

Cervejeiros do Mendes

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Datastructures

1.1 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) */
       int find_set(int x)
18
19
           if(x == parent[x])
20
               return x:
21
           return parent[x] = find_set(parent[x]);
2.3
24
25
       bool same_set(int a, int b)
26
           return find_set(a) == find_set(b);
28
29
3.0
       /* O(log n) */
31
32
       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
39
           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 ql 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

3.4

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

70 71

73

74

75

76

7.8

7.9

80

81

83

84

85

86

88



```
52 };
           return query_range(ql,qr,l,r,nodo);
92
93 };
                                                           54 int main() {
94
                                                           5.5
                                                                  ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
56
                                                                  cin.tie(0);
       ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
96
                                                           57
       cin.tie(0);
                                                           58
                                                                  int n, q;
                                                                  cin >> \bar{n} >> q;
9.8
                                                           5.9
       return 0;
                                                           60
                                                                  vll arr(n);
99
       }
                                                           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
                                                           67
                                                                  // Initialize the Sparse Table with the array
 3 #define vi vector<int>
 4 #define vll vector<long long>
                                                           68
                                                                  SparseTable sp(n, arr);
 5 using namespace std;
                                                           6.9
                                                                  // Perform range minimum queries
                                                                  for (int i = 0; i < q; i++) {</pre>
                                                           72
                                                                      int 1, r;
 8 // Complexity: The pre processing is O(nlog(n)).
                                                                      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 €
                                                                   Graphs
                                                              2
       int logn;
1.5
       vector < vll> tb;
                                                              2.1
                                                                    Djikstra
       vi logs;
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
          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()) {
36
           for (int k = 1; k <= logn; k++) {</pre>
                                                           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 -
38
                                                                      if (used[u]) continue;
       1][i + (1 << (k - 1))];
                                                                     used[u] = true;
                                                           26
39
               }
                                                           27
           }
40
                                                                      for (auto [v, w]: g[u]) {
                                                           28
       }
41
                                                                           if (d[v] > d[u] + w) {
                                                           29
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
                                                             2.2 Binarylifting
           return min(tb[k][1], tb[k][r - (1 << k) + 1])
       }
                                                            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 nÃş da Ãąrvore
                                                             21 pair < int , pair < int , int >> findDiameter (int x) {
9 class TreeAncestor {
                                                                   //g = tree por lista de adjacÃłncia
       int LOG:
                                                                   int nodo = x;
10
                                                             23
       vector < vi > up; //[n][log] -> o antecessor de n
                                                                   int longestPath =0;
                                                            24
       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);
22
23
           // pai[i]<i:
                                                             1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
           pai[0] =0;
2.5
           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
                                                             26
                                                                        first[u] = eulerTour.size();
                                                             27
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
                                                            28
                                                                    appears[u].push_back(eulerTour.size());
                                                             29
                                                                    eulerTour.push_back(u);
3 using namespace std;
                                                             30
                                                             31
5 const int N = 1e4; //tamanho da Ãąrvore
                                                                    for(auto v : g[u]){
                                                             32
                                                                        depth[v] = depth[u]+1;
                                                             33
vector < vector < int >> g(N); // Ãarvore por lista de
                                                             34
                                                                        dfs(v);
      adjacÃłncias;
                                                                        appears[u].push_back(eulerTour.size());
                                                             3.5
                                                                        eulerTour.push_back(u);
9 void dfs(int x, int p, int l, 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);
                                                             41
                                                                    for(auto x : eulerTour) cout << x << " ";</pre>
13
                                                             42
      if(l>longestPath){
                                                                    cout << endl;
                                                             43
14
```



```
for(auto x : eulerTour) cout << depth[x] << " "; 36 void invdfs(int u){
44
       cout << endl;</pre>
                                                            37
                                                                   vis[u] =1;
45
       for(int x = 1; x <9; x++) cout << first[x] << " "38</pre>
                                                                   for(auto v: ginv[u]){
46
47
                                                                       if(!vis[v]){
48
                                                                           pai[v] = pai[u];
                                                            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);
5.3
                                                            46
54
       g[4].push_back(5);
                                                            47 void kosaraju(int n){
       g[1].push_back(6);
                                                                   for(int i = 1; i <= n ; i++) vis[i]=0;</pre>
5.5
                                                            48
56
      g[6].push_back(7);
                                                            49
                                                                   for(int i =1; i <= n; i++) if(! vis[i]) dfs(i);</pre>
5.7
      g[6].push_back(8);
                                                            5.0
58
                                                            51
                                                                   for(int i =1; i <= n; i++) vis[i]=0;</pre>
59
      depth[1] = 1;
                                                            52
      dfs(1):
6.0
                                                            5.3
                                                                   while(!posord.empty()){
                                                                       int u = posord.top(); posord.pop();
62
      print();
                                                            5.5
                                                                       if(vis[u]) continue;
63
                                                            56
      return 0;
                                                            5.7
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 /*
       Algoritmo de Kosaraju:
                                                             # #include <bits/stdc++.h>
       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 possanvel de valrtices 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 Ã1 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 \tilde{\mathtt{A}}l' meio trivial, e a
       encontra a pÃşs-ordem por DFS;
16
1.7
       cria um grafo Ginv igual a G mas com a direÃgÃco
                                                                 implementaÃgÃčo Ãľ bem tranquila com dsu,
       das arestas trocada.
                                                            14 s\tilde{\textbf{A}}ş to adicionando ai pra j\tilde{\textbf{A}}ą ter uma que retorna
           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
                                                            17 class DSU
       diferentes.
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:
                                                          23
24 vector<int> pai(N); //nÃş que vai representar o
                                                                   DSU(int n): parent(n+1), card(n+1,1)
      componente conexo (noÃgÃčo de dsu);
                                                            24
                                                                       for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
25 vector < int > scc; //lista de representantes de
                                                            25
      componentes scc;
                                                                           parent[i] = i;
                                                            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);
                                                            32
                                                                       if(x == parent[x])
31
                                                                           return x;
32
                                                            33
      posord.push(u);
33
                                                            34
34
                                                                       return parent[x] = find_set(parent[x]);
                                                            3.5
3.5
                                                            36
```

