
52 }
53 i64 dinic(int S, int T) {
54     Dinic::S = S, Dinic::T = T;
55     i64 res = 0;
56     while (bfs()) {
57         for(i, n) pos[i] = 0;
58         while (int f = dfs(S, 1e9)) {
59             assert(f <= 1000000000);
60             res += f;
61         }
62     }
63     return res;
64 }
65
66 } // namespace Dinic
67
68 void test() {
69     Dinic::n = 4;
70     Dinic::addEdge(0, 1, 1);
71     Dinic::addEdge(0, 2, 2);
72     Dinic::addEdge(2, 1, 1);
73     Dinic::addEdge(1, 3, 2);
74     Dinic::addEdge(2, 3, 1);
75     cout << Dinic::dinic(0, 3) << endl; // 3
76 }
77
78 /*
79 * LR-поток.
80 * LR-поток находит не максимальный поток.
81 * Добавим новый сток S' и исток T'. Заменяем ребро (u, v, l,
82 ↪ r) LR-сети
83 * на ребра (u, T', l), (S', v, l), (u, v, r - l).
84 * Добавим ребро (T, S, k). Ставим значение k=inf, пускаем
85 ↪ поток.
86 * Проверяем, что все ребра из S' насыщены (иначе ответ не
87 ↪ существует).

```

```

86 * Бинпоиском находим наименьшее k, что величина потока не
87 ↪ изменится.
87 * Это k - величина МИНИМАЛЬНОГО потока, удовлетворяющего
88 ↪ ограничениям.
88 */

```

### 3 flows/globalcut.cpp

```

1#include <bits/stdc++.h>
2using namespace std;
3#define forn(i,n) for (int i = 0; i < int(n); ++i)
4const int inf = 1e9 + 1e5;
5
6const int maxn = 505;
7namespace StoerWagner {
8    int g[maxn][maxn];
9    int dist[maxn];
10    bool used[maxn];
11    int n;
12
13    void addEdge(int u, int v, int c) {
14        g[u][v] += c;
15        g[v][u] += c;
16    }
17
18    int run() {
19        vector<int> vertices;
20        forn (i, n)
21            vertices.push_back(i);
22        int mincut = inf;
23        while (vertices.size() > 1) {
24            int u = vertices[0];
25            for (auto v: vertices) {
26                used[v] = false;
27                dist[v] = g[u][v];
28            }
29            used[u] = true;
30            forn (ii, vertices.size() - 2) {
31                for (auto v: vertices)
32                    if (!used[v])
33                        if (used[u] || dist[v] > dist[u])
34                            u = v;
35                used[u] = true;
36                for (auto v: vertices)
37                    if (!used[v])
38                        dist[v] += g[u][v];
39            }
40            int t = -1;
41            for (auto v: vertices)
42                if (!used[v])
43                    t = v;
44            assert(t != -1);
45            mincut = min(mincut, dist[t]);
46            vertices.erase(find(vertices.begin(),
↪ vertices.end(), t));
47            for (auto v: vertices)
48                addEdge(u, v, g[v][t]);
49        }
50        return mincut;
51    }
52};
53
54int main() {
55    StoerWagner::n = 4;
56    StoerWagner::addEdge(0, 1, 5);
57    StoerWagner::addEdge(2, 3, 5);
58    StoerWagner::addEdge(1, 2, 4);
59    cerr << StoerWagner::run() << '\n';
60}

```

### 4 flows/hungary.cpp

```

1// left half is the smaller one
2namespace Hungary {
3    const int maxn = 505;
4    int a[maxn][maxn];
5    int p[2][maxn];
6    int match[maxn];
7    bool used[maxn];
8    int from[maxn];
9    int mind[maxn];
10    int n, m;
11
12    int hungary(int v) {
13        used[v] = true;
14        int u = match[v];
15        int best = -1;
16        forn (i, m + 1) {
17            if (used[i])
18                continue;
19            int nw = a[u][i] - p[0][u] - p[1][i];
20            if (nw <= mind[i]) {
21                mind[i] = nw;
22                from[i] = v;
23            }
24            if (best == -1 || mind[best] > mind[i])
25                best = i;
26        }
27        v = best;
28        int delta = mind[best];
29        forn (i, m + 1) {
30            if (used[i]) {
31                p[1][i] -= delta;
32                p[0][match[i]] += delta;
33            } else
34                mind[i] -= delta;
35        }
36        if (match[v] == -1)
37            return v;
38        return hungary(v);
39    }
40
41    void check() {
42        int edges = 0, res = 0;
43        forn (i, m)
44            if (match[i] != -1) {
45                ++edges;
46                assert(p[0][match[i]] + p[1][i] ==
↪ a[match[i]][i]);
47                res += a[match[i]][i];
48            } else
49                assert(p[1][i] == 0);
50        assert(res == -p[1][m]);
51        forn (i, n) forn (j, m)
52            assert(p[0][i] + p[1][j] <= a[i][j]);
53    }
54
55    int run() {
56        forn (i, n)
57            p[0][i] = 0;
58        forn (i, m + 1) {
59            p[1][i] = 0;
60            match[i] = -1;
61        }
62        forn (i, n) {
63            match[m] = i;
64            fill(used, used + m + 1, false);
65            fill(mind, mind + m + 1, inf);
66            fill(from, from + m + 1, -1);
67            int v = hungary(m);
68            while (v != m) {
69                int w = from[v];
70                match[v] = match[w];
71                v = w;
72            }
73        }
74        check();
75        return -p[1][m];
76    }
77};

```

## 5 flows/mincost.cpp

