

Contents

1 Basic	1
1.1 Compiler Shell	1
1.2 Default Code	1
1.3 Testing Todo List	1
1.4 Debug Macro	1
1.5 Stress Test Shell	1
1.6 Pragma	1
1.7 Fast IO	1
2 Data Structure	2
2.1 Leftist Tree	2
2.2 Splay Tree	2
2.3 Link Cut Tree	2
2.4 Treap	3
2.5 Persistent Segment Tree	3
2.6 2D Segment Tree	3
2.7 Zkw	4
2.8 Chtholly Tree	4
2.9 Incremental Min Sum	5
3 Flow / Matching	5
3.1 Dinic	5
3.2 Min Cost Max Flow	5
3.3 Kuhn Munkres	6
3.4 SW Min Cut	6
3.5 Gomory Hu Tree	6
3.6 Blossom	6
3.7 Weighted Blossom	7
3.8 Flow Model	8
4 Graph	9
4.1 Heavy-Light Decomposition	9
4.2 Centroid Decomposition	9
4.3 Edge BCC	9
4.4 Block Cut Tree	9
4.5 SCC / 2SAT	9
4.6 Negative Cycle	10
4.7 Virtual Tree	10
4.8 Directed MST	10
4.9 Dominator Tree	11
5 String	11
5.1 Aho-Corasick Automaton	11
5.2 KMP Algorithm	11
5.3 Z Algorithm	11
5.4 Manacher	11
5.5 Suffix Array	12
5.6 Suffix Automaton	12
5.7 Minimum Rotation	12
5.8 Palindrome Tree	12
6 Math	12
6.1 Fraction	12
6.2 Miller Rabin / Pollard Rho	13
6.3 Ext GCD	13
6.4 Linear Function Mod Min	13
6.5 Floor Sum	13
6.6 Simplex	13
6.7 Linear Programming Construction	14
6.8 Theorem	14
7 Geometry	14
7.1 Basic	14
7.2 Segment Intersection	15
7.3 Convex Hull	15
7.4 PolarAngle Sort	15
7.5 Rotating Caliper	15
7.6 Rotating SweepLine	15
7.7 Half Plane Intersection	15
7.8 Minkowski Sum	15
8 Polynomial	16
8.1 Number Theoretic Transform	16
8.2 Primes	16
8.3 Fast Walsh Transform	16
9 Else	16
9.1 Bit Hack	16
9.2 Hilbert Curve	16
9.3 Pbds	16
9.4 Random	16
9.5 Mo's Algorithm	17
9.6 Smawk Algorithm	17
9.7 Two Dimension Add Sum	17
9.8 Matroid Intersection	18

1 Basic

1.1 Compiler Shell

```

1 if [ $# -ne 2 ] ; then
1     g++ -std=c++17 -DABS -Wall -Wextra -Wshadow $1.cpp -o
1         $1
1 else
1     g++ -std=c++17 -DABS -Wall -Wextra -Wshadow $1.cpp -o
1         $1 -fsanitize=address
1 fi
2 ./ $1
2 chmod +x ./run.sh
2 ./run.sh main [1]

```

1.2 Default Code

```

4 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
4 using namespace std;
4 #define ll long long
4 #define pb push_back
5 #define all(x) x.begin(), x.end()

```

1.3 Testing Todo List

0. choose editor
1. shell script
2. `__int128`, `__lg`, `__builtin_popcount`
3. judge speed v.s. local speed
4. CE penalty?

1.4 Debug Macro

```

9 void db() {cout << endl;}
9 template <typename T, typename ...U> void db(T i, U ...
9     j) {
9     cout << i << ' ', db(j...);
10 }
10 #define test(x...) db("[ " + string(x) + " ]", x)

```

1.5 Stress Test Shell

```

11 g++ $1.cpp -o $1
11 g++ $2.cpp -o $2
11 g++ $3.cpp -o $3
12 for i in {1..100} ; do
12     ./ $3 > input.txt
12     # st=$(date +%s%N)
12     ./ $1 < input.txt > output1.txt
12     # echo "$((($ (date +%s%N) - $st)/1000000))ms"
12     ./ $2 < input.txt > output2.txt
12     if cmp --silent -- "output1.txt" "output2.txt" ; then
12         continue
12     fi
12     echo Input:
12     cat input.txt
12     echo Your Output:
12     cat output1.txt
12     echo Correct Output:
12     cat output2.txt
12     break
12 done
12 echo OK!
12 ./stress.sh main good gen

```

1.6 Pragma

```

16 #pragma GCC optimize("Ofast,inline,unroll-loops")
16 #pragma GCC target("bmi,bmi2,lzcnt,popcnt,avx2")

```

1.7 Fast IO

```

16 #include <unistd.h>
16 char OB[65536]; int OP;
16 inline char RC() {
16     static char buf[65536], *p = buf, *q = buf;
16     return p == q && (q = (p = buf) + read(0, buf, 65536))
16         == buf ? -1 : *p++;
16 }
16 inline int R() {
16     static char c;

```

```

while((c = RC()) < '0'); int a = c ^ '0';
while((c = RC()) >= '0') a *= 10, a += c ^ '0';
return a;
}
inline void W(int n) {
    static char buf[12], p;
    if (n == 0) OB[OP++] = '0'; p = 0;
    while (n) buf[p++] = '0' + (n % 10), n /= 10;
    for (--p; p >= 0; --p) OB[OP++] = buf[p];
    if (OP > 65520) write(1, OB, OP), OP = 0;
}

```

2 Data Structure

2.1 Leftist Tree

```

struct node {
    ll rk, data, sz, sum;
    node *l, *r;
    node(ll k) : rk(0), data(k), sz(1), l(0), r(0), sum(k) {}
};
ll sz(node *p) { return p ? p->sz : 0; }
ll rk(node *p) { return p ? p->rk : -1; }
ll sum(node *p) { return p ? p->sum : 0; }
node *merge(node *a, node *b) {
    if (!a || !b) return a ? a : b;
    if (a->data < b->data) swap(a, b);
    a->r = merge(a->r, b);
    if (rk(a->r) > rk(a->l)) swap(a->r, a->l);
    a->rk = rk(a->r) + 1, a->sz = sz(a->l) + sz(a->r) + 1;
    a->sum = sum(a->l) + sum(a->r) + a->data;
    return a;
}
void pop(node *&o) {
    node *tmp = o;
    o = merge(o->l, o->r);
    delete tmp;
}

```

2.2 Splay Tree

```

struct Splay {
    int pa[N], ch[N][2], sz[N], rt, _id;
    ll v[N];
    Splay() {}
    void init() {
        rt = 0, pa[0] = ch[0][0] = ch[0][1] = -1;
        sz[0] = 1, v[0] = inf;
    }
    int newNode(int p, int x) {
        int id = _id++;
        v[id] = x, pa[id] = p;
        ch[id][0] = ch[id][1] = -1, sz[id] = 1;
        return id;
    }
    void rotate(int i) {
        int p = pa[i], x = ch[p][1] == i, gp = pa[p], c = ch[i][!x];
        sz[p] -= sz[i], sz[i] += sz[p];
        if (~c) sz[p] += sz[c], pa[c] = p;
        ch[p][x] = c, pa[p] = i;
        pa[i] = gp, ch[i][!x] = p;
        if (~gp) ch[gp][ch[gp][1] == p] = i;
    }
    void splay(int i) {
        while (~pa[i]) {
            int p = pa[i];
            if (~pa[p]) rotate(ch[pa[p]][1] == p ^ ch[p][1] == i ? i : p);
            rotate(i);
        }
        rt = i;
    }
    int lower_bound(int x) {
        int i = rt, last = -1;
        while (true) {
            if (v[i] == x) return splay(i), i;
            if (v[i] > x) {
                last = i;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    if (ch[i][0] == -1) break;
    i = ch[i][0];
}
else {
    if (ch[i][1] == -1) break;
    i = ch[i][1];
}
}
splay(i);
return last; // -1 if not found
}
void insert(int x) {
    int i = lower_bound(x);
    if (i == -1) {
        // assert(ch[rt][1] == -1);
        int id = newNode(rt, x);
        ch[rt][1] = id, ++sz[rt];
        splay(id);
    }
    else if (v[i] != x) {
        splay(i);
        int id = newNode(rt, x), c = ch[rt][0];
        ch[rt][0] = id;
        ch[id][0] = c;
        if (~c) pa[c] = id, sz[id] += sz[c];
        ++sz[rt];
        splay(id);
    }
}
};

```

2.3 Link Cut Tree

```

// weighted subtree size, weighted path max
struct LCT {
    int ch[N][2], pa[N], v[N], sz[N], sz2[N], w[N], mx[N], _id;
    // sz := sum of v in splay, sz2 := sum of v in virtual subtree
    // mx := max w in splay
    bool rev[N];
    LCT() : _id(1) {}
    int newNode(int _v, int _w) {
        int x = _id++;
        ch[x][0] = ch[x][1] = pa[x] = 0;
        v[x] = sz[x] = _v;
        sz2[x] = 0;
        w[x] = mx[x] = _w;
        rev[x] = false;
        return x;
    }
    void pull(int i) {
        sz[i] = v[i] + sz2[i];
        mx[i] = w[i];
        if (ch[i][0])
            sz[i] += sz[ch[i][0]], mx[i] = max(mx[i], mx[ch[i][0]]);
        if (ch[i][1])
            sz[i] += sz[ch[i][1]], mx[i] = max(mx[i], mx[ch[i][1]]);
    }
    void push(int i) {
        if (rev[i]) reverse(ch[i][0]), reverse(ch[i][1]),
            rev[i] = false;
    }
    void reverse(int i) {
        if (!i) return;
        swap(ch[i][0], ch[i][1]);
        rev[i] ^= true;
    }
    bool isrt(int i) { // rt of splay
        if (!pa[i]) return true;
        return ch[pa[i]][0] != i && ch[pa[i]][1] != i;
    }
    void rotate(int i) {
        int p = pa[i], x = ch[p][1] == i, c = ch[i][!x], gp = pa[p];
        if (ch[gp][0] == p) ch[gp][0] = i;
        else if (ch[gp][1] == p) ch[gp][1] = i;
        pa[i] = gp, ch[i][!x] = p, pa[p] = i;
        ch[p][x] = c, pa[c] = p;
        pull(p), pull(i);
    }
}

```

```

}
void splay(int i) {
    vector<int> anc;
    anc.push_back(i);
    while (!isrt(anc.back())) anc.push_back(pa[anc.back()]);
    while (!anc.empty()) push(anc.back(), anc.pop_back());
    while (!isrt(i)) {
        int p = pa[i];
        if (!isrt(p)) rotate(ch[p][1] == i ^ ch[pa[p]][1] == p ? i : p);
        rotate(i);
    }
}
void access(int i) {
    int last = 0;
    while (i) {
        splay(i);
        if (ch[i][1])
            sz2[i] += sz[ch[i][1]];
        sz2[i] -= sz[last];
        ch[i][1] = last;
        pull(i), last = i, i = pa[i];
    }
}
void makert(int i) {
    access(i), splay(i), reverse(i);
}
void link(int i, int j) {
    // assert(findrt(i) != findrt(j));
    makert(i);
    makert(j);
    pa[i] = j;
    sz2[j] += sz[i];
    pull(j);
}
void cut(int i, int j) {
    makert(i), access(j), splay(i);
    // assert(sz[i] == 2 && ch[i][1] == j);
    ch[i][1] = pa[j] = 0, pull(i);
}
int findrt(int i) {
    access(i), splay(i);
    while (ch[i][0]) push(i), i = ch[i][0];
    splay(i);
    return i;
}
};

```

2.4 Treap

```

struct node {
    int data, sz;
    node *l, *r;
    node(int k) : data(k), sz(1), l(0), r(0) {}
    void up() {
        sz = 1;
        if (l) sz += l->sz;
        if (r) sz += r->sz;
    }
    void down() {}
};
int sz(node *a) { return a ? a->sz : 0; }
node *merge(node *a, node *b) {
    if (!a || !b) return a ? a : b;
    if (rand() % (sz(a) + sz(b)) < sz(a))
        return a->down(), a->r = merge(a->r, b), a->up(), a;
    return b->down(), b->l = merge(a, b->l), b->up(), b;
}
void split(node *o, node *&a, node *&b, int k) {
    if (!o) return a = b = 0, void();
    o->down();
    if (o->data <= k)
        a = o, split(o->r, a->r, b, k), a->up();
    else b = o, split(o->l, a, b->l, k), b->up();
}
void split2(node *o, node *&a, node *&b, int k) {
    if (sz(o) <= k) return a = o, b = 0, void();
    o->down();
    if (sz(o->l) + 1 <= k)

