

Team Contest Reference

getRandomNumber(){return 4;}

Universität zu Lübeck

18. Oktober 2013

Inhaltsverzeichnis

1	Mathematische Algorithmen	1
1.1	Primzahlen	1
1.1.1	Sieb des Eratosthenes	2
1.1.2	Primzahlentest	2
1.2	Binomial Koeffizient	2
1.3	Modulare Arithmetik	2
1.3.1	Erweiterter Euklidischer Algorithmus	2
1.4	Matrixmultiplikation	2
2	Datenstrukturen	3
2.1	Fenwick Tree (Binary Indexed Tree)	3
3	Graphenalgorithmen	3
3.1	Topologische Sortierung	3
3.2	Minimum Spanning Tree	3
3.2.1	Prim's Algorithm	3
3.2.2	Union and Find: Kruskal's Algorithm	4
3.3	Maximaler Fluss (Ford-Fulkerson)	5
3.4	Floyd-Warshall	7
3.5	Dijkstra	7
4	Geometrische Algorithmen	7
4.1	Rotate a Point	7
4.2	Graham Scan (Convex Hull)	7
4.3	Maximum Distance in a Point Set	8
4.4	Area of a Convex Polygon	8
4.5	Punkt in Polygon	9
5	Verschiedenes	9
5.1	Potenzmenge	9
5.2	Longest Common Subsequence	9
5.3	Longest Increasing Subsequence	10
6	Eine kleine C-Referenz	11

1 Mathematische Algorithmen

1.1 Primzahlen

Für Primzahlen gilt immer (aber nicht nur für Primzahlen)

$$a^p \equiv a \pmod{p} \quad \text{bzw.} \quad a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}.$$

Ein paar Primzahlen für den Hausgebrauch: 1000003, 2147483648(2^{31}), 4294967291(2^{32}), ... (2^{63})

1.1.1 Sieb des Eratosthenes

```

1 static boolean[] sieve(int until) {
2     boolean[] a = new boolean[until + 1];
3     Arrays.fill(a, true);
4     for (int i = 2; i < Math.sqrt(a.length); i++) {
5         if (a[i]) {
6             for (int j = i * i; j < a.length; j += i) a[j] = false;
7         }
8     }
9     return a; // a[i] == true, iff. i is prime. a[0] is ignored
10 }

```

1.1.2 Primzahlentest

```

1 static boolean isPrim(int p) {
2     if (p < 2 || p > 2 && p % 2 == 0) return false;
3     for (int i = 3; i <= Math.sqrt(p); i += 2)
4         if (p % i == 0) return false;
5     return true;
6 }

```

1.2 Binomial Koeffizient

```

1 static int[][] mem = new int[MAX_N][(MAX_N + 1) / 2];
2 static int binoCo(int n, int k) {
3     if (k < 0 || k > n) return 0;
4     if (2 * k > n) binoCo(n, n - k);
5     if (mem[n][k] > 0) return mem[n][k];
6     int ret = 1;
7     for (int i = 1; i <= k; i++) {
8         ret *= n - k + i;
9         ret /= i;
10    mem[n][i] = ret;
11 }
12 return ret;
13 }

```

1.3 Modulare Arithmetik

Bedeutung der größten gemeinsamen Teiler:

$$d = \text{ggT}(a, b) = as + bt$$

Verwendung zu Berechnung des inversen Elements b zu a bezüglich einer Restklassengruppe n (a und n müssen teilerfremd sein):

$$a \equiv 1 \pmod n \Leftrightarrow s \equiv b \pmod n \quad \text{für } 1 = \text{ggT}(a, n)$$

1.3.1 Erweiterter Euklidischer Algorithmus

```

1 static int[] eea(int a, int b) {
2     int[] dst = new int[3];
3     if (b == 0) {
4         dst[0] = a;
5         dst[1] = 1;
6         return dst; // a, 1, 0
7     }
8     dst = eea(b, a % b);
9     int tmp = dst[2];
10    dst[2] = dst[1] - ((a / b) * dst[2]);
11    dst[1] = tmp;
12    return dst;
13 }

```

Zur Berechnung des Inversen von n im Restklassenring p gilt: $d = \text{eea}(p, n)$.

