

Cervejeiros do Mendes

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Datastructures

Dsuclass

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
3 using namespace std;
5 class DSU
       vector < int > parent;
       vector < int > card;
9
10 public:
       DSU(int n): parent(n+1), card(n+1,1)
12
13
           for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
               parent[i] = i;
14
       }
15
16
17
       /* O(log n) */
18
       int find_set(int x)
19
           if(x == parent[x])
20
               return x:
21
           return parent[x] = find_set(parent[x]);
23
24
25
       bool same_set(int a, int b)
26
           return find_set(a) == find_set(b);
28
29
30
       /* O(log n) */
31
       void join_sets(int a, int b)
33
           a = find_set(a);
34
           b = find_set(b);
35
36
           if(card[a] < card[b])</pre>
37
                swap(a,b);
38
           card[a] += card[b];
40
           parent[b] = a;
41
42
43 };
```

1.2 Segtree

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
3 using namespace std;
5 #define 11 long long
6 #define vi vector<int>
7 #define pii pair<int,int>
10 //passar vetor indexado em 1
12 class SegTree {
      vector<ll> st;
      vector<11> v;
14
15
      int size;
      int elem_neutro = 0;// changes based on the
16
      segtree function
18 public:
      SegTree(vector<ll> arr, int size): st(4*size,0), 89
20
      v(size+1,0) {
```

```
this->size = size;
    for(int i = 1; i<size+1; i++){</pre>
       v[i] = arr[i];
11 f(ll a, ll b){ //type and return of function
are variable, depending on the segtree
    return a+b;
void build(int 1, int r, int nodo){
    if(1 ==r){
        st[nodo] = v[1];
        return:
    int m = (1+r)/2;
    build(1,m,nodo*2); //desceu p esquerda
    build(m+1,r,nodo*2+1); //desceu p direita
    st[nodo] = f(st[nodo*2], st[nodo*2+1]);
void update_range(int i, int l, int r, ll x, int
nodo) {
   if(1 == r){
        st[nodo] = x;
        return;
    int m = (1+r)/2;
    if(i <= m) {</pre>
        update_range(i, 1, m, x, nodo*2);
    }
    else{
        update_range(i,m+1,r,x,nodo*2+1);
    st[nodo] = f(st[nodo*2], st[nodo*2+1]);
void update(int i, ll x){
    int 1 =1;
    int r = size;
    int nodo = 1;
    return update_range(i,1,r,x,nodo);
11 query_range(int ql, int qr, int l, int r, int
nodo){
    if(1 >qr or r < q1){</pre>
        return elem_neutro;
    if (1 \ge q1 \text{ and } r \le qr)
        return st[nodo];
    int m = (1+r)/2;
    11 suml = query_range(ql,qr,l,m,nodo*2);
    ll sumr = query_range(ql,qr,m+1,r,nodo*2+1);
    return f(suml, sumr);
11 query(int ql, int qr){
    int 1 = 1;
    int r = size;
    int nodo =1;
```