```

1 namespace MinCost {
2     const ll infc = 1e12;
3
4     struct Edge {
5         int to;
6         ll c, f, cost;
7
8         Edge(int to, ll c, ll cost): to(to), c(c), f(0),
→ cost(cost) {
9     };
10 };
11
12 int N, S, T;
13 int totalFlow;
14 ll totalCost;
15 const int maxn = 505;
16 vector<Edge> edge;
17 vector<int> g[maxn];
18
19 void addEdge(int u, int v, ll c, ll cost) {
20     g[u].push_back(edge.size());
21     edge.emplace_back(v, c, cost);
22     g[v].push_back(edge.size());
23     edge.emplace_back(u, 0, -cost);
24 }
25
26 ll dist[maxn];
27 int fromEdge[maxn];
28
29 bool inQueue[maxn];
30 bool fordBellman() {
31     for (i, N)
32         dist[i] = infc;
33     dist[S] = 0;
34     inQueue[S] = true;
35     vector<int> q;
36     q.push_back(S);
37     for (int ii = 0; ii < int(q.size()); ++ii) {
38         int u = q[ii];
39         inQueue[u] = false;
40         for (int e: g[u]) {
41             if (edge[e].f == edge[e].c)
42                 continue;
43             int v = edge[e].to;
44             ll nw = edge[e].cost + dist[u];
45             if (nw >= dist[v])
46                 continue;
47             dist[v] = nw;
48             fromEdge[v] = e;
49             if (!inQueue[v]) {
50                 inQueue[v] = true;
51                 q.push_back(v);
52             }
53         }
54     }
55     return dist[T] != infc;
56 }
57
58 ll pot[maxn];
59 bool dikstra() {
60     priority_queue<pair<ll, int>, vector<pair<ll, int>>,
→ greater<pair<ll, int>>> q;
61     for (i, N)
62         dist[i] = infc;
63     dist[S] = 0;
64     q.emplace(dist[S], S);
65     while (!q.empty()) {
66         int u = q.top().second;
67         ll cdist = q.top().first;
68         q.pop();
69         if (cdist != dist[u])
70             continue;
71         for (int e: g[u]) {
72             int v = edge[e].to;
73             if (edge[e].c == edge[e].f)
74                 continue;
75             ll w = edge[e].cost + pot[u] - pot[v];
76             assert(w >= 0);
77             ll ndist = w + dist[u];
78             if (ndist >= dist[v])
79                 continue;
80             dist[v] = ndist;
81             fromEdge[v] = e;
82             q.emplace(dist[v], v);
83         }
84     }
85     if (dist[T] == infc)
86         return false;
87     for (i, N) {
88         if (dist[i] == infc)
89             continue;
90         pot[i] += dist[i];
91     }
92     return true;
93 }
94
95 bool push() {
96     //2 variants
97     //if (!fordBellman())
98     if (!dikstra())
99         return false;
100     ++totalFlow;
101     int u = T;
102     while (u != S) {
103         int e = fromEdge[u];
104         totalCost += edge[e].cost;
105         edge[e].f++;
106         edge[e ^ 1].f--;
107         u = edge[e ^ 1].to;
108     }
109     return true;
110 }
111
112 //min-cost-circulation
113 ll d[maxn][maxn];
114 int dfrom[maxn][maxn];
115 int level[maxn];
116 void circulation() {
117     while (true) {
118         int q = 0;
119         fill(d[0], d[0] + N, 0);
120         for (iter, N) {
121             fill(d[iter + 1], d[iter + 1] + N, infc);
122             for (u, N)
123                 for (int e: g[u]) {
124                     if (edge[e].c == edge[e].f)
125                         continue;
126                     int v = edge[e].to;
127                     ll ndist = d[iter][u] + edge[e].cost;
128                     if (ndist >= d[iter + 1][v])
129                         continue;
130                     d[iter + 1][v] = ndist;
131                     dfrom[iter + 1][v] = e;
132                 }
133             q ^= 1;
134         }
135         int w = -1;
136         ld mindmax = 1e18;
137         for (u, N) {
138             ld dmax = -1e18;
139             for (iter, N)
140                 dmax = max(dmax, (d[N][u] - d[iter][u]) /
→ ld(N - iter));
141             if (mindmax > dmax)
142                 mindmax = dmax, w = u;
143         }
144         if (mindmax >= 0)
145             break;
146         fill(level, level + N, -1);
147         int k = N;
148         while (level[w] == -1) {
149             level[w] = k;
150             w = edge[dfrom[k-1][w] ^ 1].to;
151         }
152         int k2 = level[w];
153         ll delta = infc;
154         while (k2 > k) {
155             int e = dfrom[k2-1][w];
156             delta = min(delta, edge[e].c - edge[e].f);
157             w = edge[e ^ 1].to;
158         }
159         k2 = level[w];
160         while (k2 > k) {
161             int e = dfrom[k2-1][w];
162             totalCost += edge[e].cost * delta;
163             edge[e].f += delta;
164             edge[e ^ 1].f -= delta;
165             w = edge[e ^ 1].to;
166         }
167     }
168 }
169
170 int main() {
171     MinCost::N = 3, MinCost::S = 1, MinCost::T = 2;
172     MinCost::addEdge(1, 0, 3, 5);
173     MinCost::addEdge(0, 2, 4, 6);
174     while (MinCost::push());
175     cout << MinCost::totalFlow << ' ' << MinCost::totalCost <<
→ '\n'; //3 33
176 }

```

## 6 geometry/convex\_hull.cpp

```

1#include <bits/stdc++.h>
2using namespace std;
3#define forn(i, n) for (int i = 0; i < int(n); ++i)
4#define sz(x) ((int) (x).size())
5
6#include "primitives.cpp"
7
8bool cmpAngle(const pt &a, const pt &b) {
9    bool ar = a.right(), br = b.right();
10    if (ar ^ br)
11        return ar;
12    return gt(a % b, 0);
13}
14
15struct Hull {
16    vector<pt> top, bot;
17
18    void append(pt p) {
19        while (bot.size() > 1 && ge((p - bot.back()) %
    ↪ (bot.back() - *next(bot.rbegin()), 0))
20            bot.pop_back();
21        bot.push_back(p);
22        while (top.size() > 1 && ge(0, (p - top.back()) %
    ↪ (top.back() - *next(top.rbegin()))))
23            top.pop_back();
24        top.push_back(p);
25    }
26
27    void build(vector<pt> h) {
28        sort(h.begin(), h.end());
29        h.erase(unique(h.begin(), h.end()), h.end());
30        top.clear(), bot.clear();
31        for (pt p: h)
32            append(p);
33    }
34
35    pt kth(int k) {
36        if (k < sz(bot))
37            return bot[k];
38        else
39            return top[sz(top) - (k - sz(bot)) - 2];
40    }
41
42    pt mostDistant(pt dir) {
43        if (bot.empty()) {
44            //empty hull
45            return pt{1e18, 1e18};
46        }
47        if (bot.size() == 1)
48            return bot.back();
49        dir = dir.rot();
50        int n = sz(top) + sz(bot) - 2;
51        int L = -1, R = n;
52        while (L + 1 < R) {
53            int C = (L + R) / 2;
54            pt v = kth((C + 1) % n) - kth(C);
55            if (cmpAngle(dir, v)) //finds upper bound
56                R = C;
57            else
58                L = C;
59        }
60        return kth(R % n);
61    }
62};

```

## 7 geometry/halfplanes.cpp

```

1#include <bits/stdc++.h>
2using namespace std;
3#define forn(i, n) for (int i = 0; i < int(n); ++i)
4#define forab(i, a, b) for (int i = int(a); i < int(b); ++i)
5#include "primitives.cpp"
6
7ld det3x3(line &l1, line &l2, line &l3) {
8    return l1.a * (l2.b * l3.c - l2.c * l3.b) +
9        l1.b * (l2.c * l3.a - l2.a * l3.c) +
10        l1.c * (l2.a * l3.b - l2.b * l3.a);
11}
12
13vector<pt> halfplanesInterseccion(vector<line> lines) {
14    sort(lines.begin(), lines.end(), [](const line &a, const
    ↪ line &b) {
15        bool ar = a.right(), br = b.right();
16        if (ar ^ br)
17            return ar;
18        ld prod = (pt{a.a, a.b} % pt{b.a, b.b});
19        if (!eq(prod, 0))
20            return prod > 0;
21        return a.c < b.c;
22    });
23    vector<line> lines2;
24    pt pr;
25    forn (i, lines.size()) {
26        pt cur{lines[i].a, lines[i].b};
27        if (i == 0 || cur != pr)
28            lines2.push_back(lines[i]);
29        pr = cur;
30    }
31    lines = lines2;
32    int n = lines.size();
33    forn (i, n)
34        lines[i].id = i;
35    vector<line> hull;
36    forn (i, 2 * n) {
37        line l = lines[i % n];
38        while ((int) hull.size() >= 2) {
39            ld D = det3x3(*prev(prev(hull.end())),
    ↪ hull.back(), l);
40            if (ge(D, 0))
41                break;
42            hull.pop_back();
43        }
44        hull.push_back(l);
45    }
46    vector<int> firstTime(n, -1);
47    vector<line> v;
48    forn (i, hull.size()) {
49        int cid = hull[i].id;
50        if (firstTime[cid] == -1) {
51            firstTime[cid] = i;
52            continue;
53        }
54        forab(j, firstTime[cid], i)
55            v.push_back(hull[j]);
56        break;
57    }
58    n = v.size();
59    if (v.empty()) {
60        //empty intersection
61        return {};
62    }
63    v.push_back(v[0]);
64    vector<pt> res;
65    pt center{0, 0};
66    forn (i, n) {
67        res.push_back(linesIntersection(v[i], v[i + 1]));
68        center = center + res.back();
69    }
70    center = center / n;
71    for (auto l: lines)
72        if (gt(0, l.signedDist(center))) {
73            //empty intersection
74            return {};
75        }
76    return res;
77}

```

## 8 geometry/polygon.cpp