}

33



```
3.4
       bool same_set(int a, int b)
                                                            35
                                                                   return a;
38
                                                            36 }
39
           return find_set(a) == find_set(b);
                                                            3.7
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
                                                                                nodo = up[nodo][j];
5.1
                                                            48
           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);
                                                            64
66
           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--){
68
                                                            66
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>
vi depth(MAX_N);
                                                             3 using namespace std;
15 //definir up[a]=a antes;
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;
           depth[b] =depth[a] +1;
20
           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)
2.3
           dfs(b);
                                                                                    ( n)
       }
25
                                                            1.4
26 }
                                                             15 C(n) = n\hat{A}\check{z} de sequencias a com n elementos +1 e n
                                                                   elementos -1,
27
28 int jump(int a, int k){
                                                            16 tal que p todo k, 1<=k <=2n; a1 + a2 +...+ak >=0;
       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
               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
                                                                   Portanto, sendo p_1^k_1 * p_2^k_2*...*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]
2 com todos m primos entre si, a equaÃgÃčo :
                                                                   phi(n) = p_1^k_1(1 - 1/p_1)*...*p_i^k_i(1 - 1/p_i)
                                                            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 //O(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{\mathbf{A}}čo resolve. Mais mastigado que isso 	ilde{\mathbf{A}}l' com 25
                                                                            while (n % i == 0)
                                                                               n /= i;
      o leitor kkkkkkkk
                                                                            result -= result / i;
                                                            27
x_{geral} = x_{0} + k(m_{1}*m_{2}*m_{3}*...*m_{n}), 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){
                                                                    vector < int > phi(n+1);
       x and y integers.
                                                                   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.
                                                                       if(phi[i]==i){ // i Al primo
                                                             44
                                                                            for(int j =1; j*i <=n; j++){</pre>
      (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);
                                                             # #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:
                                                             8 /* SIMPLE EUCLIDIAN GCD (MDC POR ALGORITMO DE
4 /*FunÃğÃčo totiente de Euler phi(n);
5 retorna a quantidade de nÞmeros coprimos no
                                                                   EUCLIDES)
      intervalo fechado [1,n];
                                                             10 g = gcd(a,b) \rightarrow g|a \cdot g|b
                                                             11 g | a ^ g | b -> g | (a-bx); tal que b > (a-bx) >= 0;
7 propriedades:
      1-> para p primo: phi(p) = p-1;
                                                                   (a-bx) == a\%b;
       2-> para p primo e k \ge 1: existem (p^k) * 1/p;
                                                            12 g|b ^ g|(a\%b) -> g|(b-(a\%b))
      nÞmeros em [1,p^k] divisÃŋveis por p; -> phi(p^k 13
      ) = p^k - p^k - 1;
                                                             14 \text{ gcd}(x, 0) == x;
```

#include <bits/stdc++.h>



```
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
```

```
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.
int gcd(int a, int b, int& x, int& y) {
                                                             12
       x = 1, y = 0;
       int x1 = 0, y1 = 1, a1 = a, b1 = b;
                                                             14
       while (b1) {
                                                             15
14
           int q = a1 / b1;
15
           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);
46
       int x = y1;
47
```

```
int y = x1 - y1*(a/b);
5.0
       return g;
```