22

2.3

24

26 27

2.8

29 30

31

32

33

34

35

36

3.7

3.9

40

41

42

43

44

45 46

47

48

49 50

51

52

53

5.5

56

57

58

59

6.0

61 62

63

64

6.5

6.7

68

69

70 71

73

74

75

76

7.8

79

80

81

82

83

84

85 86

88



```
52 };
           return query_range(ql,qr,l,r,nodo);
91
92
93 };
                                                           54 int main() {
94
                                                           5.5
                                                                  ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
                                                                  cin.tie(0);
95 int main() {
                                                           56
       ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
96
                                                           57
       cin.tie(0);
                                                           58
                                                                  int n, q;
                                                                  cin >> n >> q;
9.8
                                                           5.9
       return 0;
                                                                  vll arr(n);
99
                                                           60
       }
                                                           61
100
                                                                  // Initializing array;
                                                           62
   1.3 Sparsetable
                                                           63
                                                                  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
                                                                      cin >> arr[i];
                                                           64
                                                           65
 1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 #define 11 long long
                                                           66
                                                                  // Initialize the Sparse Table with the array
                                                           67
 3 #define vi vector<int>
 4 #define vll vector<long long>
                                                           68
                                                                  SparseTable sp(n, arr);
                                                           6.9
 5 using namespace std;
                                                                  // Perform range minimum queries
                                                                  for (int i = 0; i < q; i++) {
                                                           7.1
                                                                      int 1, r;
 8 // Complexity: The pre proccessing is O(nlog(n)).
                                                           72
                                                                       cin >> 1 >> r;
       Most queries such as sum are O(log(n));
                                                           73
                                                                      cout << sp.query(1, r) << endl;</pre>
 _{9} // So in that case, it is pretty much always better
                                                           7.4
       to use a segTree.
_{10} // However, when the queries are min or max, the
                                                           7.6
                                                           7.7
                                                                  return 0;
       complexity of each query becomes O(1);
                                                           78 }
11
12 class SparseTable
13 €
                                                              2
                                                                   Graphs
14
       int logn;
1.5
       vector < vll> tb;
                                                                    Djikstra
       vi logs;
                                                              2.1
16
17
18 public:
                                                            1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
      // Constructor takes only 'n' and 'arr' as
       arguments
                                                            3 using namespace std;
       SparseTable(int n, vll arr) : logs(n + 1), tb(
20
       log2(n) + 1, vll(n)) {
          // Build the 'logs' array
                                                            6 #define pii pair<int, int>
           logs[1] = 0;
                                                            7 #define ll long long
           for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
23
               logs[i] = logs[i / 2] + 1;
25
                                                           10 int N:
           // Set logn to the maximum power needed for \frac{11}{10} const int oo = 1e6+7; // depende
26
                                                            vector<vector<pii>>> g(N);
           this->logn = logs[n];
                                                           14 vector < bool > used(N);
29
           // Initialize the first row of 'tb' with 'arr 16 priority_queue pii, vector pii greater pii > q;
                                                           15 vector<11> d(N, oo);
3.0
       ' values
                                                           17
          for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
31
                                                           18 void dijkstra(int k) {
                tb[0][i] = arr[i];
                                                                d[k] = 0;
                                                           19
33
                                                                  q.push({0, k});
34
           // Build the sparse table
3.5
                                                           22
                                                                  while (!q.empty()) {
           for (int k = 1; k <= logn; k++) {</pre>
36
                                                           23
                                                                   auto [w, u] = q.top();
                for (int i = 0; i + (1 << k) <= n; i++) { 24
                                                                      q.pop();
                   tb[k][i] = min(tb[k - 1][i], tb[k -
                                                                      if (used[u]) continue;
       1][i + (1 << (k - 1))];
                                                           26
                                                                     used[u] = true:
39
               }
                                                           27
           }
40
                                                                      for (auto [v, w]: g[u]) {
                                                           28
       }
41
                                                           29
                                                                           if (d[v] > d[u] + w) {
42
                                                                               d[v] = d[u] + w;
       // Range minimum query on the range [1, r]
                                                                               q.push({d[v], v});
                                                           31
       11 query(int 1, int r) {
44
                                                                           }
                                                           32
45
           //if not indexed in 1 remove this.
                                                           3.3
                                                                      }
46
           1 - -;
                                                           34
           r--;
           int len = r - l + 1;
           int k = logs[len];
49
                                                                   Binarylifting
                                                              2.2
           return min(tb[k][1], tb[k][r - (1 << k) + 1])</pre>
50
       }
                                                            1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
5.1
```



```
longestPath = 1;
                                                             1.5
3 using namespace std;
                                                             16
                                                                        nodo = x;
                                                                    }
                                                             17
5 #define vi vector<int>
                                                             18 }
                                                             20 //x = primeiro n\tilde{A}ş da \tilde{A}ąrvore
                                                             21 pair < int , pair < int , int >> findDiameter (int x) {
                                                                    //g = tree por lista de adjacÃłncia
9 class TreeAncestor {
       int LOG:
                                                                    int nodo = x;
10
                                                             23
       vector < vi > up; //[n][log] -> o antecessor de n
                                                                    int longestPath =0;
      em 2^log
                                                             25
       vi depth;
                                                             26
                                                                    dfs(x,-1,1,longestPath,nodo);
13
                                                             27
14 public:
                                                             28
                                                                    longestPath =0;
15
       TreeAncestor(int n, vi& pai){
                                                             29
                                                                    x = nodo;
           LOG = 0;
16
                                                             30
           while((1 << LOG) <= n){
                                                             31
                                                                    dfs(x, -1,1, longestPath, nodo);
               LOG++:
18
                                                             32
               //formula de cÃalcular o log
                                                             33
                                                                    return make_pair(longestPath, make_pair(x,nodo));
           }
                                                             34 }
20
           up = vector < vi > (n, vi(LOG));
21
                                                               2.4
                                                                     Eulertour
           depth = vi(n);
23
           // pai[i]<i:
                                                             1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
           pai[0] =0;
25
           for(int v =0; v < n; v ++) {</pre>
26
                                                             3 using namespace std;
27
               up[v][0]=pai[v];
                if(v !=0) depth[v] =depth[pai[v]]+1;
28
                                                              5 /*
                for(int j = 1; j < LOG; j++) {</pre>
                                                                    Utilidades para o Euler Tour:
                    up[v][j] = up[up[v][j-1]][j-1];
3.0
                                                                    o menor subarray entre dois elementos da array de
31
                                                                    EulerTour Ãľ o caminho entre esses dois
           }
32
                                                                    vÃľrtices
33
                                                                    com isso, Ãľ possÃηvel descobrir vÃąrias coisas,
       }
                                                                    como:
35
                                                                        qual o lca range (o depth mÃnnimo);
                                                                        qual a soma de distÃćncias do caminho entre
                                                             1.0
       int getAncestralK (int nodo, int k){
3.7
                                                                    dois vÃľrtices
38
                                                                       qual a maior distÃćncia do caminho entre dois
           if (depth[nodo] < k) {</pre>
                                                                     vÃľrtices
39
               return -1; //impossÃŋvel
40
                                                                        dentre outros
                                                             12
41
                                                             13 */
42
                                                             14
           // 1 << j = 2^j
43
                                                             15 const int N = 1e5;
44
                                                             16
           for(int j = LOG-1; j>=0; j--){
45
                                                             17 vector < vector < int >> g(N+1);
               if(k >= (1 << j)){
46
                                                             18 vector < int > depth(N+1); // definir depth[raiz] =1;
                    nodo = up[nodo][j];
                                                             19 vector \langle int \rangle eulerTour; // vai ter 2*N-1 elementos;
47
                    k = (1 << j);
                                                             20 vector <int> first(N+1,-1); // primeira vez que um nÃş
               }
49
                                                                     aparece no euler tour
50
           }
                                                             21 vector < vector < int >> appears (N+1); //posiÃğÃţes em que
51
                                                                     um nÃş aparece no eulertour
52
           return nodo;
                                                             23 void dfs(int u){
54 }:
                                                             24
                                                                    if(first[u]==-1){
                                                             2.5
  2.3 Diameter
                                                                        first[u] = eulerTour.size();
                                                             26
                                                             27
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
                                                             28
                                                                    appears[u].push_back(eulerTour.size());
                                                             29
3 using namespace std;
                                                             30
                                                                    eulerTour.push_back(u);
                                                             31
5 const int N = 1e4; //tamanho da Ãąrvore
                                                             32
                                                                    for(auto v : g[u]){
                                                                        depth[v] = depth[u]+1;
                                                             33
vector < vector < int >> g(N); // Ãarvore por lista de
                                                             34
                                                                        dfs(v);
                                                                        appears[u].push_back(eulerTour.size());
      adjacAłncias;
                                                             3.5
                                                                        eulerTour.push_back(u);
9 void dfs(int x, int p, int 1, int& longestPath, int& 37
                                                             38 }
       for(auto v : g[x]){
                                                             39
           if(v==p) continue;
                                                             40 void print(){
                                                                    cout << eulerTour.size() << endl;</pre>
           dfs(v,x,l+1,longestPath,nodo);
                                                                    for(auto x : eulerTour) cout << x << " ";</pre>
13
                                                             42
      if(l>longestPath){
                                                                    cout << endl;
                                                             43
14
```

