Competições
de Algoritmos
e Programação
UFRJ

Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

UFRJ - Time Feliz ^_^

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adapted from KTH ACM Contest Template Library

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Contents

Contest (1)

template.cpp

35 lines

```cpp
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

using lint = long long;
using ldouble = long double;

const double PI = 2 * acos(0.0);

// Retorna -1 se a < b, 0 se a = b e 1 se a > b.
int cmp_double(double a, double b = 0, double eps = 1e-9) {
    return a + eps > b ? b + eps > a ? 0 : 1 : -1;
}

string read_string() {
    char *str;
    scanf("%ms", &str);
    string result(str);
    free(str);
    return result;
}

inline int read() {
    ret = 0;
    while((ch = getchar()) >= '0')
        ret = 10 * ret + ch - '0';
    return ret;
}

int main() {
    ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0), cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
    cin.exceptions(cin.failbit);

    return 0;
}
```

hash.sh

1 lines

```
tr -d '[:space:]' | md5sum
```

hash-cpp.sh

1 lines

```
cpp -P -fpreprocessed | tr -d '[:space:]' | md5sum
```

Makefile

25 lines

```makefile
CXX = g++
CXXFLAGS = -O2 -std=gnu++14 -Wall -Wextra -Wno-unused-result -pedantic -Wshadow -Wformat=2 -Wfloat-equal -Wconversion -Wlogical-op -Wshift-overflow=2 -Wduplicated-cond -Wcast-qual -Wcast-align
# pause:#pragma GCC diagnostic {ignored|warning} "-Wshadow"
DEBUGFLAGS = -D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG -D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG_PEDANTIC -fsanitize=address -fsanitize=undefined -fno-sanitize-recover=all -fstack-protector -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE=2
CXXFLAGS += $(DEBUGFLAGS) # flags with speed penalty
TARGET := $(notdir $(CURDIR))
EXECUTE := ./$(TARGET)
CASES := $(sort $(basename $(wildcard *.in)))
TESTS := $(sort $(basename $(wildcard *.out)))
all: $(TARGET)
clean:
  -rm -rf $(TARGET) *.res
%: %.cpp
  $(LINK.cpp) $< $(LOADLIBES) $(LDLIBS) -o $@
run: $(TARGET)
  time $(EXECUTE)
%.res: $(TARGET) %.in
  time $(EXECUTE) < $*.in > $*.res
%.out: %
test_%: %.res %.out
  diff $*.res $*.out
runs: $(patsubst %,%.res,$(CASES))
test: $(patsubst %,test_%,$(TESTS))
.PHONY: all clean run test test_% runs
.PRECIOUS: %.res
```

vimrc

29 lines

```vim
set nocp ai bs=2 hls ic is lbr ls=2 mouse=a nu ru sc scs smd so=3 sw=4 ts=4
filetype plugin indent on
syn on
map gA m'ggVG"+y''

com -range=% -nargs=1 P exe "<line1>,<line2>!".<q-args> |y|sil u|echom @"
com -range=% Hash <line1>,<line2>P tr -d '[:space:]' | md5sum
au FileType cpp com! -buffer -range=% Hash <line1>,<line2>P cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed | tr -d '[:space:]' | md5sum

:autocmd BufNewFile *.cpp 0r /etc/vim/templates/cp.cpp

" shift+arrow selection
nmap <S-Up> v<Up>
nmap <S-Down> v<Down>
nmap <S-Left> v<Left>
nmap <S-Right> v<Right>
vmap <S-Up> <Up>
vmap <S-Down> <Down>
vmap <S-Left> <Left>
vmap <S-Right> <Right>
imap <S-Up> <Esc>v<Up>
imap <S-Down> <Esc>v<Down>
imap <S-Left> <Esc>v<Left>
imap <S-Right> <Esc>v<Right>
vmap <C-c> y<Esc>i
vmap <C-x> d<Esc>i
map <C-v> pi
imap <C-v> <Esc>pi
imap <C-z> <Esc>ui
```

troubleshoot.txt

52 lines

```
Pre-submit:
Write a few simple test cases, if sample is not enough.
Are time limits close? If so, generate max cases.
Is the memory usage fine?
Could anything overflow?
Make sure to submit the right file.

Wrong answer:
Print your solution! Print debug output, as well.
Are you clearing all datastructures between test cases?
Can your algorithm handle the whole range of input?
Read the full problem statement again.
Do you handle all corner cases correctly?
Have you understood the problem correctly?
Any uninitialized variables?
Any overflows?
Confusing N and M, i and j, etc.?
Are you sure your algorithm works?
What special cases have you not thought of?
Are you sure the STL functions you use work as you think?
Add some assertions, maybe resubmit.
Create some testcases to run your algorithm on.
Go through the algorithm for a simple case.
Go through this list again.
Explain your algorithm to a team mate.
Ask the team mate to look at your code.
Go for a small walk, e.g. to the toilet.
Is your output format correct? (including whitespace)
Rewrite your solution from the start or let a team mate do it.

Runtime error:
Have you tested all corner cases locally?
Any uninitialized variables?
Are you reading or writing outside the range of any vector?
Any assertions that might fail?
Any possible division by 0? (mod 0 for example)
Any possible infinite recursion?
Invalidated pointers or iterators?
Are you using too much memory?
Debug with resubmits (e.g. remapped signals, see Various).

Time limit exceeded:
Do you have any possible infinite loops?
What is the complexity of your algorithm?
Are you copying a lot of unnecessary data? (References)
How big is the input and output? (consider scanf)
Avoid vector, map. (use arrays/unordered_map)
What do your team mates think about your algorithm?

Memory limit exceeded:
What is the max amount of memory your algorithm should need?
Are you clearing all datastructures between test cases?
```

Mathematics (2)

In general, given an equation $Ax = b$, the solution to a variable x_i is given by

$$x_i = \frac{\det A_i'}{\det A}$$

where A_i' is A with the i'th column replaced by b.

2.1 Recurrences

If $a_n = c_1 a_{n-1} + \cdots + c_k a_{n-k}$, and $r_1, \ldots, r_k$ are distinct roots of $x^k + c_1 x^{k-1} + \cdots + c_k$, there are $d_1, \ldots, d_k$ s.t.

$$a_n = d_1 r_1^n + \cdots + d_k r_k^n.$$

Non-distinct roots r become polynomial factors, e.g. $a_n = (d_1 n + d_2) r^n$.

2.2 Master theorem

Given a recurrence of the form $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$ where $a \geq 1$, $b > 1$.

1) If $f(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon})$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$, then

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

2) If $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$, then

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n)$$

3) If $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon})$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$ (and $af(\frac{n}{b}) \leq cf(n)$ for some $c < 1$ for all n sufficiently large), then

$$T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

2.3 Trigonometry

$$\sin(v+w) = \sin v \cos w + \cos v \sin w$$
$$cos(v+w) = \cos v \cos w - \sin v \sin w$$

$$\tan(v+w) = \frac{\tan v + \tan w}{1 - \tan v \tan w}$$
$$\sin v + \sin w = 2 \sin \frac{v+w}{2} \cos \frac{v-w}{2}$$
$$\cos v + \cos w = 2 \cos \frac{v+w}{2} \cos \frac{v-w}{2}$$

$$(V+W)\tan(v-w)/2 = (V-W)\tan(v+w)/2$$

where V, W are lengths of sides opposite angles v, w.

$$a \cos x + b \sin x = r \cos(x - \phi)$$
$$a \sin x + b \cos x = r \sin(x + \phi)$$

where $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$, $\phi = \operatorname{atan2}(b, a)$.

2.4 Geometry

2.4.1 Triangles

Side lengths: a, b, c

Semiperimeter: $p = \dfrac{a+b+c}{2}$

Area: $A = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$

Circumradius: $R = \dfrac{abc}{4A}$

Inradius: $r = \dfrac{A}{p}$

Length of median (divides triangle into two equal-area triangles): $m_a = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2}$

Length of bisector (divides angles in two):

$$s_a = \sqrt{bc\left[1 - \left(\frac{a}{b+c}\right)^2\right]}$$

Law of sines: $\dfrac{\sin\alpha}{a} = \dfrac{\sin\beta}{b} = \dfrac{\sin\gamma}{c} = \dfrac{1}{2R}$

Law of cosines: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos\alpha$

Law of tangents: $\dfrac{a+b}{a-b} = \dfrac{\tan\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}{\tan\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}$

Pick's: A polygon on an integer grid strictly containing i lattice points and having b lattice points on the boundary has area $i + \frac{b}{2} - 1$. (Nothing similar in higher dimensions)

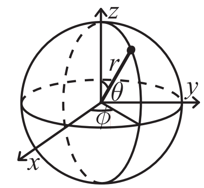
2.4.2 Quadrilaterals

With side lengths a, b, c, d, diagonals e, f, diagonals angle θ, area A and magic flux $F = b^2 + d^2 - a^2 - c^2$:

$$4A = 2ef \cdot \sin\theta = F \tan\theta = \sqrt{4e^2 f^2 - F^2}$$

For cyclic quadrilaterals the sum of opposite angles is $180°$, $ef = ac + bd$, and $A = \sqrt{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)(p-d)}$.

2.4.3 Spherical coordinates



$$x = r \sin\theta \cos\phi \qquad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
$$y = r \sin\theta \sin\phi \qquad \theta = \operatorname{acos}(z/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$$
$$z = r \cos\theta \qquad \phi = \operatorname{atan2}(y, x)$$

2.4.4 Centroid of a polygon

The x coordinate of the centroid of a polygon is given by $\frac{1}{3A}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}(x_i + x_{i+1})(x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i)$, where A is twice the signed area of the polygon.

2.5 Derivatives/Integrals

$$\frac{d}{dx}\arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\arccos x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
$$\frac{d}{dx}\tan x = 1 + \tan^2 x \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\arctan x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
$$\int \tan ax = -\frac{\ln|\cos ax|}{a} \qquad \int x \sin ax = \frac{\sin ax - ax\cos ax}{a^2}$$
$$\int e^{-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}\operatorname{erf}(x) \qquad \int x e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2}(ax - 1)$$

Integration by parts:

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = [F(x)g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b F(x)g'(x)dx$$

2.6 Sums

$$c^a + c^{a+1} + \cdots + c^b = \frac{c^{b+1} - c^a}{c - 1}, c \neq 1$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$
$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2 = \frac{n(2n+1)(n+1)}{6}$$
$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$
$$1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \cdots + n^4 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2 + 3n - 1)}{30}$$

2.7 Series

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \ldots, \ (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \ldots, \ (-1 < x \leq 1)$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{2x^3}{32} - \frac{5x^4}{128} + \ldots, \ (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \ldots, \ (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \ldots, \ (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

2.8 Probability theory

Let X be a discrete random variable with probability $p_X(x)$ of assuming the value x. It will then have an expected value (mean) $\mu = \mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_x x p_X(x)$ and variance $\sigma^2 = V(X) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - (\mathbb{E}(X))^2 = \sum_x (x - \mathbb{E}(X))^2 p_X(x)$ where σ is the standard deviation. If X is instead continuous it will have a probability density function $f_X(x)$ and the sums above will instead be integrals with $p_X(x)$ replaced by $f_X(x)$.

Expectation is linear:

$$\mathbb{E}(aX + bY) = a\mathbb{E}(X) + b\mathbb{E}(Y)$$

For independent X and Y,

$$V(aX + bY) = a^2V(X) + b^2V(Y).$$

2.8.1 Gambler's Ruin

Em um jogo no qual ganhamos cada aposta com probabilidade p e perdemos com probabilidade $q := 1 - p$, paramos quando ganhamos B ou perdemos A. Então $Prob(\text{ganhar B}) = \frac{1-(p/q)^B}{1-(p/q)^{A+B}}$.

2.8.2 Bertrand's ballot theorem

In an election where candidate A receives p votes and candidate B receives q votes with $p > q$, the probability that A will be strictly ahead of B throughout the count is $\frac{p-q}{p+q}$. If draw is a possible outcome, the probability will be equal to $\frac{p+1-q}{p+1}$, to find how many possible outcomes for both cases just multiply by $\binom{p+q}{q}$

2.8.3 Discrete distributions

Binomial distribution

The number of successes in n independent yes/no experiments, each which yields success with probability p is $\text{Bin}(n, p)$, $n = 1, 2, \ldots$, $0 \leq p \leq 1$.

$$p(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\mu = np, \ \sigma^2 = np(1-p)$$

$\text{Bin}(n, p)$ is approximately $\text{Po}(np)$ for small p.

First success distribution

The number of trials needed to get the first success in independent yes/no experiments, each wich yields success with probability p is $\text{Fs}(p)$, $0 \leq p \leq 1$.

$$p(k) = p(1-p)^{k-1}, \ k = 1, 2, \ldots$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{p}, \ \sigma^2 = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

Poisson distribution

The number of events occurring in a fixed period of time t if these events occur with a known average rate κ and independently of the time since the last event is $\text{Po}(\lambda)$, $\lambda = t\kappa$.

$$p(k) = e^{-\lambda}\frac{\lambda^k}{k!}, k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$$

$$\mu = \lambda, \ \sigma^2 = \lambda$$

2.8.4 Continuous distributions

Uniform distribution

If the probability density function is constant between a and b and 0 elsewhere it is $\text{U}(a, b)$, $a < b$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a < x < b \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu = \frac{a+b}{2}, \ \sigma^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

Exponential distribution

The time between events in a Poisson process is $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$, $\lambda > 0$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \ \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

Normal distribution

Most real random values with mean μ and variance σ^2 are well described by $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\sigma > 0$.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

If $X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ and $X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ then

$$aX_1 + bX_2 + c \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1 + \mu_2 + c, a^2\sigma_1^2 + b^2\sigma_2^2)$$

2.9 Markov chains

A *Markov chain* is a discrete random process with the property that the next state depends only on the current state. Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots$ be a sequence of random variables generated by the Markov process. Then there is a transition matrix $\mathbf{P} = (p_{ij})$, with $p_{ij} = \Pr(X_n = i | X_{n-1} = j)$, and $\mathbf{p}^{(n)} = \mathbf{P}^n \mathbf{p}^{(0)}$ is the probability distribution for X_n (i.e., $p_i^{(n)} = \Pr(X_n = i)$), where $\mathbf{p}^{(0)}$ is the initial distribution.

π is a stationary distribution if $\pi = \pi\mathbf{P}$. If the Markov chain is *irreducible* (it is possible to get to any state from any state), then $\pi_i = \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}(T_i)}$ where $\mathbb{E}(T_i)$ is the expected time between two visits in state i. π_j/π_i is the expected number of visits in state j between two visits in state i.

For a connected, undirected and non-bipartite graph, where the transition probability is uniform among all neighbors, π_i is proportional to node i's degree.

A Markov chain is *ergodic* if the asymptotic distribution is independent of the initial distribution. A finite Markov chain is ergodic iff it is irreducible and *aperiodic* (i.e., the gcd of cycle lengths is 1). $\lim_{k\to\infty} \mathbf{P}^k = \mathbf{1}\pi$.

A Markov chain is an absorbing chain if
1. there is at least one absorbing state and
2. it is possible to go from any state to at least one absorbing state in a finite number of steps.
A Markov chain is an A-chain if the states can be partitioned into two sets $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{G}$, such that all states in $\mathbf{A}$ are absorbing ($p_{ii} = 1$), and all states in $\mathbf{G}$ leads to an absorbing state in $\mathbf{A}$. The probability for absorption in state $i \in \mathbf{A}$, when the initial state is j, is $a_{ij} = p_{ij} + \sum_{k \in \mathbf{G}} a_{ik} p_{kj}$. The expected time until absorption, when the initial state is i, is $t_i = 1 + \sum_{k \in \mathbf{G}} p_{ki} t_k$.

Data Structures (3)

HashMap.h

Description: Hash map with the same API as unordered_map, but ~3x faster. Initial capacity must be a power of 2 (if provided).

7 lines

```
#include <bits/extc++.h>
// To use most bits rather than just the lowest ones:
struct chash {
  const uint64_t C = ll(2e18 * M_PI) + 71; // large odd
    ↪number
  ll operator()(ll x) const { return __builtin_bswap64(x*C)
    ↪; }
};
__gnu_pbds::gp_hash_table<ll,int,chash> h
  ↪({},{},{},{},{1<<16}); // hash-cpp-all = 1443
  ↪bc6c3b4062862ebb83553bc131a0
```

OrderStatisticTree.h

Description: A set (not multiset!) with support for finding the n'th element, and finding the index of an element.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

16 lines

```
#include <bits/extc++.h>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;

template<class T>
using Tree = tree<T, null_type, less<T>, rb_tree_tag,
    tree_order_statistics_node_update>;

void example() {
  Tree<int> t, t2; t.insert(8);
  auto it = t.insert(10).first;
  assert(it == t.lower_bound(9));
  assert(t.order_of_key(10) == 1);
  assert(t.order_of_key(11) == 2);
  assert(*t.find_by_order(0) == 8);
  t.join(t2); // assuming T < T2 or T > T2, merge t2 into t
} // hash-cpp-all = 782797f91ca134bf996558987dbf1924
```

UnionFind.h

Description: Disjoint-set data structure.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\alpha(N))$

14 lines

```
struct UF {
  vector<int> e;
  UF(int n) : e(n, -1) {}
  bool same_set(int a, int b) { return find(a) == find(b);
    ↪}
  int size(int x) { return -e[find(x)]; }
  int find(int x) { return e[x] < 0 ? x : e[x] = find(e[x])
    ↪; }
  bool unite(int a, int b) {
    a = find(a), b = find(b);
    if (a == b) return 0;
    if (e[a] > e[b]) swap(a, b);
    e[a] += e[b]; e[b] = a;
    return 1;
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 7d5db89031013d1b730d81fc9ac9ea3f
```

DSURoll.h

Description: DSU with Rollbacks

38 lines

```
struct unionfind_t {
    vector<int> parent, rank;
    vector<bool> is_dirty;
    vector<int> dirty;
    unionfind_t(int n): parent(n), rank(n, 0), is_dirty(n,
      ↪false) {
        iota(parent.begin(), parent.end(), 0);
    }
    void unite(int a, int b) {
        a = find(a); b = find(b);
        if (a == b) return;
        if (rank[a] > rank[b]) swap(a, b);
        parent[a] = b;
        mark_dirty(a);
        if (rank[a] == rank[b]) {
            ++rank[b];
            mark_dirty(b);
        }
    }
    int find(int a) {
        if (parent[a] == a) return a;
        mark_dirty(a);
        return parent[a] = find(parent[a]);
    }
    void mark_dirty(int a) {
        if (!is_dirty[a]) {
            is_dirty[a] = true;
            dirty.push_back(a);
        }
    }
    void rollback() {
        for (int v : dirty) {
            parent[v] = v;
            rank[v] = 0;
            is_dirty[v] = false;
        }
        dirty.clear();
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = f8d2d41bd849a37910f4ff5f1d61b679
```

MinQueue.h

Description: Structure that supports all operations of a queue and get the minimum/maximum active value in the queue. Useful for sliding window 1D and 2D. For 2D problems, you will need to pre-compute another matrix, by making a row-wise traversal, and calculating the min/max value beginning in each cell. Then you just make a column-wise traverse as they were each an independent array.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(1)$

24 lines

```
template<typename T>
struct minQueue {
  int lx, rx, sum;
  deque<pair<T, T>> q;
  minQueue() { lx = 1; rx = 0; sum = 0; }
  void clear() { lx = 1, rx = 0, sum = 0; q.clear(); }
  void push(T delta) {
    // q.back().first + sum <= delta for a maxQueue
    while(!q.empty() && q.back().first + sum >= delta)
      q.pop_back();
    q.emplace_back(delta - sum, ++rx);
  }
  void pop() {
    if (!q.empty() && q.front().second == lx++)
      q.pop_front();
  }
  void add(T delta) {
    sum += delta;
  }
  T getMin() {
    return q.front().first + sum;
  }
  int size() { return rx-lx+1; }
}; // hash-cpp-all = d40e772246502e3ab2ec99a1b0943803
```

SegTree.h

Description: Time and space efficient Segment Tree. Point update and range query.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

50 lines

```
template<class T>
struct segtree_t {
    int size;
    vector<T> t;
    segtree_t(int N) : size(N), t(2 * N) {}
    segtree_t(const vector<T> &other) :
            size(other.size()),
            t(2 * other.size()) {
        copy(other.begin(), other.end(), t.begin() + size);
        for (int i = size; i-- > 1;)
            t[i] = combine(t[2 * i], t[2 * i + 1]);
    }
    T get(int p) {
        return t[p + size];
    }
    void modify(int p, T value) {
        p += size;
        t[p] = value;
        while (p > 1) {
            p = p / 2;
            t[p] = combine(t[2 * p], t[2 * p + 1]);
        }
    }
    T query(int l, int r) {
        l += size;
        r += size;
        T left = init();
        T right = init();
        while (l < r) {
            if (l & 1) {
                left = combine(left, t[l]);
                l++;
            }
            if (r & 1) {
                r--;
                right = combine(t[r], right);
            }
```

```
            l = l / 2;
            r = r / 2;
        }
        return combine(left, right);
    }
private:
    T combine(T left, T right) {
        return left + right;
    }
    T init() {
        return T();
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 3bc5e0553903fc6aee04e29139537e62
```

LazySegmentTree.h

Description: Segment tree with ability to add or set values of large intervals, and compute sum of intervals. Can be changed to other things.

48 lines

```
template<typename T>
struct segtree_t {
    int n;
    vector<T> tree, lazy;
    segtree_t(int _n) : n(_n), tree(4*n, 0), lazy(4*n, 0) { build(1, 0, n-1); }
    T f(const T a, const T b) { return a + b; } //any commutative
    void build(int v, int lx, int rx) {
        if (lx == rx) return;
        else {
            int m = lx + (rx - lx)/2;
            build(2*v, lx, m);
            build(2*v+1, m+1, rx);
            tree[v] = f(tree[2*v], tree[2*v+1]);
        }
    }
    void push(int v, int lx, int rx) {
        tree[v] += lazy[v] * (rx - lx + 1); // Change if needed
        if (lx != rx) {
            lazy[2*v] += lazy[v];
            lazy[2*v+1] += lazy[v];
        }
        lazy[v] = 0;
    }
    void update(int a, int b, T delta) { update(1,0,n-1,a,b,delta); }
    void update(int v, int lx, int rx, int a, int b, T delta) {
        push(v, lx, rx);
        if (b < lx || rx < a) return;
        if (a <= lx && rx <= b) {
            lazy[v] = delta;
            push(v, lx, rx);
        }
        else {
            int m = lx + (rx - lx)/2;
            update(2*v, lx, m, a, b, delta);
            update(2*v+1, m+1, rx, a, b, delta);
            tree[v] = f(tree[2*v], tree[2*v+1]);
        }
    }
    T query(int a, int b) { return query(1, 0, n-1, a, b); }
    T query(int v, int lx, int rx, int a, int b) {
        push(v, lx, rx);
        if (a <= lx && rx <= b) return tree[v];
        if (b < lx || rx < a) return 0;
        int m = lx + (rx - lx)/2;
        return f(query(2*v, lx, m, a, b), query(2*v+1, m+1, rx, a, b));
    }
};
// hash-cpp-all = 580aaaea037d36826efb2a74ff2da27e
```

LazySegTree.h

Description: Time and space efficient Lazy SegTree.

Usage: `Change private functions to`

123 lines

```
template<class T, class Tlazy = T>
struct LazySegTree {
    int size;
    vector<T> t;
    vector<Tlazy> lazy;
    int h;
    LazySegTree(int N) : size(N), t(2 * N), lazy(N, lazyInit()),
        h(32 - __builtin_clz(N)) { }
    LazySegTree(const vector<T> &other) :
      size(other.size()),
      t(2 * other.size()),
      lazy(other.size(), lazyInit()),
      h(32 - __builtin_clz(other.size())) {
        std::copy(other.begin(), other.end(), t.begin() + size);
        for (int i = size; i-- > 1;)
            t[i] = combine(t[2 * i], t[2 * i + 1]);
    }
    void apply(int p, int level, Tlazy up_lazy) {
        if (p < size) {
            lazy[p] = combinelazy(lazy[p], up_lazy);
            t[p] = combineWithlazy(t[2 * p], t[2 * p + 1], level, lazy[p]);
        } else t[p] = combineValue(t[p], up_lazy);
    }
    void build(int p) {
        int level = 0;
        while (p > 1) {
            level++;
            p /= 2;
            t[p] = combineWithlazy(t[2 * p], t[2 * p + 1], level, lazy[p]);
        }
    }
    void push(int p) {
        for (int s = h; s > 0; s--) {
            int pos = p >> s;
            if (lazy[pos] != lazyInit()) {
                apply(2 * pos, s - 1, lazy[pos]);
                apply(2 * pos + 1, s - 1, lazy[pos]);
                lazy[pos] = lazyInit();
            }
        }
    }
    void update(int p, Tlazy value) {
        p += size;
        t[p] = combineValue(t[p], value);
        build(p);
    }
    T query(int l, int r) {
        if (l == r) return init();
        l += size;
        r += size;
        push(l);
        push(r - 1);
        T left = init(), right = init();
        while (l < r) {
            if (l & 1) {
                left = combine(left, t[l]);
                l++;
            }
            if (r & 1) {
                r--;
                right = combine(t[r], right);
            }
            l /= 2;
            r /= 2;
        }
        return combine(left, right);
    }
    void update(int l, int r, Tlazy value) {
        push(l); push(r-1); // not sure if its needed
        if (l == r) return;
        l += size;
        r += size;
        int l0 = l;
        int r0 = r - 1;
        int level = 0;
        while (l < r) {
            if (l & 1) {
                apply(l, level, value);
                l++;
            }
            if (r & 1) {
                r--;
                apply(r, level, value);
            }
            l /= 2;
            r /= 2;
            level++;
        }
        build(l0);
        build(r0);
    }
    T query(int p) {
        p += size;
        push(p);
        return t[p];
    }

private:
    T combineWithlazy(T left, T right, int level, Tlazy lazy) {
        if (lazy == -1) { // sum = return (right - left + 1) * lazy
            return combine(left, right);
        } else {
            return lazy;
        }
    }
    T combine(T left, T right) {
        return max(left, right); // (left + right) or min(left,right)
    }
    Tlazy combinelazy(Tlazy lazy, Tlazy up_lazy) {
        if (up_lazy == -1) return lazy;
        return up_lazy;

    }
    T combineValue(T value, Tlazy up_lazy) {
        return up_lazy;
    }
    T init() {
```

```
        return 0;
    }
    Tlazy lazyInit() {
        return -1;
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 3bbbe99f1352ba69bdbc95992e63aa75
```

LazySegTreeRSQ.h

Description: Lazy SegTree with increment update.

120 lines

```
template<class T>
struct segtree_t {
    int size;
    vector<T> t;
    vector<T> lazy;
    segtree_t(int N) : size(N), t(2 * N), lazy(N) {}
    segtree_t(const vector<T> &other) :
            size(other.size()),
            t(2 * other.size()),
            lazy(other.size()) {
        copy(other.begin(), other.end(), t.begin() + size);
        for (int i = size; i-- > 1;)
            t[i] = t[2 * i] + t[2 * i + 1];
    }
    T query(int l, int r) { // query [l, r)
        if (l == r) return 0;
        T sum = T();
        l += size;
        r += size;
        int level = 1, leftMult = 0, rightMult = 0;
        while (l < r) {
            if (leftMult != 0) sum += lazy[l - 1] *
                ↪leftMult;
            if (l & 1) {
                sum += t[l];
                leftMult += level;
                l++;
            }
            if (rightMult != 0) sum += lazy[r] * rightMult;
            if (r & 1) {
                r--;
                sum += t[r];
                rightMult += level;
            }
            l /= 2;
            r /= 2;
            level *= 2;
        }
        l--;
        while (r > 0) {
            if (leftMult > 0) sum += lazy[l] * leftMult;
            if (rightMult > 0) sum += lazy[r] * rightMult;
            l /= 2;
            r /= 2;
        }
        return sum;
    }
    void update(int l, int r, T value) {
        if (l == r) return;
        l += size;
        r += size;
        int level = 1;
        T leftAdd = 0, rightAdd = 0;
        while (l < r) {
            if (leftAdd != 0) t[l - 1] = leftAdd;
            if (l & 1) {
                if (l < size) lazy[l] = value;
                t[l] = level * value;
                leftAdd = level * value;
                l++;
            }
            if (rightAdd != 0) t[r] = rightAdd;
            if (r & 1) {
                r--;
                if (r < size) lazy[r] = value;
                t[r] = level * value;
                rightAdd = level * value;
            }
            l /= 2;
            r /= 2;
            level *= 2;
        }
        l--;
        while (r > 0) {
            t[l] += leftAdd;
            t[r] += rightAdd;
            l /= 2;
            r /= 2;
        }
    }
    T query(int p) {
        p += size;
        T res = t[p];
        while (p > 1) {
            p = p / 2;
            res += lazy[p];
        }
        return res;
    }
    void update(int p, T value) {
        p += size;
        while (p > 0) {
            t[p] += value;
            p = p / 2;
        }
    }
    T find_first(int v, int lx, int rx) {
        int l = -1, r = -1, cur;
        for (int a = lx + size, b = rx + size; a < b ; a /=
            ↪ 2, b /= 2) {
            if (a&1) {
                if (t[a] <= v)
                    if (l == -1) l = a;
                a += 1;
            }
            if (b&1) {
                b--;
                if (t[b] <= v) r = b;
            }
        }
        if (l != -1) cur = l;
        else if (r != -1) cur = r;
        else return -1;
        assert(t[cur] <= v);
        while(cur < size) {
            if (t[2*cur] <= v) cur = 2*cur;
            else if (t[2*cur+1] <= v) cur = 2*cur+1;
            else assert(false);
        }
        return cur - size;
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = f2cca1c1e18ee630ca21d68e251e85fd
```

LazySegmentTree.h

Description: Segment tree with ability to add or set values of large intervals, and compute sum of intervals. Can be changed to other things.

48 lines

```
template<typename T>
struct segtree_t {
    int n;
    vector<T> tree, lazy;
    segtree_t(int _n) : n(_n), tree(4*n, 0), lazy(4*n, 0) {
        ↪ build(1, 0, n-1); }
    T f(const T a, const T b) { return a + b; } //any
        ↪commutative
    void build(int v, int lx, int rx) {
        if (lx == rx) return;
        else {
            int m = lx + (rx - lx)/2;
            build(2*v, lx, m);
            build(2*v+1, m+1, rx);
            tree[v] = f(tree[2*v], tree[2*v+1]);
        }
    }
    void push(int v, int lx, int rx) {
        tree[v] += lazy[v] * (rx - lx + 1); // Change if
            ↪needed
        if (lx != rx) {
            lazy[2*v] += lazy[v];
            lazy[2*v+1] += lazy[v];
        }
        lazy[v] = 0;
    }
    void update(int a, int b, T delta) { update(1,0,n-1,a,b
        ↪,delta); }
    void update(int v, int lx, int rx, int a, int b, T
        ↪delta) {
        push(v, lx, rx);
        if (b < lx || rx < a) return;
        if (a <= lx && rx <= b) {
            lazy[v] = delta;
            push(v, lx, rx);
        }
        else {
            int m = lx + (rx - lx)/2;
            update(2*v, lx, m, a, b, delta);
            update(2*v+1, m+1, rx, a, b, delta);
            tree[v] = f(tree[2*v], tree[2*v+1]);
        }
    }
    T query(int a, int b) { return query(1, 0, n-1, a, b);
        ↪}
    T query(int v, int lx, int rx, int a, int b) {
        push(v, lx, rx);
        if (a <= lx && rx <= b) return tree[v];
        if (b < lx || rx < a) return 0;
        int m = lx + (rx - lx)/2;
        return f(query(2*v, lx, m, a, b), query(2*v+1, m+1,
            ↪ rx, a, b));
    }
};
// hash-cpp-all = 580aaaea037d36826efb2a74ff2da27e
```

MergeSortTree.h

22 lines

```
template<typename T, int size>
struct MergeSortTree {
    vector<T> tree[4*size];
    vector<T> a;
    MergeSortTree(vector<T> &values) { a = values; }
    void build(int idx, int lx, int rx) {
```

```
        if (lx == rx) tree[idx].push_back(a[lx]);
        else {
            int mid = lx + (rx-lx)/2;
            build(2*idx, lx, mid);
            build(2*idx+1, mid+1, rx);
            merge(tree[2*idx].begin(), tree[2*idx].end(),
               ↪tree[2*idx+1].begin(), tree[2*idx+1].end()
               ↪, back_inserter(tree[idx]));
        }
    }
    T query(int idx, int lx, int rx, int ql, int qr, int a,
       ↪ int b) {
        if (ql <= lx && rx <= qr)
            return upper_bound(tree[idx].begin(), tree[idx
               ↪].end(), b) - lower_bound(tree[idx].begin
               ↪(), tree[idx].end(), a);
        if (qr < lx || ql > rx) return 0;
        int mid = lx + (rx - lx)/2;
        return query(2*idx, lx, mid, ql, qr, a, b) + query
           ↪(2*idx+1, mid+1, rx, ql, qr, a, b);
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 351567cf16af9eab143e49dbf32c9b5e
```

DynamicSegTree.h

Description: Dynamic Segment Tree with lazy propagation. 67 lines

```
struct node {
  node *l, *r;
  lint minv;
  lint sumv;
  lint lazy;
  int lx, rx;
};

void push(node *v){
  if(v != nullptr && v->lazy){
    v->minv += v->lazy;
    v->sumv += v->lazy * (v->rx - v->lx + 1);
    if(v->l != nullptr){
      v->l->lazy += v->lazy;
      v->r->lazy += v->lazy;
    }
    v->lazy = 0;
  }
}
void update(node *v, int lx, int rx, lint val){
  push(v);
  if(rx < v->lx) return;
  if(v->rx < lx) return;
  if(lx <= v->lx && v->rx <= rx){
    v->lazy = val;
    push(v);
    return;
  }
  update(v->l, lx, rx, val);
  update(v->r, lx, rx, val);
  v->minv = min(v->l->minv, v->r->minv);
  v->sumv = v->l->sumv + v->r->sumv;
}

lint mquery(node *v, int lx, int rx){
  push(v);
  if(rx < v->lx) return 1e16;
  if(v->rx < lx) return 1e16;
  if(lx <= v->lx && v->rx <= rx) return v->minv;
  return min(mquery(v->l, lx, rx), mquery(v->r, lx, rx));
}

lint squery(node *v, int lx, int rx){
  push(v);
  if(rx < v->lx) return 0;
  if(v->rx < lx) return 0;
  if(lx <= v->lx && v->rx <= rx) return v->sumv;
  return squery(v->l, lx, rx) + squery(v->r, lx, rx);
}

node *build(int lx, int rx){
  node *v = new node();
  v->lx = lx; v->rx = rx;
  v->lazy = 0;
  if(lx == rx)
    v->l = v->r = nullptr;
  else {
    v->l = build(lx, (lx + rx)/2);
    v->r = build((lx + rx)/2 + 1, rx);
    v->minv = min(v->l->minv, v->r->minv);
    v->sumv = v->l->sumv + v->r->sumv;
  }
  return v;
}

node *segtree = build(0, n);
// hash-cpp-all = 3633794090ff4dd771d80540d4ce01a8
```

RMQ.h

Description: Range Minimum Queries on an array. Returns min(V[a], V[a + 1], ... V[b - 1]) in constant time. Returns a pair that holds the answer, first element is the value and the second is the index, obviously doesn't work with sum or similar queries.
Usage: `RMQ<int> rmq(values);`
`rmq.query(inclusive, inclusive);`
Time: $\mathcal{O}(|V|\log|V| + Q)$ 33 lines

```
// change cmp for max query or similar
template<typename T, typename Cmp=less<pair<T, int>>>
struct RMQ {
  Cmp cmp;
  vector<vector<pair<T, int>>> table;
  RMQ(const vector<T> &values) {
    int n = values.size();
    table.resize(__lg(n)+1);
    table[0].resize(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) table[0][i] = {values[i], i
       ↪};
    for (int l = 1; l < (int)table.size(); ++l) {
        table[l].resize(n - (1<<l) + 1);
        for (int i = 0; i + (1<<l) <= n; ++i) {
            table[l][i] = min(table[l-1][i], table[l-1][i
               ↪+(1<<(l-1))], cmp); // Change if max
            //table[l][i].first = (table[l-1][i].first +
               ↪table[l-1][i+(1<<(l-1))].first); //
               ↪example of sum
        }

    }
  }
  pair<T, int> query(int a, int b) { // min query
    int l = __lg(b-a+1);
    return min(table[l][a], table[l][b-(1<<l)+1], cmp);
  }
  int sum_query(int a, int b) {
        int l = b-a+1, ret = 0;
        for (int i = (int)table.size(); i >= 0; --i)
            if ((1 << i) <= l) {
                ret += table[i][a].first; a += (1 << i);
                l = b - a + 1;
            }
        return ret;
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = a4b96ac4510d8a21d788aadcb7621b46
```

FenwickTree.h

Description: Computes partial sums a[0] + a[1] + ... + a[pos - 1], and updates single elements a[i], taking the difference between the old and new value.
Time: Both operations are $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$. 24 lines

```
//https://codeforces.com/contest/992/submission/39424729

template<typename T> struct FT {
  vector<T> s;
  FT(int n) : s(n) {}
  void update(int pos, T dif) { // a[pos] += dif
    for (; pos < s.size(); pos |= pos + 1) s[pos] += dif;
  }
  T query(int pos) { // sum of values in [0, pos)
    T res = 0;
    for (; pos > 0; pos &= pos - 1) res += s[pos-1];
    return res;
  }
  int lower_bound(T sum) {// min pos st sum of [0, pos] >=
     ↪sum
    // Returns n if no sum is >= sum, or -1 if empty sum is
       ↪.
    if (sum <= 0) return -1;
    int pos = 0;
    for (int pw = 1 << 25; pw; pw >>= 1) {
      if (pos + pw <= s.size() && s[pos + pw-1] < sum)
        pos += pw, sum -= s[pos-1];
    }
    return pos;
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 5a18befcae99efe4db7691bb3c2af0bb
```

LazyFenwickTree.h

Description: Fenwick Tree with Lazy Propagation 27 lines

```
struct bit_t { // hash-cpp-1
  int n;
  vector<vector<int>> tree(2);
  bit_t (int n): n(n+10) {
    tree[0].assign(n, 0);
    tree[1].assign(n, 0);
  } // hash-cpp-1 = 0f9e719127708bbe01730d68a10ecd83
  void update(int bit, int idx, int delta) { // hash-cpp-2
    for (++idx; idx <= n; idx += idx&-idx)
      tree[bit][idx] += delta;
  }
  void update(int lx, int rx, int delta) {
    update(0, lx, delta);
    update(0, rx+1, -delta);
    update(1, lx, (l-1) * delta);
    update(1, rx+1, -rx * delta);
  } // hash-cpp-2 = 6250fe8cf18b3f5d9a24cbca8fa4f96a
  int query(int bit, int idx) { // hash-cpp-3
    int ret = 0;
    for (++idx; idx > 0; idx -= idx&-idx)
      ret += tree[bit][idx];
    return ret;
  }
  int query(int idx) {
```

```
    return query(0, idx) * idx - query(1, idx);
  } // hash-cpp-3 = 533d8960bcb2576e15997cb4dd75f429
};
```

FenwickTree2d.h

Description: Computes sums a[i,j] for all i<I, j<J, and increases single elements a[i,j]. Requires that the elements to be updated are known in advance (call fakeUpdate() before init()).
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log^2 N)$. (Use persistent segment trees for $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$.)

"FenwickTree.h" 22 lines

```
struct FT2 {
  vector<vi> ys; vector<FT> ft;
  FT2(int limx) : ys(limx) {}
  void fakeUpdate(int x, int y) {
    for (; x < sz(ys); x |= x + 1) ys[x].push_back(y);
  }
  void init() {
    for(auto v : ys) sort(v.begin(), v.end()), ft.
      emplace_back(v.size());
  }
  int ind(int x, int y) {
    return (int)(lower_bound(ys[x].begin(), ys[x].end(), y)
      - ys[x].begin()); }
  void update(int x, int y, ll dif) {
    for (; x < ys.size(); x |= x + 1)
      ft[x].update(ind(x, y), dif);
  }
  ll query(int x, int y) {
    ll sum = 0;
    for (; x; x &= x - 1)
      sum += ft[x-1].query(ind(x-1, y));
    return sum;
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = d69016552f1286eca884f46081b7feb6
```

MisofTree.h

Description: A simple treedata structure for inserting, erasing, and querying the n^{th} largest element.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\alpha(N))$

15 lines

```
const int BITS = 15;
struct misof_tree{
    int cnt[BITS][1<<BITS];
    misof_tree() {memset(cnt, 0, sizeof cnt);}
    void add(int x, int dv) {
        for (int i = 0; i < BITS; cnt[i++][x] += dv, x >>=
          1); }
    void del(int x, int dv) {
        for (int i = 0; i < BITS; cnt[i++][x] -= dv, x >>=
          1); }
    int nth(int n) {
        int r = 0, i = BITS;
        while(i--) if (cnt[i][r <<= 1] <= n)
            n -= cnt[i][r], r |= 1;
        return r;
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 8c50f4c6f10e1ba44cd8a7679881cc1b
```

LineContainer.h

Description: Container where you can add lines of the form kx+m, and query maximum values at points x. Useful for dynamic programming.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

32 lines

```
bool Q;
struct Line {
  mutable ll k, m, p;
  bool operator<(const Line& o) const {
    return Q ? p < o.p : k < o.k;
  }
};

struct LineContainer : multiset<Line> { // hash-cpp-1
  // (for doubles, use inf = 1/.0, div(a,b) = a/b)
  const ll inf = LLONG_MAX;
  ll div(ll a, ll b) { // floored division
    return a / b - ((a ^ b) < 0 && a % b); } // hash-cpp-1
      = 46a1be5902f6cc54529b56b17602d50c
  bool isect(iterator x, iterator y) { // hash-cpp-2
    if (y == end()) { x->p = inf; return false; }
    if (x->k == y->k) x->p = x->m > y->m ? inf : -inf;
    else x->p = div(y->m - x->m, x->k - y->k);
    return x->p >= y->p;
  } // hash-cpp-2 = ea780949e14e74de80f1cf68e8e866b4
  void add(ll k, ll m) { // hash-cpp-3
    auto z = insert({k, m, 0}), y = z++, x = y;
    while (isect(y, z)) z = erase(z);
    if (x != begin() && isect(--x, y)) isect(x, y = erase(y
      ));
    while ((y = x) != begin() && (--x)->p >= y->p)
      isect(x, erase(y));
  } // hash-cpp-3 = 08625fd04b30ac21853f3d06a3ffc4c4
  ll query(ll x) { // hash-cpp-4
    assert(!empty());
    Q = 1; auto l = *lower_bound({0,0,x}); Q = 0;
    return l.k * x + l.m;
  } // hash-cpp-4 = a8b8ba7d42d77dd8a792e00586c524d5
};
```

Matrix.h

Description: Basic operations on square matrices.
Usage: `Matrix<int, 3> A;`
`A.d = {{{{1,2,3}}, {{4,5,6}}, {{7,8,9}}}};`
`vector<int> vec = {1,2,3};`
`vec = (A^N) * vec;`

28 lines

```
template<class T, int N> struct Matrix {
  typedef Matrix M;
  array<array<T, N>, N> d{};
  M operator*(const M &m) const {
    M a;
    for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
        for(int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
          for(int k = 0; k < N; ++k) a.d[i][j] += d[i][k]*m
            .d[k][j];
    return a;
  }
  vector<T> operator*(const vector<T> &vec) const {
    vector<T> ret(N);
    for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
        for(int j = 0; j < N; ++j) ret[i] += d[i][j] * vec[
          j];
    return ret;
  }
  M operator^(T p) const {
    assert(p >= 0);
    M a, b(*this);
    for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) a.d[i][i] = 1;
    while (p) {
      if (p&1) a = a*b;
      b = b*b;
      p >>= 1;
    }
    return a;
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = ac78976eee0ad16cad5450c4dfecd3a0
```

Treap3.h

Description: A short self-balancing tree. It acts as a sequential container with log-time splits/joins, and is easy to augment with additional data.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

69 lines

```
const int N = ; typedef int num;
num X[N]; int en = 1, Y[N], sz[N], L[N], R[N];

void calc(int u) {
    sz[u] = sz[L[u]] + 1 + sz[R[u]];
    // code here, no recursion
}

void unlaze(int u) {
    if (!u) return;
    // code here, no recursion
}

void split_val(int u, num x, int &lx, int &rx) {
    unlaze(u); if (!u) return (void)(lx = rx = 0);
    if (X[u] <= x) {
        split_val(R[u], x, lx, rx);
        R[u] = lx;
        lx = u;
    }
    else {
        split_val(L[u], x, lx, rx);
        L[u] = rx;
        rx = u;
    }
    calc(u);
}
void split_sz(int u, int s, int &lx, int &rx) {
    unlaze(u); if (!u) return (void)(lx = rx = 0);
    if (sz[L[u]] < s) {
        split_sz(R[u], s-sz[L[u]]-1, lx, rx);
        R[u] = lx;
        lx = u;
    }
    else {
        split_sz(L[u], s, lx, rx);
        L[u] = rx;
        rx = u;
    }
    calc(u);
}

int merge(int lx, int rx) {
    unlaze(lx); unlaze(rx); if (!lx || !rx) return lx+rx;
    int u;
    if (Y[lx] > Y[rx]) {
        R[lx] = merge(R[lx], rx);
        u = lx;
    }
    else {
        L[rx] = merge(lx, L[rx]);
        u = rx;
    }
    calc(u);
    return u;
}

void build(int n = N-1) {
    for (int i = en = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
```

```
        Y[i] = i;
        sz[i] = 1;
        L[i] = R[i] = 0;
    }
    random_shuffle(Y + 1, Y + n + 1);
}

// hash-cpp-all = 3584d09d8794275b37f50c27be4d14e6
```

LCT.cpp

Description: Link-Cut Tree. Supports BBST = like augmentation, can fully replace Heavylight Decomposition.