1.4 Matrixmultiplikation

Strassen-Algorithmus: $C = AB$ $A, B, C \in R^{2^n \times 2^n}$

$$C_{1,1} = A_{1,1}B_{1,1} + A_{1,2}B_{2,1}$$

$$C_{1,2} = A_{1,1}B_{1,2} + A_{1,2}B_{2,2}$$

$$C_{2,1} = A_{2,1}B_{1,1} + A_{2,2}B_{2,1}$$

$$C_{2,2} = A_{2,1}B_{1,2} + A_{2,2}B_{2,2}$$

2 Datenstrukturen

2.1 Fenwick Tree (Binary Indexed Tree)

```

1 class FenwickTree {
2     private int[] values;
3     private int n;
4     public FenwickTree(int n) {
5         this.n = n;
6         values = new int[n];
7     }
8     public int get(int i) { //get value of i
9         int x = values[0];
10        while (i > 0) {
11            x += values[i];
12            i -= i & -i; }
13        return x;
14    }
15    public void add(int i, int x) { // add x to interval [i,n]
16        if (i == 0) values[0] += x;
17        else {
18            while (i < n) {
19                values[i] += x;
20                i += i & -i; }
21        }
22    }
23 }

```

3 Graphenalgorithmen

3.1 Topologische Sortierung

```

1 static List<Integer> topoSort(Map<Integer, List<Integer>> edges,
2     Map<Integer, List<Integer>> revedges) {
3     Queue<Integer> q = new LinkedList<Integer>();
4     List<Integer> ret = new LinkedList<Integer>();
5     Map<Integer, Integer> indeg = new HashMap<Integer, Integer>();
6     for (int v : revedges.keySet()) {
7         indeg.put(v, revedges.get(v).size());
8         if (revedges.get(v).size() == 0)
9             q.add(v);
10    }
11    while (!q.isEmpty()) {
12        int tmp = q.poll();
13        ret.add(tmp);
14        for (int dest : edges.get(tmp)) {
15            indeg.put(dest, indeg.get(dest) - 1);
16            if (indeg.get(dest) == 0)
17                q.add(dest);
18        }
19    }
20    return ret;
21 }

```

3.2 Minimum Spanning Tree

3.2.1 Prim's Algorithm

```

1 #define WHITE 0
2 #define BLACK 1
3 #define INF INT_MAX
4
5 int baum( int **matrix, int N){
6     int i, sum = 0;
7
8     int color[N];
9     int dist[N];
10
11     // markiere alle Knoten ausser 0 als unbesucht
12     color[0] = BLACK;
13     for( i=1; i<N; i++){
14         color[i] = WHITE;
15         dist[i] = INF;
16     }

```

```

17
18 // berechne den Rand
19 for( i=1; i<N; i++){
20     if( dist[i] > matrix[i][nextIndex]){
21         dist[i] = matrix[i][nextIndex];
22     }
23 }
24
25 while( 1){
26     int nextDist = INF, nextIndex = -1;
27
28     /* Den naechsten Knoten waehlen */
29     for(i=0; i<N; i++){
30         if( color[i] != WHITE) continue;
31
32         if( dist[i] < nextDist){
33             nextDist = dist[i];
34             nextIndex = i;
35         }
36     }
37
38     /* Abbruchbedingung*/
39     if( nextIndex == -1) break;
40
41     /* Knoten in MST aufnehmen */
42     color[nextIndex] = RED;
43     sum += nextDist;
44
45     /* naechste kuerzeste Distanzen berechnen */
46     for( i=0; i<N; i++){
47         if( i == nextIndex || color[i] == BLACK ) continue;
48
49         if( dist[i] > matrix[i][nextIndex]){
50             dist[i] = matrix[i][nextIndex];
51         }
52     }
53 }
54
55 return sum;
56 }