```

```

        a = o, split2(o->r, a->r, b, k - sz(o->l) - 1);
    else b = o, split2(o->l, a, b->l, k);
    o->up();
}
node *kth(node *o, int k) {
    if (k <= sz(o->l)) return kth(o->l, k);
    if (k == sz(o->l) + 1) return o;
    return kth(o->r, k - sz(o->l) - 1);
}
int Rank(node *o, int key) {
    if (!o) return 0;
    if (o->data < key)
        return sz(o->l) + 1 + Rank(o->r, key);
    else return Rank(o->l, key);
}
bool erase(node *&o, int k) {
    if (!o) return 0;
    if (o->data == k) {
        node *t = o;
        o->down(), o = merge(o->l, o->r);
        delete t;
        return 1;
    }
    node *&t = k < o->data ? o->l : o->r;
    return erase(t, k) ? o->up(), 1 : 0;
}
void insert(node *&o, int k) {
    node *a, *b;
    split(o, a, b, k),
    o = merge(a, merge(new node(k), b));
}
void interval(node *&o, int l, int r) {
    node *a, *b, *c;
    split2(o, a, b, l - 1), split2(b, b, c, r);
    // operate
    o = merge(a, merge(b, c));
}

```

2.5 Persistent Segment Tree

```

struct Seg {
    // Persistent Segment Tree, single point modify,
    // range query sum
    // 0-indexed, [l, r)
    static Seg mem[M], *pt;
    int l, r, m, val;
    Seg* ch[2];
    Seg() = default;
    Seg(int _l, int _r) : l(_l), r(_r), m(1 + r >> 1),
        val(0) {
        if (r - l > 1) {
            ch[0] = new (pt++) Seg(l, m);
            ch[1] = new (pt++) Seg(m, r);
        }
    }
    void pull() { val = ch[0]->val + ch[1]->val; }
    Seg* modify(int p, int v) {
        Seg *now = new (pt++) Seg(*this);
        if (r - l == 1) {
            now->val = v;
        } else {
            now->ch[p >= m] = ch[p >= m]->modify(p, v);
            now->pull();
        }
        return now;
    }
    int query(int a, int b) {
        if (a <= l && r <= b) return val;
        int ans = 0;
        if (a < m) ans += ch[0]->query(a, b);
        if (m < b) ans += ch[1]->query(a, b);
        return ans;
    }
} Seg::mem[M], *Seg::pt = mem;
// Init Tree
Seg *root = new (Seg::pt++) Seg(0, n);

```

2.6 2D Segment Tree

```

// 2D range add, range sum in Log^2
struct seg {
    int l, r;

```

```

ll sum, lz;
seg *ch[2]{};
seg(int _l, int _r) : l(_l), r(_r), sum(0), lz(0) {}
void push() {
    if (lz) ch[0]->add(l, r, lz), ch[1]->modify(l, r,
        lz), lz = 0;
}
void pull() {sum = ch[0]->sum + ch[1]->sum;}
void add(int _l, int _r, ll d) {
    if (_l <= l && r <= _r) {
        sum += d * (r - l + 1);
        lz += d;
        return;
    }
    if (!ch[0]) ch[0] = new seg(l, l + r >> 1), ch[1] =
        new seg(l + r >> 1, r);
    push();
    if (_l < l + r >> 1) ch[0]->add(_l, _r, d);
    if (l + r >> 1 < _r) ch[1]->add(_l, _r, d);
    pull();
}
ll qsum(int _l, int _r) {
    if (_l <= l && r <= _r) return sum;
    if (!ch[0]) return lz * (min(r, _r) - max(l, _l) + 1);
    push();
    ll res = 0;
    if (_l < l + r >> 1) res += ch[0]->qsum(_l, _r);
    if (l + r >> 1 < _r) res += ch[1]->qsum(_l, _r);
    return res;
}
};

struct seg2 {
    int l, r;
    seg v, lz;
    seg2 *ch[2]{};
    seg2(int _l, int _r) : l(_l), r(_r), v(0, N), lz(0, N) {}
    if (l < r - 1) ch[0] = new seg2(l, l + r >> 1), ch[1] =
        new seg2(l + r >> 1, r);
}
void add(int _l, int _r, int _l2, int _r2, ll d) {
    v.add(_l2, _r2, d * (min(r, _r) - max(l, _l) + 1));
    if (_l <= l && r <= _r) {
        lz.add(_l2, _r2, d);
        return;
    }
    if (_l < l + r >> 1) ch[0]->add(_l, _r, _l2, _r2, d);
    if (l + r >> 1 < _r) ch[1]->add(_l, _r, _l2, _r2, d);
}
ll qsum(int _l, int _r, int _l2, int _r2) {
    ll res = v.qsum(_l2, _r2);
    if (_l <= l && r <= _r) return res;
    res += lz.qsum(_l2, _r2) * (min(r, _r) - max(l, _l) + 1);
    if (_l < l + r >> 1) res += ch[0]->query(_l, _r, _l2, _r2);
    if (l + r >> 1 < _r) res += ch[1]->query(_l, _r, _l2, _r2);
    return res;
}
};

```

2.7 Zkw

```

ll mx[N << 1], sum[N << 1], lz[N << 1];
void add(int l, int r, ll d) { // [l, r), 0-based
    int len = 1, cntl = 0, cntr = 0;
    for (l += N, r += N + 1; l ^ r ^ 1; l >>= 1, r >>= 1,
        len <<= 1) {
        sum[l] += cntl * d, sum[r] += cntr * d;
        if (len > 1) {
            mx[l] = max(mx[l << 1], mx[l << 1 | 1]) + lz[l];
            mx[r] = max(mx[r << 1], mx[r << 1 | 1]) + lz[r];
        }
        if (~l & 1)
            sum[l ^ 1] += d * len, mx[l ^ 1] += d, lz[l ^ 1]
                += d, cntl += len;
        if (r & 1)
            sum[r ^ 1] += d * len, mx[r ^ 1] += d, lz[r ^ 1]
                += d, cntr += len;
    }
}

```

```

}
sum[l] += cntl * d, sum[r] += cntr * d;
if (len > 1) {
    mx[l] = max(mx[l << 1], mx[l << 1 | 1]) + lz[l];
    mx[r] = max(mx[r << 1], mx[r << 1 | 1]) + lz[r];
}
cntl += cntr;
for (l >>= 1; l; l >>= 1) {
    sum[l] += cntl * d;
    mx[l] = max(mx[l << 1], mx[l << 1 | 1]) + lz[l];
}
}
ll qsum(int l, int r) {
    ll res = 0, len = 1, cntl = 0, cntr = 0;
    for (l += N, r += N + 1; l ^ r ^ 1; l >>= 1, r >>= 1,
        len <<= 1) {
        res += cntl * lz[l] + cntr * lz[r];
        if (~l & 1) res += sum[l ^ 1], cntl += len;
        if (r & 1) res += sum[r ^ 1], cntr += len;
    }
    res += cntl * lz[l] + cntr * lz[r];
    cntl += cntr;
    for (l >>= 1; l; l >>= 1) res += cntl * lz[l];
    return res;
}
ll qmax(int l, int r) {
    ll maxl = -INF, maxr = -INF;
    for (l += N, r += N + 1; l ^ r ^ 1; l >>= 1, r >>= 1)
        {
            maxl += lz[l], maxr += lz[r];
            if (~l & 1) maxl = max(maxl, mx[l ^ 1]);
            if (r & 1) maxr = max(maxr, mx[r ^ 1]);
        }
    maxl = max(maxl + lz[l], maxr + lz[r]);
    for (l >>= 1; l; l >>= 1) maxl += lz[l];
    return maxl;
}
}

```

2.8 Chtholly Tree

```

struct ChthollyTree {
    struct interval {
        int l, r;
        ll v;
        interval(int _l, int _r, ll _v) : l(_l), r(_r), v(_v) {}
    };
    struct cmp {
        bool operator () (const interval &a, const interval
            &b) const {
            return a.l < b.l;
        }
    };
    set<interval, cmp> s;
    vector<interval> split(int l, int r) {
        // split into [0, l), [l, r), [r, n) and return [l,
            r)
        vector<interval> del, ans, re;
        auto it = s.lower_bound(interval(l, -1, 0));
        if (it != s.begin() && (it == s.end() || l < it->l))
            {
                --it;
                del.pb(*it);
                if (r < it->r) {
                    re.pb(interval(it->l, l, it->v));
                    ans.pb(interval(l, r, it->v));
                    re.pb(interval(r, it->r, it->v));
                } else {
                    re.pb(interval(it->l, l, it->v));
                    ans.pb(interval(l, it->r, it->v));
                }
                ++it;
            }
        for (; it != s.end() && it->r <= r; ++it) {
            ans.pb(*it);
            del.pb(*it);
        }
        if (it != s.end() && it->l < r) {
            del.pb(*it);
            ans.pb(interval(it->l, r, it->v));
            re.pb(interval(r, it->r, it->v));
        }
    }
}

```

```

    for (interval &i : del)
        s.erase(i);
    for (interval &i : re)
        s.insert(i);
    return ans;
}
void merge(vector <interval> a) {
    for (interval &i : a)
        s.insert(i);
}
};

```

2.9 Incremental Min Sum

```

struct IncrementalMinSum {
    multiset <int, greater <int>> in;
    multiset <int> out;
    ll sum; int cap;
    DS () : sum(0), cap(0) {}
    void enlarge() {
        if (!out.empty()) {
            int mx = *out.begin();
            sum += mx, in.insert(mx), out.erase(out.begin());
        }
        cap++;
    }
    void insert(int x) {
        if (!cap) {
            out.insert(x);
            return;
        }
        if (in.size() < cap) {
            in.insert(x), sum += x;
            return;
        }
        int mx = *in.begin();
        if (x < mx) {
            sum -= mx, out.insert(mx), in.erase(in.begin());
            sum += x, in.insert(x);
        } else {
            out.insert(x);
        }
    }
    void erase(int x) {
        if (out.find(x) != out.end()) {
            out.erase(out.lower_bound(x));
        } else {
            in.erase(in.lower_bound(x)), sum -= x;
            if (!out.empty()) {
                int mx = *out.begin();
                sum += mx, out.erase(out.begin()), in.insert(mx);
            }
        }
    }
};

```

3 Flow / Matching

3.1 Dinic

```

struct Dinic { // 0-base
    struct edge {
        int to, cap, flow, rev;
    };
    vector<edge> adj[N];
    int s, t, dis[N], cur[N], n;
    int dfs(int u, int cap) {
        if (u == t || !cap) return cap;
        for (int &i = cur[u]; i < (int)adj[u].size(); ++i) {
            edge &e = adj[u][i];
            if (dis[e.to] == dis[u] + 1 && e.flow != e.cap) {
                int df = dfs(e.to, min(e.cap - e.flow, cap));
                if (df) {
                    e.flow += df;
                    adj[e.to][e.rev].flow -= df;
                    return df;
                }
            }
        }
    }
};

```

```

    dis[u] = -1;
    return 0;
}
bool bfs() {
    fill_n(dis, n, -1);
    queue<int> q;
    q.push(s), dis[s] = 0;
    while (!q.empty()) {
        int tmp = q.front();
        q.pop();
        for (auto &u : adj[tmp])
            if (!dis[u.to] && u.flow != u.cap) {
                q.push(u.to);
                dis[u.to] = dis[tmp] + 1;
            }
    }
    return dis[t] != -1;
}
int maxflow(int _s, int _t) {
    s = _s, t = _t;
    int flow = 0, df;
    while (bfs()) {
        fill_n(cur, n, 0);
        while ((df = dfs(s, INF))) flow += df;
    }
    return flow;
}
void init(int _n) {
    n = _n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) adj[i].clear();
}
void reset() {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        for (auto &j : adj[i]) j.flow = 0;
}
void add_edge(int u, int v, int cap) {
    adj[u].pb(edge{v, cap, 0, (int)adj[v].size()});
    adj[v].pb(edge{u, 0, 0, (int)adj[u].size() - 1});
}
};