106 lines

```
struct T {
  bool rr;
  T *son[2], *pf, *fa;
} f1[N], *ff = f1, *f[N], *null;

void downdate(T *x) {
  if (x -> rr) {
    x -> son[0] -> rr = !x -> son[0] -> rr;
    x -> son[1] -> rr = !x -> son[1] -> rr;
    swap(x -> son[0], x -> son[1]);
    x -> rr = false;
  }
  // add stuff
}

void update(T *x) {
  // add stuff
}

void rotate(T *x, bool t) { // hash-cpp-1
  T *y = x -> fa, *z = y -> fa;
  if (z != null)  z -> son[z -> son[1] == y] = x;
  x -> fa = z;
  y -> son[t] = x -> son[!t];
  x -> son[!t] -> fa = y;
  x -> son[!t] = y;
  y -> fa = x;
  update(y);
} // hash-cpp-1 = 28958e1067126a5892dcaa67307d2f1d

void xiao(T *x) {
  if (x -> fa != null)  xiao(x -> fa), x -> pf = x -> fa ->
    ↪ pf;
  downdate(x);
}

void splay(T *x) { // hash-cpp-2
  xiao(x);
  T *y, *z;
  while (x -> fa != null) {
    y = x -> fa; z = y -> fa;
    bool t1 = (y -> son[1] == x), t2 = (z -> son[1] == y);
    if (z != null) {
      if (t1 == t2) rotate(y, t2), rotate(x, t1);
      else  rotate(x, t1), rotate(x, t2);
    }else rotate(x, t1);
  }
  update(x);
} // hash-cpp-2 = 0bc1a3b77275f92cebc947211444fdb7

void access(T *x) { // hash-cpp-3
  splay(x);
  x -> son[1] -> pf = x;
  x -> son[1] -> fa = null;
  x -> son[1] = null;
  update(x);
  while (x -> pf != null) {
    splay(x -> pf);
    x -> pf -> son[1] -> pf = x -> pf;
    x -> pf -> son[1] -> fa = null;
    x -> pf -> son[1] = x;
    x -> fa = x -> pf;
    splay(x);
  }
  x -> rr = true;
} // hash-cpp-3 = db89159f01a2099d67e93163c3bfa384

bool Cut(T *x, T *y) { // hash-cpp-4
  access(x);
  access(y);
  downdate(y);
  downdate(x);
  if (y -> son[1] != x || x -> son[0] != null)
    return false;
  y -> son[1] = null;
  x -> fa = x -> pf = null;
  update(x);
  update(y);
  return true;
} // hash-cpp-4 = 42850d63565f84698378e8c2c23df1fe

bool Connected(T *x, T *y) {
  access(x);
  access(y);
  return x == y || x -> fa != null;
}

bool Link(T *x, T *y) {
  if (Connected(x, y))
    return false;
  access(x);
  access(y);
  x -> pf = y;
  return true;
}

int main() {
  read(n); read(m); read(q);
  null = new T; null -> son[0] = null -> son[1] = null ->
    ↪fa = null -> pf = null;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    f[i] = ++ff;
    f[i] -> son[0] = f[i] -> son[1] = f[i] -> fa = f[i] ->
      ↪pf = null;
    f[i] -> rr = false;
  }
  // init null and f[i]
}
```

PalindromicTree.h

Description: maintains tree of palindromes

34 lines

```
struct palindromic_t {
    static const int sigma = 26;
    vector<int> s, len, link, oc;
    vector<vector<int>> to;
    int idx, last, sz;
    palTree(int n) : s(n), len(n), link(n), oc(n) {
        to = vector<vector<int>>(n, vector<int>(n));
        s[idx++] = -1;
        link[0] = 1;
        len[1] = -1;
        sz = 2;
    }
    int getLink(int v) {
        while (s[idx-len[v]-2] != s[idx-1]) v = link[v];
        return v;
    }
    void addChar(int c) {
        s[idx++] = c;
        last = getLink(last);
        if (!to[last][c]) {
            len[sz] = len[last]+2;
            link[sz] = to[getLink(link[last])][c];
            to[last][c] = sz++;
        }
        last = to[last][c]; oc[last] ++;
    }
    void build() { // number of occurrences of each
      ↪palindrome
        vector<pair<int,int>> v;
        for(int i = 2; i < sz; ++i) v.push_back({len[i],i})
          ↪;
        sort(v.begin(),v.end()); reverse(v.begin(),v.end())
          ↪;
        for(auto a : v) oc[link[a.s]] += oc[a.s];
    }
};
// hash-cpp-all = 8617a9ff3f59023546af7b6cbb050924
```

SplayTree.h

99 lines

```
//const int N = ;
//typedef int num;
int en = 1;
int p[N], sz[N];
int C[N][2]; // {left, right} children
num X[N];

// atualize os valores associados aos nos que podem ser
  ↪calculados a partir dos filhos
void calc(int u) {
  sz[u] = sz[C[u][0]] + 1 + sz[C[u][1]];
}

// Puxa o filho dir de u para ficar em sua posicao e o
  ↪retorna
int rotate(int u, int dir) {
  int v = C[u][dir];
  C[u][dir] = C[v][!dir];
  if(C[u][dir]) p[C[u][dir]] = u;
  C[v][!dir] = u;
  p[v] = p[u];
  if(p[v]) C[p[v]][C[p[v]][1] == u] = v;
  p[u] = v;
  calc(u);
  calc(v);
  return v;
}
// Traz o no u a raiz
void splay(int u) {
  while(p[u]) {
    int v = p[u], w = p[p[u]];
    int du = C[v][1] == u;
    if(!w)
      rotate(v, du);
    else {
      int dv = (C[w][1] == v);
```

```
      if(du == dv) {
        rotate(w, dv);
        rotate(v, du);
      } else {
        rotate(v, du);
        rotate(w, dv);
      }
    }
  }
}
// retorna um no com valor x, ou outro no se n foi
   ↪encontrado (n eh floor nem ceiling)
int find_val(int u, num x) {
  int v = u;
  while(u && X[u] != x) {
    v = u;
    if(x < X[u]) u = C[u][0];
    else u = C[u][1];
  }
  if(!u) u = v;
  splay(u);
  return u;
}
// retorna o s-esimo no (0-indexed)
int find_sz(int u, int s) {
  while(sz[C[u][0]] != s) {
    if(sz[C[u][0]] < s) {
      s -= sz[C[u][0]] + 1;
      u = C[u][1];
    } else u = C[u][0];
  }
  splay(u);
  return u;
}
// junte duas splays, assume que elementos l <= elementos r
int merge(int l, int r) {
  if(!l || !r) return l + r;
  while(C[l][1]) l = C[l][1];
  splay(l);
  assert(!C[l][1]);
  C[l][1] = r;
  p[r] = l;
  calc(l);
  return l;
}
// Adiciona no x a splay u e retorna x
int add(int u, int x) {
  int v = 0;
  while(u) v = u, u = C[u][X[x] >= X[u]];
  if(v) { C[v][X[x] >= X[v]] = x; p[x] = v; }
  splay(x);
  return x;
}
// chame isso 1 vez no inicio
void init() {
  en = 1;
}
// Cria um novo no
int new_node(num val) {
  int i = en++;
  assert(i < N);
  C[i][0] = C[i][1] = p[i] = 0;
  sz[i] = 1;
  X[i] = val;
  return i;
} // hash-cpp-all = 30e14f2069467aa6b27d51912e95775b
```

DynamicTree.h

Description: Dynamic Segment

258 lines

```
struct Edge {
    int from;
    int to;
    int64_t capacity;
    int64_t flow;
};

struct Node {
    static constexpr uint32_t null = uint32_t(-1);
    uint32_t left = null;
    uint32_t right = null;
    uint32_t parent = null;
    int dv;
    int min;
    Node() : dv(0), min(0) {}
    Node(int value) : dv(value), min(0) {}
};

template<class E, bool oriented = false>
struct DynamicTree {
    static int capacity(int v, E* edge) {
        if (edge->from == v) {
            return edge->capacity - edge->flow;
        } else {
            return oriented ? edge->flow : edge->flow +
               ↪edge->capacity;
        }
    }

    static void setCapacity(int v, E* edge, int cap) {
        if (edge->from == v) {
            edge->flow = edge->capacity - cap;
        } else {
            edge->flow = oriented ? cap : cap - edge->
               ↪capacity;
        }
    }

    std::vector<E*> parentEdges;
    std::vector<Node> nodes;

    bool isRoot(uint32_t node) {
        uint32_t parent = nodes[node].parent;
        return parent == Node::null || (nodes[parent].left
           ↪!= node && nodes[parent].right != node);
    }

    void fixMin(uint32_t node) {
        int result = 0;
        uint32_t left = nodes[node].left;
        if (left != Node::null) {
            result = std::min(result, nodes[left].min +
               ↪nodes[left].dv);
        }
        uint32_t right = nodes[node].right;
        if (right != Node::null) {
            result = std::min(result, nodes[right].min +
               ↪nodes[right].dv);
        }
        nodes[node].min = result;
    }

    void rotate(uint32_t node) {
        uint32_t parent = nodes[node].parent;
        uint32_t middle;
        if (nodes[parent].left == node) {
            middle = nodes[node].right;
            nodes[node].right = parent;
            nodes[parent].left = middle;
        } else {
            middle = nodes[node].left;
            nodes[node].left = parent;
            nodes[parent].right = middle;
        }
        nodes[node].parent = nodes[parent].parent;
        uint32_t grandparent = nodes[node].parent;
        if (grandparent != Node::null) {
            if (nodes[grandparent].left == parent) {
                nodes[grandparent].left = node;
            } else if (nodes[grandparent].right == parent)
               ↪{
                nodes[grandparent].right = node;
            }
        }
        nodes[parent].parent = node;
        int dNode = nodes[node].dv;
        int dParent = nodes[parent].dv;
        nodes[node].dv += dParent;
        nodes[parent].dv = -dNode;
        if (middle != Node::null) {
            nodes[middle].dv += dNode;
            nodes[middle].parent = parent;
        }
        fixMin(parent);
        fixMin(node);
    }

    void splay(uint32_t node) {
        while (!isRoot(node)) {
            uint32_t parent = nodes[node].parent;
            if (isRoot(parent)) {
                rotate(node);
                return;
            }
            uint32_t grandParent = nodes[parent].parent;
            if ((nodes[parent].left == node) == (nodes[
               ↪grandParent].left == parent)) {
                rotate(parent);
            } else {
                rotate(node);
            }
            rotate(node);
        }
    }

    uint32_t pathRoot(uint32_t node) {
        while (true) {
            uint32_t right = nodes[node].right;
            if (right == Node::null) return node;
            node = right;
        }
    }

    void expose(uint32_t node) {
        splay(node);
        while (true) {
            uint32_t parent = nodes[node].parent;
            if (parent == Node::null) break;
            splay(parent);
            uint32_t left = nodes[parent].left;
            if (left != Node::null) {
                nodes[left].dv += nodes[parent].dv;
            }
```

```
        if (nodes[parent].parent == Node::null && nodes[parent].right == Node::null) {
            nodes[parent].dv = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
            nodes[parent].min = 0;
        }
        nodes[parent].left = node;
        nodes[node].dv -= nodes[parent].dv;
        // fixMin(parent); // fixed by rotate
        rotate(node);
    }
}

uint32_t getRoot(uint32_t node) {
    expose(node);
    return pathRoot(node);
}

uint32_t disconnectRoot(uint32_t root) {
    uint32_t newRoot = root;
    if (nodes[newRoot].left == Node::null) {
        newRoot = nodes[newRoot].parent;
    } else {
        newRoot = nodes[newRoot].left;
        while (nodes[newRoot].right != Node::null) {
            newRoot = nodes[newRoot].right;
        }
    }
    splay(newRoot);
    nodes[newRoot].parent = Node::null;
    nodes[newRoot].right = Node::null;
    nodes[root].parent = Node::null;
    nodes[root].dv = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
    nodes[root].min = 0;
    setCapacity(newRoot, parentEdges[newRoot], nodes[newRoot].dv);
    parentEdges[newRoot] = nullptr;
    if (nodes[newRoot].left != Node::null) {
        nodes[nodes[newRoot].left].dv += nodes[newRoot].dv - std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
    }
    nodes[newRoot].dv = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
    nodes[newRoot].min = 0;
    return newRoot;
}

void disconnectVertex(uint32_t u) {
    splay(u);
    uint32_t v = nodes[u].right;
    nodes[u].right = Node::null;
    nodes[v].dv += nodes[u].dv;
    nodes[v].parent = nodes[u].parent;
    nodes[u].parent = Node::null;

    setCapacity(u, parentEdges[u], nodes[u].dv);
    if (nodes[u].left != Node::null) {
        nodes[nodes[u].left].dv += nodes[u].dv - std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
    }
    nodes[u].dv = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
    parentEdges[u] = nullptr;
    nodes[u].min = 0;
    if (nodes[v].left == Node::null && nodes[v].right == Node::null) {
        nodes[v].dv = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
        nodes[v].min = 0;
    }
}

void link(uint32_t u, uint32_t v, Edge* edge) {
    splay(u);
    int cap = capacity(u, edge);
    int delta = cap - nodes[u].dv;
    nodes[u].dv = cap;
    if (nodes[u].left != Node::null) {
        nodes[nodes[u].left].dv -= delta;
    }
    fixMin(u);
    parentEdges[u] = edge;
    nodes[u].parent = v;
}

int getPathMin(uint32_t u) {
    splay(u);
    return nodes[u].min + nodes[u].dv;
}

void subtractPath(uint32_t u, int value) {
    splay(u);
    nodes[u].dv -= value;
    if (nodes[u].left != Node::null) {
        nodes[nodes[u].left].dv += value;
    }
    fixMin(u);
}

uint32_t findNonZeroPath(uint32_t u) {
    splay(u);
    int delta = nodes[u].dv;
    if (delta == 0) return u;
    uint32_t check = nodes[u].right;
    while (true) {
        delta += nodes[check].dv;
        uint32_t left = nodes[check].left;
        if (left == Node::null || delta + nodes[left].dv + nodes[left].min > 0) {
            if (delta == 0) {
                return check;
            }
            check = nodes[check].right;
            continue;
        }
        check = left;
    }
}

void destroy(uint32_t v, int value) {
    value += nodes[v].dv;
    if (parentEdges[v] != nullptr) {
        setCapacity(v, parentEdges[v], value);
        parentEdges[v] = nullptr;
    }
    if (nodes[v].left != Node::null) {
        destroy(nodes[v].left, value);
    }
    if (nodes[v].right != Node::null) {
        destroy(nodes[v].right, value);
    }
}

void destroyAll() {
    for (uint32_t i = 0; i < nodes.size(); i++) {
        if (isRoot(i)) {
            destroy(i, 0);
        }
    }
}

}; // hash-cpp-all = 5f7a5d5aeab4494cfcbafa7dd6d59e92
```

Wavelet.h

Description: Segment tree on values instead of indices

Time: $\mathcal{O}(Nlog(n))$

41 lines

```
int n, v[MAX];
vector<vector<int> > esq(4*(MAXN-MINN)), pref(4*(MAXN-MINN));

void build(int b = 0, int e = n, int p = 1, int l = MINN, int r = MAXN) {
  int m = (l+r)/2; esq[p].push_back(0); pref[p].push_back(0);
  for (int i = b; i < e; i++) {
    esq[p].push_back(esq[p].back()+(v[i]<=m));
    pref[p].push_back(pref[p].back()+v[i]);
  }
  if (l == r) return;
  int m2 = stable_partition(v+b, v+e, [=](int i){return i <= m;}) - v;
  build(b, m2, 2*p, l, m), build(m2, e, 2*p+1, m+1, r);
}

int count(int i, int j, int x, int y, int p = 1, int l = MINN, int r = MAXN) {
  if (y < l or r < x) return 0; //count(i, j, x, y) retorna o numero de elementos
  if (x <= l and r <= y) return j-i; // de v[i, j) que pertencem a [x, y]
  int m = (l+r)/2, ei = esq[p][i], ej = esq[p][j];
  return count(ei, ej, x, y, 2*p, l, m)+count(i-ei, j-ej, x, y, 2*p+1, m+1, r);
}

int kth(int i, int j, int k, int p=1, int l = MINN, int r = MAXN) {
  if (l == r) return l; //kth(i, j, k) retorna o elemento que estaria na
  int m = (l+r)/2, ei = esq[p][i], ej = esq[p][j]; // posi ao k-1 de v[i, j), se ele
  if (k <= ej-ei) return kth(ei, ej, k, 2*p, l, m); // fosse ordenado
  return kth(i-ei, j-ej, k-(ej-ei), 2*p+1, m+1, r);
}

int sum(int i, int j, int x, int y, int p = 1, int l = MINN, int r = MAXN) {
  if (y < l or r < x) return 0; // sum(i, j, x, y) retorna a soma dos elementos de
  if (x <= l and r <= y) return pref[p][j]-pref[p][i]; // v[i, j) que pertencem a [x, y]
  int m = (l+r)/2, ei = esq[p][i], ej = esq[p][j];
  return sum(ei, ej, x, y, 2*p, l, m) + sum(i-ei, j-ej, x, y, 2*p+1, m+1, r);
}

int sumk(int i, int j, int k, int p = 1, int l = MINN, int r = MAXN) {
  if (l == r) return l*k; //sumk(i, j, k) retorna a soma dos k-esimos menores
  int m = (l+r)/2, ei = esq[p][i], ej = esq[p][j]; // elementos de v[i, j) (sum(i, j, 1) retorna o menor)
  if (k <= ej-ei) return sumk(ei, ej, k, 2*p, l, m);
```

```
  return pref[2*p][ej]-pref[2*p][ei]+sumk(i-ei, j-ej, k-(ej
    ↪-ei), 2*p+1, m+1, r);
} // hash-cpp-all = 6773008405765704616aeb49df3c207e
```

ColorUpdate.h

43 lines

```
template<typename T>
struct Color {
  struct Range {
    T v;
    int lx, rx;
    Range(int lx = 0) { this->lx = lx; }
    Range(int lx, int rx, T v) {
      this->lx = lx; this->rx = rx;
      this->v = v;
    }
    bool operator<(const Range &o) { return lx < o.lx; }
  };
  set<Range> ranges;
  vector<Range> update(int lx, int rx, T v) {
    vector<Range> ret;
    if (lx >= rx) return ret;
    auto it = ranges.lower_bound(lx);
    if (it != ranges.begin()) {
      it--;
      if (it->rx > lx) {
        auto cur = *it;
        ranges.erase(it);
        ranges.insert(Range(cur.lx, lx, cur.v));
        ranges.insert(Range(lx, cur.rx, cur.v));
      }
    }
    it = ranges.lower_bound(rx);
    if (it != ranges.begin()) {
      it--;
      if (it->rx > rx) {
        auto cur = *it;
        ranges.erase(it);
        ranges.insert(Range(cur.lx, rx, cur.v));
        ranges.insert(Range(rx, cur.rx, cur.v));
      }
    }
    for (it = ranges.lower_bound(lx); it != ranges.end() &&
      ↪ it->lx < rx; ++it)
      ret.push_back(*it);
    ranges.erase(ranges.lower_bound(lx), ranges.lower_bound
      ↪(rx));
    ranges.insert(Range(lx, rx, v));
    return ret;
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 856799218417b5c13eb310373b8854de
```

Numerical (4)

GoldenSectionSearch.h

Description: Finds the argument minimizing the function f in the interval $[a, b]$ assuming f is unimodal on the interval, i.e. has only one local minimum. The maximum error in the result is eps. Works equally well for maximization with a small change in the code. See TernarySearch.h in the Various chapter for a discrete version.
Usage: double func(double x) { return 4+x+.3*x*x; }
double xmin = gss(-1000,1000,func);
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log((b-a)/\epsilon))$

14 lines

```
double gss(double a, double b, double (*f)(double)) {
  double r = (sqrt(5)-1)/2, eps = 1e-7;
  double x1 = b - r*(b-a), x2 = a + r*(b-a);
  double f1 = f(x1), f2 = f(x2);
  while (b-a > eps)
    if (f1 < f2) { //change to > to find maximum
      b = x2; x2 = x1; f2 = f1;
      x1 = b - r*(b-a); f1 = f(x1);
    } else {
      a = x1; x1 = x2; f1 = f2;
      x2 = a + r*(b-a); f2 = f(x2);
    }
  return a;
} // hash-cpp-all = 31d45b514727a298955001a74bb9b9fa
```

Polynomial.h

17 lines

```
struct Poly {
  vector<double> a;
  double operator()(double x) const {
    double val = 0;
    for(int i = a.size(); i--;) (val *= x) += a[i];
    return val;
  }
  void diff() {
    for(int i = 1; i < a.size(); ++i) a[i-1] = i*a[i];
    a.pop_back();
  }
  void divroot(double x0) {
    double b = a.back(), c; a.back() = 0;
    for(int i = a.size()-1; i--;) c = a[i], a[i] = a[i+1]*
      ↪x0+b, b=c;
    a.pop_back();
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 84593c332febd5a0502a84570aa64c30
```

PolyRoots.h

Description: Finds the real roots to a polynomial.
Usage: poly_roots({{2,-3,1}},-1e9,1e9) // solve x^2-3x+2 = 0
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log(1/\epsilon))$

"Polynomial.h" 23 lines

```
vector<double> poly_roots(Poly p, double xmin, double xmax)
  ↪ {
  if ((p.a).size() == 2) { return {-p.a[0]/p.a[1]}; }
  vector<double> ret;
  Poly der = p;
  der.diff();
  auto dr = poly_roots(der, xmin, xmax);
  dr.push_back(xmin-1);
  dr.push_back(xmax+1);
  sort(dr.begin(), dr.end());
  for(int i = 0; i < dr.size()-1; ++i) {
    double l = dr[i], h = dr[i+1];
    bool sign = p(l) > 0;
    if (sign ^ (p(h) > 0)) {
      for(int it = 0; it < 60; ++it) { // while (h - l > 1e
        ↪-8)
        double m = (l + h) / 2, f = p(m);
        if ((f <= 0) ^ sign) l = m;
        else h = m;
      }
      ret.push_back((l + h) / 2);
    }
  }
  return ret;
} // hash-cpp-all = 49396af6a482b97394e6b2e412a6069c
```

PolyInterpolate.h

Description: Given n points (x[i], y[i]), computes an n-1-degree polynomial p that passes through them: $p(x) = a[0]*x^0 + ... + a[n-1]*x^{n-1}$. For numerical precision, pick $x[k] = c*\cos(k/(n-1)*\pi), k = 0\dots n-1$.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$

13 lines

```
typedef vector<double> vd;
vd interpolate(vd x, vd y, int n) {
  vd res(n), temp(n);
  for(int k = 0; k < n-1; ++k) for(int i = k+1; i < n; ++i)
    y[i] = (y[i] - y[k]) / (x[i] - x[k]);
  double last = 0; temp[0] = 1;
  for(int k = 0; k < n; ++k) for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    res[i] += y[k] * temp[i];
    swap(last, temp[i]);
    temp[i] -= last * x[k];
  }
  return res;
} // hash-cpp-all = 97a266204931196ab2c1a2081e6f2f60
```

BerlekampMassey.h

Description: Recovers any n-order linear recurrence relation from the first $2n$ terms of the recurrence. Useful for guessing linear recurrences after brute-forcing the first terms. Should work on any field, but numerical stability for floats is not guaranteed. Output will have size $\leq n$.
Usage: BerlekampMassey({0, 1, 1, 3, 5, 11}) // {1, 2}

"../number-theory/ModPow.h" 18 lines

```
vector<lint> BerlekampMassey(vector<lint> s) {
  int n = s.size(), L = 0, m = 0;
  vector<lint> C(n), B(n), T;
  C[0] = B[0] = 1;
  lint b = 1;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) { ++m;
    lint d = s[i] % mod;
    for(int j = 1; j < L+1; ++j) d = (d + C[j] * s[i - j])
      ↪% mod;
    if (!d) continue;
    T = C; lint coef = d * modpow(b, mod-2) % mod;
    for(int j = m; j < n; ++j) C[j] = (C[j] - coef * B[j -
      ↪m]) % mod;
    if (2 * L > i) continue;
    L = i + 1 - L; B = T; b = d; m = 0;
  }
  C.resize(L + 1); C.erase(C.begin());
  for(auto &x : C) x = (mod - x) % mod;
  return C;
} // hash-cpp-all = 60f26e2555dbbb2e0eb34650f0e7d231
```

LinearRecurrence.h

Description: Generates the k'th term of an n-order linear recurrence $S[i] = \sum_j S[i-j-1]tr[j]$, given $S[0\dots n-1]$ and $tr[0\dots n-1]$. Faster than matrix multiplication. Useful together with Berlekamp–Massey.
Usage: linearRec({0, 1}, {1, 1}, k) // k'th Fibonacci number
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log k)$

22 lines

```
typedef vector<lint> Poly;
lint linearRec(Poly S, Poly tr, lint k) { // hash-cpp-1
  int n = S.size();
  auto combine = [&](Poly a, Poly b) {
    Poly res(n * 2 + 1);
    for(int i = 0; i < n+1; ++i) for(int j = 0; j < n+1; ++
      ↪j)
      res[i + j] = (res[i + j] + a[i] * b[j]) % mod;
    for (int i = 2 * n; i > n; --i) for(int j = 0; j < n;
      ↪++j)
      res[i - 1 - j] = (res[i - 1 - j] + res[i] * tr[j]) %
        ↪mod;
    res.resize(n + 1);
    return res;
  };
  Poly pol(n + 1), e(pol);
  pol[0] = e[1] = 1;
  for (++k; k; k /= 2) {
    if (k % 2) pol = combine(pol, e);
    e = combine(e, e);
  }
  lint res = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) res = (res + pol[i + 1] * S[i
    ↪]) % mod;
  return res;
} // hash-cpp-1 = a5da1043bb9071a4acf30e371390325a
```

HillClimbing.h

Description: Poor man's optimization for unimodal functions.

16 lines

```
typedef array<double, 2> P;

double func(P p);

pair<double, P> hillClimb(P start) {
  pair<double, P> cur(func(start), start);
  for (double jmp = 1e9; jmp > 1e-20; jmp /= 2) {
    for(int j = 0; j < 100; ++j) for(int dx = -1; dx < 2;
      ↪++dx) for(int dy = -1; dy < 2; ++dy) {
      P p = cur.second;
      p[0] += dx*jmp;
      p[1] += dy*jmp;
      cur = min(cur, make_pair(func(p), p));
    }
  }
  return cur;
} // hash-cpp-all = ac5d8e54c13316850419d034af305ebb
```

Integrate.h

Description: Simple integration of a function over an interval using Simpson's rule. The error should be proportional to h^4, although in practice you will want to verify that the result is stable to desired precision when epsilon changes.

8 lines

```
double quad(double (*f)(double), double a, double b) {
  const int n = 1000;
  double h = (b - a) / 2 / n;
  double v = f(a) + f(b);
  for(int i = 1; i < n*2; ++i)
    v += f(a + i*h) * (i&1 ? 4 : 2);
  return v * h / 3;
} // hash-cpp-all = c777cd1327972e03cd5115614bba0213
```

IntegrateAdaptive.h

Description: Fast integration using an adaptive Simpson's rule.

Usage:
```
double z, y;
double h(double x) { return x*x + y*y + z*z <= 1; }
double g(double y) { ::y = y; return quad(h, -1, 1); }
double f(double z) { ::z = z; return quad(g, -1, 1); }
double sphereVol = quad(f, -1, 1), pi = sphereVol*3/4;
```
16 lines

```
typedef double d;
d simpson(d (*f)(d), d a, d b) {
  d c = (a+b) / 2;
  return (f(a) + 4*f(c) + f(b)) * (b-a) / 6;
}
d rec(d (*f)(d), d a, d b, d eps, d S) {
  d c = (a+b) / 2;
  d S1 = simpson(f, a, c);
  d S2 = simpson(f, c, b), T = S1 + S2;
  if (abs (T - S) <= 15*eps || b-a < 1e-10)
    return T + (T - S) / 15;
  return rec(f, a, c, eps/2, S1) + rec(f, c, b, eps/2, S2);
}
d quad(d (*f)(d), d a, d b, d eps = 1e-8) {
  return rec(f, a, b, eps, simpson(f, a, b));
} // hash-cpp-all = ad8a754372ce74e5a3d07ce46c2fe0ca
```

Determinant.h

Description: Calculates determinant of a matrix. Destroys the matrix.

Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(N^3\right)$

15 lines

```
double det(vector<vector<double>> &a) {
  int n = a.size(); double res = 1;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    int b = i;
    for(int j = i+1; j < n; ++j) if (fabs(a[j][i]) > fabs(a[b][i])) b = j;
    if (i != b) swap(a[i], a[b]), res *= -1;
    res *= a[i][i];
    if (res == 0) return 0;
    for(int j = i+1; j < n; ++j) {
      double v = a[j][i] / a[i][i];
      if (v != 0) for(int k = i+1; k < n; ++k) a[j][k] -= v * a[i][k];
    }
  }
  return res;
} // hash-cpp-all = 5906bc97b263956b316da1cff94cee0b
```

IntDeterminant.h

Description: Calculates determinant using modular arithmetics. Modulos can also be removed to get a pure-integer version.

Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(N^3\right)$

18 lines

```
const lint mod = 12345;
lint det(vector<vector<lint>>& a) {
  int n = a.size(); lint ans = 1;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    for(int j = i+1; j < n; ++j) {
      while (a[j][i] != 0) { // gcd step
        lint t = a[i][i] / a[j][i];
        if (t) for(int k = i; k < n; ++k)
          a[i][k] = (a[i][k] - a[j][k] * t) % mod;
        swap(a[i], a[j]);
        ans *= -1;
      }
    }
    ans = ans * a[i][i] % mod;
    if (!ans) return 0;
  }
  return (ans + mod) % mod;
} // hash-cpp-all = 6ddd70c56d5503da62fc2a3b03ab8df3
```

Simplex.h

Description: Solves a general linear maximization problem: maximize $c^T x$ subject to $Ax \le b$, $x \ge 0$. Returns -inf if there is no solution, inf if there are arbitrarily good solutions, or the maximum value of $c^T x$ otherwise. The input vector is set to an optimal x (or in the unbounded case, an arbitrary solution fulfilling the constraints). Numerical stability is not guaranteed. For better performance, define variables such that $x = 0$ is viable.

Usage:
```
vvd A = {{1,-1}, {-1,1}, {-1,-2}};
vd b = {1,1,-4}, c = {-1,-1}, x;
T val = LPSolver(A, b, c.size()).solve(x);
```
Time: $\mathcal{O}(NM * \#pivots)$, where a pivot may be e.g. an edge relaxation. $\mathcal{O}(2^n)$ in the general case.

68 lines

```
typedef double T; // long double, Rational, double + mod<P>...
typedef vector<T> vd;
typedef vector<vd> vvd;

const T eps = 1e-8, inf = 1/.0;
#define MP make_pair
#define ltj(X) if(s == -1 || MP(X[j],N[j]) < MP(X[s],N[s])) s=j

struct LPSolver {
  int m, n;
  vi N, B;
  vvd D;

  LPSolver(const vvd& A, const vd& b, const vd& c.size() :
    m(b.size()), n(c.size()), N(n+1), B(m), D(m+2, vd(n+2)) { // hash-cpp-1
      for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i) for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j) D[i][j] = A[i][j];
      for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i) { B[i] = n+i; D[i][n] = -1; D[i][n+1] = b[i];}
      for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j) { N[j] = j; D[m][j] = -c[j]; }
      N[n] = -1; D[m+1][n] = 1;
    } // hash-cpp-1 = 4117b6540107f175bea8c274b78900ec

  void pivot(int r, int s) { // hash-cpp-2
    T *a = D[r].data(), inv = 1 / a[s];
    for(int i = 0; i < m+2; ++i) if (i != r && abs(D[i][s]) > eps) {
      T *b = D[i].data(), inv2 = b[s] * inv;
      for(int j = 0; j < n+2; ++j) b[j] -= a[j] * inv2;
      b[s] = a[s] * inv2;
    }
    for(int j = 0; j < n+2; ++j) if (j != s) D[r][j] *= inv;
    for(int i = 0; i < m+2; ++i) if (i != r) D[i][s] *= -inv;
    D[r][s] = inv;
    swap(B[r], N[s]);
  } // hash-cpp-2 = 0a393472e1e8792bd26ab2dfed5a9bfd

  bool simplex(int phase) { // hash-cpp-3
    int x = m + phase - 1;
    for (;;) {
      int s = -1;
      for(int j = 0; j < n+1; ++j) if (N[j] != -phase) ltj(D[x]);
      if (D[x][s] >= -eps) return true;
      int r = -1;
      for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
        if (D[i][s] <= eps) continue;
        if (r == -1 || MP(D[i][n+1] / D[i][s], B[i])
                     < MP(D[r][n+1] / D[r][s], B[r])) r = i;
      }
      if (r == -1) return false;
      pivot(r, s);
    }
  } // hash-cpp-3 = cacb59b97303807a5ee75a098ab416aa

  T solve(vd &x) { // hash-cpp-4
    int r = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i < m; ++i) if (D[i][n+1] < D[r][n+1]) r = i;
    if (D[r][n+1] < -eps) {
      pivot(r, n);
      if (!simplex(2) || D[m+1][n+1] < -eps) return -inf;
      for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (B[i] == -1) {
        int s = 0;
        for(int j = 1; j < n+1; ++j) ltj(D[i]);
        pivot(i, s);
      }
    }
    bool ok = simplex(1); x = vd(n);
    for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (B[i] < n) x[B[i]] = D[i][n+1];
    return ok ? D[m][n+1] : inf;
  } // hash-cpp-4 = 5ce8632e951bcd62bab5233caa1d4686
};
```

Math-Simplex.cpp

Description: Simplex algorithm. WARNING- segfaults on empty (size 0) max cx st Ax<=b, x>=0 do 2 phases; 1st check feasibility; 2nd check boundedness and ans

40 lines

```
vector<double> simplex(vector<vector<double> > A, vector<double> b, vector<double> c) {
  int n = (int) A.size(), m = (int) A[0].size()+1, r = n, s = m-1;
  vector<vector<double> > D = vector<vector<double> > (n+2, vector<double>(m+1));
  vector<int> ix = vector<int> (n+m);
  for (int i=0; i<n+m; i++) ix[i] = i;
  for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
    for (int j=0; j<m-1; j++)D[i][j]=-A[i][j];
    D[i][m-1] = 1;
    D[i][m] = b[i];
    if (D[r][m] > D[i][m]) r = i;
  }
  for (int j=0; j<m-1; j++) D[n][j]=c[j];
  D[n+1][m-1] = -1; int z = 0;
  for (double d;;) {
    if (r < n) {
      swap(ix[s], ix[r+m]);
      D[r][s] = 1.0/D[r][s];
      for (int j=0; j<=m; j++) if (j!=s) D[r][j] *= -D[r][s];
      for(int i=0; i<=n+1; i++)if(i!=r) {
        for (int j=0; j<=m; j++) if(j!=s) D[i][j] += D[r][j] * D[i][s];
        D[i][s] *= D[r][s];
      }
    }
    r = -1; s = -1;
    for (int j=0; j <m; j++) if (s<0 || ix[s]>ix[j]) {
```

```
      if (D[n+1][j]>eps || D[n+1][j]>-eps && D[n][j]>eps) s = j;
    }
    if (s < 0) break;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) if(D[i][s]<-eps) {
      if (r < 0 || (d = D[r][m]/D[r][s]-D[i][m]/D[i][s]) < -eps
        || d < eps && ix[r+m] > ix[i+m]) r=i;
    }
    if (r < 0) return vector<double>(); // unbounded
  }
  if (D[n+1][m] < -eps) return vector<double>(); // infeasible
  vector<double> x(m-1);
  for (int i = m; i < n+m; i ++) if (ix[i] < m-1) x[ix[i]] = D[i-m][m];
  printf("%.2lf\n", D[n][m]);
  return x; // ans: D[n][m]
} // hash-cpp-all = 70201709abdff05eff90d9393c756b95
```

SolveLinear.h

Description: Solves $A * x = b$. If there are multiple solutions, an arbitrary one is returned. Returns rank, or -1 if no solutions. Data in A and b is lost.
Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(n^2 m\right)$

36 lines

```
typedef vector<double> vd;
const double eps = 1e-12;

int solveLinear(vector<vd> &A, vd &b, vd &x) {
  int n = A.size(), m = x.size(), rank = 0, br, bc;
  if (n) assert(A[0].size() == m);
  vector<int> col(m); iota(col.begin(), col.end(), 0);
  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    double v, bv = 0;
    for(int r = i; r < n; ++r) for(int c = i; c < m; ++c)
      if ((v = fabs(A[r][c])) > bv)
        br = r, bc = c, bv = v;
    if (bv <= eps) {
      for(int j = i; j < n; ++j) if (fabs(b[j]) > eps) return -1;
      break;
    }
    swap(A[i], A[br]);
    swap(b[i], b[br]);
    swap(col[i], col[bc]);
    for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j) swap(A[j][i], A[j][bc]);
    bv = 1/A[i][i];
    for(int j = i+1; j < n; ++j) {
      double fac = A[j][i] * bv;
      b[j] -= fac * b[i];
      for(int k = i+1; k < m; ++k) A[j][k] -= fac*A[i][k];
    }
    rank++;
  }
  x.assign(m, 0);
  for (int i = rank; i--;) {
    b[i] /= A[i][i];
    x[col[i]] = b[i];
    for(int j = 0; j < i; ++j) b[j] -= A[j][i] * b[i];
  }
  return rank; // (multiple solutions if rank < m)
} // hash-cpp-all = 2654db9ae0ca64c0f3e32879d85e35d5
```

SolveLinear2.h

Description: To get all uniquely determined values of x back from SolveLinear, make the following changes:

"SolveLinear.h" 8 lines

```
for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j) if (j != i) // instead of for(int j = i+1; j < n; ++j)
// ... then at the end:
x.assign(m, undefined);
for(int i = 0; i < rank; ++i) {
  for(int j = rank; j < m; ++j) if (fabs(A[i][j]) > eps) goto fail;
  x[col[i]] = b[i] / A[i][i];
fail:; }
// hash-cpp-all = c8e85a5f8fc2c9ae6fc5672997b15cda
```

SolveLinearBinary.h

Description: Solves $Ax = b$ over $\mathbb{F}_2$. If there are multiple solutions, one is returned arbitrarily. Returns rank, or -1 if no solutions. Destroys A and b.
Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(n^2 m\right)$

34 lines

```
typedef bitset<1000> bs;

int solveLinear(vector<bs> &A, vector<int> &b, bs& x, int m) {
  int n = A.size(), rank = 0, br;
  assert(m <= x.size());
  vector<int> col(m); iota(col.begin(), col.end(), 0);
  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    for (br=i; br<n; ++br) if (A[br].any()) break;
    if (br == n) {
      rep(j,i,n) if(b[j]) return -1;
      break;
    }
    int bc = (int)A[br]._Find_next(i-1);
    swap(A[i], A[br]);
    swap(b[i], b[br]);
    swap(col[i], col[bc]);
    for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j) if (A[j][i] != A[j][bc]) {
      A[j].flip(i); A[j].flip(bc);
    }
    for(int j = i+1; j < n; ++j) if (A[j][i]) {
      b[j] ^= b[i];
      A[j] ^= A[i];
    }
    rank++;
  }

  x = bs();
  for (int i = rank; i--;) {
    if (!b[i]) continue;
    x[col[i]] = 1;
    for(int j = 0; j < i; ++j) b[j] ^= A[j][i];
  }
  return rank; // (multiple solutions if rank < m)
} // hash-cpp-all = 71d8713aa9eab9f9d77a9e46d9caed1f
```

MatrixInverse.h

Description: Invert matrix A. Returns rank; result is stored in A unless singular (rank < n). Can easily be extended to prime moduli; for prime powers, foreatedly set $A^{-1} = A^{-1}(2I - AA^{-1}) \pmod{p^k}$ where A^{-1} starts as the inverse of A mod p, and k is doubled in each step.
Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(n^3\right)$

35 lines

```
int matInv(vector<vector<double>>& A) {
  int n = A.size(); vector<int> col(n);
  vector<vector<double>> tmp(n, vector<double>(n));
  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) tmp[i][i] = 1, col[i] = i;

  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) { // hash-cpp-1
    int r = i, c = i;
    for(int j = i; j < n; ++j) for(int k = i; k < n; ++k)
      if (fabs(A[j][k]) > fabs(A[r][c]))
        r = j, c = k;
    if (fabs(A[r][c]) < 1e-12) return i;
    A[i].swap(A[r]); tmp[i].swap(tmp[r]);
    for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
      swap(A[j][i], A[j][c]), swap(tmp[j][i], tmp[j][c]);
    swap(col[i], col[c]);
    double v = A[i][i];
    for(int j = i+1; j < n; ++j) {
      double f = A[j][i] / v;
      A[j][i] = 0;
      for(int k = i+1; k < n; ++k) A[j][k] -= f*A[i][k];
      for(int k = 0; k < n; ++k) tmp[j][k] -= f*tmp[i][k];
    }
    for(int j = i+1; j < n; ++j) A[i][j] /= v;
    for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j) tmp[i][j] /= v;
    A[i][i] = 1;
  } // hash-cpp-1 = b5c37a0147222a30250f8eb364b7dd25

  for (int i = n-1; i > 0; --i) for(int j = 0; j < i; ++j) { // hash-cpp-2
    double v = A[j][i];
    for(int k = 0; k < n; ++k) tmp[j][k] -= v*tmp[i][k];
  }

  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j) A[col[i]][col[j]] = tmp[i][j];
  return n;
} // hash-cpp-2 = cb1e282dd60fc93e07018380693a681b
```

Tridiagonal.h

Description: $x = \text{tridiagonal}(d, p, q, b)$ solves the equation system

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ \vdots \\ b_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d_0 & p_0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ q_0 & d_1 & p_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & q_1 & d_2 & p_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & q_{n-3} & d_{n-2} & p_{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & q_{n-2} & d_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

This is useful for solving problems on the type

$$a_i = b_i a_{i-1} + c_i a_{i+1} + d_i,\ 1 \le i \le n,$$

where a_0, a_{n+1}, b_i, c_i and d_i are known. a can then be obtained from

$$\{a_i\} = \text{tridiagonal}(\{1, -1, -1, ..., -1, 1\}, \{0, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}, \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n, 0\}, \{a_0, d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n, a_{n+1}\}).$$

Fails if the solution is not unique.
If $|d_i| > |p_i| + |q_{i-1}|$ for all i, or $|d_i| > |p_{i-1}| + |q_i|$, or the matrix is positive definite, the algorithm is numerically stable and neither `tr` nor the check for `diag[i] == 0` is needed.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

26 lines

```
typedef double T;
vector<T> tridiagonal(vector<T> diag, const vector<T> &super,
    const vector<T> &sub, vector<T> b) {
  int n = b.size(); vector<int> tr(n);
```

```
  for(int i = 0; i < n-1; ++i) {
    if (abs(diag[i]) < 1e-9 * abs(super[i])) { // diag[i]
       ↪== 0
      b[i+1] -= b[i] * diag[i+1] / super[i];
      if (i+2 < n) b[i+2] -= b[i] * sub[i+1] / super[i];
      diag[i+1] = sub[i]; tr[++i] = 1;
    } else {
      diag[i+1] -= super[i]*sub[i]/diag[i];
      b[i+1] -= b[i]*sub[i]/diag[i];
    }
  }
  for (int i = n; i--;) {
    if (tr[i]) {
      swap(b[i], b[i-1]);
      diag[i-1] = diag[i];
      b[i] /= super[i-1];
    } else {
      b[i] /= diag[i];
      if (i) b[i-1] -= b[i]*super[i-1];
    }
  }
  return b;
} // hash-cpp-all = d0855fb63594fa47d372bf1a8c3078f9
```