```

3.2.2 Union and Find: Kruskal's Algorithm

Amortized time per operation is $O(\alpha(n))$.

```

1 // Only the tree root is stored. The edges must be stored separately.
2 // Path compression and union by rank
3
4 int *par = (int *) malloc(n * sizeof(int));
5 int *rank = (int *) malloc(n * sizeof(int));
6
7 // Create new forest of n vertices
8 void init(int n, int *par, int *rank) {
9     int i;
10    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
11        par[i] = i; // every vertex is its own root
12        rank[i] = 0;
13    }
14 }
15
16 // Union two trees which contain x and y respectively, returns new root
17 int union(int n, int *par, int *rank, int x, int y) {
18     y = find(n, par, y);
19     x = find(n, par, x);
20     if (rank[x] > rank[y]) return par[y] = x;
21     if (rank[x] < rank[y]) return par[x] = y;
22     rank[x]++; // rank[x] == rank[y]
23     return par[y] = x;
24 }
25
26 // Find the tree root of x
27 int find(int n, int *par, int x) {
28     // if parent is not a tree root
29     if (par[x] != par[par[x]]) par[x] = find(n, par, par[x]);
30     return par[x];
31 }

```

3.3 Maximaler Fluss (Ford-Fulkerson)

```

1  /* die folgende Zeile anpassen! */
2
3  #define N_MAX 30*30+30
4
5  /* hier drunter nichts anfassen! */
6  /* ----- */
7  #define SIZE_MAX (N_MAX+2)
8  #define SIZE (N+2)
9  #define QUELLE (N)
10 #define SENKE (N+1)
11 extern int capacity[SIZE_MAX][SIZE_MAX];
12 extern int N;
13
14 int maxFlow();
15 void reset();
16
17
18 #include <stdio.h>
19 #include <limits.h>
20 #include <string.h>
21 #include "flow.h"
22
23 #define NONE -1
24 #define INF INT_MAX/2
25
26 int N;
27 int capacity[SIZE_MAX][SIZE_MAX];
28 int flow[SIZE_MAX][SIZE_MAX];
29 int queue[SIZE_MAX], *head, *tail;
30 int state[SIZE_MAX];
31 int pred[SIZE_MAX];
32
33 enum { UNVISITED, WAITING, PROCESSED };
34
35 void enqueue( int x){
36     *tail++ = x;
37     state[x] = WAITING;
38 }
39
40 int dequeue(){
41     int x = *head++;
42     state[x] = PROCESSED;
43     return x;
44 }
45
46 void reset(){
47     int i, j;
48     for(i=0; i<SIZE;i++){
49         memset( capacity[i], 0, sizeof(int)*SIZE );
50     }
51 }
52
53 int bfs( int start, int target){
54     int u, v;
55     for( u=0; u< SIZE; u++){
56         state[u] = UNVISITED;
57     }
58     head = tail = queue;
59     pred[start] = NONE;
60
61     enqueue(start);
62
63     while( head < tail){
64         u = dequeue();
65
66         for( v= 0; v< SIZE; v++){
67             if( state[v] == UNVISITED &&
68                 capacity[u][v] - flow[u][v] > 0){
69
70                 enqueue(v);
71                 pred[v] = u;
72             }
73         }
74     }
75 }

```

```

59     return state[target] == PROCESSED;
60 }
61
62 int maxFlow(){
63     int max_flow = 0;
64     int u;
65
66     int i, j;
67     for(i=0; i<SIZE;i++){
68         memset( flow[i], 0, sizeof(int)*SIZE );
69     }
70
71     while( bfs( QUELLE, SENKE)){
72         int increment = INF, temp;
73
74         for( u= SENKE; pred[u] != NONE; u = pred[u]){
75             temp = capacity[pred[u]][u] - flow[pred[u]][u];
76             if( temp < increment){
77                 increment = temp;
78             }
79         }
80
81         for( u= SENKE; pred[u] != NONE; u = pred[u]){
82             flow[pred[u]][u] += increment;
83             flow[u][pred[u]] -= increment;
84         }
85
86         max_flow += increment;
87     }
88
89     return max_flow;
90 }