```

3.2 Min Cost Max Flow

```

template <typename T>
struct MCMF {
    const T INF = 1ll << 60;
    struct edge {
        int v;
        T f, c;
        edge (int _v, T _f, T _c) : v(_v), f(_f), c(_c) {}
    };
    vector <edge> E;
    vector <vector <int>> adja;
    vector <T> dis, pot;
    vector <int> rt;
    int n, s, t;
    MCMF (int _n, int _s, int _t) : n(_n), s(_s), t(_t) {
        adj.resize(n);
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v, T f, T c) {
        adj[u].pb(E.size()), E.pb(edge(v, f, c));
        adj[v].pb(E.size()), E.pb(edge(u, 0, -c));
    }
    bool SPFA() {
        rt.assign(n, -1), dis.assign(n, INF);
        vector <bool> vis(n, false);
        queue <int> q;
        q.push(s), dis[s] = 0, vis[s] = true;
        while (!q.empty()) {
            int v = q.front(); q.pop();
            vis[v] = false;
            for (int id : adj[v]) if (E[id].f > 0 && dis[E[id].v] > dis[v] + E[id].c + pot[v] - pot[E[id].v]) {
                dis[E[id].v] = dis[v] + E[id].c + pot[v] - pot[E[id].v];
                rt[E[id].v] = id;
                if (!vis[E[id].v]) vis[E[id].v] = true, q.push(E[id].v);
            }
        }
        return dis[t] != INF;
    }
};

```

```

bool dijkstra() {
    rt.assign(n, -1), dis.assign(n, INF);
    priority_queue <pair <T, int>, vector <pair <T, int>
        >>, greater <pair <T, int>>> pq;
    dis[s] = 0, pq.emplace(dis[s], s);
    while (!pq.empty()) {
        int d, v; tie(d, v) = pq.top(); pq.pop();
        if (dis[v] < d) continue;
        for (int id : adj[v]) if (E[id].f > 0 && dis[E[id].v] > dis[v] + E[id].c + pot[v] - pot[E[id].v]) {
            dis[E[id].v] = dis[v] + E[id].c + pot[v] - pot[E[id].v], rt[E[id].v] = id;
            pq.emplace(dis[E[id].v], E[id].v);
        }
    }
    return dis[t] != INF;
}

pair <T, T> solve() {
    pot.assign(n, 0);
    T cost = 0, flow = 0;
    bool fr = true;
    while ((fr ? SPFA() : dijkstra())) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            dis[i] += pot[i] - pot[s];
        }
        T add = INF;
        for (int i = t; i != s; i = E[rt[i] ^ 1].v) {
            add = min(add, E[rt[i]].f);
        }
        for (int i = t; i != s; i = E[rt[i] ^ 1].v) {
            E[rt[i]].f -= add, E[rt[i] ^ 1].f += add;
        }
        flow += add, cost += add * dis[t];
        fr = false;
        swap(dis, pot);
    }
    return make_pair(flow, cost);
}
};

```

3.3 Kuhn Munkres

```

template <typename T>
struct KM { // 0-based
    T w[N][N], hl[N], hr[N], slk[N];
    T fl[N], fr[N], pre[N]; int n;
    bool vl[N], vr[N];
    const T INF = 1e9;
    queue <int> q;
    KM(int _n) : n(_n) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
            w[i][j] = -INF;
    }
    void add_edge(int a, int b, int wei) {
        w[a][b] = wei;
    }
    bool check(int x) {
        if (vl[x] = 1, ~fl[x]) return q.push(fl[x]), vr[fl[x]] = 1;
        while (~x) swap(x, fr[fl[x] = pre[x]]);
        return 0;
    }
    void bfs(int s) {
        fill(slk, slk + n, INF), fill(vl, vl + n, 0), fill(vr, vr + n, 0);
        q.push(s), vr[s] = 1;
        while (1) {
            T d;
            while (!q.empty()) {
                int y = q.front(); q.pop();
                for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x)
                    if (!vl[x] && slk[x] >= (d = hl[x] + hr[y] - w[x][y]))
                        if (pre[x] = y, d) slk[x] = d;
                        else if (!check(x)) return;
            }
            d = INF;
            for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x)
                if (!vl[x] && d > slk[x]) d = slk[x];
            for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x) {

```

```

                if (vl[x]) hl[x] += d;
                else slk[x] -= d;
                if (vr[x]) hr[x] -= d;
            }
            for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x) if (!vl[x] && !slk[x] && !check(x)) return;
        }
    }
    T solve() {
        fill(fl, fl + n, -1), fill(fr, fr + n, -1), fill(hr, hr + n, 0);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) hl[i] = *max_element(w[i], w[i] + n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) bfs(i);
        T res = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) res += w[i][fl[i]];
        return res;
    }
};

```

3.4 SW Min Cut

```

template <typename T>
struct SW { // 0-based
    T g[N][N], sum[N]; int n;
    bool vis[N], dead[N];
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) fill(g[i], g[i] + n, 0);
        fill(dead, dead + n, false);
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v, T w) {
        g[u][v] += w, g[v][u] += w;
    }
    T solve() {
        T ans = 1 << 30;
        for (int round = 0; round + 1 < n; ++round) {
            fill(vis, vis + n, false), fill(sum, sum + n, 0);
            int num = 0, s = -1, t = -1;
            while (num < n - round) {
                int now = -1;
                for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (!vis[i] && !dead[i]) {
                    if (now == -1 || sum[now] < sum[i]) now = i;
                }
                s = t, t = now;
                vis[now] = true, num++;
                for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (!vis[i] && !dead[i]) {
                    sum[i] += g[now][i];
                }
            }
            ans = min(ans, sum[t]);
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
                g[i][s] += g[i][t];
                g[s][i] += g[t][i];
            }
            dead[t] = true;
        }
        return ans;
    }
};

```

3.5 Gomory Hu Tree

```

vector <array <int, 3>> GomoryHu(vector <vector <pii>>
    adj, int n) {
    // Tree edge min -> mincut (0-based)
    Dinic flow(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) for (auto [j, w] : adj[i])
        flow.add_edge(i, j, w);
    flow.record();
    vector <array <int, 3>> ans;
    vector <int> rt(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) rt[i] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
        int t = rt[i];
        flow.reset(); // clear flows on all edge
        ans.push_back({i, t, flow.solve(i, t)});
    }
}

```

```

    flow.runbfs(i);
    for (int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j) if (rt[j] == t &&
        flow.vis[j]) {
        rt[j] = i;
    }
}
return ans;
}

```

3.6 Blossom

```

struct Matching { // 0-based
    int fa[N], pre[N], match[N], s[N], v[N], n, tk;
    vector<int> g[N];
    queue<int> q;
    Matching(int _n) : n(_n), tk(0) {
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) match[i] = pre[i] = n;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) g[i].clear();
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v) {
        g[u].push_back(v), g[v].push_back(u);
    }
    int Find(int u) {
        return u == fa[u] ? u : fa[u] = Find(fa[u]);
    }
    int lca(int x, int y) {
        tk++;
        x = Find(x), y = Find(y);
        for (; ; swap(x, y)) {
            if (x != n) {
                if (v[x] == tk) return x;
                v[x] = tk;
                x = Find(pre[match[x]]);
            }
        }
    }
    void blossom(int x, int y, int l) {
        while (Find(x) != l) {
            pre[x] = y, y = match[x];
            if (s[y] == 1) q.push(y), s[y] = 0;
            if (fa[x] == x) fa[x] = 1;
            if (fa[y] == y) fa[y] = 1;
            x = pre[y];
        }
    }
    bool bfs(int r) {
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) fa[i] = i, s[i] = -1;
        while (!q.empty()) q.pop();
        q.push(r);
        s[r] = 0;
        while (!q.empty()) {
            int x = q.front(); q.pop();
            for (int u : g[x]) {
                if (s[u] == -1) {
                    pre[u] = x, s[u] = 1;
                    if (match[u] == n) {
                        for (int a = u, b = x, last; b != n; a = last, b = pre[a])
                            last = match[b], match[b] = a, match[a] = b;
                        return true;
                    }
                    q.push(match[u]);
                    s[match[u]] = 0;
                } else if (!s[u] && Find(u) != Find(x)) {
                    int l = lca(u, x);
                    blossom(x, u, l);
                    blossom(u, x, l);
                }
            }
        }
        return false;
    }
    int solve() {
        int res = 0;
        for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x) {
            if (match[x] == n) res += bfs(x);
        }
        return res;
    }
};

```

3.7 Weighted Blossom

```

struct WeightGraph { // 1-based
    static const int inf = INT_MAX;
    static const int maxn = 514;
    struct edge {
        int u, v, w;
        edge(){}
        edge(int u, int v, int w) : u(u), v(v), w(w) {}
    };
    int n, n_x;
    edge g[maxn * 2][maxn * 2];
    int lab[maxn * 2];
    int match[maxn * 2], slack[maxn * 2], st[maxn * 2],
        pa[maxn * 2];
    int flo_from[maxn * 2][maxn + 1], S[maxn * 2], vis[
        maxn * 2];
    vector<int> flo[maxn * 2];
    queue<int> q;
    int e_delta(const edge &e) { return lab[e.u] + lab[e.v] - g[e.u][e.v].w * 2; }
    void update_slack(int u, int x) { if (!slack[x] ||
        e_delta(g[u][x]) < e_delta(g[slack[x]][x])) slack
        [x] = u; }
    void set_slack(int x) {
        slack[x] = 0;
        for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
            if (g[u][x].w > 0 && st[u] != x && S[st[u]] == 0)
                update_slack(u, x);
    }
    void q_push(int x) {
        if (x <= n) q.push(x);
        else for (size_t i = 0; i < flo[x].size(); i++)
            q_push(flo[x][i]);
    }
    void set_st(int x, int b) {
        st[x] = b;
        if (x > n) for (size_t i = 0; i < flo[x].size(); ++
            i) set_st(flo[x][i], b);
    }
    int get_pr(int b, int xr) {
        int pr = find(flo[b].begin(), flo[b].end(), xr) -
            flo[b].begin();
        if (pr % 2 == 1) {
            reverse(flo[b].begin() + 1, flo[b].end());
            return (int)flo[b].size() - pr;
        }
        return pr;
    }
    void set_match(int u, int v) {
        match[u] = g[u][v].v;
        if (u <= n) return;
        edge e = g[u][v];
        int xr = flo_from[u][e.u], pr = get_pr(u, xr);
        for (int i = 0; i < pr; ++i) set_match(flo[u][i],
            flo[u][i ^ 1]);
        set_match(xr, v);
        rotate(flo[u].begin(), flo[u].begin() + pr, flo[u].
            end());
    }
    void augment(int u, int v) {
        for (; ; ) {
            int xnv = st[match[u]];
            set_match(u, v);
            if (!xnv) return;
            set_match(xnv, st[pa[xnv]]);
            u = st[pa[xnv]], v = xnv;
        }
    }
    int get_lca(int u, int v) {
        static int t = 0;
        for (++t; u || v; swap(u, v)) {
            if (u == 0) continue;
            if (vis[u] == t) return u;
            vis[u] = t;
            u = st[match[u]];
            if (u) u = st[pa[u]];
        }
        return 0;
    }
    void add_blossom(int u, int lca, int v) {
        int b = n + 1;
    }
};