```

1#include <bits/stdc++.h>
2using namespace std;
3#define forn(i,n) for (int i = 0; i < int(n); ++i)
4
5#include "primitives.cpp"
6
7bool pointInsidePolygon(pt a, pt *p, int n) {
8    double sumAng = 0;
9    forn (i, n) {
10        pt A = p[i], B = p[(i + 1) % n];
11        if (pointInsideSegment(a, A, B))
12            return true;
13        sumAng += atan2((A - a) % (B - a), (A - a) * (B - a));
14    }
15    return fabs(sumAng) > 1;
16}
17
18//p must be oriented counterclockwise
19bool segmentInsidePolygon(pt a, pt b, pt *p, int n) {
20    if (!pointInsidePolygon((a + b) / 2, p, n))
21        return false;
22    if (a == b)
23        return true;
24    forn (i, n) {
25        pt c = p[i];
26        if (eq((a - c) % (b - c), 0) && gt(0, (a - c) * (b -
27            c))) {
28            //point on segment
29            pt pr = p[(i + n - 1) % n];
30            pt nx = p[(i + 1) % n];
31            if (gt((c - pr) % (nx - c), 0))
32                return false;
33            ld s1 = (pr - a) % (b - a);
34            ld s2 = (nx - a) % (b - a);
35            if ((gt(s1, 0) || gt(s2, 0)) && (gt(0, s1) ||
36                gt(0, s2)))
37                return false;
38        }
39        //interval intersection
40        pt d = p[(i + 1) % n];
41        ld s1 = (a - c) % (d - c);
42        ld s2 = (b - c) % (d - c);
43        if (ge(s1, 0) && ge(s2, 0))
44            continue;
45        if (ge(0, s1) && ge(0, s2))
46            continue;
47        s1 = (c - a) % (b - a);
48        s2 = (d - a) % (b - a);
49        if (ge(s1, 0) && ge(s2, 0))
50            continue;
51        if (ge(0, s1) && ge(0, s2))
52            continue;
53        return false;
54    }
55    return true;
56}

```

## 9 geometry/primitives.cpp

```

1#pragma once
2#include <bits/stdc++.h>
3#define forn(i, n) for (int i = 0; i < int(n); ++i)
4using namespace std;
5typedef long double ld;
6
7const ld eps = 1e-9;
8
9bool eq(ld a, ld b) { return fabs(a - b) < eps; }
10bool ge(ld a, ld b) { return a - b > -eps; }
11bool gt(ld a, ld b) { return a - b > eps; }
12ld sqr(ld x) { return x * x; }
13
14#ifdef LOCAL
15#define gassert assert
16#else
17void gassert(bool) {}
18#endif
19
20struct pt {
21    ld x, y;
22
23    pt operator+(const pt &p) const { return pt{x + p.x, y +
24        p.y}; }
25    pt operator-(const pt &p) const { return pt{x - p.x, y -
26        p.y}; }
27    ld operator*(const pt &p) const { return x * p.x + y *
28        p.y; }
29    ld operator%(const pt &p) const { return x * p.y - y *
30        p.x; }
31
32    pt operator*(const ld &a) const { return pt{x * a, y * a}; }
33    pt operator/(const ld &a) const { gassert(!eq(a, 0));
34        return pt{x / a, y / a}; }
35    void operator*=(const ld &a) { x *= a, y *= a; }
36    void operator/=(const ld &a) { gassert(!eq(a, 0)); x /= a,
37        y /= a; }
38
39    bool operator<(const pt &p) const {
40        if (eq(x, p.x)) return gt(p.y, y);
41        return x < p.x;
42    }
43
44    bool operator==(const pt &p) const { return eq(x, p.x) &&
45        eq(y, p.y); }
46    bool operator!=(const pt &p) const { return !(*this == p); }
47
48    bool right() const { return pt{0, 0} < *this; }
49
50    pt rot() { return pt{-y, x}; }
51    ld abs() const { return hypotl(x, y); }
52    ld abs2() const { return x * x + y * y; }
53};
54
55istream &operator>>(istream &in, pt &p) { return in >> p.x >>
56    p.y; }
57ostream &operator<<(ostream &out, const pt &p) { return out <<
58    p.x << ' ' << p.y; }
59
60//WARNING! do not forget to normalize vector (a,b)
61struct line {
62    ld a, b, c;
63    int id;
64
65    line(pt p1, pt p2) {
66        gassert(p1 != p2);
67        pt n = (p2 - p1).rot();
68        n /= n.abs();
69        a = n.x, b = n.y;
70        c = -(n * p1);
71    }
72
73    bool right() const {
74        return gt(a, 0) || (eq(a, 0) && gt(b, 0));
75    }
76
77    line(ld _a, ld _b, ld _c): a(_a), b(_b), c(_c) {
78        ld d = pt{a, b}.abs();
79        gassert(!eq(d, 0));
80        a /= d, b /= d, c /= d;
81    }
82
83    ld signedDist(pt p) {
84        return p * pt{a, b} + c;
85    }
86};
87
88ld pointSegmentDist(pt p, pt a, pt b) {

```

```

80     ld res = min((p - a).abs(), (p - b).abs());
81     if (a != b && ge((p - a) * (b - a), 0) && ge((p - b) * (a
↪      - b), 0))
82         res = min(res, fabs1((p - a) % (b - a)) / (b -
↪      a).abs());
83     return res;
84 }
85
86 pt linesIntersection(line l1, line l2) {
87     ld D = l1.a * l2.b - l1.b * l2.a;
88     if (eq(D, 0)) {
89         if (eq(l1.c, l2.c)) {
90             //equal lines
91         } else {
92             //no intersection
93         }
94     }
95     ld dx = -l1.c * l2.b + l1.b * l2.c;
96     ld dy = -l1.a * l2.c + l1.c * l2.a;
97     pt res{dx / D, dy / D};
98     //gassert(eq(l1.signedDist(res), 0));
99     //gassert(eq(l2.signedDist(res), 0));
100    return res;
101 }
102
103 bool pointInsideSegment(pt p, pt a, pt b) {
104     if (!eq((p - a) % (b - a), 0))
105         return false;
106     return ge(0, (a - p) * (b - p));
107 }
108
109 bool checkSegmentIntersection(pt a, pt b, pt c, pt d) {
110     if (eq((a - b) % (c - d), 0)) {
111         if (pointInsideSegment(a, c, d) ||
↪      pointInsideSegment(b, c, d) ||
112             pointInsideSegment(c, a, b) ||
↪      pointInsideSegment(d, a, b)) {
113             //intersection of parallel segments
114             return true;
115         }
116         return false;
117     }
118
119     ld s1, s2;
120
121     s1 = (c - a) % (b - a);
122     s2 = (d - a) % (b - a);
123     if (gt(s1, 0) && gt(s2, 0))
124         return false;
125     if (gt(0, s1) && gt(0, s2))
126         return false;
127
128     swap(a, c), swap(b, d);
129
130     s1 = (c - a) % (b - a);
131     s2 = (d - a) % (b - a);
132     if (gt(s1, 0) && gt(s2, 0))
133         return false;
134     if (gt(0, s1) && gt(0, s2))
135         return false;
136
137     return true;
138 }
139
140 //WARNING! run checkSegmentIntersection before and process
↪      parallel case manually
141 pt segmentsIntersection(pt a, pt b, pt c, pt d) {
142     ld S = (b - a) % (d - c);
143     ld s1 = (c - a) % (d - a);
144     return a + (b - a) / S * s1;
145 }
146
147 vector<pt> circlesIntersection(pt a, ld r1, pt b, ld r2) {
148     ld d2 = (a - b).abs2();
149     ld d = (a - b).abs();
150
151     if (a == b && eq(r1, r2)) {
152         //equal circles
153     }
154     if (gt(d2, sqr(r1 + r2)) || gt(sqr(r1 - r2), d2)) {
155         //empty intersection
156         return {};
157     }
158     int num = 2;
159     if (eq(sqr(r1 + r2), d2) || eq(sqr(r1 - r2), d2))
160         num = 1;
161     ld cosa = (sqr(r1) + d2 - sqr(r2)) / ld(2 * r1 * d);
162     ld oh = cosa * r1;
163     pt h = a + ((b - a) / d * oh);
164     if (num == 1)
165         return {h};
166     ld hp = sqrt1(max(0.L, 1 - cosa * cosa)) * r1;
167
168     pt w = ((b - a) / d * hp).rot();
169     return {h + w, h - w};
170 }
171
172 //a is circle center, p is point
173 vector<pt> circleTangents(pt a, ld r, pt p) {
174     ld d2 = (a - p).abs2();
175     ld d = (a - p).abs();
176
177     if (gt(sqr(r), d2)) {
178         //no tangents
179         return {};
180     }
181     if (eq(sqr(r), d2)) {
182         //point lies on circle - one tangent
183         return {p};
184     }
185
186     pt B = p - a;
187     pt H = B * sqr(r) / d2;
188     ld h = sqrt1(d2 - sqr(r)) * ld(r) / d;
189     pt w = (B / d * h).rot();
190     H = H + a;
191     return {H + w, H - w};
192 }
193
194 vector<pt> lineCircleIntersection(line l, pt a, ld r) {
195     ld d = l.signedDist(a);
196     if (gt(fabs1(d), r))
197         return {};
198     pt h = a - pt{l.a, l.b} * d;
199     if (eq(fabs1(d), r))
200         return {h};
201     pt w = pt{l.a, l.b}.rot() * sqrt1(max<ld>(0, sqr(r) -
↪      sqr(d)));
202     return {h + w, h - w};
203 }
204
205 //modified magic from e-maxx
206 vector<line> commonTangents(pt a, ld r1, pt b, ld r2) {
207     if (a == b && eq(r1, r2)) {
208         //equal circles
209         return {};
210     }
211     vector<line> res;
212     pt c = b - a;
213     ld z = c.abs2();
214     for (int i = -1; i <= 1; i += 2)
215         for (int j = -1; j <= 1; j += 2) {
216             ld r = r2 * j - r1 * i;
217             ld d = z - sqr(r);
218             if (gt(0, d))
219                 continue;
220             d = sqrt1(max<ld>(0, d));
221             pt magic = pt{r, d} / z;
222             line l(magic * c, magic % c, r1 * i);
223             l.c -= pt{l.a, l.b} * a;
224             res.push_back(l);
225         }
226     return res;
227 }

```



## 10 geometry/svg.cpp