```

```

1 /**
2  * Ford Fulkerson
3  * @param s source
4  * @param d destination
5  * @param c capacity
6  * @param f flow, init with 0
7  * @return
8  */
9 static int ff(int s, int d, int[][] c, int[][] f) {
10     List<Integer> path = dfs(s, d, c, f, new boolean[c.length]); // find path
11     if (path.size() < 2) {
12         int flow = 0;
13         for (int i = 0; i < f[s].length; i++) { // leaving flow of source
14             flow += f[s][i];
15         }
16         return flow;
17     }
18     int cap = Integer.MAX_VALUE; // capacity of current path
19     for (int i = 0; i < path.size() - 1; i++) {
20         int a = path.get(i), b = path.get(i + 1);
21         cap = Math.min(cap, c[a][b] - f[a][b]);
22     }
23     for (int i = 0; i < path.size() - 1; i++) { //update flow
24         int a = path.get(i), b = path.get(i + 1);
25         f[a][b] += cap;
26         f[b][a] -= cap;
27     }
28     return ff(s, d, c, f); // tail recursion
29 }
30
31 /**
32  * depth first search in flow network
33  * @param s source
34  * @param d destination
35  * @param c capacity
36  * @param f flow
37  * @param v visited, init with false
38  * @return
39  */
40 static List<Integer> dfs(int s, int d, int[][] c, int[][] f, boolean[] v) {
41     v[s] = true;
42     if (s == d) { // destination found
43         LinkedList<Integer> path = new LinkedList<Integer>();
44         path.add(d);

```

```

45     return path;
46 }
47 for (int i = 0; i < c[s].length; i++) {
48     if (!v[i] && c[s][i] - f[s][i] > 0) {
49         List<Integer> path = dfs(i, d, c, f, v);
50         if (path.size() > 0) {
51             ((LinkedList<Integer>) path).addFirst(s);
52             return path;
53         }
54     }
55 }
56 return ((List<Integer>) Collections.EMPTY_LIST);
57 }

```

3.4 Floyd-Warshall

```

1 static int n;
2 static int[][] path = new int[n][n];
3 static int[][] next = new int[n][n];
4 static void floyd(int[][] ad) {
5     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
6         path[i] = Arrays.copyOf(ad[i], n);
7     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
8         for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
9             for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
10                 if (path[i][k] + path[k][j] < path[i][j]) {
11                     path[i][j] = path[i][k] + path[k][j];
12                     next[i][j] = k;
13                 }
14     // there is a negative circle iff. there is a i such that path[i][i] < 0
15 }

```

3.5 Dijkstra

```

1 Funktion Dijkstra(Graph, Startknoten):
2     initialisiere(Graph, Startknoten, abstand[], vorgaenger[], Q)
3     solange Q nicht leer: // Der eigentliche Algorithmus
4         u := Knoten in Q mit kleinstem Wert in abstand[]
5         entferne u aus Q // fuer u ist der kuerzeste Weg nun bestimmt
6         fuer jeden Nachbarn v von u:
7             falls v in Q:
8                 distanz_update(u, v, abstand[], vorgaenger[]) // pruefe Abstand vom Startknoten zu v
9     return vorgaenger[]
10
11 Methode initialisiere(Graph, Startknoten, abstand[], vorgaenger[], Q):
12     fuer jeden Knoten v in Graph:
13         abstand[v] := unendlich
14         vorgaenger[v] := null
15     abstand[Startknoten] := 0
16     Q := Die Menge aller Knoten in Graph
17
18 Methode distanz_update(u, v, abstand[], vorgaenger[]):
19     alternativ := abstand[u] + abstand_zwischen(u, v) // Weglaenge vom Startknoten nach v ueber u
20     falls alternativ < abstand[v]:
21         abstand[v] := alternativ
22         vorgaenger[v] := u

```

4 Geometrische Algorithmen

4.1 Rotate a Point

```

1 static P rotate(P origin, P p, double ccw) {
2     double x = (p.x - origin.x) * Math.cos(ccw) - (p.y - origin.y) * Math.sin(ccw);
3     double y = (p.x - origin.x) * Math.sin(ccw) + (p.y - origin.y) * Math.cos(ccw);
4     return new P(x, y);
5 }