44

```
for(auto x : eulerTour) cout << depth[x] << " "; 36 void invdfs(int u){</pre>
       cout << endl;
                                                            37
                                                                   vis[u] =1;
45
       for(int x = 1; x <9; x++) cout << first[x] << " "38</pre>
46
                                                                   for(auto v: ginv[u]){
47
                                                                        if(!vis[v]){
                                                                            pai[v] = pai[u];
48 }
                                                             41
                                                                             invdfs(v);
49
                                                             42
50 int main() {
                                                                        }
                                                             43
       g[1].push_back(2);
                                                                   }
51
                                                            44
       g[2].push_back(3);
                                                            45 }
       g[2].push_back(4);
53
                                                             46
       g[4].push_back(5);
                                                             47 void kosaraju(int n){
       g[1].push_back(6);
5.5
                                                             48
                                                                    for(int i = 1; i <= n ; i++) vis[i]=0;</pre>
      g[6].push_back(7);
56
                                                             49
                                                                   for(int i =1; i <= n; i++) if(!vis[i]) dfs(i);</pre>
5.7
      g[6].push_back(8);
                                                             50
58
                                                             51
59
       depth[1] = 1;
                                                             52
                                                                   for(int i =1; i <= n; i++) vis[i]=0;</pre>
      dfs(1);
6.0
                                                            5.3
                                                                   while(!posord.empty()){
62
      print();
                                                            5.5
                                                                        int u = posord.top(); posord.pop();
                                                                        if(vis[u]) continue;
                                                             56
63
       return 0;
                                                             57
64
                                                                        pai[u] = u;
65 }
                                                            5.8
                                                                        scc.push_back(u);
                                                             59
  2.5 Kosaraju
                                                                        invdfs(u);
                                                            6.0
                                                            61
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
                                                            62
                                                            63 }
3 using namespace std;
                                                               2.6
                                                                    Kruskal
5 /*
                                                             # #include <bits/stdc++.h>
       Algoritmo de Kosaraju:
       contexto : grafo direcionado;
       objetivo: encontrar componentes fortemente
                                                             3 using namespace std;
       conectados* no grafo
           *fortemente conectado: Ãl possÃ\etavel chegar em 5 /*
        todos os nÃşs saindo de qualquer nÃş;
                                                           6 Kruskal:
          *componente fortemente conectado (SCC): maior 7 percorre todas as arestas em ordem,
1.0
        quantidade possÃnvel de vÃlrtices fortemente 8 se a ordem for crescente retorna a minimum spanning
       conectados no grafo
                                                                   tree;
                                                             9 se a ordem for decrescente retorna a maximum spanning
       Um grafo G direcionado pode ser representado por
                                                                    tree:
      um grafo acÃnclico direcionado S onde cada nÃş de 10 se os dois vÃlrtices que cada aresta liga jÃą estÃco
       S ÃI um SCC de G;
                                                                   conectados, pula essa aresta;
1.3
           *S == G, se G Ãl acÃnclico
                                                             11 se nÃčo, conecta os dois componentes e adiciona essa
                                                                   aresta;
14
15
       ExecuÃğÃčo:
                                                             _{13} a prova de que funciona 	ilde{\mathtt{A}} 	ilde{\mathtt{I}} meio trivial, e a
       encontra a pÃşs-ordem por DFS;
16
       cria um grafo Ginv igual a G mas com a direÃgÃčo
                                                                  implementaÃgÃčo Ãľ bem tranquila com dsu,
                                                             14 s\tilde{\mathtt{A}}ş to adicionando ai pra j\tilde{\mathtt{A}}ą ter uma que retorna
       das arestas trocada.
           Obs, um componente fortemente conectado em G
                                                                   mastigadinho com a Ãąrvore montada por adj;
18
       tambÃľm Ãľ em Ginv;
       Performa DFS em Ginv para encontrar os SCC
19
                                                             16
       diferentes.
                                                             17 class DSU
20 */
                                                             18 €
21 const int N = 1e5+1;
                                                             19
                                                                   vector < int > parent;
22 vector < vector < int >> g(N), ginv(N); //grafo original, 20
                                                                   vector < int > card;
      inverso e resultado do kosaraju;
                                                            21
23 vector < int > vis(N,0);
                                                            22 public:
24 vector<int> pai(N); //nÃş que vai representar o
                                                            23
                                                                   DSU(int n): parent(n+1), card(n+1,1)
      componente conexo (noÃgÃčo de dsu);
                                                            24
25 vector < int > scc; //lista de representantes de
                                                                        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
                                                            25
                                                                           parent[i] = i;
      componentes scc;
                                                            26
26 stack<int> posord;
                                                            27
                                                                   }
27
                                                            28
28 void dfs(int u){
                                                                   /* O(log n) */
                                                             29
29
      vis[u]=1;
                                                            30
                                                                   int find_set(int x)
      for(auto v: g[u]){
30
                                                            31
           if(!vis[v]) dfs(v);
                                                                        if(x == parent[x])
31
                                                            32
                                                                            return x;
32
                                                            33
      posord.push(u);
33
                                                             34
34 }
                                                                        return parent[x] = find_set(parent[x]);
                                                             3.5
3.5
                                                             36
```