```

1 struct SVG {
2     FILE *out;
3     ld sc = 50;
4
5     void open() {
6         out = fopen("image.svg", "w");
7         fprintf(out, "<svg xmlns='http://www.w3.org/2000/svg'
→   viewBox='-1000 -1000 2000 2000'>\n");
8     }
9
10    void line(pt a, pt b) {
11        a = a * sc, b = b * sc;
12        fprintf(out, "<line x1='%Lf' y1='%Lf' x2='%Lf'
→   y2='%Lf' stroke='black'/>\n", a.x, -a.y, b.x, -b.y);
13    }
14
15    void circle(pt a, ld r = -1, string col = "red") {
16        r = (r == -1 ? 10 : sc * r);
17        a = a * sc;
18        fprintf(out, "<circle cx='%Lf' cy='%Lf' r='%Lf'
→   fill='%s'/>\n", a.x, -a.y, r, col.c_str());
19    }
20
21    void text(pt a, string s) {
22        a = a * sc;
23        fprintf(out, "<text x='%Lf' y='%Lf'
→   font-size='10px'>%s</text>\n", a.x, -a.y, s.c_str());
24    }
25
26    void close() {
27        fprintf(out, "</svg>\n");
28        fclose(out);
29        out = 0;
30    }
31
32    ~SVG() {
33        if (out)
34            close();
35    }
36} svg;

```

## 11 graphs/2sat.cpp

```

1 const int maxn = 200100; //2 * number of variables
2
3 namespace TwoSAT {
4     int n; //number of variables
5     bool used[maxn];
6     vector<int> g[maxn];
7     vector<int> gr[maxn];
8     int comp[maxn];
9     int res[maxn];
10
11    void addEdge(int u, int v) { //u or v
12        g[u].push_back(v ^ 1);
13        g[v].push_back(u ^ 1);
14        gr[u ^ 1].push_back(v);
15        gr[v ^ 1].push_back(u);
16    }
17
18    vector<int> ord;
19    void dfs1(int u) {
20        used[u] = true;
21        for (int v: g[u]) {
22            if (used[v])
23                continue;
24            dfs1(v);
25        }
26        ord.push_back(u);
27    }
28
29    int COL = 0;
30    void dfs2(int u) {
31        used[u] = true;
32        comp[u] = COL;
33        for (int v: gr[u]) {
34            if (used[v])
35                continue;
36            dfs2(v);
37        }
38    }
39
40    void mark(int u) {
41        res[u / 2] = u % 2;
42        used[u] = true;
43        for (int v: g[u]) {
44            if (used[v])
45                continue;
46            mark(v);
47        }
48    }
49
50    bool run() {
51        fill(res, res + 2 * n, -1);
52        fill(used, used + 2 * n, false);
53        for (i, 2 * n)
54            if (!used[i])
55                dfs1(i);
56        reverse(ord.begin(), ord.end());
57        assert((int) ord.size() == (2 * n));
58        fill(used, used + 2 * n, false);
59        for (int u: ord) if (!used[u]) {
60            dfs2(u);
61            ++COL;
62        }
63        for (i, n)
64            if (comp[i * 2] == comp[i * 2 + 1])
65                return false;
66
67        reverse(ord.begin(), ord.end());
68        fill(used, used + 2 * n, false);
69        for (int u: ord) {
70            if (res[u / 2] != -1) {
71                continue;
72            }
73            mark(u);
74        }
75        return true;
76    }
77};
78
79 int main() {
80     TwoSAT::n = 2;
81     TwoSAT::addEdge(0, 2); //x or y
82     TwoSAT::addEdge(0, 3); //x or !y
83     TwoSAT::addEdge(3, 3); //!y or !y
84     assert(TwoSAT::run());
85     cout << TwoSAT::res[0] << ' ' << TwoSAT::res[1] << '\n';
→   //1 0
86}

```



## 12 graphs/directed\_mst.cpp