```

4.2 Graham Scan (Convex Hull)

```

1 class P {
2     double x, y;
3
4     P(double x, double y) {
5         this.x = x;

```

```

6     this.y = y;
7 }
8 // polar coordinates (not used in graham scan)
9 double r() { return Math.sqrt(x * x + y * y); }
10 double d() { return Math.atan2(y, x); }
11 }
12
13 // turn is counter-clockwise if > 0; collinear if = 0; clockwise else
14 static double ccw(P p1, P p2, P p3) {
15     return (p2.x - p1.x) * (p3.y - p1.y) - (p2.y - p1.y) * (p3.x - p1.x);
16 }
17
18 static List<P> graham(List<P> l) {
19     if (l.size() < 3)
20         return l;
21     P temp = l.get(0);
22     for (P p : l)
23         if (temp.y > p.y || temp.y == p.y && temp.x > p.x)
24             temp = p;
25     final P start = temp; // min y (then leftmost)
26
27     Collections.sort(l, new Comparator<P>() {
28         public int compare(P o1, P o2) {
29             if (new Double(Math.atan2(o1.y - start.y, o1.x - start.x)) // same angle
30                 .compareTo(Math.atan2(o2.y - start.y, o2.x - start.x)) == 0)
31                 return new Double((o1.x - start.x) * (o1.x - start.x)
32                     + (o1.y - start.y) * (o1.y - start.y))
33                     .compareTo((o2.x - start.x) * (o2.x - start.x)
34                     + (o2.y - start.y) * (o2.y - start.y)); // use distance
35             return new Double(Math.atan2(o1.y - start.y, o1.x - start.x))
36                 .compareTo(Math.atan2(o2.y - start.y, o2.x - start.x));
37         }
38     });
39     Stack<P> s = new Stack<P>();
40     s.add(start);
41     s.add(l.get(1));
42     for (int i = 2; i < l.size(); i++) {
43         while (s.size() >= 2
44             && ccw(s.get(s.size() - 2), s.get(s.size() - 1), l.get(i)) <= 0)
45             s.pop();
46         s.push(l.get(i));
47     }
48     return s;
49 }

```

4.3 Maximum Distance in a Point Set

```

1 List<P> hull = graham(list);
2 maxDist(hull);
3
4 static double dist(P p1, P p2) {
5     return Math.sqrt((p1.x - p2.x) * (p1.x - p2.x)
6         + (p1.y - p2.y) * (p1.y - p2.y));
7 }
8
9 static double maxDist(List<P> hull) {
10     double max = 0, tmp = 0;
11     int j = 0, n = hull.size();
12     for (P p : hull) {
13         while (tmp < dist(p, hull.get((j + 1) % n))) {
14             j = (j + 1) % n;
15             tmp = dist(p, hull.get(j));
16         }
17         max = Math.max(max, tmp);
18     }
19     return max;
20 }

```

4.4 Area of a Convex Polygon

```

1 // area of a convex polygon, i.e. area(ghraham(list))
2 static double area(List<P> l) {
3     double sum = 0;
4     for (int i = 0; i < l.size(); i++) { // points must be in ccw order
5         sum += l.get(i).x * l.get((i + 1) % l.size()).y;
6         sum -= l.get(i).y * l.get((i + 1) % l.size()).x;

```



```

7   }
8   return sum / 2;
9 }

```

4.5 Punkt in Polygon

```

1  /**
2   * -1: A liegt links von BC (ausser unterer Endpunkt)
3   * 0: A auf BC
4   * +1: sonst
5   */
6  public static int KreuzProdTest(double ax, double ay, double bx, double by,
7    double cx, double cy) {
8      if (ay == by && by == cy) {
9          if ((bx <= ax && ax <= cx) || (cx <= ax && ax <= bx)) return 0;
10         else return +1;
11     }
12     if (by > cy) {
13         double tmpx = bx, tmpy = by;
14         bx = cx;
15         by = cy;
16         cx = tmpx;
17         cy = tmpy;
18     }
19     if (ay == by && ax == bx) return 0;
20     if (ay <= by || ay > cy) return +1;
21     double delta = (bx - ax) * (cy - ay) - (by - ay) * (cx - ax);
22     if (delta > 0) return -1;
23     else if (delta < 0) return +1;
24     else return 0;
25 }
26
27 /**
28  * Input: P[i] (x[i],y[i]); P[0]:=P[n]
29  * -1: Q ausserhalb Polygon
30  * 0: Q auf Polygon
31  * +1: Q innerhalb des Polygons
32  */
33 public static int PunktInPoly(double[] x, double[] y, double qx, double qy) {
34     int t = -1;
35     for (int i = 0; i < x.length - 1; i++)
36         t = t * KreuzProdTest(qx, qy, x[i], y[i], x[i + 1], y[i + 1]);
37     return t;
38 }