}

33

```
}
3.7
                                                             3.4
       bool same_set(int a, int b)
                                                             35
                                                                    return a;
38
                                                             36 }
39
           return find_set(a) == find_set(b);
                                                             37
40
                                                             38
                                                                 int getAncestralK (int nodo, int k){
42
                                                             39
       /* O(log n) */
43
                                                             40
                                                                         if (depth[nodo]<k){
       void join_sets(int a, int b)
                                                                             return -1; //impossÃŋvel
44
                                                             4.1
45
                                                             42
           a = find_set(a);
46
                                                             43
           b = find_set(b);
                                                                        // 1 << j = 2^j
47
                                                             44
                                                             45
           if(card[a] < card[b])</pre>
                                                                         for(int j = LOG-1; j>=0; j--){
49
                                                             46
                                                                            if(k >= (1 << j)){
               swap(a,b);
                                                             47
50
5.1
                                                             48
                                                                                 nodo = up[nodo][j];
           card[a] += card[b];
                                                                                 k = (1 << j);
52
                                                             49
53
           parent[b] = a;
                                                             50
                                                                        }
5.4
                                                             5.1
55 };
56
                                                             5.3
                                                                        return nodo;
57 // n = quantidade de vÃlrtices;
                                                             54
58 // retorna tree com tree[x] = {weigth, vertice};
                                                             55
                                                             56 int find lca(int a, int b){
60 vector<vector<pair<int,int>>> Kruskal(vector<pair<int 57</pre>
       ,pair \langle int, int \rangle \rangle \& arestas, int n) {
                                                                    if (depth[a] < depth[b]) {</pre>
                                                             5.8
       DSU d(n);
                                                                         swap(a,b); // a sempre o mais profundo;
61
                                                             59
       vector < vector < pair < int , int >>> tree(n+1);
62
                                                             60
                                                                    int k = depth[a] - depth[b];
                                                             61
       for(auto [w,p] : arestas){
                                                                    a = jump(a,k);
                                                             62
           if(d.same_set(p.first, p.second)) continue;
6.5
                                                            63
                                                                    if(a == b) return a;
           d.join_sets(p.first, p.second);
66
                                                             64
           tree[p.first].push_back({w,p.second});
67
                                                             65
           tree[p.second].push_back({w,p.first});
                                                                    for(int j = LOG-1; j>=0; j--){
                                                             66
68
69
                                                             67
                                                                        if(up[a][j]!= up[b][j]){
                                                                             a = up[a][j];
70
                                                             68
                                                                             b = up[b][j];
       return tree;
                                                             69
72 }
                                                                        }
                                                             7.0
                                                             7.1
  2.7 Lca
                                                             72
                                                                    return up[a][0];
                                                             73 }
1 //LCA com binary lifting;
                                                             75 int dist(int a, int b){
2 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
                                                                    return depth[a] + depth[b] - 2*depth[find_lca(a,b
                                                             76
4 using namespace std;
                                                             77 }
6 #define vi vector<int>
                                                                     Maths
8 int MAX_N = 1e6;
9 int LOG = 20;
                                                                3.1
                                                                     Catalan
vector < vi > children(MAX_N, vi(MAX_N));
12 vector < vi > up(MAX_N, vi(LOG));
                                                              # include <bits/stdc++.h>
13 vi depth(MAX_N);
                                                              3 using namespace std;
15 //definir up[a]=a antes;
_{\rm 16} //construtor se passarmos o a como raiz;
17 void dfs(int a){
                                                              6 #define 11 long long
       for(int b: children[a]){
                                                              7 #define vll vector<long long>
18
           up[b][0] =a;
20
           depth[b] =depth[a] +1;
           for(int j =1; j < LOG; j++) {</pre>
                                                             10 vll fac;
21
               up[b][j]= up[ up[b][j-1] ][j-1];
22
                                                             12 /* C(n) = Combinacao(2n) * 1/(n+1)
23
           dfs(b);
                                                                                     ( n)
       }
25
                                                             1.4
                                                             15 C(n) = n\hat{A}\check{z} de sequencias a com n elementos +1 e n
26
                                                                    elementos -1,
27
                                                             16 tal que p todo k, 1 \le k \le 2n; a1 + a2 +...+ak >=0;
28 int jump(int a, int k){
       for (int j = LOG-1; j>=0; j--){
                                                             17 AplicaÃğÃţes:
          if(k >= (1 << j)){
                                                             18 sequencias de parenteses
3.0
               a = up[a][j];
                                                             19 qtd de arvores binarias
31
               k = (1 << j);
                                                             20 etc depois escrevo o resto
32
```