```

1 // WARNING: this code wasn't submitted anywhere
2
3 namespace TwoChinese {
4
5 struct Edge {
6     int to, w, id;
7     bool operator<(const Edge& other) const {
8         return to < other.to || (to == other.to && w <
9             other.w);
10 };
11 typedef vector<vector<Edge>> Graph;
12
13 const int maxn = 2050;
14
15 // global, for supplementary algorithms
16 int b[maxn];
17 int tin[maxn], tup[maxn];
18 int dtime; // counter for tin, tout
19 vector<int> st;
20 int nc; // number of strongly connected components
21 int q[maxn];
22
23 int answer;
24
25 void tarjan(int v, const Graph& e, vector<int>& comp) {
26     b[v] = 1;
27     st.push_back(v);
28     tin[v] = tup[v] = dtime++;
29
30     for (Edge t: e[v]) if (t.w == 0) {
31         int to = t.to;
32         if (b[to] == 0) {
33             tarjan(to, e, comp);
34             tup[v] = min(tup[v], tup[to]);
35         } else if (b[to] == 1) {
36             tup[v] = min(tup[v], tin[to]);
37         }
38     }
39
40     if (tin[v] == tup[v]) {
41         while (true) {
42             int t = st.back();
43             st.pop_back();
44             comp[t] = nc;
45             b[t] = 2;
46             if (t == v) break;
47         }
48         ++nc;
49     }
50 }
51
52 vector<Edge> bfs(
53     const Graph& e, const vector<int>& init, const
54     vector<int>& comp)
55 {
56     int n = e.size();
57     for (i, n) b[i] = 0;
58     int lq = 0, rq = 0;
59     for (int v: init) b[v] = 1, q[rq++] = v;
60
61     vector<Edge> result;
62
63     while (lq != rq) {
64         int v = q[lq++];
65         for (Edge t: e[v]) if (t.w == 0) {
66             int to = t.to;
67             if (b[to]) continue;
68             if (!comp.empty() && comp[v] != comp[to])
69                 continue;
70             b[to] = 1;
71             q[rq++] = to;
72             result.push_back(t);
73         }
74     }
75
76     return result;
77 }
78
79 // warning: check that each vertex is reachable from root
80 vector<Edge> run(Graph e, int root) {
81     int n = e.size();
82
83     // find minimum incoming weight for each vertex
84     vector<int> minw(n, inf);
85     for (v, n) for (Edge t: e[v]) {
86         minw[t.to] = min(minw[t.to], t.w);
87     }
88     for (v, n) for (Edge &t: e[v]) if (t.to != root) {
89         t.w -= minw[t.to];
90     }
91
92     // check if each vertex is reachable from root by zero
93     // edges
94     vector<Edge> firstResult = bfs(e, {root}, {});
95     if ((int)firstResult.size() + 1 == n) {
96         return firstResult;
97     }
98
99     // find strongly connected components and build compressed
100    graph
101    vector<int> comp(n);
102    for (i, n) b[i] = 0;
103    nc = 0;
104    dtime = 0;
105    for (i, n) if (!b[i]) tarjan(i, e, comp);
106
107    // multiple edges may be removed here if needed
108    Graph ne(nc);
109    for (v, n) for (Edge t: e[v]) {
110        if (comp[v] != comp[t.to]) {
111            ne[comp[v]].push_back({comp[t.to], t.w, t.id});
112        }
113    }
114
115    // run recursively on compressed graph
116    vector<Edge> subres = run(ne, comp[root]);
117
118    // find incoming edge id for each component, init queue
119    // if there is an edge (u, v) between different components
120    // than v is added to queue
121    vector<int> incomingId(nc);
122    for (Edge e: subres) {
123        incomingId[e.to] = e.id;
124    }
125
126    vector<Edge> result;
127    vector<int> init;
128    init.push_back(root);
129    for (v, n) for (Edge t: e[v]) {
130        if (incomingId[comp[t.to]] == t.id) {
131            result.push_back(t);
132            init.push_back(t.to);
133        }
134    }
135
136    // run bfs to add edges inside components and return
137    answer
138    vector<Edge> innerEdges = bfs(e, init, comp);
139    result.insert(result.end(), all(innerEdges));
140
141    assert((int)result.size() + 1 == n);
142    return result;
143 }
144
145 // namespace TwoChinese
146
147 void test () {
148     auto res = TwoChinese::run({
149         {{1,5,0},{2,5,1}},
150         {{3,1,2}},
151         {{1,2,3},{4,1,4}},
152         {{1,1,5},{4,2,6}},
153         {{2,1,7}}},
154         0);
155     cout << TwoChinese::answer << endl;
156     for (auto e: res) cout << e.id << " ";
157     cout << endl;
158     // 9    0 6 2 7
159 }

```

## 13 graphs/euler\_cycle.cpp

```

1#include <bits/stdc++.h>
2using namespace std;
3
4const int maxn = 100100;
5const int maxm = 100100;
6
7struct Edge {
8    int to, id;
9};
10
11bool usedEdge[maxn];
12vector<Edge> g[maxn];
13int ptr[maxn];
14
15vector<int> cycle;
16void eulerCycle(int u) {
17    while (ptr[u] < (int) g[u].size() &&
18        ↪ usedEdge[g[u][ptr[u]].id])
19        ++ptr[u];
20    if (ptr[u] == (int) g[u].size())
21        return;
22    const Edge &e = g[u][ptr[u]];
23    usedEdge[e.id] = true;
24    eulerCycle(e.to);
25    cycle.push_back(e.id);
26    eulerCycle(u);
27}
28int edges = 0;
29void addEdge(int u, int v) {
30    g[u].push_back(Edge{v, edges});
31    g[v].push_back(Edge{u, edges++});
32}
33
34int main() {
35}

```

## 14 math/fft.cpp

```

1const int maxlg = 20;
2
3vector<base> ang[maxlg + 5];
4
5void init_fft() {
6    int n = 1 << maxlg;
7    ld e = acosl(-1) * 2 / n;
8    ang[maxlg].resize(n);
9    forn(i, n) {
10        ang[maxlg][i] = { cos(e * i), sin(e * i) };
11    }
12
13    for (int k = maxlg - 1; k >= 0; --k) {
14        ang[k].resize(1 << k);
15        forn(i, 1<<k) {
16            ang[k][i] = ang[k+1][i*2];
17        }
18    }
19}
20
21void fft_rec(base *a, int lg, bool rev) {
22    if (lg == 0) {
23        return;
24    }
25    int len = 1 << (lg - 1);
26    fft_rec(a, lg-1, rev);
27    fft_rec(a+len, lg-1, rev);
28
29    forn(i, len) {
30        base w = ang[lg][i];
31        if (rev) {
32            w.im *= -1;
33        }
34        base u = a[i];
35        base v = a[i+len] * w;
36        a[i] = u + v;
37        a[i+len] = u - v;
38    }
39}
40
41//n must be power of 2
42void fft(base *a, int n, bool rev) {
43    int lg = 0;
44    while ((1<<lg) != n) {
45        ++lg;
46    }
47    int j = 0, bit;
48    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
49        for (bit = n >> 1; bit & j; bit >>= 1)
50            j ^= bit;
51        j ^= bit;
52        if (i < j) swap(a[i], a[j]);
53    }
54    fft_rec(a, lg, rev);
55    if (rev) forn(i, n) {
56        a[i] = a[i] * (1.0 / n);
57    }
58}
59
60const int maxn = 1050000;
61
62int n;
63base a[maxn];
64base b[maxn];
65
66void test() {
67    int n = 8;
68    init_fft();
69    base a[8] = {1,3,5,2,4,6,7,1};
70    base b[16];
71    fft(b, 16, 0);
72    fft(a, n, 0);
73    forn(i, n) cout << a[i].re << " "; cout << endl;
74    forn(i, n) cout << a[i].im << " "; cout << endl;
75    // 29 -5.82843 -7 -0.171573 5 -0.171573 -7 -5.82843
76    // 0 -3.41421 6 0.585786 0 -0.585786 -6 3.41421
77}

```

## 15 math/golden\_search.cpp

```

1ld f(ld x) {
2    return 5 * x * x + 100 * x + 1; // -10 is minimum
3}
4
5ld goldenSearch(ld l, ld r) {
6    ld phi = (1 + sqrt(5)) / 2;
7    ld resphi = 2 - phi;
8    ld x1 = l + resphi * (r - l);
9    ld x2 = r - resphi * (r - l);
10   ld f1 = f(x1);
11   ld f2 = f(x2);
12   forn (iter, 60) {
13       if (f1 < f2) {
14           r = x2;
15           x2 = x1;
16           f2 = f1;
17           x1 = l + resphi * (r - l);
18           f1 = f(x1);
19       } else {
20           l = x1;
21           x1 = x2;
22           f1 = f2;
23           x2 = r - resphi * (r - l);
24           f2 = f(x2);
25       }
26   }
27   return (x1 + x2) / 2;
28}
29
30int main() {
31    std::cout << goldenSearch(-100, 100) << '\n';
32}

```

## 16 math/numbers.txt

Simpson's numerical integration:  
integral from a to b  $f(x) dx =$   
 $(b - a) / 6 * (f(a) + 4 * f((a + b) / 2) + f(b))$

Gauss 5-th order numerical integration:  
integral from -1 to 1  
 $x_1, x_3 = \pm \sqrt{0.6}$ ,  $x_2 = 0$   
 $a_1, a_3 = 5/9$ ,  $a_2 = 8/9$

large primes:  $10^{18} + 3$ ,  $+31$ ,  $+3111$

fft modules for  $2^{**20}$ :  
7340033 13631489 26214401 28311553 70254593  
976224257 (largest less than  $10^{**9}$ )

fibonacci numbers:  
1, 2: 1  
45: 1134903170  
46: 1836311903 (max int)  
47: 2971215073 (max unsigned)  
91: 4660046610375530309  
92: 7540113804746346429 (max i64)  
93: 12200160415121876738 (max unsigned i64)

$2^{**31} = 2147483648 = 2.1e9$   
 $2^{**32} = 4294967296 = 4.2e9$   
 $2^{**63} = 9223372036854775808 = 9.2e18$   
 $2^{**64} = 18446744073709551616 = 1.8e19$

highly composite: todo

## 17 strings/automaton.cpp