```

5 Verschiedenes

5.1 Potenzmenge

```

1  static <T> Iterator<List<T>> powerSet(final List<T> l) {
2      return new Iterator<List<T>>() {
3          int i; // careful: i becomes 2^l.size()
4          public boolean hasNext() {
5              return i < (1 << l.size());
6          }
7          public List<T> next() {
8              Vector<T> temp = new Vector<T>();
9              for (int j = 0; j < l.size(); j++)
10                 if (((i >> j) & 1) == 1)
11                     temp.add(l.get(j));
12                 i++;
13                 return temp;
14             }
15             public void remove() {}
16         };
17     }

```

5.2 Longest Common Subsequence

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 #include <string.h>
4
5

```

```

6 int lcs( char *a, char *b){
7     int len = strlen( a);
8     int lenb =strlen(b);
9
10    int *zeile = malloc( (len+1) * sizeof(int)), *temp,
11        *neue = malloc( (len+1) * sizeof(int)), i, j;
12
13    for(i=0; i<len+1; i++){
14        zeile[i] = neue[i] = 0;
15    }
16
17    for(j=0; j<lenb; j++){
18        for(i=0; i<len; i++){
19            if( a[i] == b[j]){
20                neue[i+1] = zeile[i] + 1;
21            } else {
22                neue[i+1] = neue[i] > zeile[i+1] ? neue[i] : zeile[i+1];
23            }
24        }
25        temp = zeile;
26        zeile = neue;
27        neue = temp;
28    }
29
30    int res = zeile[len];
31    free( zeile);
32    free( neue);
33    return res;
34 }

```

5.3 Longest Increasing Subsequence

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3
4 int lis( int *list, int n){
5     int *sorted = malloc( n*sizeof(int)), sorted_n;
6     int i, *lower, *upper, *mid, *pos;
7
8     if( n == 0) return 0;
9
10    sorted[0] = list[0];
11    sorted_n = 1;
12
13    for( i=1; i<n; i++){
14        /* binaere Suche */
15        lower = list;
16        upper = list + sorted_n;
17        mid = list + sorted_n / 2;
18
19
20        while( lower < upper-1){
21            if( list[i] < *mid){
22                upper = mid;
23            } else {
24                lower = mid;
25            }
26
27            mid = lower + (upper-lower) / 2;
28        }
29
30        if( mid == list + sorted_n -1 && *mid < list[i]){
31            *mid = list[i];
32            sorted_n++;
33        }
34
35        if( list[i] < *mid){
36            *mid = list[i];
37        }
38    }
39
40    free( sorted);
41
42    return sorted_n;
43 }

```

6 Eine kleine C-Referenz

C Reference Card (ANSI)

Program Structure/Functions

```

type func(type_1,...)
  function declarations
  external variable declarations
  main routine
  local variable declarations
}

type func(arg_1,...) {
  function definition
  local variable declarations
  statements
}

return value;

/* */
main(int argc, char *argv[])
  comments
  main with args
  terminate execution
}

```

C Preprocessor

```

#include <filename>
#include "filename"
#define name text
#define name(var) text
Example. #define max(A,B) ((A)>(B) ? (A) : (B))
#undef name
#
#
#if, #else, #elif, #endif
#ifdef, #ifndef
defined(name)
\
quoted string in replace
concatenate args and rescan
conditional execution
is name defined, not defined?
name defined?
line continuation char

```

Data Types/Declarations

```

character (1 byte)
integer
float (single precision)
float (double precision)
short (16 bit integer)
long (32 bit integer)
positive and negative
only positive
pointer to int, float,...
enumeration constant
constant (unchanging) value
declare external variable
register variable
local to source file
no value
structure
create name by data type
size of an object (type is size_t)
size of a data type (type is size_t)

```

Initialization

```

initialize variable
initialize array
initialize char string
type name=value
type name[]={value_1,...}
char name[]="string"

```

Constants

```

long (suffix)
float (suffix)
exponential form
octal (prefix zero)
hexadecimal (prefix zero-ex)
character constant (char, octal, hex)
newline, cr, tab, backspace
special characters
string constant (ends with '\0')

```

Pointers, Arrays & Structures

```

declare pointer to type
declare function returning pointer to type type *f()
declare pointer to function returning type type (*pf)()
generic pointer type
void *
NULL
object pointed to by pointer
address of object name
array
multi-dim array
name[dim_1][dim_2]...
name[dim]
name[dim_1][dim_2]...