21 */



```
3\rightarrow para a e b coprimos, phi(a*b) = phi(a) * phi(
                                                              1.0
23 ll Catalan(ll n){
                                                                     b); (discorre do teorema do resto chinÃłs);
      return Comb(2*n,n,mod)*expMod(n+1,mod-2,mod);
24
                                                              11
                                                                     Portanto, sendo p_1^k_1 * p_2^k_2 * \dots * p_i^k_i = n
                                                              12
                                                                      a fatoraÃgÃčo em primos de um nÞmero n,
        Chineseremainder
                                                                     phi(n) = phi(p_1^k_1) * ... * phi(p_i^k_i) [Prop 3]
                                                              13
                                                                     phi(n) = (p_1^k_1 - p_1^(k_1 - 1)) * ... * (p_i^k_i
                                                              14
                                                                      - p_i^(k_i -1)) [Prop 2]
                                                                     phi(n) = p_1^k_1(1 - 1/p_1)*...*p_i^k_i(1 - 1/p_i)
2 com todos m primos entre si, a equaÃgÃčo :
                                                              15
                                                                     phi(n) = p_1^k1*p_2k2*...*p_i^ki*(1-1/p_1)*(1-
4 x = a1 mod m1
                                                              16
5 x = a2 mod m2
                                                                     1/p_2)*(1-1/p_i);
6 x = a3 mod m3
                                                              1.7
                                                              18 */
7 x = an mod mn
9 \tilde{A}l' resolvida por x0 = a1*X1*inv_mod_m1(X1) + ... + an 20 //0(sqrt(n))
       *Xn*inv_mod_mn(Xn);
                                                             21 int phi(int n) {
10 sendo Xk = (m1*m2*m3*...*mk*...*mn)/mk
                                                             22
                                                                     int result = n;
11 ou seja, Xk \tilde{A}l' um n\tilde{A}žmero divis\tilde{A}\etavel por todos m
                                                                     for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
                                                                         if (n % i == 0) {
      menos por mk, e por isso
                                                             24
_{12} a express	ilde{\mathtt{A}}čo resolve. Mais mastigado que isso 	ilde{\mathtt{A}}	ilde{\mathtt{I}} com _{25}
                                                                             while (n % i == 0)
      o leitor kkkkkkkk
                                                                                 n /= i;
                                                                              result -= result / i;
                                                              27
                                                                         }
14 \times geral = x0 + k(m1*m2*m3*...*mn), k inteiro
                                                              29
16 */
                                                              3.0
                                                                     if (n > 1) // n Al primo;
                                                              31
        Diofantineequation
                                                                         result -= result / n;
                                                              32
                                                                     return result;
                                                              33
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
                                                              34 }
                                                              35
                                                              36 // Faz o que a fun\tilde{A}g\tilde{A}čo phi faz (n*(1-1/p_i) = n - n
3 using namespace std;
                                                                     /p_i) para cada fator primo p_i de n;
5 /* LINEAR DIOFANTINE EQUATIONS
                                                              37 //O(nlog log n)
6 ax + by + c with a,b and c given integers solving for 38 vector < int > phi_sieve(int n) {
       x and y integers.
                                                                     vector < int > phi(n+1);
                                                                     for(int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
8\ \mbox{by .}\backslash\mbox{gcdExtended.cpp} , we can find ax' + by' = g with 41
                                                                         phi[i]=i;
      g = gcd(a,b);
                                                                     for(int i =2; i<=n; i++){</pre>
       therefore, if c is divisible by g, there are
                                                              43
      solutions, else there are none.
                                                              44
                                                                         if(phi[i]==i){ // i Al primo
                                                                             for(int j =1; j*i <=n; j++){
      (a = t.g, b = r.g, c = t.g + r.g = (t+r).g)
                                                              45
                                                                                  phi[j*i] -= phi[j*i]/i; //n - n/primo
11 from that, follows:
                                                              46
12 \text{ ax'}.(c/g) + by'.(c/g) = c
                                                              47
                                                              48
13 a solution then is:
                                                              49
14 \ ax0 + by0 = c;
15 \times 0 = x'.(c/g)
                                                              5.0
                                                                     return phi;
y0 = y'.(c/g)
                                                              51 }
                                                              52
18 to generalize it, take the equation:
19 a(x0 + b/g) + b(y0 - a/g) = c;
                                                              54 // fonte : https://cp-algorithms.com/algebra/phi-
                                                                    function.html
ax0 + by0 + ab/g - ab/g = c; it's still true since g
      = gcd(a,b) then:
                                                                3.5 Gcdbasics
21 \text{ ax+ by = c;}
22 x = x0 + k.(b/g);
y = y0 + k.(y/g);
                                                               1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
24
25 */
                                                              3 using namespace std;
  3.4 Eulertotient
                                                              _{\rm 5} // for c++17 and beyond, gcd and lcm are built-in
                                                                     functions, and
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
                                                               6 // they're very probably just better to use then this
2 using namespace std;
                                                                     bellow, but still:
4 /*FunÃğÃčo totiente de Euler phi(n);
                                                               8 /* SIMPLE EUCLIDIAN GCD (MDC POR ALGORITMO DE
                                                                     EUCLIDES)
5 retorna a quantidade de nÞmeros coprimos no
      intervalo fechado [1,n];
                                                              10 g = gcd(a,b) \rightarrow g|a \rightarrow g|b
7 propriedades:
                                                              11 g | a \ g | b \ \Rightarrow g | (a-bx); tal que b \ \Rightarrow (a-bx) \ \Rightarrow 0;
                                                                    (a-bx) == a\%b;
      1-> para p primo: phi(p) = p-1;
       2-> para p primo e k \ge 1: existem (p^k) * 1/p;
                                                              12 g|b ^ g|(a\%b) -> g|(b-(a\%b))
       n\tilde{A}žmeros em [1,p^k] divis\tilde{A}\etaveis por p; -> phi(p^k_1)
       ) = p^k - p^k - 1;
                                                              14 \text{ gcd}(x, 0) == x;
```



```
1.5
16 */
int euclidian_gcd (int a, int b){
      while (b > 0) {
1.8
           a %=b;
           swap(a,b);
20
21
22
       return a:
23 }
25 /* LCM (MMC)
26 gcd is double counted, so remove it;
27 */
29 int lcm (int a, int b){
       return (a/ euclidian_gcd(a,b)) *b;
30
31 }
```