NewtonMethod.h

Description: Root find method

20 lines

```
double f(double x){
  return (x*x) - 4;
}

double df(double x){
  return 2*x;
}

double root(double x0){
    const double eps = 1E-15;
    double x = x0;
    for (;;) {
        double nx = x - (f(x)/df(x));
        if (abs(x - nx) < eps)
            break;
        x = nx;

    }
    return x;
} // hash-cpp-all = 0c23f37312d265c04200134bc0c5a5a6
```

NewtonSQRT.h

Description: Square root find method

24 lines

```
double sqrt_newton(double n) {
    const double eps = 1E-15;
    double x = 1;
    for (;;) {
        double nx = (x + n / x) / 2;
        if (abs(x - nx) < eps)
            break;
        x = nx;
    }
    return x;
}

int isqrt_newton(int n) {
    int x = 1;
    bool decreased = false;
    for (;;) {
        int nx = (x + n / x) >> 1;
        if (x == nx || nx > x && decreased)
            break;
        decreased = nx < x;
        x = nx;
    }
    return x;
} // hash-cpp-all = 0fb4aaf4827ce1febbd3734769a737d5
```

MarkovChain.cpp

Description: Markov Chain

37 lines

```
//1-indexed
int adj[N][N]; //adj matrix
int out[N]; // out degree of the state
double trans[N][N], prob[N];

void create_prob(int n, int s=1){
  for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) prob[i]=0;
  prob[s]=1;
}
void create_chain(int n){
  for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
    if(out[i])
      for(int j=1;j<=n;j++){
        if(adj[i][j]) trans[i][j]=((double)adj[i][j])/out[i
          ↪];
        else trans[i][j]=0;
      }
    else
      for(int j=1;j<=n;j++) trans[i][j]=1.0/n;
  }
}
double proxprob[N];
int aplica(int n){
  for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) proxprob[i]=0;
  for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
    for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)
      proxprob[i]+=prob[j]*trans[j][i];
  int dif=0;
  for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
    dif+=abs(cmp_double(prob[i],proxprob[i]));
    prob[i]=proxprob[i];
  }
  return dif;
}
void solve(int n){
  while(aplica(n));
}
// hash-cpp-all = a510019cf7664803ea2e0bdc4c24d902
```

4.1 Fourier transforms

FastFourierTransform.h

Description: fft(a) computes $\hat{f}(k) = \sum_x a[x]\exp(2\pi i \cdot kx/N)$ for all k. Useful for convolution: `conv(a, b) = c`, where $c[x] = \sum a[i]b[x-i]$. For convolution of complex numbers or more than two vectors: FFT, multiply pointwise, divide by n, reverse(start+1, end), FFT back. Rounding is safe if $(\sum a_i^2 + \sum b_i^2)\log_2 N < 9 \cdot 10^{14}$ (in practice 10^{16}; higher for random inputs). Otherwise, use long doubles/NTT/FFTMod.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$ with $N = |A| + |B|$ (~1s for $N = 2^{22}$)

36 lines

```
typedef complex<long double> doublex;
struct FFT {
    vector<doublex> fft(vector<doublex> y, bool invert =
       ↪false) {
        const int N = y.size(); assert(N == (N&-N));
        vector<lint> rev(N);
        for (int i = 1; i < N; ++i) {
            rev[i] = (rev[i>>1]>>1) | (i&1 ? N>>1 : 0);
            if (rev[i] < i) swap(y[i], y[rev[i]]);
        }
        vector<doublex> rootni(N/2);
        for (lint n = 2; n <= N; n *= 2) {
            const doublex rootn = polar(1.0, (invert ? +1.0
               ↪ : -1.0) * 2.0*acos(-1.0)/n);
            rootni[0] = 1.0;
            for (lint i = 1; i < n/2; ++i) rootni[i] =
               ↪rootni[i-1] * rootn;
            for (lint left = 0; left != N; left += n) {
                const lint mid = left + n/2;
                for (lint i = 0; i < n/2; ++i) {
                    const doublex temp = rootni[i] * y[mid
                       ↪+ i];
                    y[mid + i] = y[left + i] - temp; y[left
                       ↪ + i] += temp;
                }
            }
        } if (invert) for (auto &v : y) v /= (doublex)N;
        return move(y);
    }
    uint nextpow2(uint v) { return v ? 1 << __lg(2*v-1) :
       ↪1; }
    vector<doublex> convolution(vector<doublex> a, vector<
       ↪doublex> b) {
        const lint n = max((int)a.size()+(int)b.size()-1,
           ↪0), n2 = nextpow2(n);
        a.resize(n2); b.resize(n2);
        vector<doublex> fa = fft(move(a)), fb = fft(move(b)
           ↪), &fc = fa;
        for (lint i = 0; i < n2; ++i) fc[i] = fc[i] * fb[i
           ↪];
        vector<doublex> c = fft(move(fc), true);
        c.resize(n);
        return move(c);
    }
} fft;
// hash-cpp-all = 26c9ae5b309bb520a31e6e6531b4cb6b
```

FastFourierTransformMod.h

Description: Higher precision FFT, can be used for convolutions modulo arbitrary integers as long as $N \log_2 N \cdot \text{mod} < 8.6 \cdot 10^{14}$ (in practice 10^{16} or higher). Inputs must be in $[0, \text{mod})$.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$, where $N = |A| + |B|$ (twice as slow as NTT or FFT)

63 lines

```
typedef unsigned int uint;
typedef long double ldouble;

template<typename T, typename U, typename B> struct
   ↪ModularFFT {
    inline T ifmod(U v, T mod) { return v >= (U)mod ? v -
       ↪mod : v; }
    T pow(T x, U y, T p) {
        T ret = 1, x2p = x;
        while (y) {
            if (y % 2) ret = (B)ret * x2p % p;
            y /= 2; x2p = (B)x2p * x2p % p;
        }
        return ret;
    }
    vector<T> fft(vector<T> y, T mod, T gen, bool invert =
       ↪false) {
        int N = y.size(); assert(N == (N&-N));
        if (N == 0) return move(y);
```

```
        vector<int> rev(N);
        for (int i = 1; i < N; ++i) {
            rev[i] = (rev[i>>1]>>1) | (i&1 ? N>>1 : 0);
            if (rev[i] < i) swap(y[i], y[rev[i]]);
        }
        assert((mod-1)%N == 0);
        T rootN = pow(gen, (mod-1)/N, mod);
        if (invert) rootN = pow(rootN, mod-2, mod);
        vector<T> rootni(N/2);
        for (int n = 2; n <= N; n *= 2) {
            T rootn = pow(rootN, N/n, mod);
            rootni[0] = 1;
            for (int i = 1; i < n/2; ++i) rootni[i] = (B)
                ↪rootni[i-1] * rootn % mod;
            for (int left = 0; left != N; left += n) {
                int mid = left + n/2;
                for (int i = 0; i < n/2; ++i) {
                    T temp = (B)rootni[i] * y[mid+i] % mod;
                    y[mid+i] = ifmod((U)y[left+i] + mod -
                        ↪temp, mod);
                    y[left+i] = ifmod((U)y[left+i] + temp,
                        ↪mod);
                }
            }
        }
        if (invert) {
            T invN = pow(N, mod-2, mod);
            for (T &v : y) v = (B)v * invN % mod;
        }
        return move(y);
    }
    vector<T> convolution(vector<T> a, vector<T> b, T mod,
        ↪T gen) {
        int N = a.size()+b.size()-1, N2 = nextpow2(N);
        a.resize(N2); b.resize(N2);
        vector<T> fa = fft(move(a), mod, gen), fb = fft(
            ↪move(b), mod, gen), &fc = fa;
        for (int i = 0; i < N2; ++i) fc[i] = (B)fc[i] * fb[
            ↪i] % mod;
        vector<T> c = fft(move(fc), mod, gen, true);
        c.resize(N); return move(c);
    }
    vector<T> self_convolution(vector<T> a, T mod, T gen) {
        int N = 2*a.size()-1, N2 = nextpow2(N);
        a.resize(N2);
        vector<T> fc = fft(move(a), mod, gen);
        for (int i = 0; i < N2; ++i) fc[i] = (B)fc[i] * fc[
            ↪i] % mod;
        vector<T> c = fft(move(fc), mod, gen, true);
        c.resize(N); return move(c);
    }
    uint nextpow2(uint v) { return v ? 1 << __lg(2*v-1) :
        ↪1; }
};
// hash-cpp-all = 75ca28e040bf2dc37c26385f44775e38
```

NumberTheoreticTransform.h

Description: Can be used for convolutions modulo specific nice primes of the form $2^a b+1$, where the convolution result has size at most 2^a. Inputs must be in [0, mod).

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

"../number-theory/modpow.h" 32 lines

```
const lint mod = (119 << 23) + 1, root = 62; // = 998244353
// For p < 2^30 there is also e.g. 5 << 25, 7 << 26, 479 <<
    ↪ 21
// and 483 << 21 (same root). The last two are > 10^9.
typedef vector<lint> vl;
void ntt(vl& a, vl& rt, vl& rev, int n) {
  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (i < rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[
      ↪rev[i]]);
  for (int k = 1; k < n; k *= 2)
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * k) for(int j = 0; j < k
        ↪; ++j) {
        lint z = rt[j + k] * a[i + j + k] % mod, &ai = a[i
            ↪+ j];
        a[i + j + k] = (z > ai ? ai - z + mod : ai - z);
        ai += (ai + z >= mod ? z - mod : z);
    }
}

vl conv(const vl& a, const vl& b) {
  if (a.empty() || b.empty())
    return {};
  int s = a.size()+b.size()-1, B = 32 - __builtin_clz(s), n
      ↪ = 1 << B;
  vl L(a), R(b), out(n), rt(n, 1), rev(n);
  L.resize(n), R.resize(n);
  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) rev[i] = (rev[i / 2] | (i & 1)
      ↪ << B) / 2;
  lint curL = mod / 2, inv = modpow(n, mod - 2);
  for (int k = 2; k < n; k *= 2) {
    lint z[] = {1, modpow(root, curL /= 2)};
    for(int i = k; i < 2*k; ++i) rt[i] = rt[i / 2] * z[i &
        ↪1] % mod;
  }
  ntt(L, rt, rev, n); ntt(R, rt, rev, n);
  for(int i = 0; i <n; ++i) out[-i & (n-1)] = L[i] * R[i] %
      ↪ mod * inv % mod;
  ntt(out, rt, rev, n);
  return {out.begin(), out.begin() + s};
} // hash-cpp-all = 1f6be88c85faaf9505586299f0b01d29
```

FastSubsetTransform.h

Description: Transform to a basis with fast convolutions of the form $c[z] = \sum_{z=x\oplus y} a[x]\cdot b[y]$, where $\oplus$ is one of AND, OR, XOR. The size of a must be a power of two.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

16 lines

```
void FST(vector<int> &a, bool inv) { // hash-cpp-1
  for (int n = a.size(), step = 1; step < n; step *= 2) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * step) for(int j = i; j
        ↪< i+step; ++j) {
      int &u = a[j], &v = a[j + step]; tie(u, v) =
        inv ? pii(v - u, u) : pii(v, u + v); // AND
        inv ? pii(v, u - v) : pii(u + v, u); // OR
        pii(u + v, u - v);                   // XOR
    }
  }
  if (inv) for(auto &x : a) x /= a.size(); // XOR only
} // hash-cpp-1 = a4980de468052607447174d1308c276b
vector<int> conv(vector<int> a, vector<int> b) { // hash-
    ↪cpp-2
  FST(a, 0); FST(b, 0);
  for(int i = 0; i < a.size(); ++i) a[i] *= b[i];
  FST(a, 1); return a;
} // hash-cpp-2 = 733c60843e71a1333215a8d28f020966
```

4.1.1 Generating functions

A list of generating functions for useful sequences:

$(1,1,1,1,1,1,\dots)$	$\frac{1}{1-z}$
$(1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,\dots)$	$\frac{1}{1+z}$
$(1,0,1,0,1,0,\dots)$	$\frac{1}{1-z^2}$
$(1,0,\dots,0,1,0,1,0,\dots,0,1,0,\dots)$	$\frac{1}{1-z^2}$
$(1,2,3,4,5,6,\dots)$	$\frac{1}{(1-z)^2}$
$(1,\binom{m+1}{m},\binom{m+2}{m},\binom{m+3}{m},\dots)$	$\frac{1}{(1-z)^{m+1}}$
$(1,c,\binom{c+1}{2},\binom{c+2}{3},\dots)$	$\frac{1}{(1-z)^c}$
$(1,c,c^2,c^3,\dots)$	$\frac{1}{1-cz}$
$(0,1,\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{4},\dots)$	$\ln\frac{1}{1-z}$

A neat manipulation trick is:

$$\frac{1}{1-z}G(z) = \sum_n \sum_{k\le n} g_k z^n$$

4.1.2 Generating functions

Ordinary (ogf): $A(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i$.

Calculate product $c_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k b_{n-k}$ with FFT.

Exponential (e.g.f.): $A(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i/i!$,

$c_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a_k b_{n-k} = n! \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{a_k}{k!}\frac{b_{n-k}}{(n-k)!}$ (use FFT).

4.1.3 General linear recurrences

If $a_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k b_{n-k}$, then $A(x) = \frac{a_0}{1-B(x)}$.

4.1.4 Inverse polynomial modulo x^l

Given $A(x)$, find $B(x)$ such that $A(x)B(x) = 1 + x^l Q(x)$ for some $Q(x)$.

Step 1: Start with $B_0(x) = 1/a_0$

Step 2: $B_{k+1}(x) = (-B_k(x)^2 A(x) + 2B_k(x))$ mod $x^{2^{k+1}}$.

4.1.5 Fast subset convolution

Given array a_i of size 2^k calculate $b_i = \sum_{j\&i=i} a_j$.

4.1.6 Polyominoes

How many free (rotation, reflection), one-sided (rotation) and fixed n-ominoes are there?

n	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
free	2	5	12	35	108	369	1.285	4.655
one-sided	2	7	18	60	196	704	2.500	9.189
fixed	6	19	63	216	760	2.725	9.910	36.446

4.1.7 Table of non-trigonometric integrals

Some useful integrals are:

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2}$	$\frac{1}{a}\arctan\frac{x}{a}$
$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2}$	$\frac{1}{2a}\ln\frac{x-a}{x+a}$
$\int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2}$	$\frac{1}{2a}\ln\frac{a+x}{a-x}$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$	$\arcsin\frac{x}{a}$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$	$\ln\left(u+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right)$
$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$	$\frac{1}{a}\text{arcsec}\left\lvert\frac{u}{a}\right\rvert$
$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$	$-\frac{1}{a}\ln\left(\frac{a+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x}\right)$
$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}$	$-\frac{1}{a}\ln\left(\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x}\right)$

4.1.8 Table of trigonometric integrals

A list of common and not-so-common trigonometric integrals:

$\int \tan x dx$	$-\ln\lvert\cos x\rvert$
$\int \cot x dx$	$\ln\lvert\sin x\rvert$
$\int \sec x dx$	$\ln\lvert\sec x+\tan x\rvert$
$\int \csc x dx$	$\ln\lvert\csc x-\cot x\rvert$
$\int \sec^2 x dx$	$\tan x$
$\int \csc^2 x dx$	$\cot x$
$\int \sin^n x dx$	$\frac{-\sin^{n-1}x\cos x}{n}+\frac{n-1}{n}\int\sin^{n-2}x dx$
$\int \cos^n x dx$	$\frac{\cos^{n-1}x\sin x}{n}+\frac{n-1}{n}\int\cos^{n-2}x dx$
$\int \arcsin x dx$	$x\arcsin x+\sqrt{1-x^2}$
$\int \arccos x dx$	$x\arccos x-\sqrt{1-x^2}$
$\int \arctan x dx$	$x\arctan x-\frac{1}{2}\ln\lvert 1-x^2\rvert$

4.1.9 Common integral substitutions

And finally, a list of common substitutions:

$\int F(\sqrt{ax+b})dx$	$u=\sqrt{ax+b}$	$\frac{2}{a}\int uF(u)du$
$\int F(\sqrt{a^2-x^2})dx$	$x=a\sin u$	$a\int F(a\cos u)\cos u du$
$\int F(\sqrt{x^2+a^2})dx$	$x=a\tan u$	$a\int F(a\sec u)\sec^2 u du$
$\int F(\sqrt{x^2-a^2})dx$	$x=a\sec u$	$a\int F(a\tan u)\sec u\tan u du$
$\int F(e^{ax})dx$	$u=e^{ax}$	$\frac{1}{a}\int\frac{F(u)}{u}du$
$\int F(\ln x)dx$	$u=\ln x$	$\int F(u)e^u du$

4.1.10 Determinants and PM

$$det(A) = \sum_{\sigma\in S_n}\operatorname{sgn}(\sigma)\prod_{i=1}^{n}a_{i,\sigma(i)}$$

$$perm(A) = \sum_{\sigma\in S_n}\prod_{i=1}^{n}a_{i,\sigma(i)}$$

$$pf(A) = \frac{1}{2^n n!}\sum_{\sigma\in S_{2n}}\operatorname{sgn}(\sigma)\prod_{i=1}^{n}a_{\sigma(2i-1),\sigma(2i)} = \sum_{M\in\mathrm{PM}(n)}\operatorname{sgn}(M)\prod_{(i,j)\in M}a_{i,j}$$

Number theory (5)

5.1 Modular arithmetic

ModTemplate.h

Description: Operators for modular arithmetic. You need to set mod to some number first and then you can use the structure. 58 lines

```cpp
template <int MOD_>  struct modnum {
private:
  lint v;
  static int modinv(int a, int m) {
    a %= m;
    assert(a);
    return a == 1 ? 1 : int(m - lint(modinv(m, a)) * lint(m) / a);
  }
public:
  static constexpr int MOD = MOD_;
  modnum() : v(0) {}
  modnum(lint v_) : v(int(v_ % MOD)) { if (v < 0) v += MOD; }
  explicit operator int() const { return v; }
  friend std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream& out, const modnum& n) { return out << int(n); }
  friend std::istream &operator>>(std::istream& in, modnum& n) { lint v_; in >> v_; n = modnum(v_); return in; }
  friend bool operator==(const modnum& a, const modnum& b) { return a.v == b.v; }
  friend bool operator!=(const modnum& a, const modnum& b) { return a.v != b.v; }
  modnum inv() const {
    modnum res;
    res.v = modinv(v, MOD);
    return res;
  }
  modnum neg() const {
    modnum res;
    res.v = v ? MOD-v : 0;
    return res;
  }
  modnum operator-() const { return neg(); }
  modnum operator+() const { return modnum(*this); }
  modnum& operator+=(const modnum& o) {
    v += o.v;
    if (v >= MOD) v -= MOD;
    return *this;
  }
  modnum& operator-=(const modnum& o) {
    v -= o.v;
    if (v < 0) v += MOD;
    return *this;
  }
  modnum& operator*=(const modnum& o) {
    v = int(lint(v) * lint(o.v) % MOD);
    return *this;
  }
  modnum& operator/=(const modnum& o) { return *this *= o.inv(); }
  friend modnum operator+(const modnum& a, const modnum& b) { return modnum(a) += b; }
  friend modnum operator-(const modnum& a, const modnum& b) { return modnum(a) -= b; }
  friend modnum operator*(const modnum& a, const modnum& b) { return modnum(a) *= b; }
  friend modnum operator/(const modnum& a, const modnum& b) { return modnum(a) /= b; }
};

template <typename T> T pow(T a, lint b) {
  assert(b >= 0);
  T r = 1; while (b) { if (b & 1) r *= a; b >>= 1; a *= a; } return r;
}

using num = modnum<int(1e9)+7>;

// hash-cpp-all = 1a737d9328214e97ad11f393d949d0af
```

PairNumTemplate.h

Description: Support pairs operations using modnum template. Pretty good for string hashing. 54 lines

```cpp
template <typename T, typename U> struct pairnum {
  T t;
  U u;

  pairnum() : t(0), u(0) {}
  pairnum(long long v) : t(v), u(v) {}
  pairnum(const T& t_, const U& u_) : t(t_), u(u_) {}

  friend std::ostream& operator << (std::ostream& out, const pairnum& n) { return out << '(' << n.t << ',' << ' ' << n.u << ')'; }
  friend std::istream& operator >> (std::istream& in, pairnum& n) { long long v; in >> v; n = pairnum(v); return in; }

  friend bool operator == (const pairnum& a, const pairnum& b) { return a.t == b.t && a.u == b.u; }
  friend bool operator != (const pairnum& a, const pairnum& b) { return a.t != b.t || a.u != b.u; }

  pairnum inv() const {
    return pairnum(t.inv(), u.inv());
  }
  pairnum neg() const {
    return pairnum(t.neg(), u.neg());
  }
  pairnum operator- () const {
    return pairnum(-t, -u);
  }
  pairnum operator+ () const {
    return pairnum(+t, +u);
  }

  pairnum& operator += (const pairnum& o) {
    t += o.t;
    u += o.u;
    return *this;
  }
  pairnum& operator -= (const pairnum& o) {
    t -= o.t;
    u -= o.u;
    return *this;
  }
  pairnum& operator *= (const pairnum& o) {
    t *= o.t;
    u *= o.u;
    return *this;
  }
  pairnum& operator /= (const pairnum& o) {
    t /= o.t;
    u /= o.u;
    return *this;
  }

  friend pairnum operator + (const pairnum& a, const pairnum& b) { return pairnum(a) += b; }
  friend pairnum operator - (const pairnum& a, const pairnum& b) { return pairnum(a) -= b; }
  friend pairnum operator * (const pairnum& a, const pairnum& b) { return pairnum(a) *= b; }
  friend pairnum operator / (const pairnum& a, const pairnum& b) { return pairnum(a) /= b; }
};
// hash-cpp-all = 229a89dc1bd3c18584636921c098ebdc
```

ModInv.h

Description: Find x such that $ax \equiv 1 (\text{mod } m)$. The inverse only exist if a and m are coprimes. 14 lines

```cpp
lint modinv(lint a, int m) {
  assert(m > 0);
  if (m == 1) return 0;
  a %= m;
  if (a < 0) a += m;
  assert(a != 0);
  if (a == 1) return 1;
  return m - modinv(m, a) * m/a;
}

// Iff mod is prime
lint modinv(lint a) {
    return modpow(a % Mod, Mod-2);
} // hash-cpp-all = c736e149bf535a5b25c73ab2528a0ef1
```

Modpow.h

6 lines

```cpp
lint modpow(lint a, lint e){
    if(e == 0) return 1;
    if(e & 1) return (a*modpow(a,e-1)) % mod;
    lint c = modpow(a, e>>1);
    return (c*c) % mod;
} // hash-cpp-all = 31ce91e32da17e303efb71194e126157
```

ModSum.h

Description: Sums of mod'ed arithmetic progressions.
modsum(to, c, k, m) $= \sum_{i=0}^{to-1} (ki + c)\%m$. divsum is similar but for floored division.
Time: $\log(m)$, with a large constant. 19 lines

```cpp
typedef unsigned long long ull;
ull sumsq(ull to) { return to / 2 * ((to-1) | 1); }

ull divsum(ull to, ull c, ull k, ull m) {
  ull res = k / m * sumsq(to) + c / m * to;
  k %= m; c %= m;
  if (k) {
    ull to2 = (to * k + c) / m;
    res += to * to2;
    res -= divsum(to2, m-1 - c, m, k) + to2;
  }
  return res;
}

ll modsum(ull to, ll c, ll k, ll m) {
  c = ((c % m) + m) % m;
  k = ((k % m) + m) % m;
  return to * c + k * sumsq(to) - m * divsum(to, c, k, m);
} // hash-cpp-all = 8d6e082e0ea6be867eaea12670d08dcc
```

ModMul.cpp

Description: Modular multiplication operation

10 lines

```
lint modMul(lint a, lint b){
    lint ret = 0;
    a %= mod;
    while (b){
        if (b & 1) ret = (ret + a) % mod;
        a = (2 * a) % mod;
        b >>= 1;
    }
    return ret;
} // hash-cpp-all = f741d07bbdfa19949a4d645f2c519ecd
```

ModMulLL.h

Description: Calculate $a \cdot b \bmod c$ (or $a^b \bmod c$) for large c.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(64/bits \cdot \log b)$, where $bits = 64 - k$, if we want to deal with k-bit numbers.

38 lines

```
typedef unsigned long long ull;

const int bits = 10;
// if all numbers are less than 2^k, set bits = 64-k
const ull po = 1 << bits;
ull mod_mul(ull a, ull b, ull &c) { // hash-cpp-1
  ull x = a * (b & (po - 1)) % c;
  while ((b >>= bits) > 0) {
    a = (a << bits) % c;
    x += (a * (b & (po - 1))) % c;
  }
  return x % c;
} // hash-cpp-1 = 3cefeedd69acc1285b35d9bf40779a88
ull mod_pow(ull a, ull b, ull Mod) { // hash-cpp-2
  if (b == 0) return 1;
  ull res = mod_pow(a, b / 2, Mod);
  res = mod_mul(res, res, Mod);
  if (b & 1) return mod_mul(res, a, Mod);
  return res;
} // hash-cpp-2 = d27cf8baee8590193fed105c815e1c41
// Other option
typedef long double ld;
ull mod_mul(ull a, ull b, ull m) { // hash-cpp-3
  ull q = (ld) a * (ld) b / (ld) m;
  ull r = a * b - q * m;
  return (r + m) % m;
} // hash-cpp-3 = bdc829a1c00e1f7d588caf3d2c573bb1
ull mod_pow(ull x, ull e, ull m) { // hash-cpp-4
  ull ans = 1;
  x = x % m;
  for(; e; e >>= 1) {
    if(e & 1) {
      ans = mod_mul(ans, x, m);
    }
    x = mod_mul(x, x, m);
  }
  return ans;
} // hash-cpp-4 = 202603251726de860e57c29e3448d207
```

ModSqrt.h

Description: Tonelinti-Shanks algorithm for modular square roots.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log^2 p)$ worst case, often $\mathcal{O}(\log p)$

"ModPow.h" 30 lines

```
lint sqrt(lint a, lint p) {
  a %= p; if (a < 0) a += p;
  if (a == 0) return 0;
  assert(modpow(a, (p-1)/2, p) == 1);
  if (p % 4 == 3) return modpow(a, (p+1)/4, p);
  // a^(n+3)/8 or 2^(n+3)/8 * 2^(n-1)/4 works if p % 8 == 5
  lint s = p - 1;
  int r = 0;
  while (s % 2 == 0)
    ++r, s /= 2;
  lint n = 2; // find a non-square mod p
  while (modpow(n, (p - 1) / 2, p) != p - 1) ++n;
  lint x = modpow(a, (s + 1) / 2, p);
  lint b = modpow(a, s, p);
  lint g = modpow(n, s, p);
  for (;;) {
    lint t = b;
    int m = 0;
    for (; m < r; ++m) {
      if (t == 1) break;
      t = t * t % p;
    }
    if (m == 0) return x;
    lint gs = modpow(g, 1 << (r - m - 1), p);
    g = gs * gs % p;
    x = x * gs % p;
    b = b * g % p;
    r = m;
  }
} // hash-cpp-all = c5802872a799af812a29e13208ef8e63
```

MulOrder.h

Description: Find the smallest integer k such that $a^k \pmod{m} = 1$. $0 < k < m$.

8 lines

```
int mulOrder(int x, int y){
    if (__gcd(x, y) != 1) return 0;
    lint p = phi(y);
    pair<int,int> k = factorize(x);
    for (auto &t : k)
        while(p % t.first == 0 && modpow(x, p/t.first, p)
          ↪== 1) p /= t.first;
    return P;
} // hash-cpp-all = b3fb0f17b93555f29edba04fd05433b9
```

Quadratic.h

Description: Solve $x^2 \equiv n \mod p (0 \leq a < p)$ where p is prime in $O(\log p)$.

18 lines

```
struct quadric {
  void multiply(lint &c, lint &d, lint a, lint b, lint w,
    ↪lint p) { // hash-cpp-1
    int cc = (a * c + b * d % p * w) % p;
    int dd = (a * d + b * c) % p; c = cc, d = dd; }
  bool solve(int n, int p, int &x) {
    if (n == 0) return x = 0, true; if (p == 2) return x =
      ↪1, true;
    if (mod_pow(n, p / 2, p) == p - 1) return false;
    lint c = 1, d = 0, b = 1, a, w;
    do { a = rand() % p; w = (a * a - n + p) % p;
      if (w == 0) return x = a, true;
    } while (mod_pow(w, p / 2, p) != p - 1);
    for (int times = (p + 1) / 2; times; times >>= 1) {
      if (times & 1) multiply (c, d, a, b, w, p);
      multiply (a, b, a, b, w, p);
      }
    return x = c, true;
    } // hash-cpp-1 = 7b06e39b96dbf9618c8735bc05ee61f4
};
```

5.2 Primality

Sieve.h

Description: Prime sieve for generating all primes up to a certain limit. isprime[i] is true iff i is a prime.
Time: lim=100'000'000 $\approx$ 0.8 s. Runs 30% faster if only odd indices are stored.

12 lines

```
const int MAX_PR = 5000000;
bitset<MAX_PR> isprime;
vector<int> run_sieve(int lim) {
  isprime.set(); isprime[0] = isprime[1] = 0;
  for (int i = 4; i < lim; i += 2) isprime[i] = 0;
  for (int i = 3; i*i < lim; i += 2) if (isprime[i])
    for (int j = i*i; j < lim; j += i*2) isprime[j] = 0;
  vector<int> pr;
  for(int i = 2; i < lim; ++i) if (isprime[i]) pr.push_back
    ↪(i);
  return pr;
}
// hash-cpp-all = 90c90fa5012933c478f6aa1f7cb230f8
```

LinearSieve.h

Description: Prime sieve for generating all primes up to a certain limit.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n)$

19 lines

```
vector<int> least = {0, 1};
vector<int> primes;
int precalculated = 1;
void LinearSieve(int n) {
    n = max(n, 1);
    least.assign(n + 1, 0);
    primes.clear();
    for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
        if (least[i] == 0) {
            least[i] = i;
            primes.push_back(i);
        }
        for (int p : primes) {
            if (p > least[i] || i * p > n) break;
            least[i * p] = p;
        }
    }
    precalculated = n;
} // hash-cpp-all = 126ac7f141d28a888e2d52e4be549215
```

MobiusSieve.h

Description: Pre calculate all mobius values.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(sqrt(n))$

19 lines

```
vector<int> mobius, lp;
void run_sieve(int n) {
    mobius.assign(n, -1);
    lp.assign(n, 0);
    mobius[1] = 1;
    vector<int> prime;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
        if (!lp[i]) {
            lp[i] = i;
            prime.push_back(i);
        }
        for (int p : prime) {
            if (p > lp[i] || p*i > n) break;
            if (i % p == 0) mobius[i*p] = 0;
            lp[p*i] = p;
            mobius[p*i] *= mobius[i];
        }
    }
```

```
} // hash-cpp-all = 703869420dc1768d2e5c331701a3d2df
```

Mobius.h

Description: Return 0 if divisible by any perfect square, 1 if has an even quantity of prime numbers and -1 if has an odd quantity of primes.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(sqrt(n))$

11 lines

```
template<typename T>
T mobius(T n) {
    T p = 0, aux = n;
    for (int i = 2; i*i <= n; ++i)
        if (n % i == 0) {
            n /= i;
            p += 1;
            if (n % i == 0) return 0;
        }
    return (p&1 ? 1 : -1);
} // hash-cpp-all = c2cf445d5148aab42f5f697c3d61f4bb
```

MillerRabin.h

Description: Miller-Rabin primality probabilistic test. Probability of failing one iteration is at most 1/4. 15 iterations should be enough for 50-bit numbers.
Time: 15 times the complexity of $a^b \mod c$.

"ModMulLL.h" 16 lines

```
bool prime(ull p) {
  if (p == 2) return true;
  if (p == 1 || p % 2 == 0) return false;
  ull s = p - 1;
  while (s % 2 == 0) s /= 2;
  for(int i = 0; i < 15; ++i) {
    ull a = rand() % (p - 1) + 1, tmp = s;
    ull mod = mod_pow(a, tmp, p);
    while (tmp != p - 1 && mod != 1 && mod != p - 1) {
      mod = mod_mul(mod, mod, p);
      tmp *= 2;
    }
    if (mod != p - 1 && tmp % 2 == 0) return false;
  }
  return true;
} // hash-cpp-all = fb55ec6f40b2863372ede8e76b147391
```

Factorize.h

Description: Get all factors of n.

17 lines

```
vector<pair<int, int>> factorize(int value) {
    vector<pair<int, int>> result;
    for (int p = 2; p*p <= value; ++p)
        if (value % p == 0) {
            int exp = 0;
            while (value % p == 0) {
                value /= p;
                ++exp;
            }
            result.emplace_back(p, exp);
        }
    if (value != 1) {
        result.emplace_back(value, 1);
        value = 1;
    }
    return result;
} // hash-cpp-all = 46ea351907e7fba012d0082844c7c198
```

PollardRho.h

75 lines

```
typedef unsigned long long ull;

ull f(ull x, ull c, ull n) { // hash-cpp-1
  return (mod_mul(x, x, n) + c) % n;
} // hash-cpp-1 = 441aca17f42bdf20c2f5648ba727fa10

ull PollardRho(ull n) { // hash-cpp-2
  if (n % 2 == 0) return 2;
  if (prime(n)) return n;
  while (true) {
    ull c;
    do {
      c = rand() % n;
    } while(c == 0 || (c + 2) % n == 0);
    ull x = 2, y = 2, d = 1;
    ull pot = 1, lam = 1;
    do {
      if(pot == lam) {
        x = y;
        pot <<= 1;
        lam = 0;
      }
      y = f(y, c, n);
      lam++;
      d = __gcd(x >= y ? x - y : y - x, n);
    } while(d == 1);
    if(d != n) return d;
  }
} // hash-cpp-2 = dbd036de66307aa56e60f107906e6e05

vector<ull> factor(ull n) { // hash-cpp-3
  vector<ull> ans, rest, times;
  if (n == 1) return ans;
  rest.push_back(n);
  times.push_back(1);
  while(!rest.empty()) {
    ull x = PollardRho(rest.back());
    if(x == rest.back()) {
      int freq = 0;
      for(int i = 0; i < rest.size(); ++i) {
        int cur_freq = 0;
        while(rest[i] % x == 0) {
          rest[i] /= x;
          cur_freq++;
        }
        freq += cur_freq * times[i];
        if(rest[i] == 1) {
          swap(rest[i], rest.back());
          swap(times[i], times.back());
          rest.pop_back();
          times.pop_back();
          i--;
        }
      }
      while(freq--) {
        ans.push_back(x);
      }
      continue;
    }
// hash-cpp-3 = 0d84092342bf08797225867e017d69bf
    ull e = 0; // hash-cpp-4
    while(rest.back() % x == 0) {
      rest.back() /= x;
      e++;
    }
    e *= times.back();
    if(rest.back() == 1) {
      rest.pop_back();
      times.pop_back();
    }
    rest.push_back(x);
    times.push_back(e);
  }
  return ans;
} // hash-cpp-4 = e41ee6825036351257a7d02ca231b815
```

5.3 Divisibility

ExtendedEuclidean.h

Description: Finds the Greatest Common Divisor to the integers a and b. Euclid also finds two integers x and y, such that $ax + by = \gcd(a, b)$. If a and b are coprime, then x is the inverse of $a \pmod b$.

11 lines

```
template<typename T>
T egcd(T a, T b, T &x, T &y) {
    if (a == 0) {
        x = 0, y = 1;
        return b;
    }
    T p = b / a;
    T g = egcd(b - p * a, a, y, x);
    x -= y * p;
    return g;
} // hash-cpp-all = a11e6c47ddaed024be9201844cff1da9
```

Euclid.java

Description: Finds {x, y, d} s.t. ax + by = d = gcd(a, b).

11 lines

```
static BigInteger[] euclid(BigInteger a, BigInteger b) {
  BigInteger x = BigInteger.ONE, yy = x;
  BigInteger y = BigInteger.ZERO, xx = y;
  while (b.signum() != 0) {
    BigInteger q = a.divide(b), t = b;
    b = a.mod(b); a = t;
    t = xx; xx = x.subtract(q.multiply(xx)); x = t;
    t = yy; yy = y.subtract(q.multiply(yy)); y = t;
  }
  return new BigInteger[]{x, y, a};
}
```

DiophantineEquation.h

Description: Check if a the Diophantine Equation $ax + by = c$ has solution.

39 lines

```
template<typename T>
bool diophantine(T a, T b, T c, T &x, T &y, T &g) { // hash
  ↪-cpp-1
    if (a == 0 && b == 0) {
        if (c == 0) {
            x = y = g = 0;
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
    if (a == 0) {
        if (c % b == 0) {
            x = 0;
            y = c / b;
            g = abs(b);
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
    if (b == 0) {
```

```
        if (c % a == 0) {
            x = c / a;
            y = 0;
            g = abs(a);
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    } // hash-cpp-1 = b6de1e1af6bb4f670fb53e9f8abf08b5
// hash-cpp-2
    g = egcd<lint>(a, b, x, y);
    if (c % g != 0) return false;
    T dx = c / a;
    c -= dx * a;
    T dy = c / b;
    c -= dy * b;
    x = dx + (T) ((__int128) x * (c / g) % b);
    y = dy + (T) ((__int128) y * (c / g) % a);
    g = abs(g);
    return true; // |x|, |y| <= max(|a|, |b|, |c|)
} // hash-cpp-2 = a8604c857ce66f7c6cb5d318ece21e1c
```

Divisors.h

Description: Get all divisors of n.

15 lines

```
vector<int> divisors(int n) {
    vector<int> ret, ret1;
    for (int i = 1; i*i <= n; ++i) {
        if (n % i == 0) {
            ret.push_back(i);
            int d = n / i;
            if (d != i) ret1.push_back(d);
        }
    }
    if (!ret1.empty()) {
        reverse(ret1.begin(), ret1.end());
        ret.insert(ret.end(), ret1.begin(), ret1.end());
    }
    return ret;
 } // hash-cpp-all = 325815a4263d6fd7fac1bf3aee29d4d6
```

Pell.h

Description: Find the smallest integer root of $x^2 - ny^2 = 1$ when n is not a square number, with the solution set $x_{k+1} = x_0x_k + ny_0y_k, y_{k+1} = x_0y_k + y_0x_k$.

17 lines

```
template <int MAXN = 100000>
struct pell {
  pair <lint, lint> solve (lint n) { // hash-cpp-1
    static lint p[MAXN], q[MAXN], g[MAXN], h[MAXN], a[MAXN
      ↪];
    p[1] = q[0] = h[1] = 1; p[0] = q[1] = g[1] = 0;
    a[2] = (lint)(floor(sqrtl(n) + 1e-7L));
    for (int i = 2; ; ++i) {
      g[i] = -g[i - 1] + a[i] * h[i - 1];
      h[i] = (n - g[i] * g[i]) / h[i - 1];
      a[i + 1] = (g[i] + a[2]) / h[i];
      p[i] = a[i] * p[i - 1] + p[i - 2];
      q[i] = a[i] * q[i - 1] + q[i - 2];
      if (p[i] * p[i] - n * q[i] * q[i] == 1)
      return { p[i], q[i] };
        }
    } // hash-cpp-1 = bf2eeb000f9cca352ec13820f6fd8002
};
```

PrimeFactors.h

Description: Find all prime factors of n.

13 lines

```
vector<lint> primeFac(lint n){
    vector<int> factors;
    lint idx = 0, prime_factors = primes[idx];
    while (prime_factors * prime_factors <= n){
        while (n % prime_factors == 0) {
            n /= prime_factors;
            factors.push_back(prime_factors);
        }
        prime_factors = primes[++idx];
    }
    if (n != 1) factors.push_back(n);
    return factors;
} // hash-cpp-all = 018bb495892889b74fb4a13e722eb642
```

NumDiv.h

Description: Count the number of divisors of n.

14 lines

```
lint NumDiv(lint n){
    lint idx = 0, prime_factors = primes[idx], ans = 1;
    while (prime_factors * prime_factors <= n) {
        lint power = 0;
        while (n % prime_factors == 0) {
            n /= prime_factors;
            power++;
        }
        ans *= (power + 1);
        prime_factors = primes[++idx];
    }
    if (n != 1) ans *= 2;
    return ans;
} // hash-cpp-all = 267d11d419ad89e15f3a1320a6a9998e
```

NumPF.h

Description: Find the number o prime factors of n.

12 lines

```
lint nPrimeFac(lint n){
    lint idx = 0, prime_factors = primes[idx], ans = 0;
    while (prime_factors * prime_factors <= n){
        while (n % prime_factors == 0) {
            n /= prime_factors;
            ans++;
        }
        prime_factors = primes[++idx];
    }
    if (n != 1) ans++;
    return ans;
} // hash-cpp-all = 4e5c87d13b378e5b10ec0e472be9a3c8
```

SumDiv.h

Description: Sum of all divisors of n.

14 lines

```
lint nPrimeFac(lint n){
    lint idx = 0, prime_factors = primes[idx], ans = 1;
    while (prime_factors * prime_factors <= n){
        lint power = 0;
        while (n % prime_factors == 0) {
            n /= prime_factors;
            power++;
        }
        ans *= ((lint)pow((double)prime_factors, power+1.0)
          ↪-1)/(prime_factors-1);
        prime_factors = primes[++idx];
    }
    if (n != 1) ans *= ((lint)pow((double)n, 2.0)-1)/(n-1);
    return ans;
} // hash-cpp-all = 55a3ae63024dc0e124b029679ece3bb4
```

GoldbachConjecture.cpp

Description: Every even integer greater than 2 can be expressed as the sum of two primes.

8 lines

```
vector<pair<int, int>> Goldbach(int n){
    int ret = 0;
    for(int i = 2; i <= n/2; ++i)
        if (primes[i] && primes[n-i]){
                g.emplace_back(i, n-i);
        }
    return g;
} // hash-cpp-all = ea3600c179a4474b61d1ddc2720a53e2
```

Bezout.h

Description: Let $d := mdc(a, b)$. Then, there exist a pair x and y such that $ax + by = d$.

5 lines

```
pair<int, int> find_bezout(int x, int y) {
    if (y == 0) return bezout(1, 0);
    pair<int, int> g = find_bezout(y, x % y);
    return {g.second, g.first - (x/y) * g.second};
} // hash-cpp-all = d5ea908f84c746952727ecfe20a4f6f4
```

EulerPhi.h

11 lines

```
lint phi(lint n){
    lint result = n;
    for (lint p = 2; p*p <= n; ++p) {
        if (n % p == 0) {
            while (n % p == 0) n /= p;
            result -= result / p;
        }
    }
    if (n > 1) result -= result / n;
    return result;
} // hash-cpp-all = 8b9b0a714a9b5b4370e75751a42b2477
```

phiFunction.h

Description: *Euler's totient* or *Euler's phi* function is defined as $\phi(n) :=$ # of positive integers $\leq n$ that are coprime with n. The *cototient* is $n - \phi(n)$. $\phi(1) = 1$, p prime $\Rightarrow \phi(p^k) = (p-1)p^{k-1}$, m, n coprime $\Rightarrow \phi(mn) = \phi(m)\phi(n)$. If $n = p_1^{k_1}p_2^{k_2}...p_r^{k_r}$ then $\phi(n) = (p_1-1)p_1^{k_1-1}...(p_r-1)p_r^{k_r-1}$. $\phi(n) = n \cdot \prod_{p|n}(1 - 1/p)$. $\sum_{d|n}\phi(d) = n$, $\sum_{1\leq k\leq n, \gcd(k,n)=1} k = n\phi(n)/2, n > 1$

Euler's thm: a, n coprime $\Rightarrow a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod n$.

Fermat's little thm: p prime $\Rightarrow a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod p$ $\forall a$.