```

Structures

```

struct tag {
  declarations
};
create structure
member of structure from template
member of pointed to structure
Example. (*p).x and p->x are the same
single value, multiple type structure
union
member : b

```

Operators (grouped by precedence)

```

structure member operator
structure pointer
increment, decrement
plus, minus, logical not, bitwise not
indirection via pointer, address of object
cast expression to type
size of an object
multiply, divide, modulus (remainder)
add, subtract
left, right shift [bit ops]
comparisons
>, >=, <, <=
comparisons
==, !=
bitwise and
&
bitwise exclusive or
^
bitwise or (incl)
|
logical and
&&
logical or
||
conditional expression
expr1 ? expr2 : expr3
assignment operators
+=, -=, *=, ...
expression evaluation separator
,
Unary operators, conditional expression and assignment operators
group right to left; all others group left to right.

```

Flow of Control

```

statement terminator
block delimiters
exit from switch, while, do, for
next iteration of while, do, for
goto label
label:
return expr
Flow Constructions
if statement
if (expr) statement
else if (expr) statement
else statement
while (expr)
  statement
for (expr_1; expr_2; expr_3)
  statement
do statement
while(expr);
switch statement
switch (expr) {
  case const_1: statement_1 break;
  case const_2: statement_2 break;
  default: statement
}

```

ANSI Standard Libraries

```

<assert.h> <ctype.h> <errno.h> <float.h> <limits.h>
<locale.h> <math.h> <setjmp.h> <signal.h> <stdarg.h>
<stddef.h> <stdio.h> <stdlib.h> <string.h> <time.h>

```

Character Class Tests <ctype.h>

```

isalnum(c)
isalpha(c)
isascii(c)
isblank(c)
iscntrl(c)
isdigit(c)
islower(c)
isprint(c)
ispunct(c)
isspace(c)
isupper(c)
isxdigit(c)
tolower(c)
toupper(c)

```

String Operations <string.h>

```

s, t are strings, cs, ct are constant strings
length of s
strcpy(s, ct)
strncpy(s, ct, n)
strcat(s, ct)
strncat(s, ct, n)
strcmp(cs, ct)
strncmp(cs, ct, n)
strchr(cs, c)
strrchr(cs, c)
memcpy(s, ct, n)
memmove(s, ct, n)
memcmp(cs, ct, n)
memchr(cs, c, n)
memset(s, c, n)

```

C Reference Card (ANSI)

Input/Output <stdio.h>

Standard I/O

standard input stream
standard output stream
standard error stream
end of file
get a character
print a character
print formatted data
print to string *s*
read formatted data
read from string *s*
read line to string *s* (< max chars)
print string *s*
File I/O
declare file pointer
pointer to named file
modes: *r* (read), *w* (write), *a* (append)
get a character
write a character
write to file
read from file
close file
non-zero if error
non-zero if EOF
read line to string *s* (< max chars)
write string *s*
Codes for Formatted I/O: "%-+ 0w.pmic"
- left justify
+ print with sign
space print space if no sign
0 pad with leading zeros
w min field width
p precision
m conversion character:
 h short, *l* long, *L* long double
c conversion character:
 d,i integer
 u unsigned
 c single char
 s char string
 f double
 e,E exponential
 o octal
 x,X hexadecimal
 p pointer
 n number of chars written
g,G same as *f* or *e,E* depending on exponent

Variable Argument Lists <stdarg.h>

declaration of pointer to arguments *va_list name*;
initialization of argument pointer *va_start(name, lastarg)*
lastarg is last named parameter of the function
access next unnamed arg, update pointer *va_arg(name, type)*
call before exiting function *va_end(name)*