```



```

while (b <= n_x && st[b]) ++b;
if (b > n_x) ++n_x;
lab[b] = 0, S[b] = 0;
match[b] = match[lca];
flo[b].clear();
flo[b].push_back(lca);
for (int x = u, y; x != lca; x = st[pa[y]])
    flo[b].push_back(x), flo[b].push_back(y = st[
        match[x]]), q_push(y);
reverse(flo[b].begin() + 1, flo[b].end());
for (int x = v, y; x != lca; x = st[pa[y]])
    flo[b].push_back(x), flo[b].push_back(y = st[
        match[x]]), q_push(y);
set_st(b, b);
for (int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x) g[b][x].w = g[x][b].
    w = 0;
for (int x = 1; x <= n; ++x) flo_from[b][x] = 0;
for (size_t i = 0; i < flo[b].size(); ++i) {
    int xs = flo[b][i];
    for (int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x)
        if (g[b][x].w == 0 || e_delta(g[xs][x]) <
            e_delta(g[b][x]))
            g[b][x] = g[xs][x], g[x][b] = g[x][xs];
    for (int x = 1; x <= n; ++x)
        if (flo_from[xs][x]) flo_from[b][x] = xs;
}
set_slack(b);
}
void expand_blossom(int b) {
    for (size_t i = 0; i < flo[b].size(); ++i)
        set_st(flo[b][i], flo[b][i]);
    int xr = flo_from[b][g[b][pa[b]].u], pr = get_pr(b,
        xr);
    for (int i = 0; i < pr; i += 2) {
        int xs = flo[b][i], xns = flo[b][i + 1];
        pa[xs] = g[xns][xs].u;
        S[xs] = 1, S[xns] = 0;
        slack[xs] = 0, set_slack(xns);
        q_push(xns);
    }
    S[xr] = 1, pa[xr] = pa[b];
    for (size_t i = pr + 1; i < flo[b].size(); ++i) {
        int xs = flo[b][i];
        S[xs] = -1, set_slack(xs);
    }
    st[b] = 0;
}
bool on_found_edge(const edge &e) {
    int u = st[e.u], v = st[e.v];
    if (S[v] == -1) {
        pa[v] = e.u, S[v] = 1;
        int nu = st[match[v]];
        slack[v] = slack[nu] = 0;
        S[nu] = 0, q_push(nu);
    } else if (S[v] == 0) {
        int lca = get_lca(u, v);
        if (!lca) return augment(u, v), augment(v, u), true;
        else add_blossom(u, lca, v);
    }
    return false;
}
}
bool matching() {
    memset(S + 1, -1, sizeof(int) * n_x);
    memset(slack + 1, 0, sizeof(int) * n_x);
    q = queue<int>();
    for (int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x)
        if (st[x] == x && !match[x]) pa[x] = 0, S[x] = 0,
            q_push(x);
    if (q.empty()) return false;
    for (; ; ) {
        while (q.size()) {
            int u = q.front(); q.pop();
            if (S[st[u]] == 1) continue;
            for (int v = 1; v <= n; ++v)
                if (g[u][v].w > 0 && st[u] != st[v]) {
                    if (e_delta(g[u][v]) == 0) {
                        if (on_found_edge(g[u][v])) return true;
                    } else update_slack(u, st[v]);
                }
        }
        int d = inf;

```

```

        for (int b = n + 1; b <= n_x; ++b)
            if (st[b] == b && S[b] == 1) d = min(d, lab[b]
                / 2);
        for (int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x)
            if (st[x] == x && slack[x]) {
                if (S[x] == -1) d = min(d, e_delta(g[slack[x]]
                    [x]));
                else if (S[x] == 0) d = min(d, e_delta(g[
                    slack[x]][x]) / 2);
            }
        for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u) {
            if (S[st[u]] == 0) {
                if (lab[u] <= d) return 0;
                lab[u] -= d;
            } else if (S[st[u]] == 1) lab[u] += d;
        }
        for (int b = n + 1; b <= n_x; ++b)
            if (st[b] == b) {
                if (S[st[b]] == 0) lab[b] += d * 2;
                else if (S[st[b]] == 1) lab[b] -= d * 2;
            }
        q = queue<int>();
        for (int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x)
            if (st[x] == x && slack[x] && st[slack[x]] != x
                && e_delta(g[slack[x]][x]) == 0)
                if (on_found_edge(g[slack[x]][x])) return
                    true;
        for (int b = n + 1; b <= n_x; ++b)
            if (st[b] == b && S[b] == 1 && lab[b] == 0)
                expand_blossom(b);
    }
    return false;
}
pair<long long, int> solve() {
    memset(match + 1, 0, sizeof(int) * n);
    n_x = n;
    int n_matches = 0;
    long long tot_weight = 0;
    for (int u = 0; u <= n; ++u) st[u] = u, flo[u].
        clear();
    int w_max = 0;
    for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
        for (int v = 1; v <= n; ++v) {
            flo_from[u][v] = (u == v ? u : 0);
            w_max = max(w_max, g[u][v].w);
        }
    for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u) lab[u] = w_max;
    while (matching()) ++n_matches;
    for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
        if (match[u] && match[u] < u)
            tot_weight += g[u][match[u]].w;
    return make_pair(tot_weight, n_matches);
}
void add_edge(int ui, int vi, int wi) { g[ui][vi].w =
    g[vi][ui].w = wi; }
void init(int _n) {
    n = _n;
    for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
        for (int v = 1; v <= n; ++v)
            g[u][v] = edge(u, v, 0);
}
};

```

3.8 Flow Model

- Maximum/Minimum flow with lower bound / Circulation problem
 1. Construct super source S and sink T .
 2. For each edge (x, y, l, u) , connect $x \rightarrow y$ with capacity $u - l$.
 3. For each vertex v , denote by $in(v)$ the difference between the sum of incoming lower bounds and the sum of outgoing lower bounds.
 4. If $in(v) > 0$, connect $S \rightarrow v$ with capacity $in(v)$, otherwise, connect $v \rightarrow T$ with capacity $-in(v)$.
 - To maximize, connect $t \rightarrow s$ with capacity ∞ (skip this in circulation problem), and let f be the maximum flow from S to T . If $f \neq \sum_{v \in V, in(v) > 0} in(v)$, there's no solution. Otherwise, the maximum flow from s to t is the answer.
 - To minimize, let f be the maximum flow from S to T . Connect $t \rightarrow s$ with capacity ∞ and let the flow from S to T be f' . If $f + f' \neq \sum_{v \in V, in(v) > 0} in(v)$, there's no solution. Otherwise, f' is the answer.
 5. The solution of each edge e is $l_e + f_e$, where f_e corresponds to the flow of edge e on the graph.

- Construct minimum vertex cover from maximum matching M on bipartite graph (X, Y)
 1. Redirect every edge: $y \rightarrow x$ if $(x, y) \in M$, $x \rightarrow y$ otherwise.
 2. DFS from unmatched vertices in X .
 3. $x \in X$ is chosen iff x is unvisited.
 4. $y \in Y$ is chosen iff y is visited.
- Maximum density induced subgraph
 1. Binary search on answer, suppose we're checking answer T
 2. Construct a max flow model, let K be the sum of all weights
 3. Connect source $s \rightarrow v$, $v \in G$ with capacity K
 4. For each edge (u, v, w) in G , connect $u \rightarrow v$ and $v \rightarrow u$ with capacity w
 5. For $v \in G$, connect it with sink $v \rightarrow t$ with capacity $K + 2T - (\sum_{e \in E(v)} w(e)) - 2w(v)$
 6. T is a valid answer if the maximum flow $f < K|V|$
- Minimum weight edge cover
 1. For each $v \in V$ create a copy v' , and connect $u' \rightarrow v'$ with weight $w(u, v)$.
 2. Connect $v \rightarrow v'$ with weight $2\mu(v)$, where $\mu(v)$ is the cost of the cheapest edge incident to v .
 3. Find the minimum weight perfect matching on G' .
- Project selection problem
 1. If $p_v > 0$, create edge (s, v) with capacity p_v ; otherwise, create edge (v, t) with capacity $-p_v$.
 2. Create edge (u, v) with capacity w with w being the cost of choosing u without choosing v .
 3. The mincut is equivalent to the maximum profit of a subset of projects.

- 0/1 quadratic programming

$$\sum_x c_x x + \sum_y c_y \bar{y} + \sum_{xy} c_{xy} x \bar{y} + \sum_{xyx'y'} c_{xyx'y'} (x \bar{y} + x' \bar{y}')$$

can be minimized by the mincut of the following graph:

1. Create edge (x, t) with capacity c_x and create edge (s, y) with capacity c_y .
2. Create edge (x, y) with capacity c_{xy} .
3. Create edge (x, y) and edge (x', y') with capacity $c_{xyx'y'}$.

4 Graph

4.1 Heavy-Light Decomposition

```
vector<int> dep, pa, sz, ch, hd, id;
int _id;
void dfs(int i, int p) {
    dep[i] = ~p ? dep[p] + 1 : 0;
    pa[i] = p, sz[i] = 1, ch[i] = -1;
    for (int j : g[i])
        if (j != p) {
            dfs(j, i);
            if (ch[i] == -1 || sz[ch[i]] < sz[j]) ch[i] = j;
            sz[i] += sz[j];
        }
}
void hld(int i, int p, int h) {
    hd[i] = h;
    id[i] = _id++;
    if (~ch[i]) hld(ch[i], i, h);
    for (int j : g[i]) if (j != p && j != ch[i])
        hld(j, i, j);
}
void query(int i, int j) {
    while (hd[i] != hd[j]) {
        if (dep[hd[i]] < dep[hd[j]]) swap(i, j);
        query2(id[hd[i]], id[i] + 1, i = pa[hd[i]]);
    }
    if (dep[i] < dep[j]) swap(i, j);
    query2(id[j], id[i] + 1);
}
```

4.2 Centroid Decomposition

```
vector<vector<int>> dis;
vector<int> pa, sz;
vector<bool> vis;
void dfs_sz(int i, int p) {
    sz[i] = 1;
    for (int j : g[i]) if (j != p && !vis[j])
        dfs_sz(j, i), sz[i] += sz[j];
}
void cen(int i, int p, int _n) {
```

```
    for (int j : g[i]) if (j != p && !vis[j] && sz[j] >
        _n / 2)
        return cen(j, i, _n);
    return i;
}
void dfs_dis(int i, int p, int d) { // from i to
    ancestor with depth d
    dis[i][d] = ~p ? dis[p][d] + 1 : 0;
    for (int j : g[i]) if (j != p && !vis[j])
        dfs_dis(j, i, d);
}
void cd(int i, int p, int d) {
    dfs_sz(i), i = cen(i, -1, sz[i]);
    vis[i] = true, pa[i] = p;
    dfs_dis(i, -1, d);
    for (int j : g[i]) if (!vis[j])
        cd(j, i, d + 1);
}
```

4.3 Edge BCC

```
vector<int> low, dep, bcc_id, stk;
vector<bool> vis;
int _id;
void dfs(int i, int p) {
    low[i] = dep[i] = ~p ? dep[p] + 1 : 0;
    stk.push_back(i);
    vis[i] = true;
    for (int j : g[i])
        if (j != p) {
            if (!vis[j])
                dfs(j, i), low[i] = min(low[i], low[j]);
            else
                low[i] = min(low[i], dep[j]);
        }
    if (low[i] == dep[i]) {
        int id = _id++;
        while (stk.back() != i) {
            int x = stk.back();
            stk.pop_back();
            bcc_id[x] = id;
        }
        stk.pop_back();
        bcc_id[i] = id;
    }
}
```

4.4 Block Cut Tree

```
vector<vector<int>> g, _g;
vector<int> dep, low, stk;
void dfs(int i, int p) {
    dep[i] = low[i] = ~p ? dep[p] + 1 : 0;
    stk.push_back(i);
    for (int j : g[i]) if (j != p) {
        if (dep[j] == -1) {
            dfs(j, i), low[i] = min(low[i], low[j]);
            if (low[j] >= dep[i]) {
                int id = _g.size();
                _g.emplace_back();
                while (stk.back() != j) {
                    int x = stk.back();
                    stk.pop_back();
                    _g[x].push_back(id), _g[id].push_back(x);
                }
                stk.pop_back();
                _g[j].push_back(id), _g[id].push_back(j);
                _g[i].push_back(id), _g[id].push_back(i);
            }
        } else low[i] = min(low[i], dep[j]);
    }
}
```

4.5 SCC / 2SAT

```
struct SAT {
    vector<vector<int>> g;
    vector<int> dep, low, scc_id;
    vector<bool> is;
    vector<int> stk;
    int n, _id, _t;
    SAT() {}
```

```

void init(int _n) {
    n = _n, _id = _t = 0;
    g.assign(2 * n, vector<int>());
    dep.assign(2 * n, -1), low.assign(2 * n, -1);
    scc_id.assign(2 * n, -1), is.assign(2 * n, false);
    stk.clear();
}
void add_edge(int x, int y) {g[x].push_back(y);}
int rev(int i) {return i < n ? i + n : i - n;}
void add_ifthen(int x, int y) {add_clause(rev(x), y);}
void add_clause(int x, int y) {
    add_edge(rev(x), y);
    add_edge(rev(y), x);
}
void dfs(int i) {
    dep[i] = low[i] = _t++;
    stk.push_back(i);
    for (int j : g[i])
        if (scc_id[j] == -1) {
            if (dep[j] == -1)
                dfs(j);
            low[i] = min(low[i], low[j]);
        }
    if (low[i] == dep[i]) {
        int id = _id++;
        while (stk.back() != i) {
            int x = stk.back();
            stk.pop_back();
            scc_id[x] = id;
        }
        stk.pop_back();
        scc_id[i] = id;
    }
}
bool solve() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 2 * n; ++i)
        if (dep[i] == -1)
            dfs(i);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        if (scc_id[i] == scc_id[i + n]) return false;
        if (scc_id[i] < scc_id[i + n])
            is[i] = true;
        else
            is[i + n] = true;
    }
    return true;
}
};