7 lines

```
const int LIM = 500000;
vector<lint> phi(LIM);
iota(phi.begin(), phi.end(), 0);
for(int i = 1; i <= LIM; ++i)
    for (int j = i+i; j <= LIM; j += i)
        phi[j] -= phi[i];
// hash-cpp-all = 810d2a94056a165391351309be03d9e9
```

DiscreteLogarithm.cpp

Description: find least integer x such that $a^x = b (\text{mod } c)$

Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{mod}\right)$

<ext/hash_map>

45 lines

```
using namespace __gnu_cxx;
using lint = long long;
```

```
int gcd(int a,int b){
    return b ? gcd(b, a % b) : a;
}
void gce(int a,int b,int&x,int&y) {
  if(!b){ x = 1, y = 0; return;}
  gce(b, a % b, x, y);
  int t = x; x = y, y = t - a / b * x;
}
int inv(int a,int b,int c) {
  int x, y;
  gce(a, c, x, y), x = (lint)x * b % c;
  return x < 0 ? x + c : x;
}
int pov(int a,int b,int c) {
  lint r = 1 % c, t = a % c;
  for(; b; t = t*t % c, b /= 2)
    if(b&1) r = r * t % c;
  return r;
}
hash_map<int,int> x;
inline int ask(int a){
    if(x.find(a)!=x.end()) return x[a];
    else return -1;
}
inline void add(int a,int b){
    if(x.find(a) == x.end()) x[a] = b;
}
int ff(int a,int b,int c) {
  int t, d = 1 % c, p=0;
  for(int i = 0, k = 1 % c; i <= 50; k= (lint)k * a % c, i
    ↪++)
    if(k == b) return i;
  while((t = gcd(a,c)) != 1) {
    if(b % t) return -1;
    p++, c/=t, b/=t, d=(lint)d * a / t % c;
  }
  int m = ceil(sqrt(double(c)));
  x.clear();
  for(int i = 0,k = 1 % c; i < m; add(k,i), k=(lint)k * a%c
    ↪, i++);
  for(int i = 0,f = pov(a,m,c);i < m; d=(lint)d * f%c, i++)
    if((t = ask(inv(d,b,c))) != -1)return i * m + t + p;
  return -1;
} // hash-cpp-all = 765dcbcb6942078db76babfccfa57b7a
```

Legendre.h

Description: Given an integer n and a prime number p, find the largest x such that p^x divides $n!$.
8 lines

```
int legendre(int n, int p){
    int ret = 0, prod = p;
    while (prod <= n) {
        ret += n/prod;
        prod *= p;
    }
    return ret;
} // hash-cpp-all = 81613f762a8ec7c41ca9f6db5e02878a
```

GroupOrder.h

Description: Calculate the order of a in Z_n. A group Z_n is cyclic if, and only if n $= 1, 2, 4, p^k$ or $2p^k$, being p an odd prime number.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(sqrt(n)log(n))$
19 lines

```
vector<int> divisors(int n) {
    vector<int> result, aux;
    for (int i = 1; i*i <= n; ++i) {
        if (n % i == 0) {
            result.push_back(i);
            if (i*i != n) aux.push_back(n/i);
        }
    }
    for (int i = aux.size()-1; i+1; --i) result.push_back(
      ↪aux[i]);
    return result;
}

template<typename T>
T order(T a, T n) {
    vector<T> d = divisors(phi(n));
    for (int i : v)
        if (mod_pow(a, i, n) == 1) return i;
    return -1;
} // hash-cpp-all = 018bfc5c9e761dd00e925b251f8991b8
```

5.4 Fractions

Fractions.h

Description: Template that helps deal with fractions.
37 lines

```
struct frac { // hash-cpp-1
    lint n,d;
    frac() { n = 0, d = 1; }
    frac(lint _n, lint _d) {
        n = _n, d = _d;
        lint g = __gcd(n,d); n /= g, d /= g;
        if (d < 0) n *= -1, d *= -1;
    }
    frac(lint _n) : frac(_n,1) {}
// hash-cpp-1 = 17a225028ef124d7c631b9429ca0a2f5
// hash-cpp-2
    friend frac abs(frac F) { return frac(abs(F.n),F.d); }

    friend bool operator<(const frac& l, const frac& r) {
      ↪return l.n*r.d < r.n*l.d; }
    friend bool operator==(const frac& l, const frac& r) {
      ↪return l.n == r.n && l.d == r.d; }
    friend bool operator!=(const frac& l, const frac& r) {
      ↪return !(l == r); }

    friend frac operator+(const frac& l, const frac& r) {
      ↪return frac(l.n*r.d+r.n*l.d,l.d*r.d); }
    friend frac operator-(const frac& l, const frac& r) {
      ↪return frac(l.n*r.d-r.n*l.d,l.d*r.d); }
    friend frac operator*(const frac& l, const frac& r) {
      ↪return frac(l.n*r.n,l.d*r.d); }
    friend frac operator*(const frac& l, int r) { return l*
      ↪frac(r,1); }
    friend frac operator*(int r, const frac& l) { return l*
      ↪r; }
    friend frac operator/(const frac& l, const frac& r) {
      ↪return l*frac(r.d,r.n); }
    friend frac operator/(const frac& l, const int& r) {
      ↪return l/frac(r,1); }
    friend frac operator/(const int& l, const frac& r) {
      ↪return frac(l,1)/r; }

    friend frac& operator+=(frac& l, const frac& r) {
      ↪return l = l+r; }
    friend frac& operator-=(frac& l, const frac& r) {
      ↪return l = l-r; }
    template<class T> friend frac& operator*=(frac& l,
      ↪const T& r) { return l = l*r; }
    template<class T> friend frac& operator/=(frac& l,
      ↪const T& r) { return l = l/r; }
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& strm, const frac& a
      ↪) {
        strm << a.n;
        if (a.d != 1) strm << "/" << a.d;
        return strm;
    } // hash-cpp-2 = 8ede570ec532c0d2ce01dbec6f97bc9f
};
```

ContinuedFractions.h

Description: Given N and a real number $x \geq 0$, finds the closest rational approximation p/q with $p, q \leq N$. It will obey $|p/q - x| \leq 1/qN$. For consecutive convergents, $p_{k+1}q_k - q_{k+1}p_k = (-1)^k$. ($p_k/q_k$ alternates between $> x$ and $< x$.) If x is rational, y eventually becomes ∞; if x is the root of a degree 2 polynomial the a's eventually become cyclic.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$
21 lines

```
typedef double d; // for N ~ 1e7; long double for N ~ 1e9
pair<lint, lint> approximate(d x, lint N) { // hash-cpp-1
  lint LP = 0, LQ = 1, P = 1, Q = 0, inf = LLONG_MAX; d y =
    ↪ x;
  for (;;) {
    lint lim = min(P ? (N-LP) / P : inf, Q ? (N-LQ) / Q :
      ↪inf),
       a = (lint)floor(y), b = min(a, lim),
       NP = b*P + LP, NQ = b*Q + LQ;
    if (a > b) {
      // If b > a/2, we have a semi-convergent that gives
        ↪us a
      // better approximation; if b = a/2, we *may* have
        ↪one.
      // Return {P, Q} here for a more canonical
        ↪approximation.
      return (abs(x - (d)NP / (d)NQ) < abs(x - (d)P / (d)Q)
        ↪) ?
      {NP, NQ} : {P, Q};
    }
    if (abs(y = 1/(y - (d)a)) > 3*N) {
      return {NP, NQ};
    }
    LP = P; P = NP;
    LQ = Q; Q = NQ;
  }
} // hash-cpp-1 = e3f27076ec30785b7826aabd1eb5ac59
```

FracBinarySearch.h

Description: Given f and N, finds the smalintest fraction $p/q \in [0, 1]$ such that $f(p/q)$ is true, and $p, q \leq N$. You may want to throw an exception from f if it finds an exact solution, in which case N can be removed.
Usage: `fracBS([](Frac f) { return f.p>=3*f.q; }, 10); // {1,3}`
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log(N))$
24 lines

```
struct Frac { lint p, q; };

template<class F>
Frac fracBS(F f, lint N) { // hash-cpp-1
  bool dir = 1, A = 1, B = 1;
  Frac lo{0, 1}, hi{1, 1}; // Set hi to 1/0 to search (0, N
    ↪]
  assert(!f(lo)); assert(f(hi));
  while (A || B) {
    lint adv = 0, step = 1; // move hi if dir, else lo
    for (int si = 0; step; (step *= 2) >>= si) {
      adv += step;
      Frac mid{lo.p * adv + hi.p, lo.q * adv + hi.q};
      if (abs(mid.p) > N || mid.q > N || dir == !f(mid)) {
```

```
      adv -= step; si = 2;
    }
  }
  hi.p += lo.p * adv;
  hi.q += lo.q * adv;
  dir = !dir;
  swap(lo, hi);
  A = B; B = !!adv;
}
return dir ? hi : lo;
} // hash-cpp-1 = 4e5ac7ae323c003635f3accb03f00a8f
```

5.5 Chinese remainder theorem

ChineseRemainder.h

Description: Chinese Remainder Theorem.
crt(a, m, b, n) computes x such that $x \equiv a \pmod m$, $x \equiv b \pmod n$. If $|a| < m$ and $|b| < n$, x will obey $0 \leq x < \mathrm{lcm}(m, n)$. Assumes $mn < 2^{62}$.
Time: $\log(n)$

8 lines

```
template<typename T>
T crt(T a, T m, T b, T n, T &x, T &y) { // hash-cpp-1
  if (n > m) swap(a, b), swap(m, n);
  T g = egcd(m, n, x, y);
  assert((a - b) % g == 0); // else no solution
  x = (b - a) % n * x % n / g * m + a;
  return x < 0 ? x + m*n/g : x;
} // hash-cpp-1 = 7913facb67d55ef46cdf5f2ba5862ed5
```

5.6 Pythagorean Triples

The Pythagorean triples are uniquely generated by

$$a = k \cdot (m^2 - n^2), \ \ b = k \cdot (2mn), \ \ c = k \cdot (m^2 + n^2),$$

with $m > n > 0$, $k > 0$, $m \perp n$, and either m or n even.

5.7 Primes

$p = 962592769$ is such that $2^{21} \mid p - 1$, which may be useful. For hashing use 970592641 (31-bit number), 31443539979727 (45-bit), 3006703054056749 (52-bit). There are 78498 primes less than 1 000 000.

Primitive roots exist modulo any prime power p^a, except for $p = 2, a > 2$, and there are $\phi(\phi(p^a))$ many. For $p = 2, a > 2$, the group $\mathbb{Z}_{2^a}^{\times}$ is instead isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{a-2}}$.

5.7.1 Primitive Roots

It only exists when n is $2, 4, p^k, 2p^k$, where p odd prime. If g is a primitive root, all primitive roots are of the form g^k where $k, \phi(p)$ are coprime (hence there are $\phi(\phi(p))$ primitive roots).

Sum of primes

For any multiplicative f:

$$S(n,p) = S(n,p-1) - f(p) \cdot (S(n/p,p-1) - S(p-1,p-1))$$

5.7.2 Chicken McNugget Theorem

Sejam x e y dois inteiros coprimos, o maior inteiro que não pode ser escrito como $ax + by$ é $\frac{(x-1)(y-1)}{2}$

5.7.3 Wilson's Theorem

Seja $n > 1$. Então $n | (n-1)! + 1$ sse n é primo.

5.7.4 Wolstenholme's Theorem

Seja $p > 3$ um número primo. Então o numerador do número $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p-1}$ é divisível por p^2.

5.7.5 Bézout's identity

For $a \neq$, $b \neq 0$, then $d = gcd(a, b)$ is the smallest positive integer for which there are integer solutions to

$$ax + by = d$$

If (x, y) is one solution, then all solutions are given by

$$\left(x + \frac{kb}{\gcd(a,b)}, y - \frac{ka}{\gcd(a,b)}\right), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

5.7.6 Möbius Inversion Formula

Se $F(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d)$, então $f(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) F(n/d)$.

5.7.7 Estimates

$\sum_{d|n} d = O(n \log \log n)$.
The number of divisors of n is at most around 100 for $n < 5e4$, 500 for $n < 1e7$, 2000 for $n < 1e10$, 200 000 for $n < 1e19$.

5.7.8 Prime counting function ($\pi(x)$)

The prime counting function is asymptotic to $\frac{x}{\log x}$, by the prime number theorem.

x	10	10^2	10^3	10^4	10^5	10^6	10^7	10^8
$\pi(x)$	4	25	168	1.229	9.592	78.498	664.579	5.761.455

5.7.9 Floor

$$\lfloor \lfloor x/y \rfloor / z \rfloor = \lfloor x/(yz) \rfloor$$
$$x\%y = x - y \lfloor x/y \rfloor$$

Combinatorial (6)

6.1 Permutations

6.1.1 Factorial

n	1 2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$n!$	1 2 6	24	120	720	5040	40320	362880	3628800

n	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
$n!$	4.0e7	4.8e8	6.2e9	8.7e10	1.3e12	2.1e13	3.6e14

n	20	25	30	40	50	100	150	171
$n!$	2e18	2e25	3e32	8e47	3e64	9e157	6e262	>DBL_MAX

Factorial.h
Description: Precalculate factorials
11 lines

```
void pre(int lim) {
    fact.resize(lim + 1);
    fact[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= lim; ++i)
        fact[i] = (lint)i * fact[i - 1] % mod;
    inv_fact.resize(lim + 1);
    inv_fact[lim] = inv(fact[lim], mod);
    for (int i = lim - 1; i >= 0; --i)
        inv_fact[i] = (lint)(i + 1) * inv_fact[i + 1] % mod
          ↪;
}
// hash-cpp-all = 310ecbca36de526b97ebf12a33623d1e
```

IntPerm.h
Description: Permutation -> integer conversion. (Not order preserving.)
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n)$
6 lines

```
int permToInt(vector<int>& v) {
  int use = 0, i = 0, r = 0;
  for (auto &x : v) r=r * ++i + __builtin_popcount(use &
    ↪-(1 << x)),
    use |= 1 << x;                // (note: minus, not ~!)
  return r;
} // hash-cpp-all = 06f786fbb6d782621d3ecfd9a38c2601
```

numPerm.h
Description: Number of permutations
6 lines

```
lint num_perm(int n, int r) {
    if (r < 0 || n < r) return 0;
    lint ret = 1;
    for (int i = n; i > n-r; --i) ret *= i;
    return ret;
} // hash-cpp-all = 9063aaab522de1bd1cbb483b1e4d6a39
```

6.1.2 Cycles

Suponha que $g_S(n)$ é o número de n-permutações quais o tamanho do ciclo pertence ao conjunto S. Então

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_S(n)\frac{x^n}{n!} = \exp\left(\sum_{n\in S}\frac{x^n}{n}\right)$$

6.1.3 Derangements

Permutações de um conjunto tais que nenhum dos elementos aparecem em sua posição original.

$$D(n) = (n-1)(D(n-1)+D(n-2)) = nD(n-1)+(-1)^n = \left\lfloor\frac{n!}{e}\right\rceil$$

6.1.4 Inclusion-Exclusion Principle

Sejam $A_1, A_2, ..., A_n$ conjuntos. Então o número de elementos da união $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup ... \cup A_n$ é

$$\left|\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i\right| = \sum_{\substack{I\subseteq\{1,2,\ldots,n\}\\ I\neq\emptyset}} (-1)^{|I|+1}\left|\bigcap_{i\in I} A_i\right|$$

6.1.5 The twelvefold way (from Stanley)

How many functions $f: N \to X$ are there?

N	X	Any f	Injective	Surjective
dist.	dist.	x^n	$\frac{x!}{(x-n)!}$	$x!\left\{{n \atop x}\right\}$
indist.	dist.	$\binom{x+n-1}{n}$	$\binom{x}{n}$	$\binom{n-1}{n-x}$
dist.	indist.	$\left\{{n \atop 1}\right\}+\ldots+\left\{{n \atop x}\right\}$	$[n \le x]$	$\left\{{n \atop k}\right\}$
indist.	indist.	$p_1(n)+\ldots p_x(n)$	$[n \le x]$	$p_x(n)$

Where $\binom{a}{b} = \frac{1}{b!}(a)_b$, $p_x(n)$ is the number of ways to partition the integer n using x summand and $\left\{{n \atop x}\right\}$ is the number of ways to partition a set of n elements into x subsets (aka Stirling number of the second kind).

6.1.6 Involutions

Uma involução é uma permutação com ciclo de tamanho máximo 2, e é a sua própria inversa.

$$a(n) = a(n-1) + (n-1)a(n-2)$$

$$a(0) = a(1) = 1$$

1, 1, 2, 4, 10, 26, 76, 232, 764, 2620, 9496, 35696, 140152

6.1.7 Burnside

Seja $A: GX \to X$ uma ação. Defina:

- $w :=$ número de órbitas em X.
- $S_x := \{g \in G \mid g \cdot x = x\}$
- $F_g := \{x \in X \mid g \cdot x = x\}$

Então $w = \frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{x\in X}|S_x| = \frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{g\in G}|F_g|$.

6.2 Partitions and subsets

6.2.1 Partition function

Número de formas de escrever n como a soma de inteiros positivos, independente da ordem deles.

$$p(0) = 1,\ p(n) = \sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}\setminus\{0\}}(-1)^{k+1}p(n-k(3k-1)/2)$$

$$p(n) \sim 0.145/n \cdot \exp(2.56\sqrt{n})$$

n	0 1 2 3 4 5	6	7	8	9	20	50	100
$p(n)$	1 1 2 3 5 7	11	15	22	30	627	∼2e5	∼2e8

6.2.2 Binomials

nCr.h
Description: ${}^nC_r$
8 lines

```
lint ncr(lint n, lint r){
    if(r < 0 || n < 0) return 0;
    if(n < r) return 0;
    lint a = fact[n];
    a = (a * invfact[r]) % mod;
    a = (a * invfact[n-r]) % mod;
    return a;
} // hash-cpp-all = cb9ceb376c99395d61489099178552ad
```

NWayDistribute.h
Description: Stars and Bars technique. How many ways can one distribute k indistinguishable objects into n bins. $\binom{n+k-1}{k}$
6 lines

```
int get_nway_distribute(int many, int npile) {
  if (many == 0)
    return npile == 0;
  many -= npile;
  return ncr(many + npile - 1, npile - 1);
} // hash-cpp-all = 71dd7e7dc0c40896d1e7f8ce428304ad
```

PascalTriangle.h
6 lines

```
c[0][0] = 1;
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    c[i][0] = 1;
    for (int j = 1; j <= i; ++j)
        c[i][j] = c[i-1][j-1] + c[i-1][j];
} // hash-cpp-all = 71b35c5d2366d7d8a0da3f4358661d85
```

Multinomial.h
Description: Computes $\binom{k_1+\cdots+k_n}{k_1,k_2,\ldots,k_n} = \frac{(\sum k_i)!}{k_1!k_2!...k_n!}$.
7 lines

```
lint multinomial(vector<int>& v) {
  lint c = 1, m = v.empty() ? 1 : v[0];
  for (int i = 1 < v.size(); ++i)
    for (int j = 0; j < v[i]; ++j)
      c = c * ++m / (j+1);
  return c;
} // hash-cpp-all = 864cdb12b60507bb64330bca4f60b112
```

Catalan.h
Description: Pre calculate Catalan numbers.
<ModTemplate.h>
9 lines

```
num catalan[MAX];
void pre() {
```

```
    catalan[0] = catalan[1] = 1;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
        catalan[i] = 0;
        for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j)
            catalan[i] += catalan[j] * catalan[i-j-1];
    }
} // hash-cpp-all = e99e44501c3c9cd841cf3a61de1a8e6b
```

6.3 General purpose numbers

6.3.1 Stirling numbers of the first kind

Número de permutações em n itens com k ciclos.

$c(n,k) = c(n-1,k-1) + (n-1)c(n-1,k), c(0,0) = 1$
$\sum_{k=0}^{n} c(n,k)x^k = x(x+1)\dots(x+n-1)$

$c(8,k) = 8, 0, 5040, 13068, 13132, 6769, 1960, 322, 28, 1$
$c(n,2) =$
$0, 0, 1, 3, 11, 50, 274, 1764, 13068, 109584, \dots$

6.3.2 Eulerian numbers

Número de permutações $\pi \in S_n$ na qual exatamente k elementos são maiores que os anteriores. k j:s s.t. $\pi(j) > \pi(j+1)$, $k+1$ j:s s.t. $\pi(j) \geq j$, k j:s s.t. $\pi(j) > j$.

$$E(n,k) = (n-k)E(n-1,k-1) + (k+1)E(n-1,k)$$

$$E(n,0) = E(n,n-1) = 1$$

$$E(n,k) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} (-1)^j \binom{n+1}{j} (k+1-j)^n$$

6.3.3 Stirling numbers of the second kind

Partições de n elementos distintos em exatamente k grupos.

$$S(n,k) = S(n-1,k-1) + kS(n-1,k)$$

$$S(n,1) = S(n,n) = 1$$

$$S(n,k) = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{j=0}^{k} (-1)^{k-j} \binom{k}{j} j^n$$

6.3.4 Bell numbers

Número total de partições de n elementos distintos. $B(n) = 1, 1, 2, 5, 15, 52, 203, 877, 4140, 21147, \dots$.

$$\mathcal{B}_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \mathcal{B}_k$$

Também é possível calcular usando Stirling numbers of the second kind,

$$B_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} S(n,k)$$

Já para p primo,

$$B(p^m + n) \equiv mB(n) + B(n+1) \pmod{p}$$

6.3.5 Labeled unrooted trees

em n vertices: n^{n-2}
em k árvores existentes de tamanho n_i: $n_1 n_2 \cdots n_k n^{k-2}$
de grau d_i: $(n-2)!/((d_1-1)!\cdots(d_n-1)!)$
florestas com exatamente k árvores enraizadas:

$$\binom{n}{k} k \cdot n^{n-k-1}$$

.

6.3.6 Catalan numbers

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1}\binom{2n}{n} = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n+1} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$$

$$C_0 = 1,\ C_{n+1} = \frac{2(2n+1)}{n+2} C_n,\ C_{n+1} = \sum C_i C_{n-i}$$

$C_n = 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, 4862, 16796, 58786, \dots$

- sub-diagonal monotone paths in a $n \times n$ grid.
- strings with n pairs of parenthesis, correctly nested.
- binary trees with with $n+1$ leaves (0 or 2 children) or $2n+1$ elements.
- ordered trees with $n+1$ vertices.
- # ways a convex polygon with $n+2$ sides can be cut into triangles by connecting vertices with straight lines.
- permutations of $[n]$ with no 3-term increasing subsequence.

6.3.7 Super Catalan numbers

The number of monotonic lattice paths of a nxn grid that do not touch the diagonal.

$$S(n) = \frac{3(2n-3)S(n-1) - (n-3)S(n-2)}{n}$$

$$S(1) = S(2) = 1$$

1, 1, 3, 11, 45, 197, 903, 4279, 20793, 103049, 518859

6.3.8 Motzkin numbers

Number of ways of drawing any number of nonintersecting chords among n points on a circle. Number of lattice paths from (0, 0) to (n, 0) never going below the x-axis, using only steps NE, E, SE.

$$M(n) = \frac{3(n-1)M(n-2) + (2n+1)M(n-1)}{n+2}$$

$$M(0) = M(1) = 1$$

1, 1, 2, 4, 9, 21, 51, 127, 323, 835, 2188, 5798, 15511, 41835, 113634

6.3.9 Narayana numbers

Number of lattice paths from (0,0) to ($2n$,0) never going below the x-axis, using only steps NE and SE, and with k peaks.

$$N(n,k) = \frac{1}{n}\binom{n}{k}\binom{n}{k-1}$$

$$N(n,1) = N(n,n) = 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} N(n,k) = C_n$$

1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 6, 6, 1, 1, 10, 20, 10, 1, 1, 15, 50

6.3.10 Schroder numbers

Number of lattice paths from (0, 0) to (n, n) using only steps N,NE,E, never going above the diagonal. Number of lattice paths from (0, 0) to ($2n$, 0) using only steps NE, SE and double east EE, never going below the x-axis. Twice the Super Catalan number, except for the first term.
1, 2, 6, 22, 90, 394, 1806, 8558, 41586, 206098

6.3.11 Triangles

Given rods of length 1, ..., n,

$$T(n) = \frac{1}{24}\begin{cases} n(n-2)(2n-5) & n \text{ even} \\ (n-1)(n-3)(2n-1) & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

is the number of distinct triangles (positive are) that can be constructed, i.e., the of 3-subsets of $[n]$ s.t. $x \le y \le z$ and $z \ne x + y$.

6.4 Game Theory

A game can be reduced to Nim if it is a finite impartial game. Nim and its variants include:

6.4.1 Nim

Let $X = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} x_i$, then $(x_i)_{i=1}^{n}$ is a winning position iff $X \ne 0$. Find a move by picking k such that $x_k > x_k \oplus X$.

6.4.2 Misère Nim

Regular Nim, except that the last player to move *loses*. Play regular Nim until there is only one pile of size larger than 1, reduce it to 0 or 1 such that there is an odd number of piles. The second player wins $(a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ if 1) there is a pile $a_i > 1$ and $\oplus_{i=1}^{n} a_i = 0$ or 2) all $a_i \le 1$ and $\oplus_{i=1}^{n} a_i = 1$.

6.4.3 Staircase Nim

Stones are moved down a staircase and only removed from the last pile. $(x_i)_{i=1}^{n}$ is an L-position if $(x_{2i-1})_{i=1}^{n/2}$ is (i.e. only look at odd-numbered piles).

6.4.4 Moore's Nim$_k$

The player may remove from at most k piles (Nim = Nim$_1$). Expand the piles in base 2, do a carry-less addition in base $k+1$ (i.e. the number of ones in each column should be divisible by $k+1$).

6.4.5 Dim$^+$

The number of removed stones must be a divisor of the pile size. The Sprague-Grundy function is $k+1$ where 2^k is the largest power of 2 dividing the pile size.

6.4.6 Aliquot Game

Same as above, except the divisor should be proper (hence 1 is also a terminal state, but watch out for size 0 piles). Now the Sprague-Grundy function is just k.

6.4.7 Nim (at most half)

Write $n + 1 = 2^m y$ with m maximal, then the Sprague-Grundy function of n is $(y-1)/2$.

6.4.8 Lasker's Nim

Players may alternatively split a pile into two new non-empty piles. $g(4k+1) = 4k+1$, $g(4k+2) = 4k+2$, $g(4k+3) = 4k+4$, $g(4k+4) = 4k+3$ $(k \ge 0)$.

6.4.9 Hackenbush on Trees

A tree with stalks $(x_i)_{i=1}^{n}$ may be replaced with a single stalk with length $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} x_i$.

Grundy.h

20 lines

```
typedef unsigned long long ulint;
const int max_size = 60;
map<pair<int, ulint>, int> grundy;

int get_grundy(int n, ulint used) {
    int contains_adj[max_size];
    auto it = grundy.find({n, used});
    if (it != grundy.end()) return it->second;
    fill(contains_adj, contains_adj + max_size, 0);
    for (int remove = 1; remove <= n; ++remove)
        if (!(used & (1ULL << remove))) {
            int adj_state = get_grundy(n - remove, used |
              ↪(1ULL << remove));
            if (adj_state < max_size)
                contains_adj[adj_state] = 1;
        }
    int result = 0;
    while (result < max_size && contains_adj[result])
        ++result;
    return grundy[{n, used}] = result;
} // hash-cpp-all = d8af5a876c8ce49f1f7a986de56bf686
```

Nim.cpp

Description: Sprague-grundy theorem. Example.

41 lines

```
const int MAXN = 1010;
int version;
int used[MAXN];

int mex() {
  for(int i=0; ; ++i)
    if(used[i] != version)
      return i;
}

int g[MAXN];
//remover 1, 2, 3
void grundy(){
  //Base case depends on the problem
  g[0] = 0;
  g[1] = 1;
  g[2] = 2;
  g[3] = 3;
  //Inductive case
  for(int i = 3; i < MAXN; ++i) {
    version++;
    used[g[i-1]] = version;
    used[g[i-2]] = version;
    used[g[i-3]] = version;
    g[i] = mex();
  }
}

int main() {
  grundy();
  int n;
  cin >> n;
  int ans = 0;
  for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
    int x;
    cin >> x;
    ans ^= g[x];
  }
  cout << ((ans != 0) ? "First" : "Second") << endl;
  return 0;
} // hash-cpp-all = 546385acc4ace07fc387d40e191d68c3
```

Nim-Product.cpp

Description: Nim Product.

17 lines

```
using ull = uint64_t;
ull _nimProd2[64][64];
ull nimProd2(int i, int j) {
  if (_nimProd2[i][j]) return _nimProd2[i][j];
  if ((i & j) == 0) return _nimProd2[i][j] = 1ull << (i|j);
  int a = (i&j) & -(i&j);
  return _nimProd2[i][j] = nimProd2(i ^ a, j) ^ nimProd2((i
    ↪ ^ a) | (a-1), (j ^ a) | (i & (a-1)));
}
ull nimProd(ull x, ull y) {
  ull res = 0;
  for (int i = 0; x >> i; i++)
    if ((x >> i) & 1)
      for (int j = 0; y >> j; j++)
        if ((y >> j) & 1)
          res ^= nimProd2(i, j);
  return res;
} // hash-cpp-all = e0411498c7a77d77ae793efab5500851
```

Schreier-Sims.cpp

Description: Check group membership of permutation groups

52 lines

```
struct Perm {
  int a[N];
  Perm() {
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) a[i] = i;
  }
  friend Perm operator* (const Perm &lhs, const Perm &rhs)
    ↪{
    static Perm res;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) res.a[i] = lhs.a[rhs.a[i
      ↪]];
    return res;
  }
  friend Perm inv(const Perm &cur) {
    static Perm res;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) res.a[cur.a[i]] = i;
    return res;
  }
};
class Group {
```

```
  bool flag[N];
  Perm w[N];
  std::vector<Perm> x;
public:
  void clear(int p) {
    memset(flag, 0, sizeof flag);
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) w[i] = Perm();
    flag[p] = true;
    x.clear();
  }
  friend bool check(const Perm&, int);
  friend void insert(const Perm&, int);
  friend void updateX(const Perm&, int);
} g[N];
bool check(const Perm &cur, int k) {
  if (!k) return true;
  int t = cur.a[k];
  return g[k].flag[t] ? check(g[k].w[t] * cur, k - 1) :
     ↪false;
}
void updateX(const Perm&, int);
void insert(const Perm &cur, int k) {
  if (check(cur, k)) return;
  g[k].x.push_back(cur);
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (g[k].flag[i]) updateX(
     ↪cur * inv(g[k].w[i]), k);
}
void updateX(const Perm &cur, int k) {
  int t = cur.a[k];
  if (g[k].flag[t]) {
    insert(g[k].w[t] * cur, k - 1);
  } else {
    g[k].w[t] = inv(cur);
    g[k].flag[t] = true;
    for (int i = 0; i < g[k].x.size(); ++i) updateX(g[k].x[
       ↪i] * cur, k);
  }
} // hash-cpp-all = 949a6e50dbdaea9cda09928c7eabedbc
```

RandomWalk.h

Description: Probability of reaching N(winning) Variation - Loser gives a coin to the winner

<Modpow.h> 6 lines

```
// pmf = probability of moving forward
double random_walk(double p, int i, int n) {
    double q = 1 - p;
    if (fabs(p - q) < EPS) return 1.0 * i/n;
    return (1 - modpow(q/p, i))/(1 - modpow(q/p, n));
} // hash-cpp-all = 71c0095f96b65c6e75a9016180a4c3b5
```

Partitions.cpp

Description: Fills array with partition function p(n) for 0 <= i <= n

17 lines

```
array<int, 122> part; // 121 is max partition that will fit
   ↪ into int
void get_part(int n) {
    part[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        part[i] = 0;
        for (int k = 1, x; k <= i; ++k) {
            x = i-k*(3*k-1)/2;
            if (x < 0) break;
            if (k&1) part[i] += part[x];
            else part[i] -= part[x];
            x = i-k*(3*k+1)/2;
            if (x < 0) break;
            if (k&1) part[i] += part[x];
            else part[i] -= part[x];
        }
    }
} // hash-cpp-all = b65a851e64795540d1c97c809b312d11
```

Lucas.h

Description: Lucas theorem

10 lines

```
modnum lucas(lint n, lint m) {
  modnum x1 = m % MOD, x2 = m / MOD;
  modnum y1 = n % MOD, y2 = n / MOD;
  modnum ret = 1;
  if (y1 >= x1) ret = ret * ncr(y1, x1);
  else ret = 0;
  if (y2 >= x2) ret = ret * ncr(y2, x2);
  else ret = 0;
  return ret;
} // hash-cpp-all = 9512340f0cb4fcfc83fc8b79946ef5a2
```

Graph (7)

7.1 Fundamentals

BellmanFord.h

Description: Calculates shortest paths from s in a graph that might have negative edge weights. Unreachable nodes get dist = inf; nodes reachable through negative-weight cycles get dist = -inf. Assumes $V^2 \max |w_i| < \sim 2^{63}$.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(VE)$ 22 lines

```cpp
const lint inf = LLONG_MAX;
struct Ed { int a, b, w, s() { return a < b ? a : -a; }};
struct Node { lint dist = inf; int prev = -1; };

void bellmanFord(vector<Node>& nodes, vector<Ed>& eds, int
    s) {
  nodes[s].dist = 0;
  sort(eds.begin(), eds.end(), [](Ed a, Ed b) { return a.s
     () < b.s(); });

  int lim = nodes.size() / 2 + 2; // /3+100 with shuffled
     vertices
  for(int i = 0; i < lim; ++i) for(auto &ed : eds) {
    Node cur = nodes[ed.a], &dest = nodes[ed.b];
    if (abs(cur.dist) == inf) continue;
    lint d = cur.dist + ed.w;
    if (d < dest.dist) {
      dest.prev = ed.a;
      dest.dist = (i < lim-1 ? d : -inf);
    }
  }
  for(int i = 0; i < lim; ++i) for(auto &e : eds)
    if (nodes[e.a].dist == -inf)
      nodes[e.b].dist = -inf;
} // hash-cpp-all = 62f3d4db997360483e6628d5373994af
```

FloydWarshall.h

Description: Calculates alint-pairs shortest path in a directed graph that might have negative edge distances. Input is an distance matrix m, where $m[i][j] =$ inf if i and j are not adjacent. As output, $m[i][j]$ is set to the shortest distance between i and j, inf if no path, or -inf if the path goes through a negative-weight cycle.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N^3)$ 16 lines

```cpp
const lint inf = 1LL << 62;
void floydWarshall(vector<vector<lint>>& m) {
  int n = m.size();
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) m[i][i] = min(m[i][i], {});
  for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
          for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
            if (m[i][k] != inf && m[k][j] != inf) {
              auto newDist = max(m[i][k] + m[k][j], -inf);
              m[i][j] = min(m[i][j], newDist);
            }
  for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) if (m[k][k] < 0)
      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
          for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
            if (m[i][k] != inf && m[k][j] != inf) m[i][j] =
               -inf;
} // hash-cpp-all = 578e31a61dfb8557ef1e1f4c611b2815
```

TopoSort.h

Description: Topological sorting. Given is an oriented graph. Output is an ordering of vertices, such that there are edges only from left to right. If there are cycles, the returned list will have size smaller than n – nodes reachable from cycles will not be returned.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(|V| + |E|)$ 14 lines

```cpp
vector<int> topo_sort(const vector<vector<int>> &g) {
  vector<int> indeg(g.size()), ret;
  for(auto &li : g) for(auto &x : li) indeg[x]++;
  queue<int> q; // use priority queue for lexic. smallest
     ans.
  for(int i = 0; i < g.size(); ++i) if (indeg[i] == 0) q.
     push(-i);
  while (!q.empty()) {
    int i = -q.front(); // top() for priority queue
    ret.push_back(i);
    q.pop();
    for(auto &x : g[i])
      if (--indeg[x] == 0) q.push(-x);
  }
  return ret;
} // hash-cpp-all = d2ba1ef7b98de4bab3212a9a20c7220d
```

CutVertices.h

31 lines

```cpp
vector<int> cut, mark, low, par;
vector<vector<int>> edges;
int Time = 0;

void dfs(int v, int p) {
    int cnt = 0;
    par[v] = p;
    low[v] = mark[v] = Time++;
    for (int u : edges[v]) {
        if (mark[u] == -1) {
            par[u] = v;
            dfs(u, v);
            low[v] = min(low[v], low[u]);
            if (low[u] >= mark[v]) cnt++;
            //if (low[u] > mark[v]) u-v bridge
        }
        else if (u != par[v]) low[v] = min(low[v], mark[u])
           ;
    }
    if (cnt > 1 || (mark[v] != 0 && cnt > 0)) cut[v] = 1;
}
void solve(int n) {
    cut.resize(n, 0);
    mark.resize(n, -1);
    low.resize(n, 0);
    par.resize(n, 0);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        if (mark[i] == -1) {
            Time = 0;
            dfs(i, i);
        }
} // hash-cpp-all = 23e6fcdbd3ffa84a303354844e44c8bb
```

Bridges.h

Description: Find bridges in an undirected graph G. Do not forget to set the first level as 1. (level[0] = 1)
19 lines

```cpp
vector<vector<int>> edges;
vector<int> level, dp;
int bridge = 0;

void dfs(int v, int p) {
    dp[v] = 0;
    for (int u : edges[v]) {
        if (level[u] == 0) {
            level[u] = level[v] + 1;
            dfs(u, v);
            dp[v] += dp[u];
        }
        else if (level[u] < level[v]) dp[v]++;
        else if (level[u] > level[v]) dp[v]--;
    }
    dp[v]--;
    if (level[v] > 1 && dp[v] == 0) // Edge_vp is a bridge
        bridge++;
} // hash-cpp-all = 990615e56d90abaddbb7130047b6dd79
```

Dijkstra.cpp

Description: Calculates the shortest path between start node and every other node in the graph
19 lines

```cpp
void dijkstra(vector<vector<pii>> &graph, vector<int> &dist
    , int start){
  vector<bool> vis(n, 0);
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) dist[i] = INF;
  priority_queue <pii, vector<pii>, greater<pii>> q;
  q.push({dist[start] = 0,start});
  while(!q.empty()) {
    int u=q.top().nd;
    q.pop();
    vis[u]=1;
    for(pii p: graph[u]){
      int e=p.st, v=p.nd;
      if (vis[v]) continue;
      int new_dist=dist[u]+e;
      if(new_dist<dist[v]){
        q.push({dist[v] = new_dist,v});
      }
    }
  }
} // hash-cpp-all = dca271572a4b037e16e5d9002cc482c3
```

Prim.h

Description: Find the minimum spanning tree. Better for dense graphs.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(E \log V)$ 25 lines

```cpp
struct prim_t {
    int n;
    vector<vector<pair<int,int>>> edges;
    vector<bool> chosen;
    priority_queue<pair<int, int>> pq;
    prim_t(int _n) : n(_n), edges(n), chosen(n, false) {}
    void process(int u) { //inicializa com process(0)
        chosen[u] = true;
        for (int j = 0; j < (int) edges[u].size(); j++) {
            pair<int, int> v = edges[u][j];
            if (!chosen[v.first]) pq.push(make_pair(-v.
               second, -v.first));
        }
    }
    int solve() {
        int mst_cost = 0;
        while (!pq.empty()) {
            pair<int,int> front = pq.top();
            pq.pop();
            int u = -front.second, w = -front.first;
            if (!chosen[u]) mst_cost += w;
          process(u);
        }
```

```
        return mst_cost;
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 90c7fbd244c2256ac8a3f1904a719ca5
```

Kruskal.h

Description: Find the minimum spanning tree. Better for sparse graphs.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(E \log E)$

12 lines

```
template<typename T>
T kruskal(vector<pair<T, pair<int,int>>> &edges) {
    sort(edges.begin(), edges.end());
    T cost = 0;
    UF dsu(edges.size());
    for (auto &e : edges)
        if (dsu.find(e.second.first) != dsu.find(e.second.
            ↪second)) {
            dsu.unite(e.second.first, e.second.second);
            cost += e.first;
        }
    return cost;
} // hash-cpp-all = f407f7a7396721b7868a52e8cf876e95
```

7.1.1 Landau

Existe um torneio com graus de saída $d_1 \leq d_2 \leq \ldots \leq d_n$ sse:

- $d_1 + d_2 + \ldots + d_n = \binom{n}{2}$
- $d_1 + d_2 + \ldots + d_k \geq \binom{k}{2} \quad \forall 1 \leq k \leq n$.

Para construir, fazemos 1 apontar para $2, 3, \ldots, d_1 + 1$ e seguimos recursivamente.

7.1.2 Matroid Intersection Theorem

Sejam $M_1 = (E, I_1)$ e $M_2 = (E, I_2)$ matróides. Então $\max_{S \in I_1 \cap I_2} |S| = \min_{U \subseteq E} r_1(U) + r_2(E \setminus U)$.

7.1.3 Vizing's Thereom

Dado um grafo G, seja δ o maior grau de um vértice. Então G tem número cromático de aresta δ ou $\delta + 1$.

- $\chi(G) = \delta$ ou $\chi(G) = \delta + 1$.

7.1.4 Euler's Theorem

Sendo V, A e F as quantidades de vértices, arestas e faces de um grafo planar conexo, $V - A + F = 2$.

7.1.5 Menger's Theorem

Para vértices: Um grafo é k-conexo sse todo par de vértices é conectado por pelo menos k caminhos sem vértices intermediários em comum.

Para arestas: Um grafo é dito k -aresta-conexo se a retirada de menos de k arestas do grafo o mantém conexo. Então um grafo é k -aresta-conexo sse para todo par de vértices u e v, existem k caminhos que ligam u a v sem arestas em comum.

7.1.6 Dilworth's Thereom

Em todo conjunto parcialmente ordenado, a quantidade máxima de elementos de uma anticadeia é igual à quatidade mínima de cadeias disjuntas que cobrem o conjunto.

7.1.7 Erdös-Gallai Theorem

Existe um grafo simples com graus $d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \ldots \geq d_n$ sse:

- $d_1 + d_2 + \ldots + d_n$ é par
- $\sum_{i=1}^{k} d_i \leq k(k-1) + \sum_{i=k+1}^{n} \min(d_i, k) \quad \forall 1 \leq k \leq n$.

Para construir, ligamos 1 com $2, 3, \ldots, d_1 + 1$ e seguimos recursivamente.

7.1.8 Hall's Marriage Theorem

Dado um grafo bipartido com classes V_1 e V_2, para $S \subset V_1$ seja $N(S)$ o conjunto de todos os vértices vizinhos a algum elemento de S. Um emparelhamento de V_1 em V_2 é um conjunto de arestas disjuntas cujas extremidades estão em classes diferentes. Então existe um emparelhamento completo de V_1 em V_2 sse $|N(S)| \geq |S| \ \forall$ S $\subset V_1$.

7.1.9 Maximum Density Subgraph

Given (weighted) undirected graph G. Binary search density. If g is current density, construct flow network: (S, u, m), $(u, T, m + 2g - d_u)$, $(u, v, 1)$, where m is a large constant (larger than sum of edge weights). Run floating-point max-flow. If minimum cut has empty S-component, then maximum density is smaller than g, otherwise it's larger. Distance between valid densities is at least $1/(n(n-1))$. Edge case when density is 0. This also works for weighted graphs by replacing d_u by the weighted degree, and doing more iterations (if weights are not integers).

7.1.10 Maximum-Weight Closure

Given a vertex-weighted directed graph G. Turn the graph into a flow network, adding weight ∞ to each edge. Add vertices S, T. For each vertex v of weight w, add edge (S, v, w) if $w \geq 0$, or edge $(v, T, -w)$ if $w < 0$. Sum of positive weights minus minimum $S - T$ cut is the answer. Vertices reachable from S are in the closure. The maximum-weight closure is the same as the complement of the minimum-weight closure on the graph with edges reversed.

7.1.11 Maximum Weighted Independent Set in a Bipartite Graph

This is the same as the minimum weighted vertex cover. Solve this by constructing a flow network with edges $(S, u, w(u))$ for $u \in L$, $(v, T, w(v))$ for $v \in R$ and (u, v, ∞) for $(u, v) \in E$. The minimum S, T-cut is the answer. Vertices adjacent to a cut edge are in the vertex cover.

7.1.12 Synchronizing word problem

A DFA has a synchronizing word (an input sequence that moves all states to the same state) iff. each pair of states has a synchronizing word. That can be checked using reverse DFS over pairs of states. Finding the shortest synchronizing word is NP-complete.

7.1.13 Turán's theorem

No graph with n vertices that is K_{r+1}-free can have more edges than the Turán graph: A k-partite complete graph with sets of size as equal as possible.

7.1.14 Dirac's theorem

Seja G um grafo com n vértices, cada um com grau pelo menos $n/2$. Então G é hamiltoniano.

7.1.15 Ore's theorem

Seja G um grafo simples de ordem $n \geq 3$ tal que

$$g(u) + g(v) \geq n$$

para todo par u,v de vértices não adjacentes, então G é hamiltoniano.