3.6 Gcdextended

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

```
3 using namespace std;
5 /* EXTENDED EUCLIDIAN ALGORITHM
_{6} returns gcd(a,b) as well as x and y such that a.x + b _{5}
       y = gcd(a,b);
 7 the iterative version is faster, but way harder to
       comprehend.
                                                              10
10 // honestly, blackbox.
                                                              11
int gcd(int a, int b, int& x, int& y) {
                                                              12
       x = 1, y = 0;
                                                              13
       int x1 = 0, y1 = 1, a1 = a, b1 = b;
                                                             14
       while (b1) {
                                                              15
14
15
           int q = a1 / b1;
           tie(x, x1) = make_tuple(x1, x - q * x1);
                                                             17
16
           tie(y, y1) = make_tuple(y1, y - q * y1);
17
           tie(a1, b1) = make_tuple(b1, a1 - q * b1);
                                                             1.9
      }
                                                              20
1.9
       return a1;
                                                              21
20
21 }
                                                              22
                                                              23
22
23 /* RECURSIVE
                                                              24
_{24} when \gcd\left(\text{a,b}\right) = g is found, there is:
25 \ 1.g + 0.0 = g;
27 now, assume there is x1, y1 such b.x1 + (a\%b).y1 = g; 27
_{\rm 28} and from there, lets try to "up a step", find x and y _{\rm 28}
       such a.x + b.y = g;
29 as stated in .\gcdBasics.cpp, a\%b = a - (a/b)*b; !
                                                             30
      disclaimer!: a/b is the floor of a/b, as default 31 }
       in cpp;
30 so, b.x1 + (a - (a/b)*b)*y1 = g;
31 b.x1 + a.y1 - (a/b)*b*y1 = g;
32 \text{ a.y1} + b(x1 - (a/b)*y1) = g;
\ensuremath{\mathtt{33}} therefore, as intended:
34 x = y1;
y = x1 - (a/b)*y1;
36
37 */
38 int recursive_extended_gcd(int a, int b, int& x, int&
       у){
       if(b == 0){
39
          x = 1;
40
41
           y = 0;
           return a; //gcd is found;
42
       int x1, y1;
44
       int g = recursive_extended_gcd(a, a%b, x1, y1);
45
46
       int x = y1;
47
```

```
48 int y = x1 - y1*(a/b);
49
50 return g;
```

3.7 Modulo

51 }

3.8 Primefactorization

```
# include <bits/stdc++.h>
3 using namespace std;
6 vector < pair < int , int >> primeFactorization(int n) {
    vector<pair<int, int>> factors;
     // Divide out 2 first
     int count = 0;
     while (n \% 2 == 0) {
         n /= 2:
          count++:
     }
     if (count > 0) factors.emplace_back(2, count);
     // Now check odd numbers
     for (int i = 3; i*i <= n; i += 2) {
          count = 0;
          while (n % i == 0) {
             n /= i:
              count++;
          }
          if (count > 0) factors.emplace_back(i, count)
      // If n is still > 1, it's a prime factor
     if (n > 1) factors.emplace_back(n, 1);
     return factors:
```