```

1 int t[maxn][26], lnk[maxn], len[maxn];
2 int sz;
3 int last;
4
5 void init() {
6     sz = 3;
7     last = 1;
8     forn(i, 26) t[2][i] = 1;
9     len[2] = -1;
10    lnk[1] = 2;
11}
12
13 void addchar(int c) {
14     int nlast = sz++;
15     len[nlast] = len[last] + 1;
16     int p = last;
17     for (; !t[p][c]; p = lnk[p]) {
18         t[p][c] = nlast;
19     }
20     int q = t[p][c];
21     if (len[p] + 1 == len[q]) {
22         lnk[nlast] = q;
23     } else {
24         int clone = sz++;
25         len[clone] = len[p] + 1;
26         lnk[clone] = lnk[q];
27         lnk[q] = lnk[nlast] = clone;
28         forn(i, 26) t[clone][i] = t[q][i];
29         for (; t[p][c] == q; p = lnk[p]) {
30             t[p][c] = clone;
31         }
32     }
33     last = nlast;
34}
35
36 bool check(const string& s) {
37     int v = 1;
38     for (int c: s) {
39         c -= 'a';
40         if (!t[v][c]) return false;
41         v = t[v][c];
42     }
43     return true;
44}
45
46 int main() {
47     string s;
48     cin >> s;
49     init();
50     for (int i: s) {
51         addchar(i-'a');
52     }
53     forn(i, s.length()) {
54         assert(check(s.substr(i)));
55     }
56     cout << sz << endl;
57     return 0;
58}

```

## 18 strings/duval.cpp

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 #define forn(i,n) for (int i = 0; i < int(n); ++i)
4
5 /*
6  Строка простая, если строго меньше всех суффиксов <=>
7  наименьший циклический сдвиг - первый.
8  Декомпозиция Лундона - разбиение s на w1, w2, ... wk -
9  простые строки такие, что w1 >= w2 >= ... wk.
10 */
11 int duval(string s) {
12     s += s; //remove this to find Lyndon decomposition of s
13     int n = s.size();
14     int i = 0;
15     int ans = 0;
16     //while (i < n) { //for Lyndon decomposition
17     while (i < n / 2) {
18         ans = i;
19         int j = i + 1, k = i;
20         while (j < n && s[k] <= s[j]) {
21             if (s[k] < s[j]) {
22                 k = i;
23             } else {
24                 ++k;
25             }
26             ++j;
27         }
28         while (i <= k) {
29             //s.substr(i, j - k) -
30             //next prime string of Lyndon decomposition
31             i += j - k;
32         }
33     }
34     return ans;
35}
36
37 int main() {
38     cout << duval("ababcbab") << '\n'; // 5
39}

```

## 19 strings/eertree.cpp

```

1#include <bits/stdc++.h>
2using namespace std;
3const int maxn = 5000100;
4const int inf = 1e9 + 1e5;
5
6char buf[maxn];
7char *s = buf + 1;
8int to[maxn][2];
9int suff[maxn];
10int len[maxn];
11int sz;
12int last;
13
14const int odd = 1;
15const int even = 2;
16const int blank = 3;
17
18inline void go(int &u, int pos) {
19    while (u != blank && s[pos - len[u] - 1] != s[pos])
20        u = suff[u];
21}
22
23void add_char(int pos) {
24    go(last, pos);
25    int u = suff[last];
26    go(u, pos);
27    int c = s[pos] - 'a';
28    if (!to[last][c]) {
29        to[last][c] = sz++;
30        len[sz - 1] = len[last] + 2;
31        assert(to[u][c]);
32        suff[sz - 1] = to[u][c];
33    }
34    last = to[last][c];
35}
36
37void init() {
38    sz = 4;
39    to[blank][0] = to[blank][1] = even;
40    len[blank] = suff[blank] = inf;
41    len[even] = 0, suff[even] = odd;
42    len[odd] = -1, suff[odd] = blank;
43    last = 2;
44}
45
46void build() {
47    init();
48    scanf("%s", s);
49    for (int i = 0; s[i]; ++i)
50        add_char(i);
51}

```

## 20 strings/manacher.cpp

```

1//actual odd length is (odd[i] * 2 - 1)
2//actual even length is (even[i] * 2)
3void manacher(const string &s, vector<int> &odd, vector<int>
    ↪ &even) {
4    int n = s.size();
5    odd.resize(n);
6    int c = -1, r = -1;
7    for (i, n) {
8        int k = (r <= i ? 0 : min(odd[2 * c - i], r - i));
9        while (i + k < n && i - k >= 0 && s[i + k] == s[i -
    ↪ k])
10            ++k;
11        odd[i] = k;
12        if (i + k > r)
13            r = i + k, c = i;
14    }
15    c = -1, r = -1;
16    even.resize(n - 1);
17    for (i, n - 1) {
18        int k = (r <= i ? 0 : min(even[2 * c - i], r - i));
19        while (i + k + 1 < n && i - k >= 0 && s[i + k + 1] ==
    ↪ s[i - k])
20            ++k;
21        even[i] = k;
22        if (i + k > r)
23            c = i, r = i + k;
24    }
25}
26
27void test() {
28    vector<int> odd, even;
29    string s = "aaaabbaaaaa";
30    manacher(s, odd, even);
31    for (int x: even)
32        cerr << x << ' ';
33    cerr << '\n';
34    for (int x: odd)
35        cerr << x << ' ';
36    cerr << '\n';
37    // 1 2 1 0 5 0 1 2 2 1
38    // 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 3 2 1
39}

```

## 21 strings/suffix\_array.cpp

```

1 string s;
2 int n;
3 int sa[maxn], new_sa[maxn], cls[maxn], new_cls[maxn],
4     cnt[maxn], lcp[maxn];
5 int n_cls;
6
7 void build() {
8     n_cls = 256;
9     forn(i, n) {
10         sa[i] = i;
11         cls[i] = s[i];
12     }
13     for (int d = 0; d < n; d = d ? d*2 : 1) {
14
15         forn(i, n) new_sa[i] = (sa[i] - d + n) % n;
16         forn(i, n_cls) cnt[i] = 0;
17         forn(i, n) ++cnt[cls[i]];
18         forn(i, n_cls) cnt[i+1] += cnt[i];
19         for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; --i)
20             sa[--cnt[cls[new_sa[i]]]] = new_sa[i];
21
22         n_cls = 0;
23         forn(i, n) {
24             if (i && (cls[sa[i]] != cls[sa[i-1]] ||
25 ↪ % n))) {
26                 ++n_cls;
27             }
28             new_cls[sa[i]] = n_cls;
29         }
30         ++n_cls;
31         forn(i, n) cls[i] = new_cls[i];
32     }
33
34     // cls is also a inv permutation of sa if a string is not
35     ↪ cyclic
36     // (i.e. a position of i-th lexicographical suffix)
37     int val = 0;
38     forn(i, n) {
39         if (val) --val;
40         if (cls[i] == n-1) continue;
41         int j = sa[cls[i] + 1];
42         while (i + val != n && j + val != n && s[i+val] ==
43 ↪ s[j+val])
44             ++val;
45         lcp[cls[i]] = val;
46     }
47
48 int main() {
49     cin >> s;
50     s += '$';
51     n = s.length();
52     build();
53     forn(i, n) {
54         cout << s.substr(sa[i]) << endl;
55         cout << lcp[i] << endl;
56     }