```

4.6 Negative Cycle

```

vector<pair<int, long long>> adj[N];
template<typename T>
struct NegativeCycle {
    vector<T> dis;
    vector<int> rt;
    int n; T INF;
    vector<int> cycle;
    NegativeCycle() = default;
    NegativeCycle(int _n) : n(_n), INF(numeric_limits<T>::max()) {
        dis.assign(n, 0), rt.assign(n, -1);
        int relax = -1;
        for (int t = 0; t < n; ++t) {
            relax = -1;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
                for (auto [j, w] : adj[i]) if (dis[j] > dis[i] + w) {
                    dis[j] = dis[i] + w, rt[j] = i;
                    relax = j;
                }
            }
        }
        if (relax != -1) {
            int s = relax;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) s = rt[s];
            vector<bool> vis(n, false);
            while (!vis[s]) {
                cycle.push_back(s), vis[s] = true;
                s = rt[s];
            }
        }
    }
};

```

```

        reverse(cycle.begin(), cycle.end());
    }
};

```

4.7 Virtual Tree

```

vector<vector<int>> _g;
vector<int> st, ed, stk;
void solve(vector<int> v) {
    sort(all(v), [&](int x, int y) {return st[x] < st[y];});
    int sz = v.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < sz - 1; ++i)
        v.push_back(lca(v[i], v[i + 1]));
    sort(all(v), [&](int x, int y) {return st[x] < st[y];});
    v.resize(unique(all(v)) - v.begin());
    stk.clear(); stk.push_back(v[0]);
    for (int i = 1; i < v.size(); ++i) {
        int x = v[i];
        while (ed[stk.back()] < ed[x]) stk.pop_back();
        _g[stk.back()].push_back(x), stk.push_back(x);
    }
    // do something
    for (int i : v) _g[i].clear();
}

```

4.8 Directed MST

```

template<typename T> struct DMST { // 1-based
    T g[maxn][maxn], fw[maxn];
    int n, fr[maxn];
    bool vis[maxn], inc[maxn];
    void clear() {
        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; ++i) {
            for (int j = 0; j < maxn; ++j) g[i][j] = inf;
            vis[i] = inc[i] = false;
        }
    }
    void addedge(int u, int v, T w) {
        g[u][v] = min(g[u][v], w);
    }
    T query(int root, int _n) {
        n = _n;
        if (dfs(root) != n) return -1;
        T ans = 0;
        while (true) {
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) fw[i] = inf, fr[i] = i;
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (!inc[i]) {
                for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) {
                    if (!inc[j] && i != j && g[j][i] < fw[i]) {
                        fw[i] = g[j][i];
                        fr[i] = j;
                    }
                }
            }
            int x = -1;
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (i != root && !inc[i]) {
                int j = i, c = 0;
                while (j != root && fr[j] != i && c <= n) ++c, j = fr[j];
                if (j == root || c > n) continue;
                else { x = i; break; }
            }
            if (!~x) {
                for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (i != root && !inc[i]) ans += fw[i];
                return ans;
            }
            int y = x;
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) vis[i] = false;
            do { ans += fw[y]; y = fr[y]; vis[y] = inc[y] = true; } while (y != x);
            inc[x] = false;
            for (int k = 1; k <= n; ++k) if (vis[k]) {
                for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) if (!vis[j]) {
                    if (g[x][j] > g[k][j]) g[x][j] = g[k][j];
                    if (g[j][k] < inf && g[j][k] - fw[k] < g[j][x]) g[j][x] = g[j][k] - fw[k];
                }
            }
        }
    }
};

```

```

    }
    }
    return ans;
}
int dfs(int now) {
    int r = 1;
    vis[now] = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (g[now][i] < inf && !vis[i]) r += dfs(i);
    return r;
}
};

```

4.9 Dominator Tree

```

struct Dominator_tree {
    int n, id;
    vector<vector<int>> adj, radj, bucket;
    vector<int> sdom, dom, vis, rev, par, rt, mn;
    Dominator_tree(int _n) : n(_n), id(0) {
        adj.resize(n), radj.resize(n), bucket.resize(n);
        sdom.resize(n), dom.resize(n, -1), vis.resize(n, -1);
        rev.resize(n), rt.resize(n), mn.resize(n), par.resize(n);
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v) {adj[u].pb(v);}
    int query(int v, bool x) {
        if (rt[v] == v) return x ? -1 : v;
        int p = query(rt[v], true);
        if (p == -1) return x ? rt[v] : mn[v];
        if (sdom[mn[v]] > sdom[mn[rt[v]]]) mn[v] = mn[rt[v]];
        rt[v] = p;
        return x ? p : mn[v];
    }
    void dfs(int v) {
        vis[v] = id, rev[id] = v;
        rt[id] = mn[id] = sdom[id] = id, id++;
        for (int u : adj[v]) {
            if (vis[u] == -1) dfs(u), par[vis[u]] = vis[v];
            radj[vis[u]].pb(vis[v]);
        }
    }
    void build(int s) {
        dfs(s);
        for (int i = id - 1; ~i; --i) {
            for (int u : radj[i]) {
                sdom[i] = min(sdom[i], sdom[query(u, false)]);
            }
            if (i) bucket[sdom[i]].pb(i);
            for (int u : bucket[i]) {
                int p = query(u, false);
                dom[u] = sdom[p] == i ? i : p;
            }
            if (i) rt[i] = par[i];
        }
        vector<int> res(n, -1);
        for (int i = 1; i < id; ++i) {
            if (dom[i] != sdom[i]) dom[i] = dom[dom[i]];
        }
        for (int i = 1; i < id; ++i) res[rev[i]] = rev[dom[i]];
        res[s] = s;
        dom = res;
    }
};

```

5 String

5.1 Aho-Corasick Automaton

```

struct AC {
    int ch[N][26], to[N][26], fail[N], sz;
    vector<int> g[N];
    int cnt[N];
    AC() {sz = 0, extend();}
    void extend() {fill(ch[sz], ch[sz] + 26, 0), sz++;}
    int nxt(int u, int v) {
        if (!ch[u][v]) ch[u][v] = sz, extend();
    }
};

```

```

return ch[u][v];
}
int insert(string s) {
    int now = 0;
    for (char c : s) now = nxt(now, c - 'a');
    cnt[now]++;
    return now;
}
void build_fail() {
    queue<int> q;
    for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) if (ch[0][i]) {
        to[0][i] = ch[0][i];
        q.push(ch[0][i]);
        g[0].push_back(ch[0][i]);
    }
    while (!q.empty()) {
        int v = q.front(); q.pop();
        for (int j = 0; j < 26; ++j) {
            to[v][j] = ch[v][j] ? ch[v][j] : to[fail[v]][j];
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) if (ch[v][i]) {
            int u = ch[v][i], k = fail[v];
            while (k && !ch[k][i]) k = fail[k];
            if (ch[k][i]) k = ch[k][i];
            fail[u] = k;
            cnt[u] += cnt[k], g[k].push_back(u);
            q.push(u);
        }
    }
}
int match(string &s) {
    int now = 0, ans = 0;
    for (char c : s) {
        now = to[now][c - 'a'];
        if (ch[now][c - 'a']) now = ch[now][c - 'a'];
        ans += cnt[now];
    }
    return ans;
}
};

```

5.2 KMP Algorithm

```

vector<int> build_fail(string s) {
    vector<int> f(s.length() + 1, 0);
    int k = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < s.length(); ++i) {
        while (k && s[k] != s[i]) k = f[k];
        if (s[k] == s[i]) k++;
        f[i + 1] = k;
    }
    return f;
}
int match(string s, string t) {
    vector<int> f = build_fail(t);
    int k = 0, ans = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); ++i) {
        while (k && s[i] != t[k]) k = f[k];
        if (s[i] == t[k]) k++;
        if (k == t.length()) ans++, k = f[k];
    }
    return ans;
}

```

5.3 Z Algorithm

```

vector<int> build(string s) {
    int n = s.length();
    vector<int> Z(n);
    int l = 0, r = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        Z[i] = max(min(Z[i - 1], r - i), 0);
        while (i + Z[i] < s.size() && s[Z[i]] == s[i + Z[i]]) {
            l = i, r = i + Z[i], Z[i]++;
        }
    }
    return Z;
}

```

5.4 Manacher

```
vector<int> manacher(string &s) {
    string t = "^#";
    for (char c : s) t += c, t += '#';
    t += '&';
    int n = t.length();
    vector<int> r(n, 0);
    int C = 0, R = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < n - 1; ++i) {
        int mirror = 2 * C - i;
        r[i] = (i < R ? min(r[mirror], R - i) : 0);
        while (t[i - 1 - r[i]] == t[i + 1 + r[i]]) r[i]++;
        if (i + r[i] > R) R = i + r[i], C = i;
    }
    return r;
}
```

5.5 Suffix Array

```
int sa[N], tmp[2][N], c[N], rk[N], lcp[N];
void buildSA(string s) {
    int *x = tmp[0], *y = tmp[1], m = 256, n = s.length();
    ;
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) c[i] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) c[x[i]] = s[i]++;
    for (int i = 1; i < m; ++i) c[i] += c[i - 1];
    for (int i = n - 1; ~i; --i) sa[--c[x[i]]] = i;
    for (int k = 1; k < n; k <= 1) {
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) c[i] = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) c[x[i]]++;
        for (int i = 1; i < m; ++i) c[i] += c[i - 1];
        int p = 0;
        for (int i = n - k; i < n; ++i) y[p++] = i;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (sa[i] >= k) y[p++] = sa[i] - k;
        for (int i = n - 1; ~i; --i) sa[--c[x[y[i]]]] = y[i];
        y[sa[0]] = p = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
            int a = sa[i], b = sa[i - 1];
            if (!x[a] == x[b] && a + k < n && b + k < n && x[a + k] == x[b + k]) p++;
            y[sa[i]] = p;
        }
        if (n == p + 1) break;
        swap(x, y), m = p + 1;
    }
}
void buildLCP(string s) {
    // lcp[i] = LCP(sa[i - 1], sa[i])
    // lcp(i, j) = min(lcp[rk[i] + 1], lcp[rk[i] + 2], ..., lcp[rk[j]])
    int n = s.length(), val = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) rk[sa[i]] = i;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        if (!rk[i]) lcp[rk[i]] = 0;
        else {
            if (val) val--;
            int p = sa[rk[i] - 1];
            while (val + i < n && val + p < n && s[val + i] == s[val + p]) val++;
            lcp[rk[i]] = val;
        }
    }
}
```

5.6 Suffix Automaton

```
struct SAM {
    int ch[N][26], len[N], link[N], cnt[N], sz;
    SAM () {len[0] = 0, link[0] = -1, sz = 1;}
    void build(string s) {
        int last = 0;
        for (char c : s) {
            int cur = sz++;
            len[cur] = len[last] + 1;
            int p = last;
            while (~p && !ch[p][c - 'a']) ch[p][c - 'a'] = cur, p = link[p];
            if (p == -1) {
                link[cur] = 0;
            } else {
                int q = ch[p][c - 'a'];

```

```
if (len[p] + 1 == len[q]) {
    link[cur] = q;
} else {
    int nxt = sz++;
    len[nxt] = len[p] + 1, link[nxt] = link[q];
    for (int j = 0; j < 26; ++j) ch[nxt][j] = ch[q][j];
    while (~p && ch[p][c - 'a'] == q) ch[p][c - 'a'] = nxt, p = link[p];
    link[q] = link[cur] = nxt;
}
}
cnt[cur]++;
last = cur;
}
vector<int> p(sz);
iota(all(p), 0);
sort(all(p), [&](int i, int j) {return len[i] > len[j]});
for (int i = 0; i < sz; ++i) cnt[link[p[i]]] += cnt[p[i]];
}
};
```

5.7 Minimum Rotation

```
string rotate(const string &s) {
    int n = s.length();
    string t = s + s;
    int i = 0, j = 1;
    while (i < n && j < n) {
        int k = 0;
        while (k < n && t[i + k] == t[j + k]) ++k;
        if (t[i + k] <= t[j + k]) j += k + 1;
        else i += k + 1;
        if (i == j) ++j;
    }
    int pos = (i < n ? i : j);
    return t.substr(pos, n);
}
```