7.1.16 Eulerian Cycles

The number of Eulerian cycles in a *directed* graph G is:

$$t_w(G) \prod_{v \in G} (\deg v - 1)!,$$

where $t_w(G)$ is the number of arborescences ("directed spanning" tree) rooted at w: $t_w(G) = \det(q_{ij})_{i,j \neq w}$, with $q_{ij} = [i = j]\text{indeg}(i) - \#(i,j) \in E$.

7.1.17 Useful facts

The number of vertices of a graph is equal to its minimum vertex cover number plus the size of a maximum independent set.

7.2 Euler walk

EulerWalk.h

Description: Eulerian undirected/directed path/cycle algorithm. Returns a list of nodes in the Eulerian path/cycle with src at both start and end, or empty list if no cycle/path exists. To get edge indices back, also put it->second in s (and then ret).

Time: $\mathcal{O}(E)$ where E is the number of edges.

56 lines

```
template<int SZ, bool directed>
struct EulerWalk {
    int N, M;
    vector<pair<int,int>> edges[SZ], circuit;
    int out[SZ], in[SZ], deg[SZ];
    vector<bool> used;
    bool bad;
    void clear() {
        for(int i = 1; i <= N; ++i) edges[i].clear();
        circuit.clear(); used.clear();
        for(int i = 1; i <= N; ++i) out[i] = in[i] = deg[i]
            = 0;
        N = M = bad = 0;
    }
    void dfs(int pre, int cur) {
        while (edges[cur].size()) {
            pair<int,int> x = edges[cur].back();
            edges[cur].pop_back();
            if (used[x.second]) continue; // edge is
                already part of path
            used[x.second] = 1; dfs(cur,x.first);
        }
        if (circuit.size() && circuit.back().first != cur)
            bad = 1;
        circuit.push_back({pre,cur}); // generate circuit
            in reverse order
    }

    void addEdge(int a, int b) {
        if (directed) {
            edges[a].push_back({b,M});
            out[a] += 1, in[b] += 1;
        }
        else {
            edges[a].push_back({b, M});
            edges[b].push_back({a, M});
            deg[a] += 1, deg[b] += 1;
        }
        used.push_back(0); M += 1;
    }
    vector<int> walk(int _N) { // vertices are 1-indexed
        N = _N;
        int start = 1;
        for(int i = 1; i <= N; ++i)
            if (deg[i] || in[i] || out[i]) start = i;
        for(int i = 1; i <= N; ++i)  {
            if (directed) {
                if (out[i]-in[i] == 1) start = i;
            } else {
                if (deg[i]&1) start = i;
            }
        }
        dfs(-1,start);
        if (circuit.size() != M+1 || bad) return {}; // no
            sol
        vector<int> ret;
        for(int i = circuit.size()-1; i >= 0; i--)
            ret.push_back(circuit[i].second);
        return ret;
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 9cd182e3f6fc8aad5018d06ea749ebb6
```

7.3 Network flow

PushRelabel.h

Description: Push-relabel using the highest label selection rule and the gap heuristic. Quite fast in practice. To obtain the actual flow, look at positive values only.

Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(V^2\sqrt{E}\right)$ Better for dense graphs - Slower than Dinic (in practice)

50 lines

```
typedef lint Flow;

struct Edge {
  int dest, back;
  Flow f, c;
};

struct PushRelabel {
  vector<vector<Edge>> g;
  vector<Flow> ec;
  vector<Edge*> cur;
  vector<vector<int>> hs; vector<int> H;
  PushRelabel(int n) : g(n), ec(n), cur(n), hs(2*n), H(n)
    {}
  void add_edge(int s, int t, Flow cap, Flow rcap=0) {
    if (s == t) return;
    Edge a = {t, g[t].size(), 0, cap};
    Edge b = {s, g[s].size(), 0, rcap};
    g[s].push_back(a);
    g[t].push_back(b);
  }
  void add_flow(Edge& e, Flow f) {
    Edge &back = g[e.dest][e.back];
    if (!ec[e.dest] && f) hs[H[e.dest]].push_back(e.dest);
    e.f += f; e.c -= f; ec[e.dest] += f;
    back.f -= f; back.c += f; ec[back.dest] -= f;
  }
  Flow maxflow(int s, int t) {
    int v = g.size(); H[s] = v; ec[t] = 1;
    vector<int> co(2*v); co[0] = v-1;
    for(int i = 0; i < v; ++i) cur[i] = g[i].data();
    for(auto &e : g[s]) add_flow(e, e.c);
    for (int hi = 0;;) {
      while (hs[hi].empty()) if (!hi--) return -ec[s];
      int u = hs[hi].back(); hs[hi].pop_back();
      while (ec[u] > 0)  // discharge u
        if (cur[u] == g[u].data() + g[u].size()) {
          H[u] = 1e9;
          for(auto &e : g[u]) if (e.c && H[u] > H[e.dest
            ]+1)
           H[u] = H[e.dest]+1, cur[u] = &e;
          if (++co[H[u]], !--co[hi] && hi < v)
            for(int i = 0; i < v; ++i) if (hi < H[i] && H[i
              ] < v)
             --co[H[i]], H[i] = v + 1;
          hi = H[u];
        } else if (cur[u]->c && H[u] == H[cur[u]->dest]+1)
          add_flow(*cur[u], min(ec[u], cur[u]->c));
        else ++cur[u];
    }
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 919214f0efff99bec6a6b2eaa109ad46
```

MaxFlow.h

60 lines

```
struct Flow {
  int n;
  vector<vector<int> > graph; //list of id's
  vector<int> st, en, back; //back = back edge id
  vector<lint> f, c;
  vector<int> parent;
  Flow(int n): n(n), graph(n), parent(n){}
  void add_edge(int u, int v, int cap){ // hash-cpp-1
    int id1 = st.size();
    int id2 = id1 + 1;
    st.push_back(u); st.push_back(v);
    en.push_back(v); en.push_back(u);
    back.push_back(id2); back.push_back(id1);
    f.push_back(0); f.push_back(0);
    c.push_back(cap); c.push_back(0);
    graph[u].push_back(id1);
    graph[v].push_back(id2);
  } // hash-cpp-1 = 2943bf886939927c806b7c69b556e8c1
  void add(int id1, int v){ // hash-cpp-2
    f[id1] += v;
    c[id1] -= v;
    f[back[id1]] -= v;
    c[back[id1]] += v;
  } // hash-cpp-2 = a437fa672cdeaeaf267be28db9cd4628
    lint maxflow(int s, int t){ // hash-cpp-3
    lint ans = 0;
    vector<int> bfs;
    if(s == t) return ans;
    while(1){
      for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) parent[i] = -1;
      bfs.clear();
      bfs.push_back(s); parent[s] = -2;
      int cur = 0;
      while(cur < bfs.size()){
        int u = bfs[cur];
          cur++;
        for(int u : graph[u]){
          if(c[u] == 0) continue;
          if(parent[en[u]] != -1) continue;
          parent[en[u]] = u;
          bfs.push_back(en[u]);
        }
      }
      if(parent[t] == -1) break;
```

```
    lint send = 4e18;
    int curv = t;
    while(parent[curv] != -2){
      send = min(send, c[parent[curv]]);
      curv = st[parent[curv]];
    }
    curv = t;
    while(parent[curv] != -2){
      add(parent[curv], send);
      curv = st[parent[curv]];
    }
    ans += send;
  }
  return ans;
} // hash-cpp-3 = 656814bf4ef62dac684e6a90079be1aa
};
```

MinCostMaxFlow.h

Description: Min-cost max-flow. cap[i][j] != cap[j][i] is allowed; double edges are not.

Time: Approximately $\mathcal{O}\left(E^2\right)$ faster than Kactl's on practice

`<bits/extc++.h> // don't forget!` 77 lines

```
template <typename flow_t = int, typename cost_t = long long>
struct MCMF_SSPA { // hash-cpp-1
  int N;
  vector<vector<int>> adj;
  struct edge_t {
    int dest;
    flow_t cap;
    cost_t cost;
  };
  vector<edge_t> edges;
  vector<char> seen;
  vector<cost_t> pi;
  vector<int> prv;
  void addEdge(int from, int to, flow_t cap, cost_t cost) {
    assert(cap >= 0);
    int e = int(edges.size());
    edges.emplace_back(edge_t{to, cap, cost});
    edges.emplace_back(edge_t{from, 0, -cost});
    adj[from].push_back(e);
    adj[to].push_back(e+1);
  }
  const cost_t INF_COST = numeric_limits<cost_t>::max() / 4;
  const flow_t INF_FLOW = numeric_limits<flow_t>::max() / 4;
  vector<cost_t> dist;
  __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<pair<cost_t, int>> q;
  vector<typename decltype(q)::point_iterator> its;
// hash-cpp-1 = 65e2c6cff61f4469a1e25bb0cbdc042d
  void path(int s) { // hash-cpp-2
    dist.assign(N, INF_COST);
    dist[s] = 0;
    its.assign(N, q.end());
    its[s] = q.push({0, s});
    while (!q.empty()) {
      int i = q.top().second; q.pop();
      cost_t d = dist[i];
      //cerr << i << ' ' << d << '\n';
      for (int e : adj[i]) {
        if (edges[e].cap) {
          int j = edges[e].dest;
          cost_t nd = d + edges[e].cost;
          if (nd < dist[j]) {
            dist[j] = nd;
            prv[j] = e;
            if (its[j] == q.end()) its[j] = q.push({-(dist[j] - pi[j]), j});
            else q.modify(its[j], {-(dist[j] - pi[j]), j});

          }
        }
      }
    }
    swap(pi, dist);
  } // hash-cpp-2 = e0e5e63209e5bf3bf43cf2446879454e
  pair<flow_t, cost_t> maxflow(int s, int t) { // hash-cpp-3
    assert(s != t);
    flow_t totFlow = 0; cost_t totCost = 0;
    while (path(s), pi[t] < INF_COST) {
      flow_t curFlow = numeric_limits<flow_t>::max();
      for (int cur = t; cur != s; ) {
        int e = prv[cur];
        int nxt = edges[e^1].dest;
        curFlow = min(curFlow, edges[e].cap);
        cur = nxt;
      }
      totFlow += curFlow;
      totCost += pi[t] * curFlow;
      for (int cur = t; cur != s; ) {
        int e = prv[cur];
        int nxt = edges[e^1].dest;
        edges[e].cap -= curFlow;
        edges[e^1].cap += curFlow;
        cur = nxt;
      }
    }
    return {totFlow, totCost};
  } // hash-cpp-3 = f023f1f510c6212c3225362b96a23efc
  explicit MCMF_SSPA(int N_) : N(N_), adj(N), pi(N, 0), prv(N) {}
};
```

Dinic.h

Description: Flow algorithm with complexity $O(VE\log U)$ where $U = \max|\text{cap}|$. $O(\min(E^{1/2}, V^{2/3})E)$ if $U = 1$; $O(\sqrt{V}E)$ for bipartite matching. To obtain the actual flow, look at positive values only. 59 lines

```
struct Dinic {
  struct Edge {
    int to, rev;
    lint c, f;
  };
  vector<int> lvl, ptr, q;
  vector<int> partition; //call findMinCut before use it
  vector<pair<pair<int,int>,int>> cut;//u,v,c
  vector<vector<Edge>> adj;
  Dinic(int n) : lvl(n), ptr(n), q(n), adj(n),partition(n),cut(0) {}
  void addEdge(int a, int b, lint c, int rcap = 0) {
    adj[a].push_back({b, adj[b].size(), c, 0});
    adj[b].push_back({a, adj[a].size() - 1, rcap, 0});
  }
  lint dfs(int v, int t, lint f) {
    if (v == t || !f) return f;
    for (int& i = ptr[v]; i < adj[v].size(); i++) {
      Edge& e = adj[v][i];
      if (lvl[e.to] == lvl[v] + 1)
        if (lint p = dfs(e.to, t, min(f, e.c - e.f))) {
          e.f += p, adj[e.to][e.rev].f -= p;
          return p;
        }
    }
    return 0;
  }
  lint calc(int s, int t) {
    lint flow = 0; q[0] = s;
    for(int L = 0; L < 31; ++L) do { // 'int L=30' maybe faster for random data
      lvl = ptr = vector<int>(q.size());
      int qi = 0, qe = lvl[s] = 1;
      while (qi < qe && !lvl[t]) {
        int v = q[qi++];
        for(Edge &e : adj[v])
          if (!lvl[e.to] && (e.c - e.f) >> (30 - L))
            q[qe++] = e.to, lvl[e.to] = lvl[v] + 1;
      }
      while (lint p = dfs(s, t, LLONG_MAX)) flow += p;
    } while (lvl[t]);
    return flow;
  }

  //only if you want the edges of the cut
  void dfsMC(int u){
    partition[u]=1;
    for(Edge &e:adj[u])
      if(!partition[e.to])
        if(e.c-e.f==0)
          cut.push_back({{u,e.to},e.c});
        else if(e.c-e.f>0)
          dfsMC(e.to);
  }
  //only if you want the edges of the cut
  vector<pair<pair<int,int>,int>> findMinCut(int u,int t){
    calc(u,t); //DONT call again if you already called it
    dfsMC(u);
    return cut;
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = c548f6d590aa2319d93383f90bf7fd8e
```

EdmondsKarp.h

Description: Flow algorithm with guaranteed complexity $O(VE^2)$. To get edge flow values, compare capacities before and after, and take the positive values only.

Usage: `unordered_map<int, T> graph;`
`graph[a][b] += c; //adds edge from a to b with capacity c, use "+=" NOT "="` 33 lines

```
template<class T> T edmondsKarp(vector<unordered_map<int, T>>& graph, int source, int sink) {
  assert(source != sink);
  T flow = 0;
  vector<int> par(graph.size()), q = par;
  for (;;) {
    fill(par.begin(),par.end(), -1);
    par[source] = 0;
    int ptr = 1;
    q[0] = source;
    for (int i = 0; i < ptr; ++i) {
      int x = q[i];
      for (pair<int,int> e : graph[x]) {
        if (par[e.first] == -1 && e.second > 0) {
          par[e.first] = x;
          q[ptr++] = e.first;
          if (e.first == sink) goto out;
        }
      }
    }
```

```
    return flow;
out:
    T inc = numeric_limits<T>::max();
    for (int y = sink; y != source; y = par[y])
      inc = min(inc, graph[par[y]][y]);
    flow += inc;
    for (int y = sink; y != source; y = par[y]) {
      int p = par[y];
      if ((graph[p][y] -= inc) <= 0) graph[p].erase(y);
      graph[y][p] += inc;
    }
  }
};
// hash-cpp-all = 61d8900b275a8485d1f54c130eee76fa
```

MinCut.h

Description: After running max-flow, the left side of a min-cut from s to t is given by all vertices reachable from s, only traversing edges with positive residual capacity.

1 lines

```
// hash-cpp-all = d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e
```

StoerWagner.h

Description: Find a global minimum cut in an undirected graph, as represented by an adjacency matrix.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(V^3)$

30 lines

```
pair<int, vector<int>> GetMinCut(vector<vector<int>> &
    ↪weights) {
  int N = weights.size();
  vector<int> used(N), cut, best_cut;
  int best_weight = -1;
  for (int phase = N-1; phase >= 0; phase--) { // hash-cpp
    ↪-1
    vector<int> w = weights[0], added = used;
    int prev, k = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < phase; ++i){
      prev = k;
      k = -1;
      for (int j = 1; j < N; ++j)
        if (!added[j] && (k == -1 || w[j] > w[k])) k = j;
      if (i == phase-1) {
          for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) weights[prev][j] +=
            ↪weights[k][j];
          for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) weights[j][prev] =
            ↪weights[prev][j];
        used[k] = true;
        cut.push_back(k);
        if (best_weight == -1 || w[k] < best_weight) {
          best_cut = cut;
          best_weight = w[k];
        }
      } else {
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
          w[j] += weights[k][j];
        added[k] = true;
      }
    }
  } // hash-cpp-1 = 134b05ab04bdf6f5735abb5acd44401c
  return {best_weight, best_cut};
}
```

7.3.1 König-Egervary Theorem

Em todo grafo bipartido G, a quantidade de arestas no emparelhamento máximo é maior ou igual à quantidade de vértices na cobertura mínima. Ou seja, para todo G, $\alpha(G) \geq \beta(G)$. Note que isso prova que $\alpha(G) = \beta(G)$ para grafos bipartidos.

7.4 Matching

HopcroftKarp.h

Description: Fast bipartite matching algorithm. Graph g should be a list of neighbors of the left partition, and $btoa$ should be a vector full of -1's of the same size as the right partition. Returns the size of the matching. $btoa[i]$ will be the match for vertex i on the right side, or -1 if it's not matched.
Usage: `vector<int> btoa(m, -1); hopcroftKarp(g, btoa);`
Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{V}E\right)$

42 lines

```
bool dfs(int a, int layer, const vector<vector<int>> &g,
    ↪vector<int> &btoa, vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B) {
    ↪// hash-cpp-1
  if (A[a] != layer) return 0;
  A[a] = -1;
  for(auto &b : g[a]) if (B[b] == layer + 1) {
    B[b] = -1;
    if (btoa[b] == -1 || dfs(btoa[b], layer+2, g, btoa, A,
      ↪B))
      return btoa[b] = a, 1;
  }
  return 0;
} // hash-cpp-1 = 1707b0c00c4eecb14a7d272f189c7330

int hopcroftKarp(const vector<vector<int>> &g, vector<int>
    ↪&btoa) { // hash-cpp-2
  int res = 0;
  vector<int> A(g.size()), B(btoa.size()), cur, next;
  for (;;) {
    fill(A.begin(), A.end(), 0);
    fill(B.begin(), B.end(), -1);
    cur.clear();
    for(auto &a : btoa) if(a != -1) A[a] = -1;
    for (int a = 0; a < g.size(); ++a) if(A[a] == 0) cur.
      ↪push_back(a);
    for (int lay = 1;; lay += 2) {
      bool islast = 0;
      next.clear();
      for(auto &a : cur) for(auto &b : g[a]) {
        if (btoa[b] == -1) {
          B[b] = lay;
          islast = 1;
        }
        else if (btoa[b] != a && B[b] == -1) {
          B[b] = lay;
          next.push_back(btoa[b]);
        }
      }
      if (islast) break;
      if (next.empty()) return res;
      for(auto &a : next) A[a] = lay+1;
      cur.swap(next);
    }
    for(int a = 0; a < g.size(); ++a)
      res += dfs(a, 0, g, btoa, A, B)
  }
} // hash-cpp-2 = a6307328121207f4d652941106e00936
```

DFSMatching.h

Description: This is a simple matching algorithm but should be just fine in most cases. Graph g should be a list of neighbours of the left partition. n is the size of the left partition and m is the size of the right partition. If you want to get the matched pairs, $match[i]$ contains match for vertex i on the right side or -1 if it's not matched.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(EV)$ where E is the number of edges and V is the number of vertices.

24 lines

```
vector<int> match;
vector<bool> seen;
bool find(int j, const vector<vector<int>>& g) {
    if (match[j] == -1) return 1;
    seen[j] = 1; int di = match[j];
    for (int e : g[di])
        if (!seen[e] && find(e, g)) {
            match[e] = di;
            return 1;
        }
    return 0;
}
int dfs_matching(const vector<vector<int>>& g, int n, int m
    ↪) {
    match.assign(m, -1);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        seen.assign(m, 0);
        for (int j : g[i])
            if (find(j, g)) {
                match[j] = i;
                break;
            }
    }
    return m - (int)count(match.begin(), match.end(), -1);
} // hash-cpp-all = a50b5e7285c48643cefaa9f3ae7eb782
```

WeightedMatching.h

Description: Min cost bipartite matching. Negate costs for max cost.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N^3)$

75 lines

```
typedef vector<double> vd;
bool zero(double x) { return fabs(x) < 1e-10; }
double MinCostMatching(const vector<vd>& cost, vector<int>&
    ↪ L, vector<int>& R) {
  int n = cost.size(), mated = 0;
  vd dist(n), u(n), v(n);
  vector<int> dad(n), seen(n);

  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    u[i] = cost[i][0];
    for(int j = 1; j < n; ++j) u[i] = min(u[i], cost[i][j])
      ↪;
  }
  for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
    v[j] = cost[0][j] - u[0];
    for(int i = 1; i < n; ++i) v[j] = min(v[j], cost[i][j]
      ↪- u[i]);
  }

  L = R = vector<int>(n, -1);
  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
    if (R[j] != -1) continue;
    if (zero(cost[i][j] - u[i] - v[j])) {
      L[i] = j;
      R[j] = i;
      mated++;
      break;
    }
  }
```

```cpp
  for (; mated < n; mated++) { // until solution is
      ↪feasible
    int s = 0;
    while (L[s] != -1) s++;
    fill(dad.begin(), dad.end(), -1);
    fill(seen.begin(), seen.end(), 0);
    for(int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
      dist[k] = cost[s][k] - u[s] - v[k];

    int j = 0;
    for (;;) {
      j = -1;
      for(int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
        if (seen[k]) continue;
        if (j == -1 || dist[k] < dist[j]) j = k;
      }
      seen[j] = 1;
      int i = R[j];
      if (i == -1) break;
      for(int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
        if (seen[k]) continue;
        auto new_dist = dist[j] + cost[i][k] - u[i] - v[k];
        if (dist[k] > new_dist) {
          dist[k] = new_dist;
          dad[k] = j;
        }
      }
    }

    for(int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
      if (k == j || !seen[k]) continue;
      auto w = dist[k] - dist[j];
      v[k] += w, u[R[k]] -= w;
    }
    u[s] += dist[j];

    while (dad[j] >= 0) {
      int d = dad[j];
      R[j] = R[d];
      L[R[j]] = j;
      j = d;
    }
    R[j] = s;
    L[s] = j;
  }
  auto value = vd(1)[0];
    for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) value += cost[i][L[i]];
  return value;
} // hash-cpp-all = 397d41cb6586b3fd523ec3c8ed48db8a
```

GeneralMatching.h

Description: Maximum Matching for general graphs (undirected and non bipartite) using Edmond's Blossom.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(EV^2)$

74 lines

```cpp
template<int N> struct generalMatching { // hash-cpp-1
    int vis[N], par[N], orig[N], match[N], aux[N], t, N; //
        ↪ 1-based index
    vector<int> edges[N];
    queue<int> Q;
    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
      edges[u].pb(v); edges[v].pb(u);
    }
    void init(int n) {
      N = n; t = 0;
      for(int i = 0; i <= N; ++i) {
        edges[i].clear();
        match[i] = aux[i] = par[i] = 0;
      }
    } // hash-cpp-1 = dfaaac4abd98958b9b2cca6f74fb5bf2
    void augment(int u, int v) { // hash-cpp-2
      int pv = v, nv;
      do {
        pv = par[v]; nv = match[pv];
        match[v] = pv; match[pv] = v;
        v = nv;
      } while(u != pv);
    } // hash-cpp-2 = fbc063f0d92072391b043a86be107cdd
    int lca(int v, int w) { // hash-cpp-3
      ++t;
      while (1) {
        if (v) {
          if (aux[v] == t) return v; aux[v] = t;
          v = orig[par[match[v]]];
        }
        swap(v, w);
      }
    } // hash-cpp-3 = b18fadb7ec413d214d18406756a94baa
    void blossom(int v, int w, int a) { // hash-cpp-4
      while (orig[v] != a) {
        par[v] = w; w = match[v];
        if(vis[w] == 1) Q.push(w), vis[w] = 0;
        orig[v] = orig[w] = a;
        v = par[w];
      }
    } // hash-cpp-4 = a7a43d3dd9b6a6f7e39c6d3f3c1b89f1
    bool bfs(int u) { // hash-cpp-5
      fill(vis+1, vis+1+N, -1); iota(orig + 1, orig + N +
          ↪1, 1);
      Q = queue<int> (); Q.push(u); vis[u] = 0;
      while (N(Q)) {
        int v = Q.front(); Q.pop();
        for(auto &x : edges[v]) {
          if (vis[x] == -1) {
            par[x] = v; vis[x] = 1;
            if (!match[x]) return augment(u, x), true;
            Q.push(match[x]); vis[match[x]] = 0;
          } else if (vis[x] == 0 && orig[v] != orig[x]) {
            int a = lca(orig[v], orig[x]);
            blossom(x, v, a); blossom(v, x, a);
          }
        }
      }
      return false;
    } // hash-cpp-5 = 66b1fb78ace0569088eaede458dcb116
    int Match() { // hash-cpp-6
      int ans = 0;
      // find random matching (not necessary, constant
          ↪improvement)
      vector<int> V(N-1); iota(V.begin(), V.end(), 1);
      shuffle(all(V), mt19937(0x94949));
      for(auto &x : V) if(!match[x])
        for(auto &y : edges[x]) if (!match[y]) {
          match[x] = y, match[y] = x;
          ++ans; break;
        }
      for(int i = 1; i <= N; ++i)
          if (!match[i] && bfs(i))
            ++ans;
      return ans;
    } // hash-cpp-6 = 1eaa57859ff0c6836193c4158cfd6beb
};
```

MinimumVertexCover.h

Description: Finds a minimum vertex cover in a bipartite graph. The size is the same as the size of a maximum matching, and the complement is a maximum independent set.

"DFSMatching.h" 20 lines

```cpp
vector<int> cover(vector<vector<int>> &g, int n, int m) {
    int res = dfs_matching(g, n, m);
    seen.assign(m, false);
    vector<bool> lfound(n, true);
    for(auto &it : match) if (it != -1) lfound[it] = false;
    vector<int> q, cover;
    for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (lfound[i]) q.push_back(i
        ↪);
    while (!q.empty()) {
        int i = q.back(); q.pop_back();
        lfound[i] = 1;
        for(auto &e : g[i]) if (!seen[e] && match[e] != -1)
            ↪ {
            seen[e] = true;
            q.push_back(match[e]);
        }
    }
    for(int i = 0 ;i < n; ++i) if (!lfound[i]) cover.
        ↪push_back(i);
    for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (seen[i]) cover.push_back
        ↪(i);
    assert(cover.size() == res);
    return cover;
} // hash-cpp-all = 5228325f477dbca319dfa2ce62ea72a2
```

Koenig.cpp

Description: Given a bipartite graph G find a vertex set $S \subseteq U \cup V$ of minimum size that cover all edges.

37 lines

```cpp
struct BipartiteVertexCover { // hash-cpp-1
  int nleft, nright;
  vector<bool> mark;
  Dinic din;
  BipartiteVertexCover(int nleft, int nright)
    : nleft(nleft), nright(nright), mark(1+nleft+nright+1)
    , din(1+nleft+nright+1, 0, 1+nleft+nright) {
    for (int l = 0; l < nleft; ++l) din.add_edge(0, 1+l, 1)
        ↪;
    for (int r = 0; r < nright; ++r) din.add_edge(1+nleft+r
        ↪, 1+nleft+nright, 1);
  }
  void add_edge(int l, int r) {
    din.add_edge(1+l, 1+nleft+r, 1);
  } // hash-cpp-1 = dd7c60a358106b1cde84313e37100a1f
  void dfs(int v) { // hash-cpp-2
    mark[v] = true;
    for (int edid : din.adj[v]) {
      Dinic::edge &ed = din.edges[edid];
      if (ed.flow < ed.cap && !mark[ed.u])
      dfs(ed.u);
    }
  } // hash-cpp-2 = 1d76f64fa31fc476fb5dce52eed5cfce
  vector<pair<int, int>> solve() { // hash-cpp-3
    int maxflow = din.maxflow();
    dfs(0);
    vector<pair<int, int>> result;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)din.edges.size(); ++i) {
      Dinic::edge &ed = din.edges[i];
      int to = ed.u, from = din.edges[i^1].u;
      if (mark[from] && !mark[to] && ed.cap > 0) {
      if (from == 0) result.push_back({0, to-1});
      else result.push_back({1, from-1-nleft});
```

```
        }
    }
    assert(maxflow == result.size());
    return result;
  } // hash-cpp-3 = c7633b24b741d908236729782b5a555e
};
```

Hungarian.h

Description: finds min cost to complete n jobs w/ m workers each worker is assigned to at most one job (n <= m)

28 lines

```
int HungarianMatch(const vector<vector<int>> &a) { // cost
   ↪array, negative values are ok
    int n = a.size()-1, m = a[0].size()-1; // jobs 1..n,
       ↪workers 1..m
    vector<int> u(n+1), v(m+1), p(m+1); // p[j] -> job
       ↪picked by worker j
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) { // find alternating path
       ↪with job i
        p[0] = i; int j0 = 0;
        vector<int> dist(m+1, MOD), pre(m+1,-1); // dist,
           ↪previous vertex on shortest path
        vector<bool> done(m+1, false);
        do {
            done[j0] = true;
            int i0 = p[j0], j1; int delta = MOD;
            for(int j = 1; j <= m; ++j) if (!done[j]) {
                auto cur = a[i0][j]-u[i0]-v[j];
                if (cur < dist[j]) dist[j] = cur, pre[j] =
                   ↪j0;
                if (dist[j] < delta) delta = dist[j], j1 =
                   ↪j;
            }
            for(int j = 0; j <= m; ++j) // just dijkstra
               ↪with potentials
                if (done[j]) u[p[j]] += delta, v[j] -=
                   ↪delta;
                else dist[j] -= delta;
            j0 = j1;
        } while (p[j0]);
        do { // update values on alternating path
            int j1 = pre[j0];
            p[j0] = p[j1];
            j0 = j1;
        } while (j0);
    }
    return -v[0]; // min cost
} // hash-cpp-all = 52548198c0a8663ab7433602263f7ea0
```

7.5 DFS algorithms

CentroidDecomposition.cpp

Description: Divide and Conquer on Trees.

33 lines

```
struct centroid_t {
    vector<bool> mark;
    vector<int> subtree, level, par_tree, closest;
    vector<vector<int>> edges, dist, parent;
    centroid_t(vector<vector<int>> &e, int n) : mark(n, 0),
       ↪ subtree(n), level(n), par_tree(n), closest(n,
       ↪INT_MAX/2), dist(n, vector<int>(20)), parent(n,
       ↪vector<int>(20)) { edges = e; build(0, -1); update
       ↪(0); }
    void dfs(int v, int par, int parc, int lvl) {
        subtree[v] = 1;
        parent[v][lvl] = parc;
        dist[v][lvl] = 1 + dist[par][lvl];
        for (int u : edges[v]) {
            if (u == par) continue;
            if (!mark[u]) {
                dfs(u, v, parc, lvl);
                subtree[v] += subtree[u];
            }
        }
    }
    int get_centroid(int v, int par, int sz) {
        for (int u : edges[v])
            if (!mark[u] && u != par && subtree[u] > sz/2)
                return get_centroid(u, v, sz);
        return v;
    }
    void build(int v, int p, int lvl = 0) {
        dfs(v, v, p, lvl);
        int x = get_centroid(v, v, subtree[v]);
        mark[x] = 1;
        par_tree[x] = p;
        level[x] = 1 + lvl;
        for (int u : edges[x])
            if (!mark[u]) build(u, x, 1 + lvl);
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = ab9c35403e7336205ff6e8701fab04c7
```

Tarjan.h

Description: Finds strongly connected components in a directed graph. If vertices u, v belong to the same component, we can reach u from v and vice versa.

Usage: cnt_of[i] holds the component index of a node (a component only has edges to components with lower index). ncnt will contain the number of components.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(E+V)$

29 lines

```
struct tarjan_t {
    int n, ncnt = 0, time = 0;
    vector<vector<int>> edges;
    vector<int> preorder_of, cnt_of, order;
    stack<int> stack_t;
    tarjan_t(int n): n(n), edges(n), preorder_of(n, 0),
       ↪cnt_of(n, -1) {}
    int dfs(int u) { // hash-cpp-1
        int reach = preorder_of[u] = ++time, v;
        stack_t.push(u);
        for (int v : edges[u])
            if (cnt_of[v] == -1)
                reach = min(reach, preorder_of[v]?:dfs(v));
        if (reach == preorder_of[u]) {
            do {
                v = stack_t.top();
                stack_t.pop();
                order.push_back(v);
                cnt_of[v] = ncnt;
            } while (v != u);
            ++ncnt;
        }
        return preorder_of[u] = reach;
    } // hash-cpp-1 = 93105086c30ffe6a8c80938302c04fdf
    void solve() {
        time = ncnt = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < (int)edges.size(); ++i)
            if (cnt_of[i] == -1) dfs(i);
    }
};
```

Kosaraju.h

Description: Find the strongly connected components of a digraph

30 lines

```
struct kosaraju_t {
    int time = 1, n;
    vector<vector<int>> adj, tree;
    vector<bool> vis;
    vector<int> color, s;
    kosaraju_t(int _n) : n(_n), adj(n), tree(n), color(n,
       ↪-1), vis(n, false) {}
    void dfs(int u) {
        vis[u] = true;
        for (int v : adj[u]) if (!vis[v]) dfs(v);
        s.emplace_back(u);
    }
    int e;
    void dfs2(int u, int delta) {
        color[u] = delta;
        for (int v : tree[u])
            if (color[v] == -1) dfs2(v, delta);
    }
    void solve() {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            if (!vis[i]) dfs(i);
        e = 0;
        reverse(s.begin(), s.end());
        for (int i : s) {
            if (color[i] == -1) {
                ++e;
                dfs2(i,i);
            }
        }
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = ee9c96cdf2fab9563ce12f868663f3e2
```

BiconnectedComponents.h

Description: Finds all biconnected components in an undirected graph, and runs a callback for the edges in each. In a biconnected component there are at least two distinct paths between any two nodes. Note that a node can be in several components. An edge which is not in a component is a bridge, i.e., not part of any cycle.

Usage: int eid = 0; ed.resize(N);
for each edge (a,b) {
ed[a].emplace_back(b, eid);
ed[b].emplace_back(a, eid++);
}

Time: $\mathcal{O}(E+V)$

46 lines

```
typedef vector<int> vi;
typedef vector<vector<pair<int,int>>> vii;

vector<int> num, st;
vii ed;
int Time;

int dfs(int at, int par,vector<vector<int>> &comps) {
  int me = num[at] = ++Time, e, y, top = me;
  for (auto &pa : ed[at]) if (pa.second != par) {
    tie(y, e) = pa;
    if (num[y]) {
      top = min(top, num[y]);
      if (num[y] < me){
        st.push_back(e);
      }
    } else {
      int si = st.size();
      int up = dfs(y, e, comps);
      top = min(top, up);
```

```
      if (up == me) {

        st.push_back(e);
        comps.push_back(vector<int>());
        for(int i=st.size()-1;i>=si;i--){
          comps[comps.size()-1].push_back(st[i]);
        }
        st.resize(si);
        cont_comp++;
      }
      else if (up < me){ st.push_back(e);}
      else { cont_comp++;comps.push_back({e});/* e is a
        ↪bridge */ }
    }
  }
  return top;
}

vector<vector<int>> bicomps() {
  // returns components and its edges ids
  vector<vector<int>> comps;
  num.assign(ed.size(), 0);
  for (int i = 0; i < ed.size(); ++i)
    if (!num[i]) dfs(i, -1, comps);
  return comps;
} // hash-cpp-all = 3e7f07e94a887065fdfa6d0cdc978102
```

2sat.h

Description: Calculates a valid assignment to boolean variables a, b, c,... to a 2-SAT problem, so that an expression of the type $(a\|\|b)\&\&(!a\|\|c)\&\&(d\|\|!b)\&\&\ldots$ becomes true, or reports that it is unsatisfiable. Negated variables are represented by bit-inversions ($\sim x$).
Usage: TwoSat ts(number of boolean variables);
ts.either(0, ∼3); // Var 0 is true or var 3 is false
ts.set_value(2); // Var 2 is true
ts.at_most_one({0,∼1,2}); // <= 1 of vars 0, ∼1 and 2 are true
ts.solve(); // Returns true iff it is solvable
ts.values[0..N-1] holds the assigned values to the vars
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N+E)$, where N is the number of boolean variables, and E is the number of clauses.

51 lines

```
struct TwoSat {
  int N;
  vector<vector<int>> gr;
  vector<int> values; // 0 = false, 1 = true
  TwoSat(int n = 0) : N(n), gr(2*n) {}
  int add_var() { // (optional)
    gr.emplace_back();
    gr.emplace_back();
    return N++;
  }
  void either(int f, int j) { // hash-cpp-1
    f = max(2*f, -1-2*f);
    j = max(2*j, -1-2*j);
    gr[f^1].push_back(j);
    gr[j^1].push_back(f);
  } // hash-cpp-1 = 1140d4116e06cfd5efce120090e3f131
  void set_value(int x) { either(x, x); }
  void at_most_one(const vector<int>& li) { // (optional)
    ↪// hash-cpp-2
    if (li.size() <= 1) return;
    int cur = ~li[0];
    for (int i = 2; i < li.size(); ++i) {
      int next = add_var();
      either(cur, ~li[i]);
      either(cur, next);
      either(~li[i], next);
      cur = ~next;
    }
    either(cur, ~li[1]);
  } // hash-cpp-2 = d1cd651b7bb790d3aba3c4895427d962
  vector<int> val, comp, z; int time = 0;
  int dfs(int i) { // hash-cpp-3
    int low = val[i] = ++time, x; z.push_back(i);
    for (auto e : gr[i]) if (!comp[e])
      low = min(low, val[e] ?: dfs(e));
    ++time;
    if (low == val[i]) do {
      x = z.back(); z.pop_back();
      comp[x] = time;
      if (values[x>>1] == -1)
        values[x>>1] = !(x&1);
    } while (x != i);
    return val[i] = low;
  } // hash-cpp-3 = 9daa11ba272442daba9b26ba87433109
  bool solve() { // hash-cpp-4
    values.assign(N, -1);
    val.assign(2*N, 0); comp = val;
    for (int i = 0; i < 2*N; ++i) if (!comp[i]) dfs(i);
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) if (comp[2*i] == comp[2*i
      ↪+1]) return 0;
    return 1;
  } // hash-cpp-4 = 49f5aec465cba73979ba291353751689
};
```

Cycles.h

Description: Cycle Detection (Detects a cycle in a directed or undirected graph.)
Time: $\mathcal{O}(V)$

25 lines

```
bool detectCycle(vector<vector<int>> &edges, bool
  ↪undirected) {
    vector<int> seen(n, 0), parent(n), stack_t;
    for (int i = 0; i < edges.size(); ++i) {
        if (seen[i] == 2) continue;
        stack_t.push_back(i);
        while(!stack_t.empty()) {
            int u = stack_t.back();
            stack_t.pop_back();
            if (seen[u] == 1) seen[u] = 2;
            else {
                stack_t.push_back(u);
                seen[u] = 1;
                for (int w : edges[u]) {
                    if (seen[w] == 0) {
                        parent[w] = u;
                        stack_t.push_back(w);
                    }
                    else if (seen[w] == 1 && (!undirected
                      ↪|| w != parent[u]))
                        return true;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
// hash-cpp-all = 7ff93a874ccce87f8fcc944ce4adc144
```

7.6 Heuristics

MaximalCliques.h

Description: Runs a callback for all maximal cliques in a graph (given as a symmetric bitset matrix; self-edges not allowed). Possible optimization: on the top-most recursion level, ignore 'cands', and go through nodes in order of increasing degree, where degrees go down as nodes are removed.
Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(3^{n/3}\right)$, much faster for sparse graphs

12 lines

```
typedef bitset<128> B;
template<class F>
void cliques(vector<B> &eds, F f, B P = ~B(), B X={}, B R
  ↪={}) { // hash-cpp-1
  if (!P.any()) { if (!X.any()) f(R); return; }
  auto q = (P | X)._Find_first();
  auto cands = P & ~eds[q];
  for(int i = 0; i < eds.size(); ++i) if (cands[i]) {
    R[i] = 1;
    cliques(eds, f, P & eds[i], X & eds[i], R);
    R[i] = P[i] = 0; X[i] = 1;
  }
} // hash-cpp-1 = 1dc1acd20ad3a69c17c07ce840d575ca
```

Graph-Clique.cpp

Description: Max clique N<64. Bit trick for speed. clique solver calculates both size and consitution of maximum clique uses bit operation to accelerate searching graph size limit is 63, the graph should be undirected can optimize to calculate on each component, and sort on vertex degrees can be used to solve maximum independent set

82 lines

```
class clique {
  public:
  static const long long ONE = 1;
  static const long long MASK = (1 << 21) - 1;
  char* bits;
  int n, size, cmax[63];
  long long mask[63], cons;
  // initiate lookup table
  clique() { // hash-cpp-1
    bits = new char[1 << 21];
    bits[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < (1<<21); ++i)
      bits[i] = bits[i >> 1] + (i & 1);
  }
  ~clique() {
    delete bits;
  } // hash-cpp-1 = a7f79ae351821f6a9e5a346740ec6eac
  // search routine
  bool search(int step,int siz,LL mor,LL con);
  // solve maximum clique and return size
  int sizeClique(vector<vector<int> >& mat);
  // solve maximum clique and return set
  vector<int>getClq(vector<vector<int> >&mat);
};
// step is node id, size is current sol., more is available
  ↪ mask, cons is constitution mask
bool clique::search(int step, int size,
                    LL more, LL cons) { // hash-cpp-2
  if (step >= n) {
    if (size > this->size) {
      // a new solution reached
      this->size = size;
      this->cons = cons;
    }
    return true;
  }
  long long now = ONE << step;
  if ((now & more) > 0) {
    long long next = more & mask[step];
```

```
    if (size + bits[next & MASK] +
        bits[(next >> 21) & MASK] +
        bits[next >> 42] >= this->size
     && size + cmax[step] > this->size) {
      // the current node is in the clique
      if (search(step+1,size+1,next,cons|now))
        return true;
    }
  }
  long long next = more & ~now;
  if (size + bits[next & MASK] +
      bits[(next >> 21) & MASK] +
      bits[next >> 42] > this->size) {
    // the current node is not in the clique
    if (search(step + 1, size, next, cons))
      return true;
  }
  return false;
} // hash-cpp-2 = aa065c59debc31bd7e7f4302413ea0e2
// solve maximum clique and return size
int clique::sizeClique(vector<vector<int> >& mat) { // hash
  ↪-cpp-3
  n = mat.size();
  // generate mask vectors
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    mask[i] = 0;
    for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
      if (mat[i][j] > 0) mask[i] |= ONE << j;
  }
  size = 0;
  for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
    search(i + 1, 1, mask[i], ONE << i);
    cmax[i] = size;
  }
  return size;
} // hash-cpp-3 = 5d6bd8a0db4a072355b2c419f8e8b7fa
// calls sizeClique and restore cons
vector<int> clique::getClq(
    vector<vector<int> >& mat) { // hash-cpp-4
  sizeClique(mat);
  vector<int> ret;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    if ((cons&(ONE<<i)) > 0) ret.push_back(i);
  return ret;
} // hash-cpp-4 = 4f7f36a579bcbe6d007a552c8d1543c0
```

Cycle-Counting.cpp

Description: Counts 3 and 4 cycles

<bits/stdc++.h> 62 lines

```
#define P 1000000007
#define N 110000

int n, m;
vector <int> go[N], lk[N];

int w[N];
int circle3(){ // hash-cpp-1
  int ans=0;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    w[i]=0;

  for (int x = 1; x <= n; x++) {
    for(int y:lk[x])w[y]=1;

    for(int y:lk[x])for(int z:lk[y])if(w[z]){
      ans=(ans+go[x].size()+go[y].size()+go[z].size()-6)%P;
    }
    for(int y:lk[x])w[y]=0;
  }
  return ans;
} // hash-cpp-1 = 719dcec935e20551fd984c12c3bfa3ba

int deg[N], pos[N], id[N];

int circle4(){ // hash-cpp-2
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    w[i]=0;
  int ans=0;
  for (int x = 1; x <= n; x++) {
    for(int y:go[x])for(int z:lk[y])if(pos[z]>pos[x]){
      ans=(ans+w[z])%P;
      w[z]++;
    }
    for(int y:go[x])for(int z:lk[y])w[z]=0;
  }
  return ans;
} // hash-cpp-2 = 39b3aaf47e9fdc4dfff3fdfdf22d3a8e

inline bool cmp(const int &x,const int &y){
  return deg[x]<deg[y];
}

void init() {
  scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    deg[i] = 0, go[i].clear(), lk[i].clear();;
  while (m--) {
    int a,b;
    scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
    deg[a]++;deg[b]++;
    go[a].push_back(b);go[b].push_back(a);
  }
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    id[i] = i;
  sort(id+1,id+1+n,cmp);
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) pos[id[i]]=i;
  for (int x = 1; x <= n; x++)
    for(int y:go[x])
      if(pos[y]>pos[x])lk[x].push_back(y);
}
```

7.7 Trees

Tree.h

Description: Structure that handles tree's, can find its diameter points, diameter length, center vertices, etc;

42 lines

```
struct tree_t {
    int n;
    vector<vector<int>> edges;
    vector<int> parent, dist;
    pair<int, int> center, diameter;
    tree_t(vector<vector<int>> g) : n(g.size()), parent(n),
      ↪ dist(n) {
        edges = g;
        diameter = {1, 1};
    }
    void dfs(int v, int p) {
        for (int u : edges[v]) {
            if (u == p) continue;
            parent[u] = v;
            dist[u] = dist[v] + 1;
            dfs(u, v);
        }
    }
    pair<int,int> find_diameter() { // diameter start->
      ↪finish point
        parent[0] = -1;
        dist[0] = 0;
        dfs(0, 0);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            if (dist[i] > dist[diameter.first]) diameter.
              ↪first = i;
        parent[diameter.first] = -1;
        dist[diameter.first] = 0;
        dfs(diameter.first, diameter.first);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            if (dist[i] > dist[diameter.second]) diameter.
              ↪second = i;
        return diameter;
    }
    int get_diameter() { // length of diameter
        diameter = find_diameter();
        return dist[diameter.second];
    }
    pair<int,int> find_center() {
        diameter = find_diameter();
        int k = diameter.second, length = dist[diameter.
          ↪second];
        for (int i = 0; i < length/2; ++i) k = parent[k];
        if (length%2) return center = {k, parent[k]}; //
          ↪two centers
        else return center = {k, -1}; // k is the only
          ↪center of the tree
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = efc11e16a1306de29644c4ce6907baba
```

TreePower.h

Description: Calculate power of two jumps in a tree, to support fast upward jumps and LCAs. Assumes the root node points to itself.