Standard Utility Functions <stdlib.h>

absolute value of int *n*
absolute value of long *n*
quotient and remainder of ints *n,d*
return structure with *div_t.quot* and *div_t.rem*
quotient and remainder of longs *n,d*
returns structure with *ldiv_t.quot* and *ldiv_t.rem*
pseudo-random integer [0, RAND_MAX]
rand()
set random seed to *n*
terminate program execution
pass string *s* to system for execution
Conversions
convert string *s* to double
convert string *s* to integer
convert string *s* to long
convert string *s* to long
convert prefix of *s* to double
convert prefix of *s* (base *b*) to long
same, but unsigned long
strtoul(*s*, endp, *b*)

Storage Allocation

allocate storage
change size of object
deallocate space
Array Functions
search array for key
sort array ascending order
bsearch(*key*, *array*, *n*, *size*, *cmp()*)
qsort(*array*, *n*, *size*, *cmp()*)

Time and Date Functions <time.h>

processor time used by program
Example: clock()/CLOCKS_PER_SEC is time in seconds
current calendar time
time2-time1 in seconds (double)
arithmetic types representing times
structure type for calendar time comps
tm_sec seconds after minute
tm_min minutes after hour
tm_hour hours since midnight
tm_mday day of month
tm_mon months since January
tm_year years since 1900
tm_wday days since Sunday
tm_yday days since January 1
tm_isdst Daylight Savings Time flag
convert local time to calendar time
convert time in *tp* to string
convert calendar time in *tp* to local time
convert calendar time to GMT
convert calendar time to local time
format date and time info
tp is a pointer to a structure of type *tm*
strftime(*s*, *smax*, "*format*", *tp*)

Mathematical Functions <math.h>

Arguments and returned values are double

trig functions
inverse trig functions
atan(*y/x*)
hyperbolic trig functions
sinh(*x*), cosh(*x*), tanh(*x*)
exponentials & logs
exp(*x*), log(*x*), log10(*x*)
exponentials & logs (2 power)
ldexp(*x,n*), frexp(*x,*e*)
division & remainder
modf(*x,*ip*), fmod(*x,y*)
powers
pow(*x,y*), sqrt(*x*)
rounding
ceil(*x*), floor(*x*), fabs(*x*)

Integer Type Limits <limits.h>

The numbers given in parentheses are typical values for the constants on a 32-bit Unix system.

CHAR_BIT bits in char (8)
CHAR_MAX max value of char (127 or 255)
CHAR_MIN min value of char (-128 or 0)
INT_MAX max value of int (+32,767)
INT_MIN min value of int (-32,768)
LONG_MAX max value of long (+2,147,483,647)
LONG_MIN min value of long (-2,147,483,648)
SCHAR_MAX max value of signed char (+127)
SCHAR_MIN min value of signed char (-128)
SHRT_MAX max value of short (+32,767)
SHRT_MIN min value of short (-32,768)
UCHAR_MAX max value of unsigned char (255)
UINT_MAX max value of unsigned int (65,535)
ULONG_MAX max value of unsigned long (4,294,967,295)
USHRT_MAX max value of unsigned short (65,536)

Float Type Limits <float.h>

FLT_RADIX radix of exponent rep (2)
FLT_ROUNDS floating point rounding mode (6)
FLT_DIG decimal digits of precision (10-5)
FLT_EPSILON smallest *x* so $1.0 + x \neq 1.0$
FLT_MANT_DIG number of digits in mantissa (10³⁷)
FLT_MAX maximum floating point number
FLT_MAX_EXP maximum exponent (10-37)
FLT_MIN minimum floating point number
FLT_MIN_EXP minimum exponent (10)
DBL_DIG decimal digits of precision (10-9)
DBL_EPSILON smallest *x* so $1.0 + x \neq 1.0$
DBL_MANT_DIG number of digits in mantissa (10³⁷)
DBL_MAX max double floating point number
DBL_MAX_EXP maximum exponent (10-37)
DBL_MIN min double floating point number
DBL_MIN_EXP minimum exponent

May 1999 v1.3. Copyright © 1999 Joseph H. Silverman

Permission is granted to make and distribute copies of this card provided the copyright notice and this permission notice are preserved on all copies.

Send comments and corrections to J.H. Silverman, Math. Dept., Brown Univ., Providence, RI 02912 USA. (jhs@math.brown.edu)