```

## 22 strings/ukkonen.cpp

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 #define sz(x) ((int) (x).size())
4 #define forn(i,n) for (int i = 0; i < int(n); ++i)
5 const int inf = int(1e9) + int(1e5);
6
7 string s;
8 const int alpha = 26;
9
10 namespace SuffixTree {
11     struct Node {
12         Node *to[alpha];
13         Node *lnk, *par;
14         int l, r;
15
16         Node(int l, int r): l(l), r(r) {
17             memset(to, 0, sizeof(to));
18             lnk = par = 0;
19         }
20     };
21
22     Node *root, *blank, *cur;
23     int pos;
24
25     void init() {
26         root = new Node(0, 0);
27         blank = new Node(0, 0);
28         forn (i, alpha)
29             blank->to[i] = root;
30         root->lnk = root->par = blank->lnk = blank->par =
31 ↪ blank;
32         cur = root;
33         pos = 0;
34     }
35
36     int at(int id) {
37         return s[id];
38     }
39
40     void goDown(int l, int r) {
41         if (l >= r)
42             return;
43         if (pos == cur->r) {
44             int c = at(l);
45             assert(cur->to[c]);
46             cur = cur->to[c];
47             pos = min(cur->r, cur->l + 1);
48             ++l;
49         } else {
50             int delta = min(r - l, cur->r - pos);
51             l += delta;
52             pos += delta;
53         }
54         goDown(l, r);
55     }
56
57     void goUp() {
58         if (pos == cur->r && cur->lnk) {
59             cur = cur->lnk;
60             pos = cur->r;
61             return;
62         }
63         int l = cur->l, r = pos;
64         cur = cur->par->lnk;
65         pos = cur->r;
66         goDown(l, r);
67     }
68
69     void setParent(Node *a, Node *b) {
70         assert(a);
71         a->par = b;
72         if (b)
73             b->to[at(a->l)] = a;
74     }
75
76     void addLeaf(int id) {
77         Node *x = new Node(id, inf);
78         setParent(x, cur);
79     }
80
81     void splitNode() {
82         assert(pos != cur->r);
83         Node *mid = new Node(cur->l, pos);
84         setParent(mid, cur->par);
85         cur->l = pos;
86         setParent(cur, mid);
87         cur = mid;
88     }
89
90     bool canGo(int c) {

```

```

90     if (pos == cur->r)
91         return cur->to[c];
92     return at(pos) == c;
93 }
94
95 void fixLink(Node *&bad, Node *newBad) {
96     if (bad)
97         bad->lnk = cur;
98     bad = newBad;
99 }
100
101 void addCharOnPos(int id) {
102     Node *bad = 0;
103     while (!canGo(at(id))) {
104         if (cur->r != pos) {
105             splitNode();
106             fixLink(bad, cur);
107             bad = cur;
108         } else {
109             fixLink(bad, 0);
110         }
111         addLeaf(id);
112         goUp();
113     }
114     fixLink(bad, 0);
115     goDown(id, id + 1);
116 }
117
118 int cnt(Node *u, int ml) {
119     if (!u)
120         return 0;
121     int res = min(ml, u->r) - u->l;
122     forn (i, alpha)
123         res += cnt(u->to[i], ml);
124     return res;
125 }
126
127 void build(int l) {
128     init();
129     forn (i, l)
130         addCharOnPos(i);
131 }
132 };
133
134 int main() {
135     cin >> s;
136     SuffixTree::build(s.size());
137 }

```

## 23 structures/convex\_hull\_trick.cpp

```

1 /*
2  WARNING!!!
3  - finds maximum of  $A*x+B$ 
4  - double check max coords for int/long long overflow
5  - set min x query in put function
6  - add lines with non-descending A coefficient
7 */
8 struct FastHull {
9     int a[maxn];
10    ll b[maxn];
11    ll p[maxn];
12    int c;
13
14    FastHull(): c(0) {}
15
16    ll get(int x) {
17        if (c == 0)
18            return -infl;
19        int pos = upper_bound(p, p + c, x) - p - 1;
20        assert(pos >= 0);
21        return (ll) a[pos] * x + b[pos];
22    }
23
24    ll divideCeil(ll p, ll q) {
25        assert(q > 0);
26        if (p >= 0)
27            return (p + q - 1) / q;
28        return -((-p) / q);
29    }
30
31    void put(int A, ll B) {
32        while (c > 0) {
33            if (a[c - 1] == A && b[c - 1] >= B)
34                return;
35            ll pt = p[c - 1];
36            if (a[c - 1] * pt + b[c - 1] < A * pt + B) {
37                --c;
38                continue;
39            }
40            ll q = A - a[c - 1];
41            ll np = divideCeil(b[c - 1] - B, q);
42            p[c] = np;
43            a[c] = A;
44            b[c] = B;
45            ++c;
46            return;
47        }
48        if (c == 0) {
49            a[c] = A, b[c] = B;
50            p[c] = -1e9; //min x query
51            ++c;
52            return;
53        }
54    }
55 };
56 };
57
58 struct SlowHull {
59     vector<pair<int, ll>> v;
60
61     void put(int a, ll b) {
62         v.emplace_back(a, b);
63     }
64
65     ll get(ll x) {
66         ll best = -infl;
67         for (auto p: v)
68             best = max(best, p.first * x + p.second);
69         return best;
70     }
71 };
72
73 int main() {
74     FastHull hull1;
75     SlowHull hull2;
76     vector<int> as;
77     forn (ii, 10000)
78         as.push_back(rand() % int(1e8));
79     sort(as.begin(), as.end());
80     forn (ii, 10000) {
81         int b = rand() % int(1e8);
82         hull1.put(as[ii], b);
83         hull2.put(as[ii], b);
84         int x = rand() % int(2e8 + 1) - int(1e8);
85         assert(hull1.get(x) == hull2.get(x));
86     }
87 }

```



## 24 structures/heavy\_light.cpp

```

1 const int maxn = 100500;
2 const int maxd = 17;
3
4 vector<int> g[maxn];
5
6 struct Tree {
7     vector<int> t;
8     int base;
9
10    Tree(): base(0) {
11    }
12
13    Tree(int n) {
14        base = 1;
15        while (base < n)
16            base *= 2;
17        t = vector<int>(base * 2, 0);
18    }
19
20    void put(int v, int delta) {
21        assert(v < base);
22        v += base;
23        t[v] += delta;
24        while (v > 1) {
25            v /= 2;
26            t[v] = max(t[v * 2], t[v * 2 + 1]);
27        }
28    }
29
30    //Careful here: cr = 2 * maxn
31    int get(int l, int r, int v = 1, int cl = 0, int cr = 2 *
↪ maxn) {
32        cr = min(cr, base);
33        if (l <= cl && cr <= r)
34            return t[v];
35        if (r <= cl || cr <= 1)
36            return 0;
37        int cc = (cl + cr) / 2;
38        return max(get(l, r, v * 2, cl, cc), get(l, r, v * 2 +
↪ 1, cc, cr));
39    }
40};
41
42 namespace HLD {
43     int h[maxn];
44     int timer;
45     int in[maxn], out[maxn], cnt[maxn];
46     int p[maxd][maxn];
47     int vroot[maxn];
48     int vpos[maxn];
49     int ROOT;
50     Tree tree[maxn];
51
52     void dfs1(int u, int prev) {
53         p[0][u] = prev;
54         in[u] = timer++;
55         cnt[u] = 1;
56         for (int v: g[u]) {
57             if (v == prev)
58                 continue;
59             h[v] = h[u] + 1;
60             dfs1(v, u);
61             cnt[u] += cnt[v];
62         }
63         out[u] = timer;
64     }
65
66     int dfs2(int u, int prev) {
67         int to = -1;
68         for (int v: g[u]) {
69             if (v == prev)
70                 continue;
71             if (to == -1 || cnt[v] > cnt[to])
72                 to = v;
73         }
74         int len = 1;
75         for (int v: g[u]) {
76             if (v == prev)
77                 continue;
78             if (to == v) {
79                 vpos[v] = vpos[u] + 1;
80                 vroot[v] = vroot[u];
81                 len += dfs2(v, u);
82             }
83             else {
84                 vroot[v] = v;
85                 vpos[v] = 0;
86                 dfs2(v, u);
87             }
88         }

```