4 Strings

4.1 Hash(tiagodfs)



```
23 *OBS.: Quase sempre vale a pena normalizar/comprimir
14
15 struct Hash {
                                                                  o vetor original
      const 11 P = 31;
16
                                                           24 */
      int n; string s;
      vector<ll> h, hi, p;
      Hash() {}
                                                           27 class SegTree { //construir a seg vazia primeiro;
19
      Hash(string s): s(s), n(s.size()), h(n), hi(n), p 28
                                                                  vector<ll> st;
                                                                  vector<ll> v:
           for (int i=0;i<n;i++) p[i] = (i ? P*p[i-1]:1) 30</pre>
                                                                  int size;
       % MOD;
                                                                  int elem_neutro = -oo;// changes based on the
           for (int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
                                                                  segtree function
               h[i] = (s[i] + (i ? h[i-1]:0) * P) % MOD; 32
24
           for (int i=n-1; i>=0; i--)
               hi[i] = (s[i] + (i+1 < n ? hi[i+1]:0) * P) 34
25
      % MOD;
                                                                  SegTree(vector<int> arr, int size): st(4*size,0),
      }
                                                                   v(size+1,0) {
26
       int query(int 1, int r) {
                                                                       this->size = size;
           ll\ hash = (h[r] - (l ? h[l-1]*p[r-l+1]%MOD : 37
28
      0));
                                                                      for(int i = 1; i < size + 1; i + +) {</pre>
           return hash < 0 ? hash + MOD : hash;</pre>
                                                                           v[i] = arr[i];
29
                                                           3.9
30
                                                           40
       int query_inv(int 1, int r) {
                                                                  }
                                                           41
           ll hash = (hi[l] - (r+1 < n ? hi[r+1]*p[r-1]
32
                                                           42
       +1] % MOD : 0));
                                                                  11 f(ll a, ll b){ //type and return of function
           return hash < 0 ? hash + MOD : hash;
                                                                  are variable, depending on the segtree
33
                                                                       return max(a,b);
34
                                                           44
35 };
                                                           45
36
                                                           46
void build(int 1, int r, int nodo){
                                                           47
                                                                      if(1 == r)
3.8
                                                           48
       string s = "abcde";
                                                                           st[nodo] = v[1];
39
                                                           49
       string t = "edcba";
40
                                                           5.0
                                                                           return;
                                                                      }
                                                           5.1
41
      Hash h1(s);
                                                           52
                                                                       int m = (1+r)/2;
      Hash h2(t);
43
                                                           53
44
       cout << h1.query(0,h1.n-1) << " " << h2.query_inv 55
                                                                       build(1,m,nodo*2); //desceu p esquerda
45
      (0, h2.n-1) << endl;
                                                                       build(m+1,r,nodo*2+1); //desceu p direita
       cout << h1.query_inv(0, h1.n-1) << " "<< h2.query 57
46
      (0, h2.n-1);
                                                           5.8
       return 0;
                                                           59
                                                                       st[nodo] = f(st[nodo*2], st[nodo*2+1]);
48 }
                                                                  }
                                                           6.0
                                                           61
       Liscomseg
                                                           62
                                                                  void update_range(int i, int 1, int r, 11 x, int
                                                                  nodo) {
                                                                      if(1 == r){
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
                                                                           st[nodo] = x;
                                                           64
                                                                           return:
3 using namespace std;
                                                           66
                                                           67
5 #define ll long long
                                                                       int m = (1+r)/2;
                                                           68
6 #define vi vector < int >
7 #define pii pair<int,int>
                                                           69
                                                                       if(i <= m) {</pre>
8 #define vll vector<long long>
                                                                           update_range(i, 1, m, x, nodo*2);
                                                                       }
10 const int oo = 1e9+3;
                                                           73
                                                                       elsef
                                                           7.4
                                                                           update_range(i,m+1,r,x,nodo*2+1);
13 /*LIS com seg:
14 em lis com dp, temos que dp[i] = max(dp[j], para j (i^{76})
                                                                       st[nodo] = f(st[nodo*2], st[nodo*2+1]);
      -1...0),v[i]>v[j] );
                                                                  };
15 ou seja, dos elementos de valor menor do que o
      comparado, qual tem a maior lis (possivelmente 0) ^{79}\,
                                                                  void update(int i, ll x){
                                                                      int 1 =1;
16 isso pode ser feito usando uma seg de max, da
                                                           81
                                                                       int r = size;
      seguinte forma:
                                                                       int nodo = 1;
17 manter uma seg de range dos valores* (0...maior a[i]) 83
                                                                       return update_range(i,1,r,x,nodo);
      , e percorrer o vetor analisado
_{18} da esquerda pra direita definindo o lis pra cada como _{85}
       na linha 14, e dando update na seg
                                                           86
                                                                  ll query_range(int ql, int qr, int l, int r, int
                                                           87
1.9
                                                                  nodo){
20 blog extramente Þtil:
                                                                      if(1 >qr or r < q1){</pre>
1 https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/101210
                                                           89
                                                                           return elem_neutro;
```

```
return 0:
                                                             158
91
            if( 1 \ge ql and r \le qr){
92
                                                                 4.3
                                                                       Trie
                return st[nodo];
95
                                                               1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
            int m = (1+r)/2;
            11 suml = query_range(ql,qr,l,m,nodo*2);
97
                                                               3 using namespace std;
            11 sumr = query_range(ql,qr,m+1,r,nodo*2+1);
98
            return f(suml, sumr);
99
                                                               5 #define 11 long long
100
                                                               6 #define QTD_CARACTERES 26 //alfabeto minusculo
                                                               7 #define LETRA_BASE 'a' //primeira letra pra fazer
       11 query(int ql, int qr){
                                                                     indexaÃğÃčo
            int 1 = 1;
103
104
            int r = size;
                                                               9 struct Nodo
            int nodo =1;
105
                                                              10 {
            return query_range(ql,qr,l,r,nodo);
                                                                     Nodo* filhos[QTD_CARACTERES];
                                                                     bool fimDePalavra;
108 }:
                                                                     11 ocorrencias =0:
                                                              13
109
                                                              14
110 /* Errichto falou que Ãľ a versÃčo mais rÃapida pra
       normalizar;
                                                                     Nodo() {
                                                              16
111 de fato, n\tilde{\mathbf{A}}čo usa set, nem map e nem binary, parece
                                                                         fimDePalavra = false;
       mais rÃąpido mesmo;
                                                              18
                                                                          ocorrencias = 0;
112 Obs.: pra refazer a normaliza\tilde{A}g\tilde{A}čo, basta manter um
                                                                         for(int i = 0; i < QTD_CARACTERES; i++) {</pre>
                                                              19
       vector sorted e dai o
                                                              2.0
                                                                              filhos[i] = NULL;
       o vetor normalizado vira um vetor "ponteiro" pra 21
       esse sorted.
114 */
                                                              23 };
115
                                                              24
116 void normalize( vi& v){
                                                              25 struct Trie
       int n = v.size();
117
                                                              26 {
       vector < pii > pairs(n);
118
                                                              27
                                                                     Nodo* raiz;
                                                                     char letraBase = LETRA_BASE;
                                                              28
       for(int i=0; i<n; i++){</pre>
120
            pairs[i] = {v[i],i };
                                                              3.0
                                                              31
                                                                     public:
                                                              32
        sort(pairs.begin(),pairs.end());
124
                                                                     Trie() {
                                                              33
       int nxt = 0;
                                                                         raiz = new Nodo();
        for(int i =0; i<n; i++){</pre>
           if(i>0 && pairs[i-1].first != pairs[i].first) 36
        nxt++;
                                                              37
                                                                     void insert(string s){
128
            v[pairs[i].second] = nxt;
                                                                          Nodo* cur = raiz;
                                                              38
129
                                                              39
                                                                          for(char c : s){
130 }
                                                                              if(cur->filhos[c- letraBase] == NULL){
                                                              40
131
                                                              41
                                                                                   Nodo* novoNodo = new Nodo();
132 int find_lis(const vi& v){
                                                              42
133
       int n = v.size();
                                                              43
                                                                                   cur -> filhos[c-letraBase] = novoNodo;
       vi empty(n,0);
134
                                                              44
       SegTree seg(empty,n);
                                                                              cur -> ocorrencias ++;
                                                              45
       seg.build(1,n,1);
136
                                                                              cur = cur->filhos[c-letraBase];
                                                              46
137
                                                                          }
                                                              47
       int lis = 0;
138
                                                              48
                                                                          cur -> o correncias ++;
139
                                                                          cur->fimDePalavra = true:
                                                              49
       for(int i =0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
140
                                                              50
            if(v[i]>0){
141
                                                              51
                lis = seg.query(1,v[i]-1);
                                                                     bool searchWord(string s){
                                                              52
143
            lelse
                                                                          Nodo* cur = raiz;
                                                              53
                lis = 0;
144
                                                              54
145
                                                                          for(char c : s){
                                                              55
            seg.update(v[i],lis+1);
146
                                                              56
                                                                              if(cur->filhos[c-letraBase] == NULL){
147
                                                              57
                                                                                  return false;
148
                                                              58
149
       return seg.query(1,n);
                                                              5.9
150 }
                                                                              cur = cur->filhos[c-letraBase];
                                                              60
151
                                                              61
152
                                                              62
153 int main() {
                                                                          return cur->fimDePalavra;
                                                              63
       ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
154
                                                                     }
                                                              64
       cin.tie(0);
                                                              65
156
                                                                     11 countPrefix(string s){
                                                              66
                                                                          Nodo* cur = raiz;
                                                              67
```

```
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```

15

16

}

return z;