5.8 Palindrome Tree

```
struct PAM {
    int ch[N][26], cnt[N], fail[N], len[N], sz;
    string s;
    // 0 -> even root, 1 -> odd root
    PAM (string _s) : s(_s) {
        sz = 0;
        extend(), extend();
        len[0] = 0, fail[0] = 1, len[1] = -1;
        int lst = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); ++i) {
            while (s[i - len[lst] - 1] != s[i]) lst = fail[lst];
            if (!ch[lst][s[i] - 'a']) {
                int idx = extend();
                len[idx] = len[lst] + 2;
                int now = fail[lst];
                while (s[i - len[now] - 1] != s[i]) now = fail[now];
                fail[idx] = ch[now][s[i] - 'a'];
                ch[lst][s[i] - 'a'] = idx;
            }
            lst = ch[lst][s[i] - 'a'], cnt[lst]++;
        }
    }
    void build_count() {
        for (int i = sz - 1; i > 1; --i)
            cnt[fail[i]] += cnt[i];
    }
    int extend() {
        fill(ch[sz], ch[sz] + 26, 0), sz++;
        return sz - 1;
    }
};
```

5.9 Main Lorentz

```
int to_left[N], to_right[N];
vector<array<int, 3>> rep; // L, r, len.
// substr(l ~ r, len * 2) are tandem
```

```

void findRep(string &s, int l, int r) {
    if (r - l == 1) return;
    int m = l + r >> 1;
    findRep(s, l, m), findRep(s, m, r);
    string sl = s.substr(l, m - l), sr = s.substr(m, r - m);
    vector<int> Z = buildZ(sr + "#" + sl);
    for (int i = l; i < m; ++i) to_right[i] = Z[r - m + 1 + i - l];
    reverse(all(sl));
    Z = buildZ(sl);
    for (int i = l; i < m; ++i) to_left[i] = Z[m - i - 1];
    reverse(all(sl));
    for (int i = l; i + 1 < m; ++i) {
        int k1 = to_left[i], k2 = to_right[i + 1], len = m - i - 1;
        if (k1 < 1 || k2 < 1 || len < 2) continue;
        int tl = max(1, len - k2), tr = min(len - 1, k1);
        if (tl <= tr) rep.pb({i + 1 - tr, i + 1 - tl, len});
    }
    Z = buildZ(sr);
    for (int i = m; i < r; ++i) to_right[i] = Z[i - m];
    reverse(all(sl)), reverse(all(sr));
    Z = buildZ(sl + "#" + sr);
    for (int i = m; i < r; ++i) to_left[i] = Z[m - 1 + 1 + r - i - 1];
    reverse(all(sl)), reverse(all(sr));
    for (int i = m; i + 1 < r; ++i) {
        int k1 = to_left[i], k2 = to_right[i + 1], len = i - m + 1;
        if (k1 < 1 || k2 < 1 || len < 2) continue;
        int tl = max(len - k2, 1), tr = min(len - 1, k1);
        if (tl <= tr) rep.pb({i + 1 - len - tr, i + 1 - len - tl, len});
    }
    Z = buildZ(sr + "#" + sl);
    for (int i = l; i < m; ++i) {
        if (Z[r - m + 1 + i - l] >= m - i) {
            rep.pb({i, i, m - i});
        }
    }
}

```

6 Math

6.1 Fraction

```

struct fraction {
    ll n, d;
    fraction(const ll _n=0, const ll _d=1): n(_n), d(_d) {
        ll t = gcd(n, d);
        n /= t, d /= t;
        if (d < 0) n = -n, d = -d;
    }
    fraction operator-() const {
        return fraction(-n, d);
    }
    fraction operator+(const fraction &b) const {
        return fraction(n * b.d + b.n * d, d * b.d);
    }
    fraction operator-(const fraction &b) const {
        return fraction(n * b.d - b.n * d, d * b.d);
    }
    fraction operator*(const fraction &b) const {
        return fraction(n * b.n, d * b.d);
    }
    fraction operator/(const fraction &b) const {
        return fraction(n * b.d, d * b.n);
    }
    void print() {
        cout << n;
        if (d != 1) cout << "/" << d;
    }
};

```

6.2 Miller Rabin / Pollard Rho

```

ll mul(ll x, ll y, ll p) {return (x * y - (ll)((long double)x / p * y) * p + p) % p;}
vector<ll> chk = {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022};
ll Pow(ll a, ll b, ll n) {ll res = 1; for (; b; b >>= 1, a = mul(a, a, n)) if (b & 1) res = mul(res, a, n); return res;}

```

```

bool check(ll a, ll d, int s, ll n) {
    a = Pow(a, d, n);
    if (a <= 1) return 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < s; ++i, a = mul(a, a, n)) {
        if (a == 1) return 0;
        if (a == n - 1) return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}
bool IsPrime(ll n) {
    if (n < 2) return 0;
    if (n % 2 == 0) return n == 2;
    ll d = n - 1, s = 0;
    while (d % 2 == 0) d >>= 1, ++s;
    for (ll i : chk) if (!check(i, d, s, n)) return 0;
    return 1;
}
const vector<ll> small = {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19};
ll FindFactor(ll n) {
    if (IsPrime(n)) return 1;
    for (ll p : small) if (n % p == 0) return p;
    ll x, y = 2, d, t = 1;
    auto f = [&](ll a) {return (mul(a, a, n) + t) % n;};
    for (int l = 2; l <= 1) {
        x = y;
        int m = min(1, 32);
        for (int i = 0; i < l; i += m) {
            d = 1;
            for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j) {
                y = f(y), d = mul(d, abs(x - y), n);
            }
            ll g = __gcd(d, n);
            if (g == n) {
                l = 1, y = 2, ++t;
                break;
            }
            if (g != 1) return g;
        }
    }
}
map<ll, int> PollardRho(ll n) {
    map<ll, int> res;
    if (n == 1) return res;
    if (IsPrime(n)) return ++res[n], res;
    ll d = FindFactor(n);
    res = PollardRho(n / d);
    auto res2 = PollardRho(d);
    for (auto [x, y] : res2) res[x] += y;
    return res;
}

```

6.3 Ext GCD

```

//a * p.first + b * p.second = gcd(a, b)
pair<ll, ll> extgcd(ll a, ll b) {
    pair<ll, ll> res;
    if (a < 0) {
        res = extgcd(-a, b);
        res.first *= -1;
        return res;
    }
    if (b < 0) {
        res = extgcd(a, -b);
        res.second *= -1;
        return res;
    }
    if (b == 0) return {1, 0};
    res = extgcd(b, a % b);
    return {res.second, res.first - res.second * (a / b)};
}

```

6.4 PiCount

```

const int V = 10000000, N = 100, M = 100000;
vector<int> primes;
bool isp[V];
int small_pi[V], dp[N][M];
void sieve(int x) {
    for (int i = 2; i < x; ++i) isp[i] = true;
    isp[0] = isp[1] = false;
    for (int i = 2; i * i < x; ++i) if (isp[i]) for (int j = i * i; j < x; j += i) isp[j] = false;
}

```

```

for(int i = 2; i < x; ++i) if(isp[i]) primes.
    push_back(i);
}
void init(){
    sieve(V);
    small_pi[0] = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i < V; ++i) small_pi[i] = small_pi[i - 1] + isp[i];
    for(int i = 0; i < M; ++i) dp[0][i] = i;
    for(int i = 1; i < N; ++i) for(int j = 0; j < M; ++j)
        dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j] - dp[i - 1][j / primes[i] - 1];
}
ll phi(ll n, int a){
    if(!a) return n;
    if(n < M && a < N) return dp[a][n];
    if(primes[a - 1] > n) return 1;
    if(((ll)primes[a - 1]) * primes[a - 1] >= n && n < V)
        return small_pi[n] - a + 1;
    ll de = phi(n, a - 1) - phi(n / primes[a - 1], a - 1);
    return de;
}
ll PiCount(ll n){
    if(n < V) return small_pi[n];
    int s = sqrt(n + 0.5), y = cbrt(n + 0.5), a = small_pi[y];
    ll res = phi(n, a) + a - 1;
    for(; primes[a] <= s; ++a) res -= max(PiCount(n / primes[a]) - PiCount(primes[a]) + 1, 0);
    return res;
}

```

6.5 Linear Function Mod Min

```

ll topos(ll x, ll m) {x %= m; if (x < 0) x += m; return x;}
//min value of ax + b (mod m) for x \in [0, n - 1]. O(Log m)
ll min_rem(ll n, ll m, ll a, ll b) {
    a = topos(a, m), b = topos(b, m);
    for (ll g = __gcd(a, m); g > 1; ) return g * min_rem(n / g, m / g, a / g, b / g + (b % g));
    for (ll nn, nm, na, nb; a; n = nn, m = nm, a = na, b = nb) {
        if (a <= m - a) {
            nn = (a * (n - 1) + b) / m;
            if (!nn) break;
            nn += (b < a);
            nm = a, na = topos(-m, a);
            nb = b < a ? b : topos(b - m, a);
        } else {
            ll lst = b - (n - 1) * (m - a);
            if (lst >= 0) {b = lst; break;}
            nn = -(lst / m) + (lst % m < -a) + 1;
            nm = m - a, na = m % (m - a), nb = b % (m - a);
        }
    }
    return b;
}
//min value of ax + b (mod m) for x \in [0, n - 1], also return min x to get the value. O(Log m)
//{value, x}
pair<ll, ll> min_rem_pos(ll n, ll m, ll a, ll b) {
    a = topos(a, m), b = topos(b, m);
    ll mn = min_rem(n, m, a, b), g = __gcd(a, m);
    //ax = (mn - b) (mod m)
    ll x = (extgcd(a, m).first + m) * ((mn - b + m) / g) % (m / g);
    return {mn, x};
}

```

6.6 Floor Sum

```

// sum_{i=0}^{n-1} floor((a * i + b) / m) in Log(n + m + a + b)
ll floor_sum(ll n, ll m, ll a, ll b) {
    ll ans = 0;
    if (a >= m) ans += (n - 1) * n * (a / m) / 2, a %= m;
    if (b >= m) ans += n * (b / m), b %= m;
    ll y_max = (a * n + b) / m, x_max = (y_max * m - b);
    if (y_max == 0) return ans;

```

```

    ans += (n - (x_max + a - 1) / a) * y_max;
    ans += floor_sum(y_max, a, m, (a - x_max % a) % a);
    return ans;
}

```

6.7 Simplex

```

struct Simplex { // 0-based
    using T = long double;
    static const int N = 410, M = 30010;
    const T eps = 1e-7;
    int n, m;
    int Left[M], Down[N];
    // Ax <= b, max c^T x
    // result : v, xi = sol[i]. 1 based
    T a[M][N], b[M], c[N], v, sol[N];
    bool eq(T a, T b) {return fabs(a - b) < eps;}
    bool ls(T a, T b) {return a < b && !eq(a, b);}
    void init(int _n, int _m) {
        n = _n, m = _m, v = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) a[i][j] = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) b[i] = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) c[i] = sol[i] = 0;
    }
    void pivot(int x, int y) {
        swap(Left[x], Down[y]);
        T k = a[x][y]; a[x][y] = 1;
        vector<int> nz;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            a[x][i] /= k;
            if (!eq(a[x][i], 0)) nz.push_back(i);
        }
        b[x] /= k;
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
            if (i == x || eq(a[i][y], 0)) continue;
            k = a[i][y], a[i][y] = 0;
            b[i] -= k * b[x];
            for (int j : nz) a[i][j] -= k * a[x][j];
        }
        if (eq(c[y], 0)) return;
        k = c[y], c[y] = 0, v += k * b[x];
        for (int i : nz) c[i] -= k * a[x][i];
    }
    // 0: found solution, 1: no feasible solution, 2: unbounded
    int solve() {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) Down[i] = i;
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) Left[i] = n + i;
        while (1) {
            int x = -1, y = -1;
            for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (ls(b[i], 0) && (x == -1 || b[i] < b[x])) x = i;
            if (x == -1) break;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (ls(a[x][i], 0) && (y == -1 || a[x][i] < a[x][y])) y = i;
            if (y == -1) return 1;
            pivot(x, y);
        }
        while (1) {
            int x = -1, y = -1;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (ls(0, c[i]) && (y == -1 || c[i] > c[y])) y = i;
            if (y == -1) break;
            for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (ls(0, a[i][y]) && (x == -1 || b[i] / a[i][y] < b[x] / a[x][y])) x = i;
            if (x == -1) return 2;
            pivot(x, y);
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (Left[i] < n) sol[Left[i]] = b[i];
        return 0;
    }
};

```

6.8 Linear Programming Construction

Standard form: maximize $c^T x$ subject to $Ax \leq b$ and $x \geq 0$.
 Dual LP: minimize $b^T y$ subject to $A^T y \geq c$ and $y \geq 0$.
 \bar{x} and \bar{y} are optimal if and only if for all $i \in [1, n]$, either $\bar{x}_i = 0$ or $\sum_{j=1}^m A_{ij} \bar{y}_j = c_i$ holds and for all $i \in [1, m]$ either $\bar{y}_i = 0$ or $\sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} \bar{x}_j = b_j$ holds.