Time: construction $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$, queries $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

25 lines

```
vector<vector<int>> treeJump(vector<int>& P){
  int on = 1, d = 1;
  while(on < sz(P)) on *= 2, d++;
  vector<vector<int>> jmp(d, P);
  for(int i = 1; i < d; ++i) for(int j = 0; j < P.size();
    ↪++j)
    jmp[i][j] = jmp[i-1][jmp[i-1][j]];
  return jmp;
}

int jmp(vector<vector<int>>& tbl, int nod, int steps){
  for(int i = 0; i < tbl.size(); ++i)
    if(steps&(1<<i)) nod = tbl[i][nod];
  return nod;
}

int lca(vector<vector<int>>& tbl, vector<int>& depth, int a
  ↪, int b) {
  if (depth[a] < depth[b]) swap(a, b);
  a = jmp(tbl, a, depth[a] - depth[b]);
  if (a == b) return a;
  for (int i = sz(tbl); i--;) {
    int c = tbl[i][a], d = tbl[i][b];
    if (c != d) a = c, b = d;
  }
  return tbl[0][a];
} // hash-cpp-all = b0614027f8c8b0d0f9c143eced296cb7
```

LCA.cpp

Description: Data structure for computing lowest common ancestors in a tree (with 0 as root). C should be an adjacency list of the tree, either directed or undirected. Can also find the distance between two nodes.

47 lines

```
struct lca_t {
    int logn, preorderpos;
    vector<int> invpreorder, height;
    vector<vector<int>> edges;
    vector<vector<int>> parent;
    lca_t(int n, vector<vector<int>> &adj) : height(n),
      ↪invpreorder(n) { // hash-cpp-1
        parent = vector<vector<int>>(n, vector<int>(n+1, 0)
          ↪);
        edges = adj;
        while((1 << (logn+1)) <= n) ++logn;
        dfs(0, 0, 0);

    } // hash-cpp-1 = b2b84df7850a4a89a67bd12b36e0de04
    void dfs(int v, int p, int h) { // hash-cpp-2
        invpreorder[v] = preorderpos++;
        height[v] = h;
        parent[v][0] = p;
        for (int l = 1; l <= logn; ++l)
            parent[v][l] = parent[parent[v][l-1]][l-1];
        for (int u : edges[v]) {
            if (u == p) continue;
            dfs(u, v, h+1);
        }
    } // hash-cpp-2 = 0b47c3356bf99eec0a53f0a97376f4f5
    int climb(int v, int dist) { // hash-cpp-3
        for (int l = 0; l <= logn; ++l)
            if (dist & (1<<l)) v = parent[v][l];
        return v;
    } // hash-cpp-3 = 08d0d48a02b575e131198fbc95f93f6b
    int query(int a, int b) { // hash-cpp-4
        if (height[a] < height[b]) swap(a, b);
        a = climb(a, height[a] - height[b]);
        if (a == b) return a;
        for (int l = logn; l >= 0; --l)
            if (parent[a][l] != parent[b][l]) {
                a = parent[a][l];
                b = parent[b][l];
            }
        return parent[a][0];
    } // hash-cpp-4 = c798f7b6284be0fccc82f54100f386e7
    int dist(int a, int b) {
        return height[a] + height[b] - 2 * height[query(a,b
          ↪)];
    }
    bool is_parent(int p, int v) { // hash-cpp-5
        if (height[p] > height[v]) return false;
        return p == climb(v, height[v] - height[p]);
    } // hash-cpp-5 = efc0ddfe873dcad0f02b137ccb9b432b
};
```

CompressTree.h

Description: Given a rooted tree and a subset S of nodes, compute the minimal subtree that contains all the nodes by adding all (at most $|S|-1$) pairwise LCA's and compressing edges. Returns a list of (par, orig_index) representing a tree rooted at 0. The root points to itself.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(|S| \log |S|)$

"LCA.h" 20 lines

```
vector<pair<int,int>> compressTree(lca_t &lca, const vector
   ↪<int>& subset) {
  static vector<int> rev; rev.resize(lca.height.size());
  vector<int> li = subset, &T = lca.invpreorder;
  auto cmp = [&](int a, int b) { return T[a] < T[b]; };
  sort(li.begin(), li.end(), cmp);
  int m = li.size()-1;
  for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
    int a = li[i], b = li[i+1];
    li.push_back(lca.query(a, b));
  }
  sort(li.begin(), li.end(), cmp);
  li.erase(unique(li.begin(), li.end()), li.end());
  for (int i = 0; i < li.size(); ++i) rev[li[i]] = i;
  vector<pair<int,int>> ret = {0, li[0]};
  for (int i = 0; i < li.size()-1; ++i) {
    int a = li[i], b = li[i+1];
    ret.emplace_back(rev[lca.query(a, b)], b);
  }
  return ret;
} // hash-cpp-all = 4f28d7f851dd0cb96e0b9e9538bcc079
```

HLD.h

Description: Decomposes a tree into vertex disjoint heavy paths and light edges such that the path from any leaf to the root contains at most log(n) light edges. The function of the HLD can be changed by modifying T, LOW and f. f is assumed to be associative and commutative.
Usage: `HLD hld(G);`
`hld.update(index, value);`
`tie(value, lca) = hld.query(n1, n2);`

"../data-structures/SegmentTree.h" 84 lines

```
struct Node {
  int d, par, val, chain = -1, pos = -1;
};

struct Chain {
  int par, val;
  vector<int> nodes;
  Tree tree;
};

struct HLD {
  typedef int T;
  const T LOW = -(1<<29);
  void f(T &a, T b) { a = max(a, b); }
  vector<Node> V;
  vector<Chain> C;
  HLD(vector<vector<pair<int,int>>> &g) : V(g.size()) {
    dfs(0, -1, g, 0);
        for (auto &c : C) {
      c.tree = {c.nodes.size(), 0};
      for (int ni : c.nodes)
        c.tree.update(V[ni].pos, V[ni].val);
    }
  }
  void update(int node, T val) {
    Node &n = V[node]; n.val = val;
    if (n.chain != -1) C[n.chain].tree.update(n.pos, val);
  }
  int pard(Node& nod) {
    if (nod.par == -1) return -1;
    return V[nod.chain == -1 ? nod.par : C[nod.chain].par].
      ↪d;
  }
  // query all *edges* between n1, n2
  pair<T, int> query(int i1, int i2) {
    T ans = LOW;
    while(i1 != i2) {
      Node n1 = V[i1], n2 = V[i2];
      if (n1.chain != -1 && n1.chain == n2.chain) {
        int lo = n1.pos, hi = n2.pos;
        if (lo > hi) swap(lo, hi);
        f(ans, C[n1.chain].tree.query(lo, hi));
        i1 = i2 = C[n1.chain].nodes[hi];
      } else {
        if (pard(n1) < pard(n2))
          n1 = n2, swap(i1, i2);
        if (n1.chain == -1)
          f(ans, n1.val), i1 = n1.par;
        else {
          Chain &c = C[n1.chain];
          f(ans, n1.pos ? c.tree.query(n1.pos, sz(c.nodes))
                        : c.tree.s[1]);
          i1 = c.par;
        }
      }
    }
    return make_pair(ans, i1);
  }
  // query all *nodes* between n1, n2
  pair<T, int> query2(int i1, int i2) {
    pair<T, int> ans = query(i1, i2);
    f(ans.first, V[ans.second].val);
    return ans;
  }
  pair<int,int> dfs(int at, int par, vector<vector<pair<int
     ↪,int>>> &g, int d) {
    V[at].d = d; V[at].par = par;
    int sum = 1, ch, nod, sz;
    tuple<int,int,int> mx(-1,-1,-1);
    for(auto &e : g[at]){
      if (e.first == par) continue;
      tie(sz, ch) = dfs(e.first, at, g, d+1);
      V[e.first].val = e.second;
      sum += sz;
      mx = max(mx, make_tuple(sz, e.first, ch));
    }
    tie(sz, nod, ch) = mx;
    if (2*sz < sum) return {sum, -1};
    if (ch == -1) { ch = C.size(); C.emplace_back(); }
    V[nod].pos = sz(C[ch].nodes);
    V[nod].chain = ch;
    C[ch].par = at;
    C[ch].nodes.push_back(nod);
    return {sum, ch};
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 82f6893945dc7ba1f9a7b473085744c4
```

Heavylight.cpp

Description: Decomposes a tree into vertex disjoint heavy paths and light edges such that the path from any leaf to the root contains at most log(n) light edges.

49 lines

```
template<int SZ, bool VALUES_IN_EDGES>
struct heavylight_t {
    int N; vector<int> edges[SZ];
    int par[SZ], sz[SZ], depth[SZ];
    int root[SZ], pos[SZ];
    LazySegTree<lint> tree{SZ};
    void addEdge(int a, int b) { edges[a].push_back(b),
       ↪edges[b].push_back(a); }
    void dfs_sz(int v = 1) {
        if (par[v]) edges[v].erase(find(edges[v].begin(),
          ↪edges[v].end(),par[v]));
        sz[v] = 1;
        for(auto &u : edges[v]) {
            par[u] = v; depth[u] = depth[v]+1;
```

```
            dfs_sz(u); sz[v] += sz[u];
            if (sz[u] > sz[edges[v][0]]) swap(u, edges[v][0]);
        }
    }
    int t = 0;
    void dfs_hld(int v = 1) {
        pos[v] = t++;
        for(auto &u : edges[v]) {
            root[u] = (u == edges[v][0] ? root[v] : u);
            dfs_hld(u);
        }
    }
    void init(int _N) {
        N = _N; par[1] = depth[1] = 0; root[1] = 1;
        dfs_sz(); dfs_hld();
    }
    template <class BinaryOperation>
    void processPath(int u, int v, BinaryOperation op) {
        for (; root[u] != root[v]; v = par[root[v]]) {
            if (depth[root[u]] > depth[root[v]]) swap(u, v);
            op(pos[root[v]], pos[v]);
        }
        if (depth[u] > depth[v]) swap(u, v);
        op(pos[u]+VALUES_IN_EDGES, pos[v]);
    }
    void modifyPath(int u, int v, int val) { // add val to vertices/edges along path
        processPath(u, v, [this, &val](int l, int r) { tree.update(l, r, val); });
    }

    void modifySubtree(int v, int val) { // add val to vertices/edges in subtree
        tree.update(pos[v]+VALUES_IN_EDGES,pos[v]+sz[v]-1, val);
    }
    lint queryPath(int u, int v) { // query sum of path
        ll res = 0; processPath(u, v, [this, &res](int l, int r) { res += tree.query(l, r); });
        return res;
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = a802c2e485d10f43b890701ac74dad26
```

HeavylightLCA.h

Description: LCA using Heavylight Decomposition.
Usage: `unique_ptr<heavylight> HLD;`
`HLD.reset(new heavylight(n));`
Time: dfs = $\mathcal{O}(N)$, query = $\mathcal{O}(\log(N))$

64 lines

```
struct heavylight {
    int t, n;
    vector<vector<int>> edges;
    vector<int> preorder, parent, h, sz;
    vector<int> postorder, nxt, invpreorder;
    heavylight(int _n) : n(_n), preorder(n), h(n), parent(n), sz(n), nxt(n), invpreorder(n), postorder(n) { }
    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
        edges[u].push_back(v);
        edges[v].push_back(u);
    }
    void dfs(int v, int p) {
        sz[v] = 1;
        parent[v] = p;
        for (int i = 0; i < (int)edges[v].size(); ++i) {
            int &u = edges[v][i];
            if (u == p) {
                swap(u, edges[v].back());
                edges[v].pop_back(); i--;
            }
            else {
                h[u] = 1 + h[v];
                dfs(u, v);
                sz[v] += sz[u];
                if (sz[u] > sz[edges[v][0]]) swap(edges[v][0], u);
            }
        }
    }
    void hld(int v) {
        preorder[v] = t++;
        invpreorder[preorder[v]] = v;
        for (int u : edges[v]) {
            nxt[u] = (u == edges[v][0] ? nxt[v] : u);
            hld(u);
        }
        postorder[v] = t;
    }
    void make_root(int v) {
        t = 0; parent[v] = v;
        h[v] = 0; dfs(v, v);
        nxt[v] = v; hld(v);
    }
    bool in_subtree(int u, int v) {
        // is v in the same subtree that u?
        return preorder[u] <= preorder[v] && preorder[v] < postorder[u];
    }
    int lca(int u, int v) {
        while(!in_subtree(nxt[u], v)) u = parent[nxt[u]];
        while(!in_subtree(nxt[v], u)) v = parent[nxt[v]];
        return preorder[u] < preorder[v] ? u : v;
    }
    vector<pair<int,int>> getPathtoAncestor(int u, int anc) {
        // returns ranges [l, r) that the path has
        vector<pair<int,int>> ret;
        assert(in_subtree(anc, u));
        while(nxt[u] != nxt[anc]) {
            ret.emplace_back(preorder[nxt[u]], preorder[u] + 1);
            u = parent[nxt[u]];
        } // this includes the ancestor
        ret.emplace_back(preorder[anc], preorder[u] + 1);
        return ret;
    }

};
// hash-cpp-all = 46492fa3204d2c161da932edcb3b8157
```

TreeIsomorphism.h

Description: Check if a two rooted or unrooted Tree are isomorphic.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n \log(n))$

105 lines

```
bool eqvec(const vector<int> &l, const vector<int> &r) {
    return (l.size() != r.size() ? false : equal(l.begin(), l.end(), r.begin()));
}

void radix_sort(vector<int> &lv, vector<vector<int>> &E, vector<vector<int>> &ls, vector<int> &n, vector<int> &p) {
  sort(lv.begin(), lv.end(), [&E](const lint &l, const lint &r) {
    return E[l].size() < E[r].size(); });
  int MAXL = int(E[lv.back()].size()), MAXLABEL = 0;
  vector<set<lint>> label_level(MAXL+1, set<lint>());
  for (lint u : lv) {
    for (lint v : E[u]) if (p[u] != v) ls[u].push_back(n[v]);
    sort(ls[u].begin(), ls[u].end());
    for (size_t i = 0; i < ls[u].size(); ++i)
      label_level[i].insert(ls[u][i]),
      MAXLABEL = max(MAXLABEL, int(ls[u][i]));
  }
  vector<vector<int>> buckets[2] = {vector<vector<int>>(MAXLABEL+1, vector<int>()), vector<vector<int>>(MAXLABEL+1, vector<int>())};
  int first = int(lv.size());
  for (int len = MAXL - 1, c = 1; len >= 0; --len, c = 1 - c) {
    while (first > 0 && ls[lv[first-1]].size() > (size_t)len)
      --first, buckets[c][ls[lv[first]][len]].push_back(lv[first]);
    for (lint val : label_level[len + 1]) {
      for (lint v : buckets[1-c][val])
        buckets[c][ls[v][len]].push_back(v);
      buckets[1-c][val].clear();
    }
    label_level[len + 1].clear();
  }
  for (lint val : label_level[0]) {
    for (lint v : buckets[MAXL&1][val])
      lv[first++] = v;
    buckets[MAXL&1][val].clear();
  }
  label_level[0].clear();
}

bool rooted_isomorphism(int r1, vector<vector<int>> &E1, int r2, vector<vector<int>> &E2) {
  if (E1.size() != E2.size()) return false;
  int N = int(E1.size());
  vector<vector<int>> l1, l2;
  vector<int> p1(N, -1ll), p2(N, -1ll), q1{r1}, q2{r2};
  while (!q1.empty() || !q2.empty()) {
    if (q1.size() != q2.size()) return false;
    l1.push_back(move(q1)); l2.push_back(move(q2));
    for (lint u : l1.back()) for (lint v : E1[u])
      if (p1[u] != v) q1.push_back(v), p1[v] = u;
    for (lint u : l2.back()) for (lint v : E2[u])
      if (p2[u] != v) q2.push_back(v), p2[v] = u;
  }
  vector<int> n1(N, 0ll), n2(N, 0ll);
  vector<vector<int>> ls1(N, vector<int>()), ls2(N, vector<int>());
  int L = int(l1.size());
  for (int l = L - 2; l >= 0; --l) {
    radix_sort(l1[l], E1, ls1, n1, p1);
    radix_sort(l2[l], E2, ls2, n2, p2);
    if (!eqvec(ls1[l1[l][0]], ls2[l2[l][0]])) return false;
    n1[l1[l][0]] = n2[l2[l][0]] = 0;
    for (size_t i = 1; i < l1[l].size(); ++i) {
      if (!eqvec(ls1[l1[l][i]], ls2[l2[l][i]]))
        return false;
      n1[l1[l][i]] = n2[l2[l][i]] = n1[l1[l][i-1]]
        + (eqvec(ls1[l1[l][i-1]], ls1[l1[l][i]])
          ? 0 : 1);
    }
```

```
    // For the actual isomorphism: l1[l][i] can be matched
      ↪with
    // l2[l][i] if their values n1,n2 are equal. Recurse
      ↪from the
    // root and just assign greedily.
    // For trees where nodes contain values: take ranges
      ↪where
    // li[l][j..k] are equal and sort by value just after
      ↪the radix
    // sort.
  }
  return n1[r1] == n2[r2];
}

pair<int,int> dfs(vector<vector<int>> &edges, vector<int> &
  ↪parent, int v, int p) {
    parent[v] = p;
    pair<int,int> result = {0, v};
    for (int u : edges[v]) {
        if (u == p) continue;
        pair<int,int> k = dfs(edges, parent, u, v);
        result = max(result, {k.first + 1, k.second});
    }
    return result;
}

void find_center(vector<vector<int>> &edges, int &c1, int &
  ↪c2) {
    vector<int> p(edges.size(), -1);
    pair<int,int> d1 = dfs(edges, p,dfs(edges,p,0, -1).
      ↪second, -1);
    while(d1.first > 1) d1 = {d1.first - 2, p[d1.second]};
    c1 = d1.second;
    c2 = (d1.first == 1 ? p[d1.second] : -1);
}

bool isomorphism(vector<vector<int>> &edges1, vector<vector
  ↪<int>> &edges2) {
    vector<vector<int>> c(2, vector<int>(2));
    find_center(edges1, c[0][0], c[0][1]);
    find_center(edges2, c[1][0], c[1][1]);
    if ((c[0][1] == -1) != (c[1][1] == -1)) return false;
    if (rooted_isomorphism(c[0][0], edges1, c[1][0], edges2)
      ↪) return true;
    if (c[0][1] != -1 && rooted_isomorphism(c[0][1],edges1,c
      ↪[1][0],edges2))
        return true;
    return false;
}
// hash-cpp-all = 334f265817587d5cd1327cfc832490b6
```

MatrixTree.h

Description: To count the number of spanning trees in an undirected graph G: create an $N \times N$ matrix `mat`, and for each edge $(a, b) \in G$, do `mat[a][a]++`, `mat[b][b]++`, `mat[a][b]--`, `mat[b][a]--`. Remove the last row and column, and take the determinant.

<ModTemplate.h> 16 lines

```
// Need to be tested, has some bug for sure
constexpr int d = 3; // dimension of square matrix
num get(Matrix<num, d> &M) {
  Matrix<num, d> result;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    for (int j = i+1; j < n; ++j) {
      num ed = M.d[i][j];
      result.d[i][i] = result.d[i][i] + ed;
      if (j != n-1) {
        result.d[j][j] = result.d[j][j] + ed;
        result.d[i][j] = result[i][j] - ed;
        result.d[j][i] = result[j][i] - ed;
      }
    }
    return det(result.d);
} // hash-cpp-all = 001a4da570fe37697acab312f4a63adc
```

7.8 Functional Graphs

Lumberjack.h

Description: Called lumberjack technique, solve functional graphs problems for digraphs, it's also pretty good for dp on trees. Consists in go cutting the leaves until there is no leaves, only cycles. For that we keep a processing queue of the leaves, note that during this processing time we go through all the childrens of v before reaching a vertex v, therefore we can compute some infos about the children, like subtree of a given vertex

53 lines

```
vector<int> deg, subtree, order, par, parincycles, idxcycle
  ↪, sz, st, depth, cycles[MAXN];
vector<bool> mark, incycle,
int numcycle;

void bfs() {
    queue<int> q;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
      if (!indeg[i]) {
        q.push(i);
        mark[i] = 1;
      }
    while(!q.empty()) {
      int v = q.front(); q.pop();
      order.push_back(v);
      ++subtree[v];
      int curpar = par[v];
      indeg[curpar]--;
      subtree[curpar] += subtree[v];
      if (!indeg[curpar]) {
        q.push(curpar);
        mark[curpar] = 1;
      }
    }
    numcycles = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
      if (!mark[i]) find_cycle(i);
    for (int i = order.size()-1; i >= 0; --i) {
      int v = order[i], curpar = par[v];
      parincycle[v] = parincycle[curpar];
      cycle[v] = cycle[curpar];
      incycle[v] = 0;
      idxcycle[v] = -1;
      depth[v] = 1 + depth[curpar];
    }
}
void find_cycle(int u) {
    int idx = ++numcycle, cur = 0, par = u;
    st[idx] = u;
    size[idx] = 0;
    cycles[idx].clear();
    while(!mark[u]) {
      mark[u] = incycle[u] = 1;
      parincycle[u] = u;
      cycle[u] = idx;
      idxcycle[u] = cur;
      cycles[idx].push_back(u);
      ++size[idx];
      depth[u] = 0;
      ++subtree[u];
      u = par[u];
      ++cur;
    }
} // hash-cpp-all = 6d0efde2516c011a17d627688e936dfd
```

Lumberjack2.h

Description: Called lumberjack technique, solve functional graphs problems for graphs, it's also pretty good for dp on trees. Consists in go cutting the leaves until there is no leaves, only cycles. For that we keep a processing queue of the leaves, note that during this processing time we go through all the childrens of v before reaching a vertex v, therefore we can compute some infos about the children, like subtree of a given vertex

60 lines

```
vector<int> deg, subtree, order, par, parincycles, idxcycle
  ↪, sz, st, depth, cycles[MAXN];
vector<bool> mark, incycle,

void bfs() {
    queue<int> q;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
      if (deg[i] == 1) {
        q.push(i);
        mark[i] = 1;
      }
    while(!q.empty()) {
      int v = q.front(); q.pop();
      order.push_back(v);
      ++subtree[v];
      int curpar = find_par(v);
      par[v] = curpar;
      deg[curpar]--;
      subtree[curpar] += subtree[v];
      if (deg[curpar] == 1) {
        q.push(curpar);
        mark[curpar] = 1;
      }
    }
    numcycles = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
      if (!mark[i]) find_cycle(i);
    for (int i = order.sz()-1; i >= 0; --i) {
      int v = order[i], curpar = par[v];
      parincycle[v] = parincycle[curpar];
      cycle[v] = cycle[curpar];
      incycle[v] = 0;
      idxcycle[v] = -1;
      depth[v] = 1 + depth[curpar];
    }
}
void find_cycle(int u) {
    int idx = ++numcycle, cur = 0, par = u;
    st[idx] = u;
    sz[idx] = 0;
    cycles[idx].clear();
    while(!mark[u]) {
      mark[u] = incycle[u] = 1;
      par[u] = find_par(u);
      if (par[u] == -1) par[u] = par;
      parincycle[u] = u;
      cycle[u] = idx;
      idxcycle[u] = cur;
      cycles[idx].push_back(u);
      ++sz[idx];
      depth[u] = 0;
      ++subtree[u];
      u = par[u];
```

```
      ++cur;
    }
}
int find_par(int u) {
    for (int v : graph[u])
        if (!mark[v]) return v;
    return -1;
} // hash-cpp-all = 7202d56d5cb33ca2bff55481531b9c4c
```

7.9 Other

kthShortestPath.h

Description: Find Kth shortest path from s to t.
Time: $\mathcal{O}((V+E)lg(V)*k)$

21 lines

```
int getCost(vector<vector<pair<int,int>>> &G, int s, int t,
   ↪ int k) {
    int n = G.size();
    vector<int> dist(n, INF), count(n, 0);
    priority_queue<pair<int,int>, vector<pair<int,int>>,
       ↪greater<pair<int,int>>> Q;
  Q.push({0, s});
  while (!Q.empty() && (count[t] < k)) {
    pair<int,int> v = Q.top();
    int u = v.second, w = v.first;
    Q.pop();
    if ((dist[u] == INF) || (w > dist[u])) { // remove
       ↪equal paths
      count[u] += 1;
      dist[u] = w;
    }
    if (count[u] <= k)
        for (int x : G[u]) {
        int v = x.first, w = x.second;
        Q.push({dist[u] + w, v});
        }
  }
    return dist[t];
} // hash-cpp-all = b611794901cec100dd9015bce082d108
```

Hamiltonian.h

Description: Find if exist an hamiltonian path
Time: $\mathcal{O}(2^n n^2)$

17 lines

```
bool hamiltonian(vector<vector<int>> &edges, int n) {
  array<array<bool, MAXN>, MAXN> dp;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) dp[i][1<<i] = 1;
  for (int i = 0; i < (1 << n); ++i) {
    for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
      if (i & (1 << j)) {
        for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
          if (i & (1 << k) && edges[k][j] && k != j && dp[k
             ↪][i^(1<<j)]) {
            dp[i][j] = 1;
            break;
          }
      }
  }
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    if (dp[i][(1 << n)-1]) return 1;
  return 0;
} // hash-cpp-all = 25ead8823473df3c1c90cc487b54ba8c
```

Boruvka.h

31 lines

```
struct Edge {
  int u, v, w, id;
  Edge() {};
  Edge(int u, int v, int w = 0, int id = 0) : u(u), v(v), w
     ↪(w), id(id) {};
  bool operator<(Edge &o) const { return w < other.w; };
};

vector<Edge> Boruvka(vector<Edge> &edges, int n) {
  vector<Edge> mst, best(n);
  UF dsu(n);
  int f = 1;
  while (f) {
    f = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) best[i] = Edge(i, i, INF);
    for (Edge e : edges) {
      int pu = dsu.find(e.u), pv = dsu.find(e.v);
      if (pu == pv) continue;
      if (e < best[pu]) best[pu] = e;
      if (e < best[pv]) best[pv] = e;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
      Edge e = best[dsu.find(i)];
      if (e.w != INF) {
        dsu.unite(e.u, e.v);
        mst.push_back(e);
        f = 1;
      }
    }
  }
  return mst;
} // hash-cpp-all = a175a34b938e72edda901cebc98d864f
```

ManhattanMST.h

Description: Compute MST of points where edges are manhattan distances

<UnionFind.h>, <Kruskal.h> 62 lines

```
int N;
vector<array<int,3>> cur;
vector<pair<lint,pair<int, int>>> ed;
vector<int> ind;

struct {
    map<int,pair<int, int>> m;
    void upd(int a, pair<int, int> b) {
        auto it = m.lower_bound(a);
        if (it != m.end() && it->second <= b) return;
        m[a] = b; it = m.find(a);
        while (it != m.begin() && prev(it)->second >= b) m.
           ↪erase(prev(it));
    }

    pair<int, int> query(int y) { // for all a > y find min
       ↪ possible value of b
        auto it = m.upper_bound(y);
        if (it == m.end()) return {2*MOD,2*MOD};
        return it->second;
    }
} S;

void solve() {
    sort(ind.begin(), ind.end(), [](int a, int b) { return
       ↪cur[a][0] > cur[b][0]; });
    S.m.clear();
    int nex = 0;
    for(auto &x : ind) { // cur[x][0] <= ?, cur[x][1] < ?
        while (nex < N && cur[ind[nex]][0] >= cur[x][0]) {
            int b = ind[nex++];
            S.upd(cur[b][1],{cur[b][2],b});
        }
        pair<int, int> t = S.query(cur[x][1]);
        if (t.second != 2*MOD) ed.push_back({(lint)t.first-
           ↪cur[x][2],{x,t.second}});
    }
}

lint mst(vector<pair<int, int>> v) {
    N = v.size(); cur.resize(N); ed.clear();
    ind.clear(); for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) ind.push_back(i
       ↪);
    sort(ind.begin(), ind.end(), [&v](int a, int b) {
       ↪return v[a] < v[b]; });
    for(int i = 0; i < N-1; ++i) if (v[ind[i]] == v[ind[i
       ↪+1]]) ed.push_back({0,{ind[i],ind[i+1]}});

    for(int i = 0; i < 2; ++i) { // it's probably ok to
       ↪consider just two quadrants?
        for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
            auto a = v[i];
            cur[i][2] = a.first+a.second;
        }
        for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) { // first octant
            auto a = v[i];
            cur[i][0] = a.first-a.second;
            cur[i][1] = a.second;
        }
        solve();
        for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) { // second octant
            auto a = v[i];
            cur[i][0] = a.first;
            cur[i][1] = a.second-a.first;
        }
        solve();
        for(auto &a : v) a = {a.second,-a.first}; // rotate
           ↪ 90 degrees, repeat
    }
    return kruskal<lint>(ed);
} // hash-cpp-all = d98fd689b3dc97900c1e6c7505be329d
```

SteinerTree.h

Description: Find the cost of the smallest tree containing all elements of terminal ts for a non-negative undirected graph
Time: $\mathcal{O}(3^t n + 2^t n^2 + n^3)$

25 lines

```
//TODO: Check what is a terminal...

int Steiner(vector<vector<int>> &g, vector<int> &ts) {
    int n = g.size(), m = ts.size();
    if (m < 2) return 0;
    vector<vector<int>> dp(1<<m, vector<int>(n));
    for(int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
        for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
                g[i][j] = min(g[i][j], g[i][k] + g[k][j]);
    for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i)
        for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
            dp[1<<i][j] = g[ts[i]][j];
    for (int i = 1; i < (1<<m); ++i) if (((i-1)&i) != 0) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
            dp[i][j] = INF;
            for (int k = (i-1)&i; k > 0; k = (k-1)&i)
                dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j], dp[k][j] + dp[i^k
                   ↪][j]);
        }
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
            for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
```

```
            dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j], dp[i][k] + g[k][j
                ↪]);
    }
    return dp[(1<<m)-1][ts[0]];
} // hash-cpp-all = 3bb8ba31a1df9c80e44832d553fbf877
```

Pruefer.cpp

Description: Given a tree, construct its pruefer sequence

37 lines

```
struct pruefer_t {
    vector<vector<int>> adj;
    vector<int> parent;
    pruefer_t(int _n) : adj(n), parent(n) {}
    void dfs (int u) {
        for (int i = 0; i < adj[u].size(); ++i) {
            if (i != parent[u]) {
                parent[i] = v;
                dfs(i);
            }
        }
    }
    vector<int> pruefer() {
        int n = adj.size();
        parent.resize(n);
        parent[n-1] = -1;
        dfs(n-1);
        int one_leaf = -1;
        vector<int> degree(n), ret(n-2);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            degree[i] = adj[i].size();
            if (degree[i] == 1 && one_leaf == -1) one_leaf
                ↪= 1;
        }
        int leaf = one_leaf;
        for (int i = 0; i < n-2; ++i) {
            int next = parent[leaf];
            ret[i] = next;
            if (--degree[next] == 1 && next < one_leaf)
                ↪leaf = next;
            else {
                ++one_leaf;
                while (degree[one_leaf] != 1) ++one_leaf;
                leaf = one_leaf;
            }
        }
        return ret;
    }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 9617131fb6492a5a9ac2ba9ace41373d
```

ErdosGallai.h

Description: Check if an array of degrees can represent a graph
Time: if sorted $\mathcal{O}(n)$, otherwise $\mathcal{O}(nlog(n))$

15 lines

```
bool EG(vector<int> &deg) {
    sort(deg.begin(), deg.end(), greater<int>());
    int n = deg.size(), p = n+1;
    vector<lint> dp(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        dp[i] = deg[i] + (i > 0 ? dp[i-1] : 0);
    for (int k = 1; k <= n; ++k) {
        while(p >= 0 && dp[p] < k) p--;
        lint sum;
        if (p >= k-1) sum = (p-k+1)*k + dp[n-1] - dp[p];
        else sum = dp[n-1] - dp[k-1];
        if (dp[k-1] > k*(k-1) + sum) return false;
    }
    return dp[n-1] % 2 == 0;
} // hash-cpp-all = d8eb1926923a07a2fdc88d0ab93b1fe0
```

MisraGries.h

Description: Finds a $\max_i \deg(i)+1$-edge coloring where there all incident edges have distinct colors. Finding a D-edge coloring is NP-hard.

48 lines

```
struct edge {int to, color, rev; };

struct MisraGries {
    int N, K = 0;
    vector<vector<int>> F;
    vector<vector<edge>> graph;
    MisraGries(int n) : N(n), graph(n) {}
    // add an undirected edge, NO DUPLICATES ALLOWED
  void addEdge(int u, int v) {
    graph[u].push_back({v, -1, (int) graph[v].size()});
    graph[v].push_back({u, -1, (int) graph[u].size()-1});
  }
  void color(int v, int i) {
    vector<int> fan = { i };
    vector<bool> used(graph[v].size());
    used[i] = true;
    for (int j = 0; j < (int) graph[v].size(); j++)
      if (!used[j] && graph[v][j].col >= 0 && F[graph[v][
        ↪fan.back()].to][graph[v][j].col] < 0)
        used[j] = true, fan.push_back(j), j = -1;
    int c = 0; while (F[v][c] >= 0) c++;
    int d = 0; while (F[graph[v][fan.back()].to][d] >= 0) d
      ↪++;
    int w = v, a = d, k = 0, ccol;
    while (true) {
      swap(F[w][c], F[w][d]);
      if (F[w][c] >= 0) graph[w][F[w][c]].col = c;
      if (F[w][d] >= 0) graph[w][F[w][d]].col = d;
      if (F[w][a^=c^d] < 0) break;
      w = graph[w][F[w][a]].to;
    }
    do {
      Edge &e = graph[v][fan[k]];
      ccol = F[e.to][d] < 0 ? d : graph[v][fan[k+1]].col;
      if (e.col >= 0) F[e.to][e.col] = -1;
      F[e.to][ccol] = e.rev;
      F[v][ccol] = fan[k];
      e.col = graph[e.to][e.rev].col = ccol;
      k++;
    } while (ccol != d);
  }
  // finds a K-edge-coloringraph
  void color() {
    for(int v = 0; v < N; ++v)
        K = max(K, (int)graph[v].size() + 1);
    F = vector<vector<int>>(N, vector<int>(K, -1));
    for(int v = 0; v < N; ++v) for (int i = graph[v].size()
      ↪; i--; )
      if (graph[v][i].col < 0) color(v, i);
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = b27b0c0eeabb94e7f648f63f003a6867
```

Directed-MST.cpp

Description: Finds the minimum spanning arborescence from the root. (any more notes?)

70 lines

```
#define N 110000
#define M 110000
#define inf 2000000000

struct edg {
    int u, v;
    int cost;
} E[M], E_copy[M];

int In[N], ID[N], vis[N], pre[N];

// edges pointed from root.
int Directed_MST(int root, int NV, int NE) {
  for (int i = 0; i < NE; i++)
    E_copy[i] = E[i];
    int ret = 0;
    int u, v;
    while (true) { // hash-cpp-1
        for (int i = 0; i < NV; ++i) In[i] = inf;
        for (int i = 0; i < NE; ++i) {
            u = E_copy[i].u;
            v = E_copy[i].v;
            if(E_copy[i].cost < In[v] && u != v) {
                In[v] = E_copy[i].cost;
                pre[v] = u;
            }
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < NV; ++i) {
            if(i == root)   continue;
            if(In[i] == inf)    return -1; // no solution
        }

        int cnt = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < NV; ++i) {
          ID[i] = -1;
          vis[i] = -1;
        }
        In[root] = 0;

        for (int i = 0; i < NV; ++i) {
            ret += In[i];
            int v = i;
            while(vis[v] != i && ID[v] == -1 && v != root)
              ↪{
                vis[v] = i;
                v = pre[v];
            }
            if(v != root && ID[v] == -1) {
                for(u = pre[v]; u != v; u = pre[u]) {
                    ID[u] = cnt;
                }
                ID[v] = cnt++;
            }
        }
        if(cnt == 0)    break;
        for (int i = 0; i < NV; ++i) {
            if(ID[i] == -1) ID[i] = cnt++;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < NE; ++i) {
            v = E_copy[i].v;
            E_copy[i].u = ID[E_copy[i].u];
            E_copy[i].v = ID[E_copy[i].v];
            if(E_copy[i].u != E_copy[i].v) {
                E_copy[i].cost -= In[v];
            }
        }
        NV = cnt;
        root = ID[root];
    }
    return ret;
} // hash-cpp-1 = 791af8a003d5dd799db879a7c0ef9aec
```

Graph-Dominator-Tree.cpp

Description: Dominator Tree. 107 lines

```
#define N 110000 //max number of vertices

vector<int> succ[N], prod[N], bucket[N], dom_t[N];
int semi[N], anc[N], idom[N], best[N], fa[N], tmp_idom[N];
int dfn[N], redfn[N];
int child[N], size[N];
int timestamp;

void dfs(int now) { // hash-cpp-1
  dfn[now] = ++timestamp;
  redfn[timestamp] = now;
  anc[timestamp] = idom[timestamp] = child[timestamp] =
     ↪size[timestamp] = 0;
  semi[timestamp] = best[timestamp] = timestamp;
  int sz = succ[now].size();
  for(int i = 0; i < sz; ++i) {
    if(dfn[succ[now][i]] == -1) {
      dfs(succ[now][i]);
      fa[dfn[succ[now][i]]] = dfn[now];
    }
    prod[dfn[succ[now][i]]].push_back(dfn[now]);
  }
} // hash-cpp-1 = 6412bfd6a0d21b66ddaa51ea79cbe7bd

void compress(int now) { // hash-cpp-2
  if(anc[anc[now]] != 0) {
    compress(anc[now]);
    if(semi[best[now]] > semi[best[anc[now]]])
      best[now] = best[anc[now]];
    anc[now] = anc[anc[now]];
  }
} // hash-cpp-2 = 1c9444eb3f768b7af8741fafbf3afb5a

inline int eval(int now) { // hash-cpp-3
  if(anc[now] == 0)
    return now;
  else {
    compress(now);
    return semi[best[anc[now]]] >= semi[best[now]] ? best[
       ↪now]
      : best[anc[now]];
  }
} // hash-cpp-3 = 4e235f39666315b46dcd3455d5f866d1

inline void link(int v, int w) { // hash-cpp-4
  int s = w;
  while(semi[best[w]] < semi[best[child[w]]]) {
    if(size[s] + size[child[child[s]]] >= 2*size[child[s]])
       ↪ {
      anc[child[s]] = s;
      child[s] = child[child[s]];
    } else {
      size[child[s]] = size[s];
      s = anc[s] = child[s];
    }
  }
  best[s] = best[w];
  size[v] += size[w];
  if(size[v] < 2*size[w])
    swap(s, child[v]);
  while(s != 0) {
    anc[s] = v;
    s = child[s];
  }
} // hash-cpp-4 = 270548fd021351ae21e97878f367b6f9
// idom[n] and other vertices that cannot be reached from n
   ↪ will be 0
void lengauer_tarjan(int n) { // n is the root's number //
   ↪hash-cpp-5
  memset(dfn, -1, sizeof dfn);
  memset(fa, -1, sizeof fa);
  timestamp = 0;
  dfs(n);
  fa[1] = 0;
  for(int w = timestamp; w > 1; --w) {
    int sz = prod[w].size();
    for(int i = 0; i < sz; ++i) {
      int u = eval(prod[w][i]);
      if(semi[w] > semi[u])
        semi[w] = semi[u];
    }
    bucket[semi[w]].push_back(w);
    //anc[w] = fa[w]; link operation for o(mlogm) version
                link(fa[w], w);
    if(fa[w] == 0)
      continue;
    sz = bucket[fa[w]].size();
    for(int i = 0; i < sz; ++i) {
      int u = eval(bucket[fa[w]][i]);
      if(semi[u] < fa[w])
        idom[bucket[fa[w]][i]] = u;
      else
        idom[bucket[fa[w]][i]] = fa[w];
    }
    bucket[fa[w]].clear();
  }
  for(int w = 2; w <= timestamp; ++w) {
    if(idom[w] != semi[w])
      idom[w] = idom[idom[w]];
  }
  idom[1] = 0;
  for(int i = timestamp; i > 1; --i) {
    if(fa[i] == -1)
      continue;
    dom_t[idom[i]].push_back(i);
  }
  memset(tmp_idom, 0, sizeof tmp_idom);
  for (int i = 1; i <= timestamp; i++)
    tmp_idom[redfn[i]] = redfn[idom[i]];
  memcpy(idom, tmp_idom, sizeof idom);
} // hash-cpp-5 = f49c40461d92222d8d39b28b0de66828
```

Graph-Negative-Cycle.cpp

Description: negative cycle 33 lines

```
double b[N][N];

double dis[N];
int vis[N], pc[N];

bool dfs(int k) {
  vis[k] += 1; pc[k] = true;
  if (vis[k] > N)
    return true;
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
    if (dis[k] + b[k][i] < dis[i]) {
      dis[i] = dis[k] + b[k][i];
      if (!pc[i]) {
        if (dfs(i))
          return true;
      } else return true;
    }
  pc[k] = false;
  return false;
}

bool chk(double d) {
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i ++)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; j ++) {
      b[i][j] = -a[i][j] + d;
    }
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
    vis[i] = false, dis[i] = 0, pc[i] = false;
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
    if (!vis[i] && dfs(i))
      return true;
  return false;
} // hash-cpp-all = ec5cf9bc61e058959ce8649f1e707b1b
```

Geometry (8)

8.1 Geometric primitives

Point.h

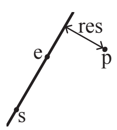
Description: Class to handle points in the plane. T can be e.g. double or long long. (Avoid int.)

26 lines

```
template <class T> int sgn(T x) { return (x > 0) - (x < 0); }
template<class T>
struct Point {
  typedef Point P;
  T x, y;
  explicit Point(T x=0, T y=0) : x(x), y(y) {}
  bool operator<(P p) const { return tie(x,y) < tie(p.x,p.y); }
  bool operator==(P p) const { return tie(x,y)==tie(p.x,p.y); }
  P operator+(P p) const { return P(x+p.x, y+p.y); }
  P operator-(P p) const { return P(x-p.x, y-p.y); }
  P operator*(T d) const { return P(x*d, y*d); }
  P operator/(T d) const { return P(x/d, y/d); }
  T dot(P p) const { return x*p.x + y*p.y; }
  T cross(P p) const { return x*p.y - y*p.x; }
  T cross(P a, P b) const { return (a-*this).cross(b-*this); }
  T dist2() const { return x*x + y*y; }
  double dist() const { return sqrt((double)dist2()); }
  // angle to x-axis in interval [-pi, pi]
  double angle() const { return atan2(y, x); }
  P unit() const { return *this/dist(); } // makes dist()=1
  P perp() const { return P(-y, x); } // rotates +90 degrees
  P normal() const { return perp().unit(); }
  // returns point rotated 'a' radians ccw around the origin
  P rotate(double a) const {
    return P(x*cos(a)-y*sin(a),x*sin(a)+y*cos(a)); }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 4d90b59b170ae98f49395e2d118bddd9
```

LineDistance.h

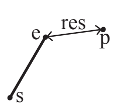
Description:
Returns the signed distance between point p and the line containing points a and b. Positive value on left side and negative on right as seen from a towards b. a==b gives nan. P is supposed to be Point<T> or Point3D<T> where T is e.g. double or long long. It uses products in intermediate steps so watch out for overflow if using int or long long. Using Point3D will always give a non-negative distance.