Modulo 3.7

48

49

51 }

```
1 // AnotaÃğÃţes importantes sobre mÃşdulo e
      expressÃţes modulares;
\frac{1}{2} // a = b (mod m); <-> a + (k*m) = b + (t*m), k e t
      sendo inteiros;
3 // -x \pmod{m} = -x + m \pmod{m};
_{4} // (a/b) (mod m) != (a (mod m) / b (mod m)) mod m
5 //
         a/b \pmod{m} = (a \pmod{m}) * b_inverso \pmod{m}
6 //
          gcd(m,b) = 1, b_inverso = b^(phi(m)-1) [ver
      EulerTotient.cpp];
          se m Ãl' primo, phi(m) = m-1, b_inverso = b^(m
      -2):
```

Primefactorization 3.8

```
# 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) {
11
         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:
```

Strings

4.1 Hash(tiagodfs)

```
1 // String Hash template
_2 // constructor(s) - O(|s|)
_3 // query(1, r) - returns the hash of the range [1,r]
      from left to right - O(1)
_4 // query_inv(1, r) from right to left - O(1)
6 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
7 #define 11 long long
9 using namespace std;
1.0
11 #define MOD 100000009
13
```



```
23 *OBS.: Quase sempre vale a pena normalizar/comprimir
1.4
15 struct Hash {
                                                                  o vetor original
      const 11 P = 31;
16
                                                           24 */
       int n; string s;
                                                           2.5
       vector<ll> h, hi, p;
                                                           26
       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
22
               h[i] = (s[i] + (i ? h[i-1]:0) * P) % MOD; 32
           for (int i=n-1; i>=0; i--)
24
               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] - (1 ? h[l-1]*p[r-l+1]%MOD : 37
28
      0));
                                                                       for(int i = 1; i < size + 1; i + +) {</pre>
                                                                           v[i] = arr[i];
           return hash < 0 ? hash + MOD : hash;</pre>
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;</pre>
                                                                  are variable, depending on the segtree
33
                                                                       return max(a,b);
34
                                                            44
35 };
                                                            45
36
                                                            46
37 int main(){
                                                                   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
       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 l, int r, ll x, int
                                                                  nodo) {
                                                                       if(1 == r){
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
                                                           63
                                                                           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>
                                                           70
                                                                           update_range(i, 1, m, x, nodo*2);
                                                                       }
10 const int oo = 1e9+3;
                                                            73
                                                                       elsef
                                                                           update_range(i,m+1,r,x,nodo*2+1);
                                                            7.4
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:
21 https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/101210
                                                                       if(1 >qr or r < q1){</pre>
                                                            89
                                                                           return elem_neutro;
```



```
return 0;
                                                             158
91
            if( l \ge ql and r \le qr){
                                                                 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 {
106
            return query_range(ql,qr,l,r,nodo);
                                                                     Nodo* filhos[QTD_CARACTERES];
       }
                                                                     bool fimDePalavra;
108 }:
                                                                     11 ocorrencias =0;
                                                              1.3
109
                                                              14
110 /* Errichto falou que Ãľ a versÃčo mais rÃapida pra
                                                              15
       normalizar:
                                                                     Nodo() {
                                                              16
111 de fato, n\tilde{\mathbf{A}}čo usa set, nem map e nem binary, parece
                                                                         fimDePalavra = false;
       mais rÃąpido mesmo;
                                                                          ocorrencias = 0;
                                                              18
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
                                                                              filhos[i] = NULL;
                                                              2.0
       o vetor normalizado vira um vetor "ponteiro" pra 21
113
       esse sorted.
114 */
                                                              23 };
115
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++;
                                                                     void insert(string s){
                                                              37
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
       int n = v.size();
133
                                                              43
                                                                                   cur -> filhos[c-letraBase] = novoNodo;
134
        vi empty(n,0);
                                                              44
135
       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];
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
```

14

15

16

}

return z;

```
17 }
69
            for(char c: s){
                                                             18
                if(cur->filhos[c-letraBase] == NULL) {
                                                             19 int main(){
70
                    return false;
                                                             20
                                                                     ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
                                                             21
                                                                     cin.tie(0);
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
79
                                                              28
                                                                     for(int i : v){
                                                                        cout << i << " ";
80 int main() {
                                                              29
                                                             30
81
       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>
89
       cout << trie.searchWord("doguinho") << endl;</pre>
9.0
                                                                5.1
                                                                       Base
       trie.insert(p);
       trie.insert(q);
92
                                                              # #include <bits/stdc++.h>
93
       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
                                                              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
                                                             34
                                                                     return 0;
            }
```

35 }