1. In case of minimization, let $c'_i = -c_i$
2. $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji}x_i \geq b_j \rightarrow \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} -A_{ji}x_i \leq -b_j$
3. $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji}x_i = b_j$
 - $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji}x_i \leq b_j$
 - $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji}x_i \geq b_j$
4. If x_i has no lower bound, replace x_i with $x_i - x'_i$

6.9 Theorem

• Kirchhoff's Theorem

Denote L be a $n \times n$ matrix as the Laplacian matrix of graph G , where $L_{ii} = d(i)$, $L_{ij} = -c$ where c is the number of edge (i, j) in G .

- The number of undirected spanning in G is $|\det(\tilde{L}_{11})|$.
- The number of directed spanning tree rooted at r in G is $|\det(\tilde{L}_{rr})|$.

• Tutte's Matrix

Let D be a $n \times n$ matrix, where $d_{ij} = x_{ij}$ (x_{ij} is chosen uniformly at random) if $i < j$ and $(i, j) \in E$, otherwise $d_{ij} = -d_{ji}$. $\frac{\text{rank}(D)}{2}$ is the maximum matching on G .

• Cayley's Formula

- Given a degree sequence d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n for each *Labeled* vertices, there are

$$\frac{(n-2)!}{(d_1-1)!(d_2-1)!\cdots(d_n-1)!}$$

spanning trees.

- Let $T_{n,k}$ be the number of *Labeled* forests on n vertices with k components, such that vertex $1, 2, \dots, k$ belong to different components. Then $T_{n,k} = kn^{n-k-1}$.

• Erdős-Gallai Theorem

A sequence of non-negative integers $d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \dots \geq d_n$ can be represented as the degree sequence of a finite simple graph on n vertices if and only if $d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_n$ is even and

$$\sum_{i=1}^k d_i \leq k(k-1) + \sum_{i=k+1}^n \min(d_i, k)$$

holds for all $1 \leq k \leq n$.

• Burnside's Lemma

Let X be a set and G be a group that acts on X . For $g \in G$, denote by X^g the elements fixed by g :

$$X^g = \{x \in X \mid gx = x\}$$

Then

$$|X/G| = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|.$$

• Gale-Ryser theorem

A pair of sequences of nonnegative integers $a_1 \geq \dots \geq a_n$ and b_1, \dots, b_n is bigraphic if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$ and $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \min(b_i, k)$ holds for every $1 \leq k \leq n$.

• Fulkerson-Chen-Anstee theorem

A sequence $(a_1, b_1), \dots, (a_n, b_n)$ of nonnegative integer pairs with $a_1 \geq \dots \geq a_n$ is digraphic if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$ and $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \min(b_i, k-1) + \sum_{i=k+1}^n \min(b_i, k)$ holds for every $1 \leq k \leq n$.

• Möbius inversion formula

- $f(n) = \sum_{d|n} g(d) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) f(\frac{n}{d})$
- $f(n) = \sum_{n|d} g(d) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \sum_{n|d} \mu(\frac{d}{n}) f(d)$

• Spherical cap

- A portion of a sphere cut off by a plane.
- r : sphere radius, a : radius of the base of the cap, h : height of the cap, θ : $\arcsin(\frac{a}{r})$.
- Volume $= \pi h^2(3r - h)/3 = \pi h(3a^2 + h^2)/6 = \pi r^3(2 + \cos \theta)(1 - \cos \theta)^2/3$.
- Area $= 2\pi r h = \pi(a^2 + h^2) = 2\pi r^2(1 - \cos \theta)$.

• Chinese Remainder Theorem

- $x \equiv a_i \pmod{m_i}$
- $M = \prod m_i, M_i = M/m_i$
- $t_i M_i \equiv 1 \pmod{m_i}$
- $x = \sum a_i t_i M_i \pmod{M}$

7 Geometry

7.1 Basic

```
int sign(double x) {return abs(x) <= eps ? 0 : (x > 0 ? 1 : -1);}
struct Pt {
    double x, y;
    Pt (double _x, double _y) : x(_x), y(_y) {}
    Pt operator + (Pt o) {return Pt(x + o.x, y + o.y);}
    Pt operator - (Pt o) {return Pt(x - o.x, y - o.y);}
    Pt operator * (double k) {return Pt(x * k, y * k);}
    Pt operator / (double k) {return Pt(x / k, y / k);}
    double operator * (Pt o) {return x * o.x + y * o.y;}
    double operator ^ (Pt o) {return x * o.y - y * o.x;}
    double abs() {return hypot(x, y);}
};
int ori(Pt o, Pt a, Pt b) {return sign((o - a) ^ (o - b));}
bool btw(Pt a, Pt b, Pt c) { // c on segment ab?
    return ori(a, b, c) == 0 && sign((c - a) * (c - b)) <= 0;
}
double area(Pt a, Pt b, Pt c) {return abs((a - b) ^ (a - c)) / 2;}
Pt proj_vector(Pt a, Pt b, Pt c) { // vector ac proj to ab
    return (b - a) * ((c - a) * (b - a)) / ((b - a) * (b - a));
}
Pt proj_pt(Pt a, Pt b, Pt c) { // point c proj to ab
    return proj_vector(a, b, c) + a;
}
```

7.2 Segment Intersection

```
bool banana(Pt a, Pt b, Pt c, Pt d) { // segment ab and cd
    if (btw(a, b, c) || btw(a, b, d) || btw(c, d, a) || btw(c, d, b)) return true;
    return ori(a, b, c) * ori(a, b, d) == -1 && ori(c, d, a) * ori(c, d, b) == -1;
}
Pt intersect(Pt a, Pt b, Pt c, Pt d) { // segment ab and cd
    double abc = (b - a) ^ (c - a);
    double abd = (b - a) ^ (d - a);
    if (sign(abc - abd) == 0) return d;
    return (d * abc - c * abd) / (abc - abd);
}
```

7.3 Convex Hull

```
vector<Pt> ConvexHull(vector<Pt> pt) {
    int n = pt.size();
    sort(all(pt), [&](Pt a, Pt b) {return a.x == b.x ? a.y < b.y : a.x < b.x;});
    vector<Pt> ans = {pt[0]};
    for (int t : {0, 1}) {
        int m = ans.size();
        for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
            while (ans.size() > m && ori(ans[ans.size() - 2], ans.back(), pt[i]) <= 0)
                ans.pop_back();
            ans.push_back(pt[i]);
        }
        reverse(all(pt));
    }
    ans.pop_back();
    return ans;
}
```

7.4 PolarAngle Sort

```
void PolarAngleSort(vector<Pt> &pts) {
    auto pos = [&](Pt a) {return sign(a.y) == 0 ? sign(a.x) < 0 : sign(a.y) > 0;};
    sort(all(pts), [&](Pt a, Pt b) {return pos(a) == pos(b) ? sign(a ^ b) > 0 : pos(a) < pos(b);});
}
```

7.5 Rotating Caliper

```
void RotatingCaliper(vector<Pt> &pts) {
    int n = pts.size();
    for (int i = 0, j = 2; i < n; ++i) {
        int ni = (i + 1) % n;
        while (true) {
            int nj = (j + 1) % n;
            if (area(pts[j], pts[i], pts[ni]) < area(pts[nj],
                pts[i], pts[ni])) {
                j = nj;
            } else {
                break;
            }
        }
        // do something
    }
}
```

7.6 Rotating SweepLine

```
void RotatingSweepLine(vector<Pt> &pt) {
    int n = pt.size();
    vector<int> id(n), pos(n);
    vector<pair<int, int>> line;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
        if (i ^ j) line.emplace_back(i, j);
    sort(line.begin(), line.end(), [&](pair<int, int> i,
        pair<int, int> j) {
        Pt a = pt[i.second] - pt[i.first], b = pt[j.second]
            - pt[j.first];
        return (a.pos() == b.pos() ? sign(a ^ b) > 0 : a.
            pos() < b.pos());
    });
    iota(id.begin(), id.end(), 0);
    sort(id.begin(), id.end(), [&](int i, int j) {
        return (sign(pt[i].y - pt[j].y) == 0 ? pt[i].x < pt
            [j].x : pt[i].y < pt[j].y);
    });
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        pos[id[i]] = i;
    for (auto [i, j] : line) {
        // point sort by the distance to line(i, j)
        // do something.
        tie(pos[i], pos[j], id[pos[i]], id[pos[j]]) =
            make_tuple(pos[j], pos[i], j, i);
    }
}
```

7.7 Half Plane Intersection

```
vector<Pt> HalfPlaneInter(vector<pair<Pt, Pt>> vec)
{
    // x
    // first -----> second
    auto pos = [&](Pt a) { return sign(a.y) == 0 ? sign(a
        .x) < 0 : sign(a.y) > 0; };
    sort(all(vec), [&](pair<Pt, Pt> a, pair<Pt, Pt> b)
        {
            Pt A = a.second - a.first, B = b.second - b.first;
            if (pos(A) == pos(B)) {
                if (sign(A ^ B) == 0) return sign((b.first - a.
                    first) * (b.second - a.first)) > 0;
                return sign(A ^ B) > 0;
            }
            return pos(A) < pos(B);
        });
    deque<Pt> inter;
    deque<pair<Pt, Pt>> seg;
    int n = vec.size();
    auto get = [&](pair<Pt, Pt> a, pair<Pt, Pt> b) {
        return intersect(a.first, a.second, b.first, b.
            second);
    };
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (!i || vec[i] != vec[i
        - 1]) {
        while (seg.size() >= 2 && sign((vec[i].second -
            inter.back()) ^ (vec[i].first - inter.back()))
            == 1) seg.pop_back(), inter.pop_back();
        while (seg.size() >= 2 && sign((vec[i].second -
            inter.front()) ^ (vec[i].first - inter.front()))
            == 1) seg.pop_front(), inter.pop_front();
        seg.push_back(vec[i]);
    }
```

```
if (seg.size() >= 2) inter.pb(get(seg[seg.size() -
    2], seg.back()));
}
while (seg.size() >= 2 && sign((seg.front().second -
    inter.back()) ^ (seg.front().first - inter.back())
    == 1) seg.pop_back(), inter.pop_back();
inter.push_back(get(seg.front(), seg.back()));
return vector<Pt>(all(inter));
}
```

7.8 Minkowski Sum

```
vector<Pt> Minkowski(vector<Pt> a, vector<Pt> b) {
    a = ConvexHull(a), b = ConvexHull(b);
    int n = a.size(), m = b.size();
    vector<Pt> c = {a[0] + b[0]}, s1, s2;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        s1.pb(a[(i + 1) % n] - a[i]);
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i)
        s2.pb(b[(i + 1) % m] - b[i]);
    for (int p1 = 0, p2 = 0; p1 < n || p2 < m;)
        if (p2 == m || (p1 < n && sign(s1[p1] ^ s2[p2]) >=
            0))
            c.pb(c.back() + s1[p1++]);
        else
            c.pb(c.back() + s2[p2++]);
    return ConvexHull(c);
}
```

8 Polynomial

8.1 Number Theoretic Transform

```
const int N = 1 << 20, mod = 998244353, G = 3;
void run (vector<ll> &P, bool inv = false) {
    int N = P.size();
    const ll w = modpow(G, (mod - 1) / N);
    int lg = __lg(N);
    vector<int> rev(N);
    for (int i = 1; i < N; ++i) {
        rev[i] = (rev[i >> 1] >> 1) | ((i & 1) << (lg - 1))
            ;
        if (i < rev[i])
            swap(P[i], P[rev[i]]);
    }
    vector<ll> ws = {inv ? modpow(w, mod - 2) : w};
    for (int i = 1; i < lg; ++i) ws.push_back(ws.back() *
        ws.back() % mod);
    reverse(ws.begin(), ws.end());
    for (int i = 0; i < lg; ++i) {
        for (int k = 0; k < N; k += (2 << i)) {
            ll base = 1;
            for (int j = k; j < k + (1 << i); ++j, base =
                base * ws[i] % mod) {
                ll t = base * P[j + (1 << i)] % mod, u = P[j];
                P[j] = u + t, P[j + (1 << i)] = u - t;
                if (P[j] >= mod) P[j] -= mod;
                if (P[j + (1 << i)] < 0) P[j + (1 << i)] += mod
                    ;
            }
        }
    }
    if (inv) {
        ll ninv = modpow(N, mod - 2);
        for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
            P[i] = P[i] * ninv % mod;
        }
    }
}
```