"Point.h" 4 lines

```
template<class P>
double lineDist(const P& a, const P& b, const P& p) {
  return (double)(b-a).cross(p-a)/(b-a).dist();
} // hash-cpp-all = f6bf6b556d99b09f42b86d28d1eaa86d
```

SegmentDistance.h



Description:
Returns the shortest distance between point p and the line segment from point s to e.

Usage: `Point<double> a, b(2,2), p(1,1);`
`bool onSegment = segDist(a,b,p) < 1e-10;`

"Point.h" 6 lines

```
typedef Point<double> P;
double segDist(P& s, P& e, P& p) {
  if (s==e) return (p-s).dist();
  auto d = (e-s).dist2(), t = min(d,max(.0,(p-s).dot(e-s)));
  return ((p-s)*d-(e-s)*t).dist()/d;
} // hash-cpp-all = 5c88f46fb14a05a4f47bbd23b8a9c427
```

SegmentClosestPoint.h

Description: Returns the closest point to p in the segment from point s to e as well as the distance between them

13 lines

```
pair<P,double> SegmentClosestPoint(P &s, P &e, P &p){
  P ds=p-s, de=p-e;
  if(e==s)
    return {s, ds.dist()};
  P u=(e-s).unit();
  P proj=u*ds.dot(u);
  if(onSegment(s, e, proj+s))
    return {proj+s, (ds-proj).dist()};
  double dist_s=ds.dist(), dist_e=de.dist();
  if(cmp(dist_s, dist_e)==1)
    return {s, dist_s};
  return{e, dist_e};
} // hash-cpp-all = d4b82f64908a45c928d4451948ff0f60
```

SegmentIntersection.h

Description:
If a unique intersection point between the line segments going from s1 to e1 and from s2 to e2 exists then it is returned. If no intersection point exists an empty vector is returned. If infinitely many exist a vector with 2 elements is returned, containing the endpoints of the common line segment. The wrong position will be returned if P is Point<ll> and the intersection point does not have integer coordinates. Products of three coordinates are used in intermediate steps so watch out for overflow if using int or long long.

Usage: `vector<P> inter = segInter(s1,e1,s2,e2);`
`if (sz(inter)==1)`
`cout << "segments intersect at " << inter[0] << endl;`

"Point.h", "OnSegment.h" 13 lines

```
template<class P> vector<P> segInter(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
  auto oa = c.cross(d, a), ob = c.cross(d, b),
       oc = a.cross(b, c), od = a.cross(b, d);
  // Checks if intersection is single non-endpoint point.
  if (sgn(oa) * sgn(ob) < 0 && sgn(oc) * sgn(od) < 0)
    return {(a * ob - b * oa) / (ob - oa)};
  set<P> s;
  if (onSegment(c, d, a)) s.insert(a);
  if (onSegment(c, d, b)) s.insert(b);
  if (onSegment(a, b, c)) s.insert(c);
  if (onSegment(a, b, d)) s.insert(d);
  return {s.begin(), s.end()};
} // hash-cpp-all = f6be1695014f7d839a498a46024031e2
```

SegmentIntersectionQ.h

Description: Like segmentIntersection, but only returns true/false. Products of three coordinates are used in intermediate steps so watch out for overflow if using int or long long.

"Point.h" 16 lines

```
template<class P>
bool segmentIntersectionQ(P s1, P e1, P s2, P e2) {
  if (e1 == s1) {
    if (e2 == s2) return e1 == e2;
    swap(s1,s2); swap(e1,e2);
  }
  P v1 = e1-s1, v2 = e2-s2, d = s2-s1;
  auto a = v1.cross(v2), a1 = d.cross(v1), a2 = d.cross(v2);
  if (a == 0) { // parallel
    auto b1 = s1.dot(v1), c1 = e1.dot(v1),
         b2 = s2.dot(v1), c2 = e2.dot(v1);
    return !a1 && max(b1,min(b2,c2)) <= min(c1,max(b2,c2));
  }
  if (a < 0) { a = -a; a1 = -a1; a2 = -a2; }
  return (0 <= a1 && a1 <= a && 0 <= a2 && a2 <= a);
} // hash-cpp-all = 1ff4ba22bd0aefb04bf48cca4d6a7d8c
```

LineIntersection.h

Description:
If a unique intersection point of the lines going through s1,e1 and s2,e2 exists {1, point} is returned. If no intersection point exists {0, (0,0)} is returned and if infinitely many exists {-1, (0,0)} is returned. The wrong position will be returned if P is Point<ll> and the intersection point does not have integer coordinates. Products of three coordinates are used in intermediate steps so watch out for overflow if using int or ll.

Usage: `auto res = lineInter(s1,e1,s2,e2);`
`if (res.first == 1)`
`cout << "intersection point at " << res.second << endl;`

"Point.h" 8 lines

```
template<class P>
pair<int, P> lineInter(P s1, P e1, P s2, P e2) {
  auto d = (e1 - s1).cross(e2 - s2);
  if (d == 0) // if parallel
    return {-(s1.cross(e1, s2) == 0), P(0, 0)};
  auto p = s2.cross(e1, e2), q = s2.cross(e2, s1);
  return {1, (s1 * p + e1 * q) / d};
} // hash-cpp-all = a01f815e2e60161e03879264c4826dd0
```

SideOf.h

Description: Returns where p is as seen from s towards e. 1/0/-1 ⇔ left/on line/right. If the optional argument *eps* is given 0 is returned if p is within distance *eps* from the line. P is supposed to be Point<T> where T is e.g. double or long long. It uses products in intermediate steps so watch out for overflow if using int or long long.

Usage: `bool left = sideOf(p1,p2,q)==1;`

"Point.h" 9 lines

```
template<class P>
int sideOf(P s, P e, P p) { return sgn(s.cross(e, p)); }

template<class P>
int sideOf(const P& s, const P& e, const P& p, double eps) {
  auto a = (e-s).cross(p-s);
  double l = (e-s).dist()*eps;
  return (a > l) - (a < -l);
} // hash-cpp-all = 3af81cc4f24d9d9fb109d930f3b9764c
```

OnSegment.h

Description: Returns true iff p lies on the line segment from s to e. Use `(segDist(s,e,p)<=epsilon)` instead when using Point<double>.

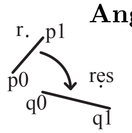
"Point.h" 4 lines

```
template<class P> bool onSegment(P s, P e, P p) {
  return p.cross(s, e) == 0 && (s - p).dot(e - p) <= 0;
}
// hash-cpp-all = c597e8749250f940e4b0139f0dc3e8b9
```

LinearTransformation.h

Description:

Apply the linear transformation (translation, rotation and scaling) which takes line p0-p1 to line q0-q1 to point r.



"Point.h" 6 lines

```
typedef Point<double> P;
P linearTransformation(const P& p0, const P& p1,
    const P& q0, const P& q1, const P& r) {
  P dp = p1-p0, dq = q1-q0, num(dp.cross(dq), dp.dot(dq));
  return q0 + P((r-p0).cross(num), (r-p0).dot(num))/dp.
    ↪dist2();
} // hash-cpp-all = 03a3061b3ef024b4e29ea06169932b21
```

Angle.h

Description: A class for ordering angles (as represented by int points and a number of rotations around the origin). Useful for rotational sweeping. Sometimes also represents points or vectors.

Usage: vector<Angle> v = {w[0], w[0].t360() ...}; // sorted
int j = 0; rep(i,0,n) { while (v[j] < v[i].t180()) ++j; }
// sweeps j such that (j-i) represents the number of positively oriented triangles with vertices at 0 and i

37 lines

```
struct Angle {
  int x, y;
  int t;
  Angle(int x, int y, int t=0) : x(x), y(y), t(t) {}
  Angle operator-(Angle b) const { return {x-b.x, y-b.y, t
    ↪}; }
  int quad() const {
    assert(x || y);
    if (y < 0) return (x >= 0) + 2;
    if (y > 0) return (x <= 0);
    return (x <= 0) * 2;
  }
  Angle t90() const { return {-y, x, t + (quad() == 3)}; }
  Angle t180() const { return {-x, -y, t + (quad() >= 2)};
    ↪}
  Angle t360() const { return {x, y, t + 1}; }
};
bool operator<(Angle a, Angle b) {
  // add a.dist2() and b.dist2() to also compare distances
  return make_tuple(a.t, a.quad(), a.y * (ll)b.x) <
         make_tuple(b.t, b.quad(), a.x * (ll)b.y);
}

// Given two points, this calculates the smallest angle
  ↪between
// them, i.e., the angle that covers the defined line
  ↪segment.
pair<Angle, Angle> segmentAngles(Angle a, Angle b) {
  if (b < a) swap(a, b);
  return (b < a.t180() ?
          make_pair(a, b) : make_pair(b, a.t360()));
}
Angle operator+(Angle a, Angle b) { // point a + vector b
  Angle r(a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y, a.t);
  if (a.t180() < r) r.t--;
  return r.t180() < a ? r.t360() : r;
}
Angle angleDiff(Angle a, Angle b) { // angle b - angle a
  int tu = b.t - a.t; a.t = b.t;
  return {a.x*b.x + a.y*b.y, a.x*b.y - a.y*b.x, tu - (b < a
    ↪)};
} // hash-cpp-all = 1856c5d371c2f8f342a22615fa92cd54
```

AngleCmp.h

Description: Useful utilities for dealing with angles of rays from origin. OK for integers, only uses cross product. Doesn't support (0,0).

22 lines

```
template <class P>
bool sameDir(P s, P t) {
  return s.cross(t) == 0 && s.dot(t) > 0;
}
// checks 180 <= s..t < 360?
template <class P>
bool isReflex(P s, P t) {
  auto c = s.cross(t);
  return c ? (c < 0) : (s.dot(t) < 0);
}
// operator < (s,t) for angles in [base,base+2pi)
template <class P>
bool angleCmp(P base, P s, P t) {
  int r = isReflex(base, s) - isReflex(base, t);
  return r ? (r < 0) : (0 < s.cross(t));
}
// is x in [s,t] taken ccw? 1/0/-1 for in/border/out
template <class P>
int angleBetween(P s, P t, P x) {
  if (sameDir(x, s) || sameDir(x, t)) return 0;
  return angleCmp(s, x, t) ? 1 : -1;
} // hash-cpp-all = 6edd25f30f9c69989bbd2115b4fdceda
```

Complex.h

Description: Exemple of geometry using complex numbers. Just to be used as reference. std::complex has issues with integral data types, be careful, you can't use polar or abs.

83 lines

```
const double E = 1e-9;
typedef double T;
typedef complex<T> pt;
#define x real()
#define y imag()
// example of how to represent a line using complex numbers
struct line {
  pt p, v;
  line(pt a, pt b) {
    p = a;
    v = b - a;
  }
};

pt translate(pt v, pt p) {return p + v;}
//rotate point around origin by a
pt rotate(pt p, T a) { return p * polar(1.0, a); }
//around pivot
pt rotate(pt v, T a, pt pivot) { (a-pivot) * polar(1.0, a)
    ↪+ pivot; }
T dot(pt v, pt w) { return (conj(v)*w).x; }
T cross(pt v, pt w) { return (conj(v)*w).y; }
T cross(pt A, pt B, pt C) {
  return cross(B - A, C - A);
}
pt proj(pt a, pt v) {
  return v * dot(a, v) / dot(v, v);
}

pt closest(pt p, line l) {
  return l.p + proj(p - l.p, l.v);
}

double dist(pt p, line l) {
  return fabs(p - closest(p, l));
}
pt proj(pt p, line l) {
    return
}

pt reflect(pt p, pt v, pt w) {
    pt z = p - v; pt q = w - v;
    return conj(z/q) * q + v;
}

pt intersection(line a, line b) { // undefined if parallel
    T d1 = cross(b.p - a.p, a.v - a.p);
    T d2 = cross(b.v - a.p, a.v - a.p);
    return (d1 * b.v - d2 * b.p)/(d1 - d2);
}

vector<pt> convex_hull(vector<pt> points) {
    if (points.size() <= 1) return points;
  sort(points.begin(), points.end(), [](pt a, pt b) {
    ↪return real(a) == real(b) ? imag(a) < imag(b) : real
    ↪(a) < real(b); });
  vector<pt> hull(points.size()+1);
  int s = 0, k = 0;
  for (int it = 2; it--; s = --k, reverse(points.begin(),
    ↪points.end()))
      for (pt p : points) {
          while(k >= s+2 && cross(hull[k-2], hull[k-1], p)
            ↪<= 0) k--;
          hull[k++] = p;
      }
  return {hull.begin(), hull.begin() + k - (k == 2 && hull
    ↪[0] == hull[1])};
}

pt p{4, 3};
// get the absolute value and angle in [-pi, pi]
cout << abs(p) << ' ' << arg(p) << '\n'; // 5 - 0.643501

// make a point in polar form
cout << polar(2.0, -M_PI/2) << '\n'; // (1.41421, -1.41421)
pt v{1, 0};
cout << rotate(v, -M_PI/2) << '\n';
// Projection of v onto Riemann sphere and norm of p
cout << proj(v) << ' ' << norm(p) << '\n';
// Distance between p and v and the squared distance
cout << abs(v-p) << ' ' << norm(v-p) << '\n';
// Angle of elevation of line vp and its slope
cout << arg(p-v) * (180/M_PI) << ' ' << tan(arg(p-v)) << '\
  ↪n';

// has trigonometric functions aswell (e.g. cos, sin, cosh,
  ↪ sinh, tan, tanh)
// and exp, pow, log
// hash-cpp-all = 2446aedc8bcd593691c082f59fae7479
```

LinearSolver.h

8.2 Circles

CircleIntersection.h

Description: Computes a pair of points at which two circles intersect. Returns false in case of no intersection.

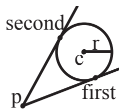
"Point.h" 14 lines

```
typedef Point<double> P;
bool circleIntersection(P a, P b, double r1, double r2,
    pair<P, P>* out) {
  P delta = b - a;
```

```
  assert(delta.x || delta.y || r1 != r2);
  if (!delta.x && !delta.y) return false;
  double r = r1 + r2, d2 = delta.dist2();
  double p = (d2 + r1*r1 - r2*r2) / (2.0 * d2);
  double h2 = r1*r1 - p*p*d2;
  if (d2 > r*r || h2 < 0) return false;
  P mid = a + delta*p, per = delta.perp() * sqrt(h2 / d2);
  *out = {mid + per, mid - per};
  return true;
} // hash-cpp-all = 828fbb1fff1469ed43b2284c8e07a06c
```

CircleTangents.h

Description:



Returns a pair of the two points on the circle with radius r centered around c whos tangent lines intersect p. If p lies within the circle NaN-points are returned. P is intended to be Point<double>. The first point is the one to the right as seen from the p towards c.

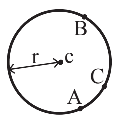
Usage: `typedef Point<double> P;`
`pair<P,P> p = circleTangents(P(100,2),P(0,0),2);`

"Point.h" 6 lines

```
template<class P>
pair<P,P> circleTangents(const P &p, const P &c, double r) {
  P a = p-c;
  double x = r*r/a.dist2(), y = sqrt(x-x*x);
  return make_pair(c+a*x+a.perp()*y, c+a*x-a.perp()*y);
} // hash-cpp-all = b70bc575e85c140131116e64926b4ce1
```

Circumcircle.h

Description:



The circumcirle of a triangle is the circle intersecting all three vertices. ccRadius returns the radius of the circle going through points A, B and C and ccCenter returns the center of the same circle.

"Point.h" 9 lines

```
typedef Point<double> P;
double ccRadius(const P& A, const P& B, const P& C) {
  return (B-A).dist()*(C-B).dist()*(A-C).dist()/
      abs((B-A).cross(C-A))/2;
}
P ccCenter(const P& A, const P& B, const P& C) {
  P b = C-A, c = B-A;
  return A + (b*c.dist2()-c*b.dist2()).perp()/b.cross(c)/2;
} // hash-cpp-all = 1caa3aea364671cb961900d4811f0282
```

MinimumEnclosingCircle.h

Description: Computes the minimum circle that encloses a set of points.
Time: expected $\mathcal{O}(n)$

"circumcircle.h" 19 lines

```
pair<P, double> mec(vector<P> ps) {
  shuffle(ps.begin(),ps.end(), mt19937(time(0)));
  P o = ps[0];
  double r = 0, EPS = 1 + 1e-8;
  for(int i = 0; i < ps.size(); ++i)
      if ((o - ps[i]).dist() > r * EPS) {
        o = ps[i], r = 0;
        for(int j = 0; j < i; ++j) if ((o - ps[j]).dist() > r * EPS) {
          o = (ps[i] + ps[j]) / 2;
          r = (o - ps[i]).dist();
          for(int k = 0; k < j; ++k)
              if ((o - ps[k]).dist() > r * EPS) {
                o = ccCenter(ps[i], ps[j], ps[k]);
                r = (o - ps[i]).dist();
              }
        }
      }
  return {o, r};
} // hash-cpp-all = 8ab87fe7c0e622c4171e24dcad6bee01
```

8.3 Polygons

InsidePolygon.h

Description: Returns true if p lies within the polygon. If strict is true, it returns false for points on the boundary. The algorithm uses products in intermediate steps so watch out for overflow.
Usage: `vector<P> v = {P{4,4}, P{1,2}, P{2,1}};`
`bool in = inPolygon(v, P{3, 3}, false);`
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n)$

"Point.h", "OnSegment.h", "SegmentDistance.h" 11 lines

```
template<class P>
bool inPolygon(vector<P> &p, P a, bool strict = true) {
  int cnt = 0, n = p.size();
  for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    P q = p[(i + 1) % n];
    if (onSegment(p[i], q, a)) return !strict;
    //or: if (segDist(p[i], q, a) <= eps) return !strict;
    cnt ^= ((a.y<p[i].y) - (a.y<q.y)) * a.cross(p[i], q) > 0;
  }
  return cnt;
} // hash-cpp-all = f9442d2902bed2ba7b9bccd3adc59cf5
```

PolygonArea.h

Description: Returns the area of a polygon. Clockwise enumeration gives negative area. Watch out for overflow if using int as T!

"Point.h" 7 lines

```
template<class T>
T polygonArea(vector<Point<T>> &v) {
  T a = v.back().cross(v[0]);
  for(int i = 0; i < v.size()-1; ++i)
      a += v[i].cross(v[i+1]);
  return abs(a)/2.0;
} // hash-cpp-all = 3bcaa495cc2856a53b1eaed8434b9349
```

PolygonCenter.h

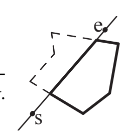
Description: Returns the center of mass for a polygon.

"Point.h" 10 lines

```
typedef Point<double> P;
Point<double> polygonCenter(vector<P>& v) {
  auto i = v.begin(), end = v.end(), j = end-1;
  Point<double> res{0,0}; double A = 0;
  for (; i != end; j=i++) {
    res = res + (*i + *j) * j->cross(*i);
    A += j->cross(*i);
  }
  return res / A / 3;
} // hash-cpp-all = d210bd2372832f7d074894d904e548ab
```

PolygonCut.h

Description:



Returns a vector with the vertices of a polygon with everything to the left of the line going from s to e cut away.
Usage: `vector<P> p = ...;`
`p = polygonCut(p, P(0,0), P(1,0));`

"Point.h", "lineIntersection.h" 15 lines

```
typedef Point<double> P;
vector<P> polygonCut(const vector<P> &poly, P s, P e) {
  vector<P> res;
  for(int i = 0; i < poly.size(); ++i) {
    P cur = poly[i], prev = i ? poly[i-1] : poly.back();
    bool side = s.cross(e, cur) < 0;
    if (side != (s.cross(e, prev) < 0)) {
      res.emplace_back();
      lineIntersection(s, e, cur, prev, res.back());
    }
    if (side)
      res.push_back(cur);
  }
  return res;
} // hash-cpp-all = 9494eaafe7195a30491957f5e29de37c
```

ConvexHull.h

Description:
Returns a vector of indices of the convex hulint in counter-clockwise order. Points on the edge of the hulint between two other points are not considered part of the hulint.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$

"Point.h" 13 lines

```
typedef Point<lint> P;
vector<P> convexHull(vector<P> pts) {
  if (pts.size() <= 1) return pts;
  sort(pts.begin(), pts.end());
  vector<P> h(pts.size()+1);
  int s = 0, t = 0;
  for (int it = 2; it--; s = --t, reverse(pts.begin(), pts.end()))
    for (P p : pts) {
      while (t >= s + 2 && h[t-2].cross(h[t-1], p) <= 0) t--;
      h[t++] = p;
    }
  return {h.begin(), h.begin() + t - (t == 2 && h[0] == h[1])};
} // hash-cpp-all = 1dda3bbc9ea7ae391330b8cb8a97675a
```

HullDiameter.h

Description: Returns the two points with max distance on a convex hull (ccw, no duplicate/colinear points).

12 lines

```
typedef Point<lint> P;
array<P, 2> hullDiameter(vector<P> S) {
  int n = S.size(), j = n < 2 ? 0 : 1;
  pair<lint, array<P, 2>> res({0, {S[0], S[0]}});
  for(int i = 0; i < j; ++i)
    for (;; j = (j + 1) % n) {
      res = max(res, {(S[i] - S[j]).dist2(), {S[i], S[j]}});
      if ((S[(j + 1) % n] - S[j]).cross(S[i + 1] - S[i]) >= 0)
        break;
    }
  return res.second;
} // hash-cpp-all = 5d3363d31e941a4a0356469882ea89e1
```

PointInsideHull.h

Description: Determine whether a point t lies inside a convex hull (CCW order, with no colinear points). Returns true if point lies within the hull. If strict is true, points on the boundary aren't included.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

"Point.h", "sideOf.h", "OnSegment.h" 14 lines

```
typedef Point<lint> P;
```

```
bool inHull(const vector<P> &l, P p, bool strict = true) {
  int a = 1, b = l.size() - 1, r = !strict;
  if (l.size() < 3) return r && onSegment(l[0], l.back(), p
    ↪);
  if (sideOf(l[0], l[a], l[b]) > 0) swap(a, b);
  if (sideOf(l[0], l[a], p) >= r || sideOf(l[0], l[b], p)<=
    ↪ -r)
    return false;
  while (abs(a - b) > 1) {
    int c = (a + b) / 2;
    (sideOf(l[0], l[c], p) > 0 ? b : a) = c;
  }
  return sgn(l[a].cross(l[b], p)) < r;
} // hash-cpp-all = 13f9135bdca0b3cc782ea80b806ee99e
```

LineHullIntersection.h

Description: Line-convex polygon intersection. The polygon must be ccw and have no colinear points. lineHull(line, poly) returns a pair describing the intersection of a line with the polygon: • $(-1,-1)$ if no collision, • $(i,-1)$ if touching the corner i, • (i,i) if along side $(i,i+1)$, • (i,j) if crossing sides $(i,i+1)$ and $(j,j+1)$. In the last case, if a corner i is crossed, this is treated as happening on side $(i,i+1)$. The points are returned in the same order as the line hits the polygon. `extrVertex` returns the point of a hull with the max projection onto a line.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N+Q\log n)$

"Point.h" 39 lines

```
typedef array<P, 2> Line;
#define cmp(i,j) sgn(dir.perp().cross(poly[(i)%n]-poly[(j)%
  ↪n]))
#define extr(i) cmp(i + 1, i) >= 0 && cmp(i, i - 1 + n) < 0
int extrVertex(vector<P>& poly, P dir) { // hash-cpp-1
  int n = poly.size(), left = 0, right = n;
  if (extr(0)) return 0;
  while (left + 1 < right) {
    int m = (left + right) / 2;
    if (extr(m)) return m;
    int ls = cmp(left + 1, left), ms = cmp(m + 1, m);
    (ls < ms || (ls == ms && ls == cmp(left, m)) ? right :
      ↪left) = m;
  }
  return left;
} // hash-cpp-1 = 99da02a2645a6c072258fcdaf6294dc3

#define cmpL(i) sgn(line[0].cross(poly[i], line[1]))
array<int, 2> lineHull(Line line, vector<P> poly) { // hash
  ↪-cpp-2
  int endA = extrVertex(poly, (line[0] - line[1]).perp());
  int endB = extrVertex(poly, (line[1] - line[0]).perp());
  if (cmpL(endA) < 0 || cmpL(endB) > 0)
    return {-1, -1};
  array<int, 2> res;
  for(int i = 0; i < 2; ++i) {
    int left = endB, right = endA, n = poly.size();
    while ((left + 1) % n != right) {
      int m = ((left + right + (left < right ? 0 : n)) / 2)
        ↪ % n;
      (cmpL(m) == cmpL(endB) ? left : right) = m;
    }
    res[i] = (left + !cmpL(right)) % n;
    swap(endA, endB);
  }
  if (res[0] == res[1]) return {res[0], -1};
  if (!cmpL(res[0]) && !cmpL(res[1]))
    switch ((res[0] - res[1] + sz(poly) + 1) % poly.size())
      ↪ {
      case 0: return {res[0], res[0]};
      case 2: return {res[1], res[1]};
    }
  return res;
} // hash-cpp-2 = 3e0265a348f4f3ff92f451fd599a582b
```

HalfPlane.h

Description: Halfplane intersection area

"Point.h", "lineIntersection.h" 70 lines

```
#define eps 1e-8
typedef Point<double> P;

struct Line { // hash-cpp-1
  P P1, P2;
  // Right hand side of the ray P1 -> P2
  explicit Line(P a = P(), P b = P()) : P1(a), P2(b) {};
  P intpo(Line y) {
    P r;
    assert(lineIntersection(P1, P2, y.P1, y.P2, r) == 1);
    return r;
  }
  P dir() {
    return P2 - P1;
  }
  bool contains(P x) {
    return (P2 - P1).cross(x - P1) < eps;
  }
  bool out(P x) {
    return !contains(x);
  }
}; // hash-cpp-1 = 5bca174c3e03ed1b546e4ac3a5416d28

template<class T>
bool mycmp(Point<T> a, Point<T> b) { // hash-cpp-2
  // return atan2(a.y, a.x) < atan2(b.y, b.x);
  if (a.x * b.x < 0)  return a.x < 0;
  if (abs(a.x) < eps) {
    if (abs(b.x) < eps)   return a.y > 0 && b.y < 0;
    if (b.x < 0)  return a.y > 0;
    if (b.x > 0)  return true;
  }
  if (abs(b.x) < eps) {
    if (a.x < 0)  return b.y < 0;
    if (a.x > 0)  return false;
  }
  return a.cross(b) > 0;
} // hash-cpp-2 = 5a80cc8032965e28a1894939bb91f3ec

bool cmp(Line a, Line b) {
  return mycmp(a.dir(), b.dir());
}

double Intersection_Area(vector <Line> b) { // hash-cpp-3
  sort(b.begin(), b.end(), cmp);
  int n = b.size();
  int q = 1, h = 0, i;
  vector<Line> c(b.size() + 10);
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    while (q < h && b[i].out(c[h].intpo(c[h - 1]))) h--;
    while (q < h && b[i].out(c[q].intpo(c[q + 1]))) q++;
    c[++h] = b[i];
    if (q < h && abs(c[h].dir().cross(c[h - 1].dir())) <
      ↪eps) {
      h--;
      if (b[i].out(c[h].P1))  c[h] = b[i];
    }
  }
  while (q < h - 1 && c[q].out(c[h].intpo(c[h - 1]))) h--;
  while (q < h - 1 && c[h].out(c[q].intpo(c[q + 1]))) q++;
  // Intersection is empty. This is sometimes different
    ↪from the case when
  // the intersection area is 0.
  if (h - q <= 1) return 0;
  c[h + 1] = c[q];
  vector <P> s;
  for (i = q; i <= h; i++)  s.push_back(c[i].intpo(c[i +
    ↪1]));
  s.push_back(s[0]);
  double ans = 0;
  for (i = 0; i < (int) s.size() - 1; i++)  ans += s[i].
    ↪cross(s[i + 1]);
  return ans / 2;
} // hash-cpp-3 = 42e408a367c0ed9cff988abd9b4b64ca
```

8.4 Misc. Point Set Problems

ClosestPair.h

Description: $i1$, $i2$ are the indices to the closest pair of points in the point vector p after the call. The distance is returned.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n\log n)$

"Point.h" 58 lines

```
template<class It>
bool it_less(const It& i, const It& j) { return *i < *j; }
template<class It>
bool y_it_less(const It& i,const It& j) {return i->y < j->y
  ↪;}

template<class It, class IIt> /* IIt = vector<It>::iterator
  ↪ */
double cp_sub(IIt ya, IIt yaend, IIt xa, It &i1, It &i2) {
  typedef typename iterator_traits<It>::value_type P;
  int n = yaend-ya, split = n/2;
  if(n <= 3) { // base case
    double a = (*xa[1]-*xa[0]).dist(), b = 1e50, c = 1e50;
    if(n==3) b=(*xa[2]-*xa[0]).dist(), c=(*xa[2]-*xa[1]).
      ↪dist();
    if(a <= b) { i1 = xa[1];
      if(a <= c) return i2 = xa[0], a;
      else return i2 = xa[2], c;
    } else { i1 = xa[2];
      if(b <= c) return i2 = xa[0], b;
      else return i2 = xa[1], c;
  } }
  vector<It> ly, ry, stripy;
  P splitp = *xa[split];
  double splitx = splitp.x;
  for(IIt i = ya; i != yaend; ++i) { // Divide
    if(*i != xa[split] && (**i-splitp).dist2() < 1e-12)
      return i1 = *i, i2 = xa[split], 0;// nasty special
        ↪case!
    if (**i < splitp) ly.push_back(*i);
    else ry.push_back(*i);
  } // assert((signed)lefty.size() == split)
  It j1, j2; // Conquer
  double a = cp_sub(ly.begin(), ly.end(), xa, i1, i2);
  double b = cp_sub(ry.begin(), ry.end(), xa+split, j1, j2)
    ↪;
  if(b < a) a = b, i1 = j1, i2 = j2;
  double a2 = a*a;
  for(IIt i = ya; i != yaend; ++i) { // Create strip (y-
    ↪sorted)
    double x = (*i)->x;
    if(x >= splitx-a && x <= splitx+a) stripy.push_back(*i)
      ↪;
  }
  for(IIt i = stripy.begin(); i != stripy.end(); ++i) {
```

```
    const P &p1 = **i;
    for(IIt j = i+1; j != stripy.end(); ++j) {
      const P &p2 = **j;
      if(p2.y-p1.y > a) break;
      double d2 = (p2-p1).dist2();
      if(d2 < a2) i1 = *i, i2 = *j, a2 = d2;
  } }
  return sqrt(a2);
}

template<class It> // It is random access iterators of
   ↪point<T>
double closestpair(It begin, It end, It &i1, It &i2 ) {
  vector<It> xa, ya;
  assert(end-begin >= 2);
  for (It i = begin; i != end; ++i)
    xa.push_back(i), ya.push_back(i);
  sort(xa.begin(), xa.end(), it_less<It>);
  sort(ya.begin(), ya.end(), y_it_less<It>);
  return cp_sub(ya.begin(), ya.end(), xa.begin(), i1, i2);
} // hash-cpp-all = 42735b8e08701a3b73504ac0690e31df
```

KdTree.h

Description: KD-tree (2d, can be extended to 3d)

"Point.h" 63 lines

```
typedef long long T;
typedef Point<T> P;
const T INF = numeric_limits<T>::max();

bool on_x(const P& a, const P& b) { return a.x < b.x; }
bool on_y(const P& a, const P& b) { return a.y < b.y; }

struct Node {
  P pt; // if this is a leaf, the single point in it
  T x0 = INF, x1 = -INF, y0 = INF, y1 = -INF; // bounds
  Node *first = 0, *second = 0;

  T distance(const P& p) { // min squared distance to a
     ↪point
    T x = (p.x < x0 ? x0 : p.x > x1 ? x1 : p.x);
    T y = (p.y < y0 ? y0 : p.y > y1 ? y1 : p.y);
    return (P(x,y) - p).dist2();
  }

  Node(vector<P>&& vp) : pt(vp[0]) {
    for (P p : vp) {
      x0 = min(x0, p.x); x1 = max(x1, p.x);
      y0 = min(y0, p.y); y1 = max(y1, p.y);
    }
    if (vp.size() > 1) {
      // split on x if the box is wider than high (not best
         ↪ heuristic...)
      sort(vp.begin(),vp.end(), x1 - x0 >= y1 - y0 ? on_x :
         ↪ on_y);
      // divide by taking half the array for each child (
         ↪not
      // best performance with many duplicates in the
         ↪middle)
      int half = vp.size()/2;
      first = new Node({vp.begin(), vp.begin() + half});
      second = new Node({vp.begin() + half, vp.end()});
    }
  }
};

struct KDTree {
  Node* root;
  KDTree(const vector<P>& vp) : root(new Node({vp.begin(),
     ↪vp.end()})) {}

  pair<T, P> search(Node *node, const P& p) {
    if (!node->first) {
      // uncomment if we should not find the point itself:
      // if (p == node->pt) return {INF, P()};
      return make_pair((p - node->pt).dist2(), node->pt);
    }

    Node *f = node->first, *s = node->second;
    T bfirst = f->distance(p), bsec = s->distance(p);
    if (bfirst > bsec) swap(bsec, bfirst), swap(f, s);

    // search closest side first, other side if needed
    auto best = search(f, p);
    if (bsec < best.first)
      best = min(best, search(s, p));
    return best;
  }

  // find nearest point to a point, and its squared
     ↪distance
  // (requires an arbitrary operator< for Point)
  pair<T, P> nearest(const P& p) {
    return search(root, p);
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 915562277c057ca45f507138a826fa7d
```

DelaunayTriangulation.h

Description: Computes the Delaunay triangulation of a set of points. Each circumcircle contains none of the input points. If any three points are colinear or any four are on the same circle, behavior is undefined.

Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(n^2\right)$

"Point.h", "3dHull.h" 10 lines

```
template<class P, class F>
void delaunay(vector<P>& ps, F trifun) {
  if (ps.size() == 3) { int d = (ps[0].cross(ps[1], ps[2])
     ↪< 0);
    trifun(0,1+d,2-d); }
  vector<P3> p3;
  for(auto &p : ps) p3.emplace_back(p.x, p.y, p.dist2());
  if (ps.size() > 3) for(auto &t: hull3d(p3)) if ((p3[t.b]-
     ↪p3[t.a]).
      cross(p3[t.c]-p3[t.a]).dot(P3(0,0,1)) < 0)
    trifun(t.a, t.c, t.b);
} // hash-cpp-all = f6175a3c9680ae285374fb369c3af995
```

FastDelaunay.h

Description: Fast Delaunay triangulation. There must be no duplicate points. If all points are on a line, no triangles will be returned. Should work for doubles as well, though there may be precision issues in 'circ'. Returns triangles in order {t[0][0], t[0][1], t[0][2], t[1][0], ...}, all counter-clockwise.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$

"Point.h" 90 lines

```
typedef Point<ll> P;
typedef struct Quad* Q;
typedef __int128_t lll; // (can be ll if coords are < 2e4)
P arb(LLONG_MAX,LLONG_MAX); // not equal to any other point

struct Quad { // hash-cpp-1
  bool mark; Q o, rot; P p;
  P F() { return r()->p; }
  Q r() { return rot->rot; }
  Q prev() { return rot->o->rot; }
  Q next() { return rot->r()->o->rot; }
}; // hash-cpp-1 = ae7c00e56c665d4b1231ab65e4a209f7
// hash-cpp-2
bool circ(P p, P a, P b, P c) { // is p in the circumcircle
   ↪?
  lll p2 = p.dist2(), A = a.dist2()-p2,
      B = b.dist2()-p2, C = c.dist2()-p2;
  return p.cross(a,b)*C + p.cross(b,c)*A + p.cross(c,a)*B >
     ↪ 0;
} // hash-cpp-2 = 6aff7b12fbc9bf3e4cdc9425f5a62137
Q makeEdge(P orig, P dest) { // hash-cpp-3
  Q q0 = new Quad{0,0,0,orig}, q1 = new Quad{0,0,0,arb},
    q2 = new Quad{0,0,0,dest}, q3 = new Quad{0,0,0,arb};
  q0->o = q0; q2->o = q2; // 0-0, 2-2
  q1->o = q3; q3->o = q1; // 1-3, 3-1
  q0->rot = q1; q1->rot = q2;
  q2->rot = q3; q3->rot = q0;
  return q0;
} // hash-cpp-3 = 81016dffd34a695006075996590c4d6a
void splice(Q a, Q b) { // hash-cpp-4
  swap(a->o->rot->o, b->o->rot->o); swap(a->o, b->o);
}
Q connect(Q a, Q b) {
  Q q = makeEdge(a->F(), b->p);
  splice(q, a->next());
  splice(q->r(), b);
  return q;
} // hash-cpp-4 = 7e71f74a90f6e01fedeeb98e1fcb3d65

pair<Q,Q> rec(const vector<P>& s) { // hash-cpp-5
  if (sz(s) <= 3) {
    Q a = makeEdge(s[0], s[1]), b = makeEdge(s[1], s.back()
       ↪);
    if (sz(s) == 2) return { a, a->r() };
    splice(a->r(), b);
    auto side = s[0].cross(s[1], s[2]);
    Q c = side ? connect(b, a) : 0;
    return {side < 0 ? c->r() : a, side < 0 ? c : b->r() };
  }

#define H(e) e->F(), e->p
#define valid(e) (e->F().cross(H(base)) > 0)
  Q A, B, ra, rb;
  int half = (sz(s) + 1) / 2;
  tie(ra, A) = rec({s.begin(), s.begin() + half});
  tie(B, rb) = rec({s.begin() + half, s.end()});
  while ((B->p.cross(H(A)) < 0 && (A = A->next())) ||
         (A->p.cross(H(B)) > 0 && (B = B->r()->o)));
  Q base = connect(B->r(), A);
  if (A->p == ra->p) ra = base->r();
  if (B->p == rb->p) rb = base;

#define DEL(e, init, dir) Q e = init->dir; if (valid(e)) \
    while (circ(e->dir->F(), H(base), e->F())) { \
      Q t = e->dir; \
      splice(e, e->prev()); \
      splice(e->r(), e->r()->prev()); \
      e = t; \
    }
  for (;;) {
    DEL(LC, base->r(), o);  DEL(RC, base, prev());
    if (!valid(LC) && !valid(RC)) break;
    if (!valid(LC) || (valid(RC) && circ(H(RC), H(LC))))
      base = connect(RC, base->r());
    else
      base = connect(base->r(), LC->r());
  }
  return { ra, rb };
```

```
} // hash-cpp-5 = d3b6931a24cfd32c9af3573423c14605

vector<P> triangulate(vector<P> pts) { // hash-cpp-6
  sort(pts.begin(), pts.end());  assert(unique(pts.begin(),
    ↪ pts.end()) == pts.end());
  if (pts.size() < 2) return {};
  Q e = rec(pts).first;
  vector<Q> q = {e};
  int qi = 0;
  while (e->o->F().cross(e->F(), e->p) < 0) e = e->o;
#define ADD { Q c = e; do { c->mark = 1; pts.push_back(c->p
   ↪); \
  q.push_back(c->r()); c = c->next(); } while (c != e); }
  ADD; pts.clear();
  while (qi < sz(q)) if (!(e = q[qi++])->mark) ADD;
  return pts;
} // hash-cpp-6 = 4e0ca588db95eeafce87cd00038a4697
```

RectangleUnionArea.h

Description: Sweep line algorithm that calculates area of union of rectangles in the form [x1,x2) x [y1,y2)

Usage: Create vector with lower leftmost and upper rightmost coordinates of each rectangle.//vector<pair<int,int>,pair<int,int>> rectangles;// rectangles.push_back({{1, 3}, {2, 4}});// lint result = rectangle_union_area(rectangles);

62 lines

```
pair<int,int> operator+(const pair<int,int>& l, const pair<
   ↪int,int>& r) {
  if (l.first!= r.first) return min(l,r);
  return {l.first, l.second + r.second};
}

struct segtree_t { // stores min + # of mins
    int n;
    vector<int> lazy;
    vector<pair<int,int>> tree; // set n to a power of two
    segtree_t(int _n) : n(_n), tree(2*n, {0,0}), lazy(2*n,
       ↪0) { }
    void build() {
        for(int i = SZ-1; i >= 1; --i) tree[i] = tree[2*i]
           ↪+ tree[2*i+1];
    }
    void push(int v, int lx, int rx) {
        tree[v].first += lazy[v];
        if (lx != rx) {
            lazy[2*v] += lazy[v];
            lazy[2*v+1] += lazy[v];
        }
        lazy[v] = 0;
    }
    void update(int a, int b, int delta) { update(1,0,SZ-1,
       ↪a,b,delta); }
    void update(int v, int lx, int rx, int a, int b, int
       ↪delta) {
        push(v, lx, rx);
        if (b < lx || rx < a) return;
        if (a <= lx && rx <= b) {
            lazy[v] = delta;
            push(v, lx, rx);
        }
        else {
            int m = lx + (rx - lx)/2;
            update(2*v, lx, m, a, b, delta);
            update(2*v+1, m+1, rx, a, b, delta);
            tree[v] = (tree[2*v] + tree[2*v+1]);
        }
    }
};

lint rectangle_union_area(vector<pair<pair<int,int>,pair<
   ↪int,int>>> v) { // area of union of rectangles
  segtree_t L(SZ);
  vector<int> y; for(auto &t : v) y.push_back(t.second.
     ↪first), y.push_back(t.second.second);
  sort(y.begin(), y.end()); y.erase(unique(y.begin(), y.end
     ↪()),y.end());
  for(int i = 0; i < y.size()-1; i++) L.tree[SZ+i].second =
     ↪ y[i+1]-y[i]; // compress coordinates
  L.build();
  vector<array<int,4>> ev; // sweep line
  for(auto &t : v) {
    t.second.first= lower_bound(y.begin(), y.end(),t.second
       ↪.first)-begin(y);
    t.second.second = lower_bound(y.begin(), y.end(),t.
       ↪second.second)-begin(y)-1;
    ev.push_back({t.first.first,1,t.second.first,t.second.
       ↪second});
    ev.push_back({t.first.second,-1,t.second.first,t.second
       ↪.second});
  }
  sort(ev.begin(), ev.end());
  lint ans = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < ev.size()-1; i++) {
    const auto& t = ev[i];
    L.update(t[2],t[3],t[1]);
    int len = y.back()-y.front()-L.tree[1].second; // L.mn
       ↪[0].firstshould equal 0
    ans += (lint)(ev[i+1][0]-t[0])*len;
  }
  return ans;
} // hash-cpp-all = d899f7a97f0c9ac60aa9c5407b166f7c
```

8.5 3D

PolyhedronVolume.h

Description: Magic formula for the volume of a polyhedron. Faces should point outwards.

6 lines

```
template<class V, class L>
double signed_poly_volume(const V &p, const L &trilist) {
  double v = 0;
  for(auto &i : trilist) v += p[i.a].cross(p[i.b]).dot(p[i.
     ↪c]);
  return v / 6;
} // hash-cpp-all = 832599560d46de4dac772525327508df
```

Point3D.h

Description: Class to handle points in 3D space. T can be e.g. double or long long.