```

89         if (vroot[u] == u)
90             tree[u] = Tree(len);
91         return len;
92     }
93
94     void init(int n) {
95         timer = 0;
96         h[ROOT] = 0;
97         dfs1(ROOT, ROOT);
98         forn (d, maxd - 1)
99             forn (i, n)
100                 p[d + 1][i] = p[d][p[d][i]];
101         vroot[ROOT] = ROOT;
102         vpos[ROOT] = 0;
103         dfs2(ROOT, ROOT);
104         //WARNING: init all trees
105     }
106
107     bool isPrev(int u, int v) {
108         return in[u] <= in[v] && out[v] <= out[u];
109     }
110
111     int lca(int u, int v) {
112         for (int d = maxd - 1; d >= 0; --d)
113             if (!isPrev(p[d][u], v))
114                 u = p[d][u];
115             if (!isPrev(u, v))
116                 u = p[0][u];
117         return u;
118     }
119
120     //for each v: h[v] >= toh
121     int getv(int u, int toh) {
122         int res = 0;
123         while (h[u] >= toh) {
124             int rt = vroot[u];
125             int l = max(0, toh - h[rt]), r = vpos[u] + 1;
126             res = max(res, tree[rt].get(l, r));
127             if (rt == ROOT)
128                 break;
129             u = p[0][rt];
130         }
131         return res;
132     }
133
134     int get(int u, int v) {
135         int w = lca(u, v);
136         return max(getv(u, h[w]), getv(v, h[w] + 1));
137     }
138
139     void put(int u, int val) {
140         int rt = vroot[u];
141         int pos = vpos[u];
142         tree[rt].put(pos, val);
143     }
144};

```

## 25 structures/linkcut.cpp

```

1 namespace LinkCut {
2
3 typedef struct _node {
4     _node *l, *r, *p, *pp;
5     int size; bool rev;
6     _node();
7
8     explicit _node(nullptr_t) {
9         l = r = p = pp = this;
10        size = rev = 0;
11    }
12
13    void push() {
14        if (rev) {
15            l->rev ^= 1; r->rev ^= 1;
16            rev = 0; swap(l, r);
17        }
18    }
19
20    void update();
21}* node;
22
23node None = new _node(nullptr);
24node v2n[maxn];
25
26_node::_node(){
27    l = r = p = pp = None;
28    size = 1; rev = false;
29}
30
31void _node::update() {
32    size = (this != None) + l->size + r->size;
33    l->p = r->p = this;
34}
35
36void rotate(node v) {
37    assert(v != None && v->p != None);
38    assert(!v->rev);
39    assert(!v->p->rev);
40    node u = v->p;
41    if (v == u->l)
42        u->l = v->r, v->r = u;
43    else
44        u->r = v->l, v->l = u;
45    swap(u->p, v->p);
46    swap(v->pp, u->pp);
47    if (v->p != None) {
48        assert(v->p->l == u || v->p->r == u);
49        if (v->p->r == u)
50            v->p->r = v;
51        else
52            v->p->l = v;
53    }
54    u->update();
55    v->update();
56}
57
58void bigRotate(node v) {
59    assert(v->p != None);
60    v->p->p->push();
61    v->p->push();
62    v->push();
63    if (v->p->p != None) {
64        if ((v->p->l == v) ^ (v->p->p->r == v->p))
65            rotate(v->p);
66        else
67            rotate(v);
68    }
69    rotate(v);
70}
71
72inline void splay(node v) {
73    while (v->p != None)
74        bigRotate(v);
75}
76
77inline void splitAfter(node v) {
78    v->push();
79    splay(v);
80    v->r->p = None;
81    v->r->pp = v;
82    v->r = None;
83    v->update();
84}
85
86void expose(int x) {
87    node v = v2n[x];
88    splitAfter(v);
89    while (v->pp != None) {
90        assert(v->p == None);
91        splitAfter(v->pp);
92        assert(v->p->r == None);
93        assert(v->pp->p == None);
94        assert(!v->pp->rev);
95        v->pp->r = v;
96        v->pp->update();
97        v = v->pp;
98        v->r->pp = None;
99    }
100    assert(v->p == None);
101    splay(v2n[x]);
102}
103
104inline void makeRoot(int x) {
105    expose(x);
106    assert(v2n[x]->p == None);
107    assert(v2n[x]->pp == None);
108    assert(v2n[x]->r == None);
109    v2n[x]->rev ^= 1;
110}
111
112inline void link(int x, int y) {
113    makeRoot(x);
114    v2n[x]->pp = v2n[y];
115}
116
117inline void cut(int x, int y) {
118    expose(x);
119    splay(v2n[y]);
120    if (v2n[y]->pp != v2n[x]) {
121        swap(x, y);
122        expose(x);
123        splay(v2n[y]);
124        assert(v2n[y]->pp == v2n[x]);
125    }
126    v2n[y]->pp = None;
127}
128
129inline int get(int x, int y) {
130    if (x == y)
131        return 0;
132    makeRoot(x);
133    expose(y);
134    expose(x);
135    splay(v2n[y]);
136    if (v2n[y]->pp != v2n[x])
137        return -1;
138    return v2n[y]->size;
139}
140
141}

```

## 26 structures/ordered\_set.cpp

```

1 #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
2 #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
3
4 typedef __gnu_pbds::tree<int, __gnu_pbds::null_type,
5     std::less<int>,
6     t__gnu_pbds::rb_tree_tag,
7     __gnu_pbds::tree_order_statistics_node_update> oset;
8
9 #include <iostream>
10
11 int main() {
12     oset X;
13     X.insert(1);
14     X.insert(2);
15     X.insert(4);
16     X.insert(8);
17     X.insert(16);
18
19     std::cout << *X.find_by_order(1) << std::endl; // 2
20     std::cout << *X.find_by_order(2) << std::endl; // 4
21     std::cout << *X.find_by_order(4) << std::endl; // 16
22     std::cout << std::boolalpha <<
    → (end(X)==X.find_by_order(6)) << std::endl; // true
23
24     std::cout << X.order_of_key(-5) << std::endl; // 0
25     std::cout << X.order_of_key(1) << std::endl; // 0
26     std::cout << X.order_of_key(3) << std::endl; // 2
27     std::cout << X.order_of_key(4) << std::endl; // 2
28     std::cout << X.order_of_key(400) << std::endl; // 5
29 }

```

## 27 structures/treap.cpp

```

1 struct node {
2     int x, y;
3     node *l, *r;
4     node(int x) : x(x), y(rand()), l(r=NULL) {}
5 };
6
7 void split(node *t, node *&l, node *&r, int x) {
8     if (!t) return (void)(l=r=NULL);
9     if (x <= t->x) {
10         split(t->l, l, t->l, x), r = t;
11     } else {
12         split(t->r, t->r, r, x), l = t;
13     }
14 }
15
16 node *merge(node *l, node *r) {
17     if (!l) return r;
18     if (!r) return l;
19     if (l->y > r->y) {
20         l->r = merge(l->r, r);
21         return l;
22     } else {
23         r->l = merge(l, r->l);
24         return r;
25     }
26 }
27
28 node *insert(node *t, node *n) {
29     node *l, *r;
30     split(t, l, r, n->x);
31     return merge(l, merge(n, r));
32 }
33
34 node *insert(node *t, int x) {
35     return insert(t, new node(x));
36 }
37
38 node *fast_insert(node *t, node *n) {
39     if (!t) return n;
40     node *root = t;
41     while (true) {
42         if (n->x < t->x) {
43             if (!t->l || t->l->y < n->y) {
44                 split(t->l, n->l, n->r, n->x), t->l = n;
45                 break;
46             } else {
47                 t = t->l;
48             }
49         } else {
50             if (!t->r || t->r->y < n->y) {
51                 split(t->r, n->l, n->r, n->x), t->r = n;
52                 break;
53             } else {
54                 t = t->r;
55             }
56         }
57     }
58     return root;
59 }
60
61 node *fast_insert(node *t, int x) {
62     return fast_insert(t, new node(x));
63 }
64
65 int main() {
66     node *t = NULL;
67     forn(i, 1000000) {
68         int x = rand();
69         t = fast_insert(t, x);
70     }
71 }

```