8.2 Primes

Prime	Root	Prime	Root
7681	17	167772161	3
12289	11	104857601	3
40961	3	985661441	3
65537	3	998244353	3
786433	10	1107296257	10
5767169	3	2013265921	31
7340033	3	2810183681	11
23068673	3	2885681153	3
469762049	3	605028353	3

8.3 Fast Walsh Transform

```
void fwt(vector<int> &a) {
    // and : a[j] += x;
    //      : a[j] -= x;
    // or  : a[j ^ (1 << i)] += y;
    //      : a[j ^ (1 << i)] -= y;
    // xor : a[j] = x - y, a[j ^ (1 << i)] = x + y;
    //      : a[j] = (x - y) / 2, a[j ^ (1 << i)] = (x + y) / 2;
    int n = __lg(a.size());
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 1 << n; ++j) if (j >> i & 1) {
            int x = a[j ^ (1 << i)], y = a[j];
            // do something
        }
    }
}
```

9 Else

9.1 Bit Hack

```
long long next_perm(long long v) {
    long long t = v | (v - 1);
    return (t + 1) | (((~t & ~t) - 1) >> (__builtin_ctz(v) + 1));
}

void subset(long long s) {
    long long sub = s;
    while (sub) sub = (sub - 1) & s;
}
```

9.2 Slope Trick

```
template<typename T>
struct slope_trick_convex {
    T minn = 0, ground_l = 0, ground_r = 0;
    priority_queue<T, vector<T>, less<T>> left;
    priority_queue<T, vector<T>, greater<T>> right;
    slope_trick_convex() {left.push(numeric_limits<T>::min() / 2), right.push(numeric_limits<T>::max() / 2);}
    void push_left(T x) {left.push(x - ground_l);}
    void push_right(T x) {right.push(x - ground_r);}
    //add a line with slope 1 to the right starting from x
    void add_right(T x) {
        T l = left.top() + ground_l;
        if (l <= x) push_right(x);
        else push_left(x), push_right(l), left.pop(), minn += 1 - x;
    }
    //add a line with slope -1 to the left starting from x
    void add_left(T x) {
        T r = right.top() + ground_r;
        if (r >= x) push_left(x);
        else push_right(x), push_left(r), right.pop(), minn += x - r;
    }
    //val[i]=min(val[j]) for all i-l<=j<=i+r
    void expand(T l, T r) {ground_l -= l, ground_r += r;}
    void shift_up(T x) {minn += x;}
    T get_val(T x) {
        T l = left.top() + ground_l, r = right.top() + ground_r;
        if (x >= l && x <= r) return minn;
        if (x < l) {
            vector<T> trash;
            T cur_val = minn, slope = 1, res;
            while (1) {
                trash.push_back(left.top());
                left.pop();
                if (left.top() + ground_l <= x) {
                    res = cur_val + slope * (l - x);
                    break;
                }
                cur_val += slope * (l - (left.top() + ground_l));
                l = left.top() + ground_l;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
        slope += 1;
    }
    for (auto i : trash) left.push(i);
    return res;
}

if (x > r) {
    vector<T> trash;
    T cur_val = minn, slope = 1, res;
    while (1) {
        trash.push_back(right.top());
        right.pop();
        if (right.top() + ground_r >= x) {
            res = cur_val + slope * (x - r);
            break;
        }
        cur_val += slope * ((right.top() + ground_r) - r);
        r = right.top() + ground_r;
        slope += 1;
    }
    for (auto i : trash) right.push(i);
    return res;
}

assert(0);
}
```

9.3 Hilbert Curve

```
long long hilbertOrder(int x, int y, int pow, int rotate) {
    if (pow == 0) return 0;
    int hpow = 1 << (pow - 1);
    int seg = (x < hpow) ? ((y < hpow) ? 0 : 3) : ((y < hpow) ? 1 : 2);
    seg = (seg + rotate) & 3;
    const int rotateDelta[4] = {3, 0, 0, 1};
    int nx = x & (x ^ hpow), ny = y & (y ^ hpow);
    int nrot = (rotate + rotateDelta[seg]) & 3;
    long long subSquareSize = 1ll << (pow * 2 - 2);
    long long ans = seg * subSquareSize;
    long long add = hilbertOrder(nx, ny, pow - 1, nrot);
    ans += (seg == 1 || seg == 2) ? add : (subSquareSize - add - 1);
    return ans;
}
```

9.4 Pbds

```
#include <ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
#include <ext/rope>
using namespace __gnu_cxx;

int main () {
    __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<int> pq1, pq2;
    pq1.join(pq2); // pq1 += pq2, pq2 = {}
    cc_hash_table<int, int> m1;
    tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update> oset;
    oset.insert(2), oset.insert(4);
    cout << *oset.find_by_order(1) << ' ' << oset.order_of_key(1) << '\n'; // 4 0
    bitset<100> BS;
    BS.flip(3), BS.flip(5);
    cout << BS._Find_first() << ' ' << BS._Find_next(3) << '\n'; // 3 5
    rope<int> rp1, rp2;
    rp1.push_back(1), rp1.push_back(3);
    rp1.insert(0, 2); // pos, num
    rp1.erase(0, 2); // pos, len
    rp1.substr(0, 2); // pos, len
    rp2.push_back(4);
    rp1 += rp2, rp2 = rp1;
    cout << rp2[0] << ' ' << rp2[1] << '\n'; // 3 4
}
```

9.5 Random

```
struct custom_hash {
    static uint64_t splitmix64(uint64_t x) {
        x += 0x9e3779b97f4a7c15;
```

```

    x = (x ^ (x >> 30)) * 0xbf58476d1ce4e5b9;
    x = (x ^ (x >> 27)) * 0x94d049bb133111eb;
    return x ^ (x >> 31);
}
size_t operator()(uint64_t a) const {
    static const uint64_t FIXED_RANDOM = chrono::
        steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count();
    return splitmix64(i + FIXED_RANDOM);
}
};
unordered_map<int, int, custom_hash> m1;
random_device rd; mt19937 rng(rd());

```

9.6 Mo's Algorithm

```

struct MoSolver {
    struct query {
        int l, r, id;
        bool operator< (const query &o) {
            if (l / C == o.l / C) return (l / C) & 1 ? r > o.
                r : r < o.r;
            return l / C < o.l / C;
        }
    };
    int cur_ans;
    vector<int> ans;
    void add(int x) {
        // do something
    }
    void sub(int x) {
        // do something
    }
    vector<query> Q;
    void add_query(int l, int r, int id) {
        // [l, r)
        Q.push_back({l, r, id});
        ans.push_back(0);
    }
    void run() {
        sort(Q.begin(), Q.end());
        int pl = 0, pr = 0;
        cur_ans = 0;
        for (query &i : Q) {
            while (pl > i.l)
                add(a[--pl]);
            while (pr < i.r)
                add(a[pr++]);
            while (pl < i.l)
                sub(a[pl++]);
            while (pr > i.r)
                sub(a[--pr]);
            ans[i.id] = cur;
        }
    }
};

```

9.7 Smawk Algorithm

```

ll query(int l, int r) {
    // ...
}
struct SMAWK {
    // Condition:
    // If M[1][0] < M[1][1] then M[0][0] < M[0][1]
    // If M[1][0] == M[1][1] then M[0][0] <= M[0][1]
    // For all i, find r_i s.t. M[i][r_i] is maximum //
    // minimum.
    int ans[N], tmp[N];
    void interpolate(vector<int> l, vector<int> r) {
        int n = l.size(), m = r.size();
        vector<int> nl;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i += 2) {
            nl.push_back(l[i]);
        }
        run(nl, r);
        for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i += 2) {
            while (j < m && r[j] < ans[l[i]])
                j++;
            assert(j < m && ans[l[i]] == r[j]);
            tmp[l[i]] = j;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2) {

```

```

        int curl = 0, curr = m - 1;
        if (i)
            curl = tmp[l[i - 1]];
        if (i + 1 < n)
            curr = tmp[l[i + 1]];
        ll res = query(l[i], r[curl]);
        ans[l[i]] = r[curl];
        for (int j = curl + 1; j <= curr; ++j) {
            ll nxt = query(l[i], r[j]);
            if (res < nxt)
                res = nxt, ans[l[i]] = r[j];
        }
    }
}
void reduce(vector<int> l, vector<int> r) {
    int n = l.size(), m = r.size();
    vector<int> nr;
    for (int j : r) {
        while (!nr.empty()) {
            int i = nr.size() - 1;
            if (query(l[i], nr.back()) <= query(l[i], j))
                nr.pop_back();
            else
                break;
        }
        if (nr.size() < n)
            nr.push_back(j);
    }
    run(l, nr);
}
void run(vector<int> l, vector<int> r) {
    int n = l.size(), m = r.size();
    if (max(n, m) <= 2) {
        for (int i : l) {
            ans[i] = r[0];
            if (m > 1) {
                if (query(i, r[0]) < query(i, r[1]))
                    ans[i] = r[1];
            }
        }
    } else if (n >= m) {
        interpolate(l, r);
    } else {
        reduce(l, r);
    }
}
};

```

9.8 Two Dimension Add Sum

```

struct TwoDimensionAddAndSum {
    // 0-index, [l, r)
    struct Seg {
        int l, r, m;
        ll vala, valb, lza, lzb;
        Seg* ch[2];
        Seg(int _l, int _r) : l(_l), r(_r), m(l + r >> 1),
            vala(0), valb(0), lza(0), lzb(0) {
            if (r - l > 1) {
                ch[0] = new Seg(l, m);
                ch[1] = new Seg(m, r);
            }
        }
        void pull() { vala = ch[0]->vala + ch[1]->vala, valb =
            ch[0]->valb + ch[1]->valb; }
        void give(ll a, ll b) {
            lza += a, lzb += b;
            vala += a * (r - l), valb += b * (r - l);
        }
        void push() {
            ch[0]->give(lza, lzb), ch[1]->give(lza, lzb), lza =
                lzb = 0;
        }
        void add(int a, int b, ll va, ll vb) {
            if (a <= l && r <= b)
                give(va, vb);
            else {
                push();
                if (a < m) ch[0]->add(a, b, va, vb);
                if (m < b) ch[1]->add(a, b, va, vb);
                pull();
            }
        }
    };
};

```

```

    }
    long long query(int a, int b, int v) {
        if (a <= 1 && r <= b) return vala * v + valb;
        push();
        long long ans = 0;
        if (a < m) ans += ch[0]->query(a, b, v);
        if (m < b) ans += ch[1]->query(a, b, v);
        return ans;
    }
};
// note integer overflow.
vector <array <int, 4>> E[N];
vector <array <int, 4>> Q[N];
vector <ll> ans;
void add_event(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, ll v)
{
    E[x1].pb({y1, y2, v, -v * x1});
    E[x2].pb({y1, y2, -v, v * x2});
}
void add_query(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, int id
) {
    Q[x1].pb({y1, y2, -1, id});
    Q[x2].pb({y1, y2, 1, id});
    ans.pb(0);
}
void solve(int n) {
    Seg root(0, n);
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) {
        for (auto j : E[i]) root.add(j[0], j[1], j[2], j
            [3]);
        for (auto j : Q[i]) ans[j[3]] += j[2] * root.
            query(j[0], j[1], i);
    }
}
};

```

9.9 Matroid Intersection

Start from $S = \emptyset$. In each iteration, let

- $Y_1 = \{x \notin S \mid S \cup \{x\} \in I_1\}$
- $Y_2 = \{x \notin S \mid S \cup \{x\} \in I_2\}$

If there exists $x \in Y_1 \cap Y_2$, insert x into S . Otherwise for each $x \in S, y \notin S$, create edges

- $x \rightarrow y$ if $S - \{x\} \cup \{y\} \in I_1$.
- $y \rightarrow x$ if $S - \{x\} \cup \{y\} \in I_2$.

Find a *shortest* path (with BFS) starting from a vertex in Y_1 and ending at a vertex in Y_2 which doesn't pass through any other vertices in Y_2 , and alternate the path. The size of S will be incremented by 1 in each iteration. For the weighted case, assign weight $w(x)$ to vertex x if $x \in S$ and $-w(x)$ if $x \notin S$. Find the path with the minimum number of edges among all minimum length paths and alternate it.