```
for(char c: s){
69
                                                             18
                if(cur->filhos[c-letraBase] == NULL) {
                                                             19 int main(){
70
                    return false;
                                                             20
                                                                     ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
                                                                     cin.tie(0);
                                                             21
73
                                                             22
                cur = cur->filhos[c-letraBase];
                                                             23
                                                                     string s;
7.5
                                                             2.4
            return cur -> ocorrencias;
                                                                     cin >> s;
76
                                                             25
       }
                                                             26
                                                                     vector < int > v = Z(s);
78 }:
                                                              27
                                                              28
                                                                     for(int i : v){
                                                                        cout << i << " ";
80 int main() {
                                                              29
81
                                                             30
       string s = "doguinho";
82
                                                             31
       string p = "dogao";
83
                                                              32
       string q = "dogg";
84
                                                             33
                                                                     return 0;
       string m = "doguimio";
                                                             34 }
8.5
87
       Trie trie;
                                                                      Templates
                                                                5
       trie.insert(s);
88
       cout << trie.countPrefix("dog") << endl;</pre>
       cout << trie.searchWord("doguinho") << endl;</pre>
9.0
                                                                5.1
                                                                       Base
       trie.insert(p);
       trie.insert(q);
92
93
                                                              1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
       cout << trie.countPrefix("dog") << endl;</pre>
94
       cout << trie.searchWord("dog") << endl;</pre>
95
                                                              3 using namespace std;
       cout << trie.countPrefix("doga") << endl;</pre>
       cout << trie.searchWord("dogao") << endl;</pre>
97
                                                              5 #define vi vector<int>
       cout << trie.countPrefix("oi") << endl;</pre>
                                                              6 #define 11 long long
98
       cout << trie.searchWord("sim");</pre>
                                                              7 #define pii pair<int,int>
99
100
                                                              _8 #define pll pair<long long, long long>
                                                              9 #define vll vector<long long>
                                                              10 #define endl "\n"
104
                                                              12
                                                              13 void solve() {
106
                                                             14
                                                              15
108 }
                                                              16
                                                              17 }
         Zfunction(tiagodfs)
                                                              18
                                                             19
 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
                                                             20 bool const testcases = true;
                                                             21 int main() {
                                                             22
                                                                     ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
 3 using namespace std;
                                                                     cin.tie(0);
                                                             23
                                                             24
 6 vector < int > Z(string s) {
                                                             25
                                                                     int t =1; if(testcases){ cin >> t;}
                                                             26
       int n = s.size();
                                                              27
       vector < int > z(n);
                                                                     while(t - -) {
       int 1 = 0, r = 0;
                                                             28
       for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {</pre>
                                                             29
                                                                         solve();
10
           z[i] = max(0, min(z[i - 1], r - i + 1));
                                                             30
11
            while (i + z[i] < n and s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]]
       ]]) {
                1 = i; r = i + z[i]; z[i]++;
                                                             33
                                                                     return 0;
                                                             34
14
```

17 }

35 }