33 lines

```
template<class T> struct Point3D { // hash-cpp-1
  typedef Point3D P;
  typedef const P& R;
  T x, y, z;
  explicit Point3D(T x=0, T y=0, T z=0) : x(x), y(y), z(z)
     ↪{}
  bool operator<(R p) const {
    return tie(x, y, z) < tie(p.x, p.y, p.z); }
  bool operator==(R p) const {
    return tie(x, y, z) == tie(p.x, p.y, p.z); }
  P operator+(R p) const { return P(x+p.x, y+p.y, z+p.z); }
  P operator-(R p) const { return P(x-p.x, y-p.y, z-p.z); }
  P operator*(T d) const { return P(x*d, y*d, z*d); }
  P operator/(T d) const { return P(x/d, y/d, z/d); }
  T dot(R p) const { return x*p.x + y*p.y + z*p.z; }
  P cross(R p) const {
    return P(y*p.z - z*p.y, z*p.x - x*p.z, x*p.y - y*p.x);
  } // hash-cpp-1 = f914db739064a236fa80cdd6cb4a28da
// hash-cpp-2
  T dist2() const { return x*x + y*y + z*z; }
  double dist() const { return sqrt((double)dist2()); }
  //Azimuthal angle (longitude) to x-axis in interval [-pi,
     ↪ pi]
  double phi() const { return atan2(y, x); }
  //Zenith angle (latitude) to the z-axis in interval [0,
     ↪pi]
  double theta() const { return atan2(sqrt(x*x+y*y),z); }
  P unit() const { return *this/(T)dist(); } //makes dist()
     ↪=1
  //returns unit vector normal to *this and p
  P normal(P p) const { return cross(p).unit(); }
  //returns point rotated 'angle' radians ccw around axis
  P rotate(double angle, P axis) const {
    double s = sin(angle), c = cos(angle); P u = axis.unit
       ↪();
    return u*dot(u)*(1-c) + (*this)*c - cross(u)*s;
  }
}; // hash-cpp-2 = c9d0298d203587721eca48adde037c27
```

3dHull.h

Description: Computes all faces of the 3-dimension hull of a point set. *No four points must be coplanar*, or else random results will be returned. All faces will point outwards.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$

"Point3D.h" 49 lines

```
typedef Point3D<double> P3;

struct PR { // hash-cpp-1
  void ins(int x) { (a == -1 ? a : b) = x; }
  void rem(int x) { (a == x ? a : b) = -1; }
  int cnt() { return (a != -1) + (b != -1); }
  int a, b;
}; // hash-cpp-1 = cf7c9e0e504697f2f68406fa666ee3e4

struct F { P3 q; int a, b, c; };

vector<F> hull3d(const vector<P3>& A) { // hash-cpp-2
  assert(A.size() >= 4);
  vector<vector<PR>> E(A.size(), vector<PR>(A.size(), {-1,
     ↪-1}));
#define E(x,y) E[f.x][f.y]
  vector<F> FS;
  auto mf = [&](int i, int j, int k, int l) {
    P3 q = (A[j] - A[i]).cross((A[k] - A[i]));
    if (q.dot(A[l]) > q.dot(A[i]))
      q = q * -1;
    F f{q, i, j, k};
    E(a,b).ins(k); E(a,c).ins(j); E(b,c).ins(i);
    FS.push_back(f);
  };
  for(int i=0;i<4;i++) for(int j=i+1;j<4;j++) for(k=j+1;k
     ↪<4;k++)
    mf(i, j, k, 6 - i - j - k);
// hash-cpp-2 = 795ac5f92c46fc81467bd587c2cbcfd5
  for(int i=4; i<A.size();++i) { // hash-cpp-3
    for(int j=0;j<FS.size();++j) {
      F f = FS[j];
      if(f.q.dot(A[i]) > f.q.dot(A[f.a])) {
        E(a,b).rem(f.c);
        E(a,c).rem(f.b);
```

```
        E(b,c).rem(f.a);
        swap(FS[j--], FS.back());
        FS.pop_back();
      }
    }
    int nw = FS.size();
    for(int j=0;j<nw;j++) {
      F f = FS[j];
#define C(a, b, c) if (E(a,b).cnt() != 2) mf(f.a, f.b, i, f
   ↪.c);
      C(a, b, c); C(a, c, b); C(b, c, a);
    }
  }
  for(auto &it: FS) if ((A[it.b] - A[it.a]).cross(
    A[it.c] - A[it.a]).dot(it.q) <= 0) swap(it.c, it.b);
  return FS;
}; // hash-cpp-3 = 58a80c2b46187dcdf3c9db71c56711db
```

SphericalDistance.h

Description: Returns the shortest distance on the sphere with radius radius between the points with azimuthal angles (longitude) f1 (ϕ_1) and f2 (ϕ_2) from x axis and zenith angles (latitude) t1 (θ_1) and t2 (θ_2) from z axis. All angles measured in radians. The algorithm starts by converting the spherical coordinates to cartesian coordinates so if that is what you have you can use only the two last rows. dx*radius is then the difference between the two points in the x direction and d*radius is the total distance between the points.

8 lines

```
double sphericalDistance(double f1, double t1,
    double f2, double t2, double radius) {
  double dx = sin(t2)*cos(f2) - sin(t1)*cos(f1);
  double dy = sin(t2)*sin(f2) - sin(t1)*sin(f1);
  double dz = cos(t2) - cos(t1);
  double d = sqrt(dx*dx + dy*dy + dz*dz);
  return radius*2*asin(d/2);
} // hash-cpp-all = 611f0797307c583c66413c2dd5b3ba28
```

8.6 xyz 2D Geometry Library

GeometryXYZ.cpp

Description: Geometry 2D Library

<bits/stdc++.h> 386 lines

```
typedef long long ll;
typedef pair<int, int> PII;
typedef double db;

#define fi first
#define se second
#define pb push_back
#define mp make_pair
#define pct __builtin_popcount

#define rep(i,l,r) for (int i=(l); i<=(r); i++)
#define repd(i,r,l) for (int i=(r); i>=(l); i--)
#define rept(i,c) for (__typeof((c).begin()) i=((c).begin()
   ↪); i!=((c).end()); i++)

const db eps = 1e-8;
const db inf = 1e10;
const db pi = 3.1415926535897932384626433832795;

int sgn(db x) {
  if (x > eps) return 1; else
  if (x < -eps) return -1;
  return 0;
}

db ssqrt(db x) {
  return sqrt(max(x, 0.0));
}

struct P {
  db x, y;
  P() {}
  P(db _x, db _y):x(_x), y(_y) {}
  P operator + (const P&a) const {return P(x+a.x, y+a.y);}
  P operator - (const P&a) const {return P(x-a.x, y-a.y);}
  P operator * (db a) const {return P(x*a, y*a);}
  P operator / (db a) const {return P(x/a, y/a);}
  db crs (const P&a) const {return x*a.y - y*a.x;}
  db dot (const P&a) const {return x*a.x + y*a.y;}
  db abs2 () const {return x*x+y*y;}
  db abs () const {return sqrt(abs2());}
  db dis (const P&a) const {return (*this-a).abs();}
  db dis2 (const P&a) const {return (*this-a).abs2();}
  db tan() const {return atan2(y, x);}
  db rad(const P&a) const {return atan2(crs(a), dot(a));}
  P rot90() const {return P(-y, x);}
  bool operator < (const P&a) const {
    return x < a.x - eps || x < a.x + eps && y < a.y - eps;
  }
  bool operator == (const P&a) const {
    return fabs(x-a.x) < eps && fabs(y-a.y) < eps;
  }
  void get () {cin >> x >> y;}
  void out () const {printf ("%.9lf %.9lf\n", x, y);}
};

struct L {
  P x, y;
  L(){}
  L(const P&_x, const P&_y):x(_x), y(_y) {}
  L operator + (const P&a) const {return L(x+a, y+a);}
  L operator - (const P&a) const {return L(x-a, y-a);}
  // direction
  P vec () const {return y-x;}
  // normalized direction
  P nvec () const {return (y-x)/(y-x).abs();}
  // line = x+t*(y-x)
  // projection ratio of a point to a line
  db proj_rat (const P&a) const {
    // (x+t*(y-x)-a).dot(y-x) == 0
    return (a-x).dot(y-x)/(y-x).abs2();
  }
  // projection of a point to a line
  P proj (const P&a) const {
    db t = proj_rat(a);
    return x + (y-x)*t;
  }
  // reflection of a point wrt a line
  P refl (const P&a) const {
    return proj(a)*2-a;
  }
  // relative direction of (x,y) -> a
  // 0: counter clockwise
  // 1: clockwise
  // 2: on line back
  // 3: on line front
  // 4: on segment
  int reldir (const P&a) const {
    db c1 = (y-x).crs(a-x);
    if (c1 > eps) return 0; else
    if (c1 < -eps) return 1; else {
      db c2 = (a-x).dot(y-x);
      db c3 = (y-x).dot(y-x);
      if (c2 < -eps) return 2; else
      if (c2 > c3 + eps) return 3;
      else return 4;
    }
  }
  // point on segment
  bool on_segment (const P&a) const {
    return reldir(a) == 4;
  }
  // point on line
  bool on_line (const P&a) const {
    return reldir(a) >= 2;
  }
  // relative direction to another line
  // 0: none
  // 1: parallel
  // 2: perp
  int reldir (const L&l) const {
    P v1 = vec();
    P v2 = l.vec();
    if (fabs(v1.crs(v2)) < eps) return 2; else
    if (fabs(v1.dot(v2)) < eps) return 1;
    else return 0;
  }
  // if intersect where self is line and a is segment
  // only allow proper intersection
  bool ints_ls_p(const L&a) const {
    return sgn((a.x-y).crs(x-y)) * sgn((a.y-y).crs(x-y)) ==
       ↪ -1;
  }
  // if intersect as segments
  // only allow proper intersection
  bool ints_ss_p (const L&a) const {
    return ints_ls_p(a) && a.ints_ls_p(*this);
  }
  // if intersect as segments
  // allow non-proper intersection
  bool ints_ss_np(const L&a) const {
    if (ints_ss_p(a)) return true;
    if (a.on_segment(x) || a.on_segment(y) || on_segment(a.
       ↪x) || on_segment(a.y)) return true;
    return false;
  }
  // intersection ratio as lines
  db ints_rat (const L&a) const {
    // (x+(y-x)*t-a.y).crs(a.x-a.y) == 0
    return (a.y-x).crs(a.x-a.y)/(y-x).crs(a.x-a.y);
  }
  // intersection point as lines
  P ints (const L&a) const {
    db t = ints_rat(a);
    return x + (y-x)*t;
  }
  // distance to a point as a segment
  // use disl for distance as a line
  db dis (const P&a) const {
    db t = proj_rat(a);
    if (t > -eps && t < 1+eps)
      return a.dis(x+(y-x)*t);
    return min(a.dis(x), a.dis(y));
  }
  // distance to a point as a line
  db disl (const P&a) const {
    return proj(a).dis(a);
  }
  // distance as segments
  db dis (const L&a) const {
    if (ints_ss_p(a)) return 0;
    return min(min(a.dis(x), a.dis(y)), min(dis(a.x), dis(a
       ↪.y)));
  }
  void get () {x.get(); y.get();}
  void out () const {printf ("%.9lf %.9lf %.9lf %.9lf\n", x
     ↪.x, x.y, y.x, y.y);}
};

struct poly {
  int n;
  vector<P> a;
  // area of polygon
  // do not assume convex
  // assume ccw
  db area () const {
    db S = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {
      int ne = (i+1)%n;
      S += a[i].crs(a[ne]);
    }
    return S*.5;
  }
  // if is convex
  // assume ccw
  // allow three points in a row
  bool is_convex () const {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {
      int ne = (i+1)%n;
      int nn = (i+2)%n;
      if ((a[ne]-a[i]).crs(a[nn]-a[i]) < -eps) return false
         ↪;
    }
    return true;
  }
  // if point is in polygon
  // do not assume convex
  // assume ccw
  // 0: no
```

```
  // 1: on segment
  // 2: properly contain
  int in_poly(const P&p) const {
    int S = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {
      P x = a[i];
      P y = a[(i+1)%n];
      if (L(x, y).on_segment(p)) return 1;
      if (y < x) swap(x, y);
      if (p.x < x.x - eps || p.x > y.x - eps) continue;
      if ((y-x).crs(p-x) > eps) S ^= 1;
    }
    return S*2;
  }
  void get() {
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {
      P x; x.get(); a.pb(x);
    }
  }
};

struct C {
  P x; db r;
  C(){}
  C(const P&_x, db _r):x(_x), r(_r) {}
  // relative position of two circles
  // 0: contain
  // 1: in tangent
  // 2: intersect
  // 3: out tangent
  // 4: separate
  int rel_pos(const C&c) const {
    db d = x.dis(c.x);
    if (d > r + c.r + eps) return 4;
    if (d > r + c.r - eps) return 3;
    if (d > fabs(r-c.r) + eps) return 2;
    if (d > fabs(r-c.r) - eps) return 1;
    return 0;
  }
  // two intersection points with a line
  // assume intersection
  L ints_l(const L&l) const {
    // (l.x + t*(l.y-l.x)).dis2(x) == r*r
    db A = l.vec().abs2();
    db B = (l.x-x).dot(l.vec())*2;
    db C = (l.x-x).abs2() - r*r;
    db d = ssqrt(B*B-4*A*C);
    db t1 = (-B-d)/(A*2);
    db t2 = (-B+d)/(A*2);
    return L(l.x + l.vec()*t1, l.x + l.vec()*t2);
  }
  // two intersection points with a circle
  // assume intersection
  L ints_c(const C&c) const {
    db d = x.dis(c.x);
    P dir = (c.x-x)/d;
    db d1 = (r*r-c.r*c.r+d*d)/(2*d);
    P p = x + dir*d1;
    db l = ssqrt(r*r-d1*d1);
    P q = dir.rot90()*l;
    return L(p-q, p+q);
  }
  // two tangent points from a point
  // assume not inside circle
  L tan_p(const P&a) const {
    db d = x.dis(a);
    P dir = (a-x)/d;
    db d1 = r*r/d;
    P p = x + dir*d1;
    db l = ssqrt(r*r-d1*d1);
    P q = dir.rot90()*l;
    return L(p-q, p+q);
  }
  // common tangent point with a circle
  // tangent point on the other circle is easy
  vector<P> tan_c(const C&c) const {
    vector<P> a;
    int po = rel_pos(c);
    // outer tangent
    if (po >= 1) {
      db d = x.dis(c.x);
      P dir = (c.x-x)/d;
      db d1 = (r-c.r)*r/d;
      P p = x + dir*d1;
      db l = ssqrt(r*r-d1*d1);
      P q = dir.rot90()*l;
      a.pb(p-q);
      a.pb(p+q);
    }
    // inner tangent
    if (po >= 3) {
      db d = x.dis(c.x);
      P dir = (c.x-x)/d;
      db d1 = (r+c.r)*r/d;
      P p = x + dir*d1;
      db l = ssqrt(r*r-d1*d1);
      P q = dir.rot90()*l;
      a.pb(p-q);
      a.pb(p+q);
    }
    return a;
  }
  // intersection area of two circles
  db inta_c(const C&c) const {
    db d = x.dis(c.x);
    if (d > r + c.r - eps) return 0.0;
    if (d < c.r - r + eps) return pi*r*r;
    if (d < r - c.r + eps) return pi*c.r*c.r;
    db x = (d*d + r*r - c.r*c.r)/(d*2);
    db t = acos(x/r);
    db t1 = acos((d-x)/c.r);
    return r*r*t + c.r*c.r*t1 - d*r*sin(t);
  }
  // oriented intersection area with a triangle
  // one vertex is center of circle
  // assume l is nondegenerate (for l.disl)
  db inta_t(const L&l0) const {
    //if (l.x.dis(l.y) < eps) return 0.0;
    L l = l0 - x;
    db lx = l.x.abs(), ly = l.y.abs();
    if (l0.disl(x) > r - eps) return l.x.rad(l.y)*r*r/2;
    L u = ints_l(l0) - x;
    if (lx < r + eps && ly < r + eps) return l.x.crs(l.y)
      ↪/2;
    if (lx < r + eps) return (l.x.crs(u.y) + (u.y).rad(l.y)
      ↪*r*r)/2;
    if (ly < r + eps) return (u.x.crs(l.y) + (l.x).rad(u.x)
      ↪*r*r)/2;
    if ((u.x-l.x).dot(u.x-l.y) > -eps && (u.y-l.x).dot(u.y-
      ↪l.y) > -eps)
      return l.x.rad(l.y)*r*r/2;
    return (u.x.crs(u.y) + (l.x.rad(u.x) + u.y.rad(l.y))*r*
      ↪r)/2;
  }
  // point on circle at given angle
  P pt(db a) const {return x + P(r*cos(a), r*sin(a));}
  void get() {x.get(); cin >> r;}
};

// radius of circumcirle
// a.dis(b)*b.dis(c)*c.dis(a)/(fabs((b-a).crs(c-a))*2)

// circumcenter
P circtr(P a, P b, P c) {
  db aa = b.dis2(c), bb = a.dis2(c), cc = a.dis2(b);
  db wa = aa*(bb+cc-aa);
  db wb = bb*(aa+cc-bb);
  db wc = cc*(aa+bb-cc);
  return (a*wa+b*wb+c*wc)/(wa+wb+wc);
}

// incenter
P inctr(P a, P b, P c) {
  db aa = b.dis(c), bb = a.dis(c), cc = a.dis(b);
  return (a*aa+b*bb+c*cc)/(aa+bb+cc);
}

// change atan2 of line to 0 <= deg < 180
db ang(db t) {
  if (t < -eps) t += pi;
  if (t > pi-eps) t -= pi;
  return max(t, 0.0)*180.0/pi;
}

// points with given dis to a line and a pt
vector<P> pt_dis_pl(P x, L l, db r) {
  vector<P> a;
  if (l.on_line(x)) {
    P v = l.nvec().rot90()*r;
    a.pb(x+v);
    a.pb(x-v);
  } else {
    P y = l.proj(x);
    P v = (x-y)/(x-y).abs()*r;
    if (y.dis(x) < r*2 + eps) {
      L s = C(x, r).ints_l(l+v);
      a.pb(s.x); a.pb(s.y);
    }
  }
  sort(a.begin(), a.end());
  a.erase(unique(a.begin(), a.end()), a.end());
  return a;
}

// points with given dis to two lines
vector<P> pt_dis_ll(L l1, L l2, db r) {
  vector<P> a;
  P v1 = l1.nvec().rot90()*r;
  P v2 = l2.nvec().rot90()*r;
  a.pb((l1+v1).ints(l2+v2));
  a.pb((l1+v1).ints(l2-v2));
  a.pb((l1-v1).ints(l2+v2));
  a.pb((l1-v1).ints(l2-v2));
  sort(a.begin(), a.end());
  a.erase(unique(a.begin(), a.end()), a.end());
  return a;
} // hash-cpp-all = 4be575fd4ef3076687a5c097cf735349
```

CircleUnion.cpp

Description: Only work with distinct circles. Also can be done with Green THeorem in $O(n^2 logn)$

47 lines

```
//

C a[N];
int n;
double S[N];

typedef pair<double, int> PDI;
PDI A[N*2]; int LA;

void ff(int s) {
  int nn = 0;
  LA = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) if (i != s) {
    double d = a[i].x.dis(a[s].x);
    if (d < a[i].r - a[s].r + eps) {nn++; continue;}
    if (d < a[s].r - a[i].r + eps || d > a[i].r + a[s].r -
       ↪eps) continue;
    L p = a[s].ints_c(a[i]);
    double le = (p.x-a[s].x).tan();
    double ri = (p.y-a[s].x).tan();
    if (le < 0) le += 2*pi;
    if (ri < 0) ri += 2*pi;
    A[LA++] = mp(le, 1);
    A[LA++] = mp(ri, -1);
    if (le > ri) nn++;
  }
  A[LA++] = mp(0.0, nn);
  A[LA++] = mp(pi*2, -nn);
  sort(A, A+LA);
  int nw = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < LA-1; i ++) {
    nw += A[i].se;
    double le = A[i].fi, ri = A[i+1].fi;
    double T = (a[s].pt(le).crs(a[s].pt(ri)) + a[s].r*a[s].
       ↪r*(ri-le-sin(ri-le)))/2;
    S[nw] -= T;
    S[nw+1] += T;
  }
}

int main() {
  cin >> n;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) a[i].get();
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) ff(i);
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++)
    printf ("[%d] = %.3lf\n", i, S[i]);
  return 0;
} // hash-cpp-all = 6ba84ba2d88ef8d519a9cc9362067734
```

Strings (9)

KMP.cpp

Description: failure[x] computes the length of the longest prefix of s that ends at x, other than s[0...x] itself (abacaba -> 0010123). Can be used to find all occurrences of a pattern in a text.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n)$

29 lines

```cpp
template<typename T>
struct kmp_t {
    vector<T> word;
    vector<int> failure;
    kmp_t(const vector<T> &_word): word(_word) { // hash-cpp-1
        int n = word.size();
        failure.resize(n+1, 0);
        for (int s = 2; s <= n; ++s) {
            failure[s] = failure[s-1];
            while (failure[s] > 0 && word[failure[s]] != word[s-1])
                failure[s] = failure[failure[s]];
            if (word[failure[s]] == word[s-1]) failure[s] += 1;
        }
    } // hash-cpp-1 = c66cf26827fd4607ce1cfa55401f3dea
    vector<int> matches_in(const vector<T> &text) { // hash-cpp-2
        vector<int> result;
        int s = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < (int)text.size(); ++i) {
            while (s > 0 && word[s] != text[i])
                s = failure[s];
            if (word[s] == text[i]) s += 1;
            if (s == (int)word.size()) {
                result.push_back(i-(int)word.size()+1);
                s = failure[s];
            }
        }
        return result;
    } // hash-cpp-2 = 50ada13bcff4322771988e39d05fffe4
};
```

Extended-KMP.h

Description: extended KMP S[i] stores the maximum common prefix between s[i:] and t; T[i] stores the maximum common prefix between t[i:] and t for i>0;

24 lines

```cpp
int S[N], T[N];

void extKMP(const string &s, const string &t) { // hash-cpp-1
    int m = t.size(), maT = 0, maS = 0;
    T[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < m; i++) {
        if (maT + T[maT] >= i)
            T[i] = min(T[i - maT], maT + T[maT] - i);
        else T[i] = 0;
        while (T[i] + i < m && t[T[i]] == t[T[i] + i])
            T[i]++;
        if (i + T[i] > maT + T[maT]) maT = i;
    } // hash-cpp-1 = 1b7119e667e0c6b48247673c972ecbb7
    int n = s.size(); // hash-cpp-2
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (maS + S[maS] >= i)
            S[i] = min(T[i - maS], maS + S[maS] - i);
        else S[i] = 0;
        while (S[i] < m && i + S[i] < n && t[S[i]] == s[S[i] + i])
            S[i]++;
        if (i + S[i] > maS + S[maS]) maS = i;
    }
// hash-cpp-2 = 62963ee562740268b77a1234e7c7ae68
}
```

Duval.h

Description: A string is called simple (or a Lyndon word), if it is strictly smaller than any of its own nontrivial suffixes.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

28 lines

```cpp
template <typename T>
pair<int, vector<string>> duval(int n, const T &s) { // hash-cpp-1
    assert(n >= 1);
    // s += s  //uncomment if you need to know the min cyclic string
    vector<string> factors; // strings here are simple and in non-inc order
    int i = 0, ans = 0;
    while (i < n) { // until n/2 to find min cyclic string
        ans = i;
        int j = i + 1, k = i;
        while (j < n + n && !(s[j % n] < s[k % n])) {
            if (s[k % n] < s[j % n]) k = i;
            else k++;
            j++;
        }
        while (i <= k) {
            factors.push_back(s.substr(i, j-k));
            i += j - k;
        }
    }
    return {ans, factors};
    // returns 0-indexed position of the least cyclic shift
    // min cyclic string will be s.substr(ans, n/2)
} // hash-cpp-1 = cc666b9ac54cacdb7a4172ac1573d84b

template <typename T>
pair<int, vector<string>> duval(const T &s) {
    return duval((int) s.size(), s);
}
```

Z.h

Description: get function find prefixes of a in b

18 lines

```cpp
vector<int> z(string str) { // hash-cpp-1
    int n = str.size(); str += '#';
    vector<int> result(n); result[0] = n;
    while(str[result[1]+1] == str[result[1]])
        ++result[1];
    int lx = 1, rx = result[1];
    for(int i = 2; i < n; ++i) {
        if (i <= rx) result[i] = min(rx-i+1, result[i-lx]);
        while(str[i+result[i]] == str[result[i]]) ++result[i];
        if (i+result[i]-1 > rx) lx = i, rx = i+result[i]-1;
    }
    return result;
} // hash-cpp-1 = a5d7c043fc6c0c0e00f9ba7591ef7d9b
vector<int> get_prefix(string a, string b) { // hash-cpp-2
    string str = a + '@' + b;
    vector<int> k = z(str);
    return vector<int>(k.begin()+a.size()+1, k.end());
} // hash-cpp-2 = 6aa08403b9d47a6d0e421c570e0bf941
```

Manacher.h

Description: For each position in a string, computes p[0][i] = half length of longest even palindrome around pos i, p[1][i] = longest odd (half rounded down).
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

13 lines

```cpp
array<vector<int>, 2> manacher(const string &s) { // hash-cpp-1
  int n = s.size();
  array<vector<int>, 2> p = {vector<int>(n+1), vector<int>(n)};
  for(int z = 0; z < 2; ++z) for (int i=0,l=0,r=0; i < n; i++) {
    int t = r-i+!z;
    if (i<r) p[z][i] = min(t, p[z][l+t]);
    int L = i-p[z][i], R = i+p[z][i]-!z;
    while (L>=1 && R+1<n && s[L-1] == s[R+1])
      p[z][i]++, L--, R++;
    if (R>r) l=L, r=R;
    }
    return p;
} // hash-cpp-1 = 87e1f0950281807a59d4f6ef730e6943
```

MinRotation.h

Description: Finds the lexicographically smallest rotation of a string.
Usage: rotate(v.begin(), v.begin()+min_rotation(v), v.end());
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

8 lines

```cpp
int min_rotation(string s) { // hash-cpp-1
  int a=0, N=s.size(); s += s;
  for(int b = 0; b < N; ++b) for(int i =0; i < N; ++i) {
    if (a+i == b || s[a+i] < s[b+i]) {b += max(0, i-1); break;}
    if (s[a+i] > s[b+i]) { a = b; break; }
  }
  return a;
} // hash-cpp-1 = 2a08fd228bd46d16ef7716c24c0a72ce
```

Trie.h

Description: Trie implementation.

79 lines

```cpp
struct Trie {
  int cnt, word;
  map<char, Trie> m;
  Trie() {
    word = cnt = 0;
    m.clear();
  }
  void add(const string &s, int i) {
    cnt++;
    if(i ==(int)s.size()) {
      word++;
      return;
    }
    if(!m.count(s[i]))
      m[s[i]] = Trie();
    m[s[i]].add(s, i + 1);
  }
  bool remove(const string &s, int i) {
    if(i ==(int)s.size()) {
      if(word) {
        cnt--;
        word--;
        return true;
      }
      return false;
    }
```

```
    if(!m.count(s[i]))
      return false;
    if(m[s[i]].remove(s, i + 1) == true) {
      cnt--;
      return true;
    }
    return false;
  }
  bool count(const string &s, int i) {
    if(i ==(int)s.size())
      return word;
    if(!m.count(s[i]))
      return false;
    return m[s[i]].count(s, i + 1);
  }
  bool count_prefix(const string &s, int i) {
    if(word)  return true;
    if(i ==(int)s.size())
      return false;
    if(!m.count(s[i]))
      return false;
    return m[s[i]].count_prefix(s, i + 1);
  }

  bool is_prefix(const string &s, int i) {
    if(i ==(int)s.size())
      return cnt;
    if(!m.count(s[i]))
      return false;
    return m[s[i]].is_prefix(s, i + 1);
  }
  void add(const string &s) {
    add(s, 0);
  }
  bool remove(const string &s) {
    return remove(s, 0);
  }
  bool count(const string &s) {
    return count(s, 0);
  }
  // return if trie countains a string that is prefix os s
  // trie has 123, query 12345  returns true
  // trie has 12345, query 123  returns false
  bool count_prefix(const string &s) {
    return count_prefix(s, 0);
  }
  // return if s is prefix of some string countained in
    ↪trie
  // trie has 12345, query 123  returns true
  // trie has 123, query 12345  returns false
  bool is_prefix(const string &s) {
    return is_prefix(s, 0);
  }
} T; // hash-cpp-all = 422131711a0944f5548bdf16c094d58b
```

TrieXOR.h

Description: Query max xor with some int in the Trie

30 lines

```
template<int MX, int MXBIT> struct Trie { // hash-cpp-1
    vector<vector<int>> nex;// num is last node in trie
    vector<int> sz;
    int num = 0;
    // change 2 to 26 for lowercase letters
    Trie() {
        nex = vector<vector<int>>(MX, vector<int>(2));
        sz = vector<int>(MX);
    } // hash-cpp-1 = 171b2c3c86583019d3e96ea5c2fcfc4f
    // insert or delete
    void insert(lint x, int a = 1) { // hash-cpp-2
        int cur = 0; sz[cur] += a;
        for(int i = MXBIT-1; i >= 0; --i) {
            int t = (x&(1lint<<i))>>i;
            if (!nex[cur][t]) nex[cur][t] = ++num;
            sz[cur = nex[cur][t]] += a;
        }
    } // hash-cpp-2 = c533ca7f6d0fcdf3a7011207856e065d
    // compute max xor
    lint test(lint x) { // hash-cpp-3
        if (sz[0] == 0) return -INF; // no elements in trie
        int cur = 0;
        for(int i = MXBIT-1; i >= 0; --i) {
            int t = ((x&(1lint<<i))>>i) ^ 1;
            if (!nex[cur][t] || !sz[nex[cur][t]]) t ^= 1;
            cur = nex[cur][t]; if (t) x ^= 1lint<<i;
        }
        return x;
    } // hash-cpp-3 = 3c8060e4c36b53d379b97008c71f1921
};
```

Hashing-codeforces.h

Description: Various self-explanatory methods for string hashing. Use on Codeforces, which lacks 64-bit support and where solutions can be hacked.

<sys/time.h> 53 lines

```
typedef long long H;
static const H M = INT_MAX;
static H C; // initialized below

// Arithmetic mod M. "typedef H K;" instead if you think
// test data is random. (Haha, good luck.)
struct K {
  H x; K(H x=0) : x(x) {}
  K operator+(K o) { H y = x + o.x; return y - (y >= M) * M
    ↪; }
  K operator*(K o) { return x*o.x % M; }
  H operator-(K o) { H y = x - o.x; return y + (y < 0) * M;
    ↪ }
};

struct HashInterval {
  vector<K> ha, pw;
  HashInterval(string& str) : ha(str.size()+1), pw(ha) {
    pw[0] = 1;
    for(int i = 0; i < str.size(); ++i)
      ha[i+1] = ha[i] * C + str[i],
      pw[i+1] = pw[i] * C;
  }
  H hashInterval(int a, int b) { // hash [a, b)
    return ha[b] - ha[a] * pw[b - a];
  }
};

vector<H> getHashes(string& str, int length) {
  if (str.size() < length) return {};
  K h = 0, pw = 1;
  for(int i =0; i < length; ++i)
    h = h * C + str[i], pw = pw * C;
  vector<H> ret = {h - 0};
  ret.reserve(str.size() - length + 1);
  for(int i = length; i < str.size(); ++i) {
    ret.push_back(h * C + str[i] - pw * str[i-length]);
    h = ret.back();
  }
  return ret;
}

H hashString(string& s) {
  K h = 0;
  for (auto &c : s) h = h * C + c;
  return h - 0;
}

int main() {
  timeval tp;
  gettimeofday(&tp, 0);
  C = tp.tv_usec;
  // ...
} // hash-cpp-all = 7e2d4c7bf5f6eaec5f5aeca231c78bbe
```

SuffixTree.h

Description: Ukkonen's algorithm for online suffix tree construction. Each node contains indices [l, r) into the string, and a list of child nodes. Suffixes are given by traversals of this tree, joining [l, r) substrings. The root is 0 (has l = -1, r = 0), non-existent children are -1. To get a complete tree, append a dummy symbol – otherwise it may contain an incomplete path (still useful for substring matching, though).

Time: $\mathcal{O}(26N)$

50 lines

```
struct SuffixTree {
  enum { N = 200010, ALPHA = 26 }; // N ~ 2*maxlen+10
  int toi(char c) { return c - 'a'; }
  string a; // v = cur node, q = cur position
  int t[N][ALPHA],l[N],r[N],p[N],s[N],v=0,q=0,m=2;

  void ukkadd(int i, int c) { suff:
    if (r[v]<=q) {
      if (t[v][c]==-1) { t[v][c]=m;  l[m]=i;
        p[m++]=v; v=s[v]; q=r[v];  goto suff; }
      v=t[v][c]; q=l[v];
    }
    if (q==-1 || c==toi(a[q])) q++; else {
      l[m+1]=i;  p[m+1]=m;  l[m]=l[v];  r[m]=q;
      p[m]=p[v];  t[m][c]=m+1;  t[m][toi(a[q])]=v;
      l[v]=q;  p[v]=m;  t[p[m]][toi(a[l[m]])]=m;
      v=s[p[m]];  q=l[m];
      while (q<r[m]) { v=t[v][toi(a[q])];  q+=r[v]-l[v]; }
      if (q==r[m])  s[m]=v;  else s[m]=m+2;
      q=r[v]-(q-r[m]);  m+=2;  goto suff;
    }
  }

  SuffixTree(string a) : a(a) {
    fill(r,r+N,a.size());
    memset(s, 0, sizeof s);
    memset(t, -1, sizeof t);
    fill(t[1],t[1]+ALPHA,0);
    s[0] = 1; l[0] = l[1] = -1; r[0] = r[1] = p[0] = p[1] =
      ↪ 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < a.size(); ++i) ukkadd(i, toi(a[i]));
  }

  // example: find longest common substring (uses ALPHA =
    ↪28)
  pii best;
  int lcs(int node, int i1, int i2, int olen) {
    if (l[node] <= i1 && i1 < r[node]) return 1;
    if (l[node] <= i2 && i2 < r[node]) return 2;
    int mask = 0, len = node ? olen + (r[node] - l[node]) :
      ↪ 0;
    for(int c = 0; c < ALPHA; ++c) if (t[node][c] != -1)
      mask |= lcs(t[node][c], i1, i2, len);
```

```cpp
    if (mask == 3)
      best = max(best, {len, r[node] - len});
    return mask;
  }
  static pii LCS(string s, string t) {
    SuffixTree st(s + (char)('z' + 1) + t + (char)('z' + 2));
    st.lcs(0, s.size(), s.size() + 1 + t.size(), 0);
    return st.best;
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 5d590845d6be2ed6dea5622a1245c48b
```

SuffixArray.cpp

Description: Builds suffix array for a string. The `lcp` function calculates longest common prefixes for neighbouring strings in suffix array. The returned vector is of size $n+1$, and $ret[0]=0$.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$ where N is the length of the string for creation of the SA. $\mathcal{O}(N)$ for longest common prefixes. 50 lines

```cpp
struct suffix_array_t { // hash-cpp-1
  vector<int> lcp; vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> rmq;
  int n, h; vector<int> sa, invsa;
  bool cmp(int a, int b) { return invsa[a+h] < invsa[b+h]; }
  void ternary_sort(int a, int b) {
    if (a == b) return;
    int pivot = sa[a+rand()%(b-a)];
    int left = a, right = b;
    for (int i = a; i < b; ++i) if (cmp(sa[i], pivot)) swap(sa[i], sa[left++]);
    for (int i = b-1; i >= left; --i) if (cmp(pivot, sa[i])) swap(sa[i], sa[--right]);
    ternary_sort(a, left);
    for (int i = left; i < right; ++i) invsa[sa[i]] = right-1;
    if (right-left == 1) sa[left] = -1;
    ternary_sort(right, b);
  } // hash-cpp-1 = 3fca933d36bfd1ac53d33525aa3203a2
  suffix_array_t() {} // hash-cpp-2
  suffix_array_t(vector<int> v): n(v.size()), sa(n) {
    v.push_back(INT_MIN);
    invsa = v; iota(sa.begin(), sa.end(), 0);
    h = 0; ternary_sort(0, n);
    for (h = 1; h <= n; h *= 2)
      for (int j = 0, i = j; i != n; i = j)
  if (sa[i] < 0) {
    while (j < n && sa[j] < 0) j += -sa[j];
          sa[i] = -(j-i);
  } // hash-cpp-2 = 045c4939b473f5149c2e552135d12b96
  else { j = invsa[sa[i]]+1; ternary_sort(i, j); } // hash-cpp-3
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) sa[invsa[i]] = i;
    lcp.resize(n); int res = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
      if (invsa[i] > 0) while (v[i+res] == v[sa[invsa[i]-1]+res]) ++res;
      lcp[invsa[i]] = res; res = max(res-1, 0);
    } // hash-cpp-3 = 90309049bb0fce36d08ad3a8af805d24
    int logn = 0; while ((1<<(logn+1)) <= n) ++logn; //hash-cpp-4
    rmq.resize(logn+1, vector<pair<int, int>>(n));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) rmq[0][i] = make_pair(lcp[i], i);
    for (int l = 1; l <= logn; ++l)
      for (int i = 0; i+(1<<l) <= n; ++i)
      rmq[l][i] = min(rmq[l-1][i], rmq[l-1][i+(1<<(l-1))]);
  } // hash-cpp-4 = dc54711f8f7297b8170f572288bf6134
  pair<int, int> rmq_query(int a, int b) { // hash-cpp-5
    int size = b-a+1, l = __lg(size);
    return min(rmq[l][a], rmq[l][b-(1<<l)+1]);
  } // hash-cpp-5 = 6e515b577798ddd26df9f09bf8aa1ae8
  int get_lcp(int a, int b) { // hash-cpp-6
    if (a == b) return n-a;
    int ia = invsa[a], ib = invsa[b];
    return rmq_query(min(ia, ib)+1, max(ia, ib)).first;
  } // hash-cpp-6 = 2ee59379f2812610f89b9c9bee839647
};
```

AhoCorasick.cpp

Description: String searching algorithm that matches all strings simultaneously. To use with stl string: (char *)stringname.c_str() 92 lines

```cpp
struct Node {
    int fail;
    vector<pair<int,int>> out; // num e tamanho do padrao
    //bool marc;  // p/ decisao
    map<char,int> trie;
  int next; // aponta para o proximo sufixo que tenha out.size > 0
};
Node tree[1000003]; // quantida maxima de nos

struct AhoCorasick {
  //bool encontrado[1005]; // quantidade maxima de padroes, p/ decisao
  int qtdNos, qtdPadroes;
  vector<vector<int>> result;
  AhoCorasick() { // Construtor para inicializar
    result.resize(0);
      tree[0].fail = -1;
      tree[0].trie.clear();
      tree[0].out.clear();
      tree[0].next = -1;
      qtdNos = 1;
      qtdPadroes = 0;
      //tree[0].marc = false; // p/ decisao
      //memset(encontrado, false, sizeof(encontrado)); // p/ decisao
  }
  // Funcao para adicionar um padrao
  void add(string &pat) {
    vector<int> v;
    result.push_back(v);
      int no = 0, len = 0;
      for (int i = 0; i < pat.size(); i++, len++) {
          if (tree[no].trie.find(pat[i]) == tree[no].trie.end()) {
            tree[qtdNos].trie.clear(); tree[qtdNos].out.clear();
            //tree[qtdNos].marc = false; // p/ decisao
            tree[no].trie[pat[i]] = qtdNos;
            no = qtdNos++;
          } else no = tree[no].trie[pat[i]];
      }
      tree[no].out.push_back({qtdPadroes++,len});
  }

  // Ativar Aho-corasick, ajustando funcoes de falha
  void activate() {
      int no,v,f,w;
      queue<int> bfs;
      for (auto  it = tree[0].trie.begin();
         it != tree[0].trie.end() ; it++) {
          tree[no = it->second].fail = 0;
          tree[no].next = tree[0].out.size() ? 0 : -1;
          bfs.push(no);
      }
      while (!bfs.empty()) {
          no = bfs.front(); bfs.pop();
          for (auto it = tree[no].trie.begin();
               it != tree[no].trie.end(); it++) {
              char c = it->first;
              v = it->second;
              bfs.push(v);
              f = tree[no].fail;
              while (tree[f].trie.find(c) == tree[f].trie.end()) {
                if (f == 0) { tree[0].trie[c] = 0; break; }
                f = tree[f].fail;
              }
              w = tree[f].trie[c];
              tree[v].fail = w;
              tree[v].next = tree[w].out.size() ? w : tree[w].next;
          }
      }
  }
  // Buscar padroes no aho-corasik
  void search_all(string &text) {
      int v, no = 0;
      for (int i = 0; i < text[i]; i++) {
          while (tree[no].trie.find(text[i]) == tree[no].trie.end()) {
              if (no == 0) { tree[0].trie[text[i]] = 0; break; }
              no = tree[no].fail;
          }
          v = no = tree[no].trie[text[i]];
          // marcar os encontrados
          while (v != -1 /* && !tree[v].marc */ ) { // p/decisao
              //tree[v].marc = true; // p/ decisao: nao continua a trie
              for (int k = 0 ; k < tree[v].out.size() ; k++) {
                //encontrado[tree[v].out[k].first] = true; // p/ decisao
                result[tree[v].out[k].first].push_back(i-tree[v].out[k].second+1);
                printf("Padrao %d na posicao %d\n", tree[v].out[k].first,
                       i-tree[v].out[k].second+1);
              }
              v = tree[v].next;
          }
      }
  }
};
// hash-cpp-all = 890acf0583926f2ab90e3199476d8e15
```

Suffix-Array.h

Description: Builds suffix array for a string. `sa[i]` is the starting index of the suffix which is i'th in the sorted suffix array. The returned vector is of size $n+1$, and `sa[0] = n`. The `lcp` array contains longest common prefixes for neighbouring strings in the suffix array: `lcp[i] = lcp(sa[i], sa[i-1])`, `lcp[0] = 0`. The input string must not contain any zero bytes.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ 30 lines

```cpp
struct SuffixArray {
```

```
  vector<int> sa, lcp;
  SuffixArray(vector<int> &s, int lim = 256) {
    int n = s.size(), k = 0;
    vector<int> x(2 * n), y(2 * n), wv(n), ws(max(n, lim)),
       ↪ rank(n);
    sa = lcp = rank;
    for(int i=0;i<n;++i) ws[x[i] = s[i]]++;
    for(int i=1;i<lim;++i) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
    for (int i = n; i--;) sa[--ws[x[i]]] = i;
    for (int j = 1, p = 0; p < n; j *= 2, lim = p) {
      p = 0;
      for(int i=n-j;i<n;++i) y[p++] = i;
      for(int i=0;i<n;++i) if (sa[i] >= j) y[p++] = sa[i] -
         ↪ j;
      for(int i=0;i<n;++i) wv[i] = x[y[i]];
      for(int i=0;i<lim;++i) ws[i] = 0;
      for(int i=0;i<n;++i) ws[wv[i]]++;
      for(int i=1;i<lim;++i) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
      for (int i = n; i--;) sa[--ws[wv[i]]] = y[i];
      swap(x, y), p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0;
      for(int i=1;i<n;++i) {
        int a = sa[i-1], b = sa[i]; x[b] =
          y[a] == y[b] && y[a + j] == y[b + j] ? p - 1 : p
             ↪++;
      }
    }
    for(int i=1;i<n;++i) rank[sa[i]] = i;
    for (int i = 0, j; i < n - 1; lcp[rank[i++]] = k)
      for (k && k--, j = sa[rank[i] - 1];
          s[i + k] == s[j + k]; k++) ;
  }
}; // hash-cpp-all = dc667e7e45d02485fde4e6c1fe1ef44a
```

ReverseBurrowsWheeler.h

Description: Reverse of Burrows-Wheeler

Time: $\mathcal{O}(nlog(n))$

16 lines

```
string RBW(string &s) {
    vector<pair<char,int>> v;
    vector<int> nex(s.size());
    for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i)
        v.push_back({s[i], i});
    sort(v.begin(), v.end());
    for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i)
        nex[i] = v[i].second;
    int cur = nex[0];
    string result;
    while(cur) {
        result += v[cur].first;
        cur = nex[cur];
    }
    return result;
} // hash-cpp-all = fd5d9fc744ee311a9d51a7e90afa38ad
```

Various (10)

10.1 Intervals

IntervalContainer.h

Description: Add and remove intervals from a set of disjoint intervals. Will merge the added interval with any overlapping intervals in the set when adding. Intervals are [inclusive, exclusive).
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

23 lines

```
set<pair<int,int>>::iterator addInterval(set<pair<int,int>>
  ↪ &is, int L, int R) {
  if (L == R) return is.end();
  auto it = is.lower_bound({L, R}), before = it;
  while (it != is.end() && it->first <= R) {
    R = max(R, it->second);
    before = it = is.erase(it);
  }
  if (it != is.begin() && (--it)->second >= L) {
    L = min(L, it->first);
    R = max(R, it->second);
    is.erase(it);
  }
  return is.insert(before, {L,R});
}

void removeInterval(set<pair<int,int>> &is, int L, int R) {
  if (L == R) return;
  auto it = addInterval(is, L, R);
  auto r2 = it->second;
  if (it->first == L) is.erase(it);
  else (int&)it->second = L;
  if (R != r2) is.emplace(R, r2);
} // hash-cpp-all = f47dfb9edd525539da08472171658898
```

IntervalCover.h

Description: Compute indices of smallest set of intervals covering another interval. Intervals should be [inclusive, exclusive). To support [inclusive, inclusive], change (A) to add `|| R.empty()`. Returns empty set on failure (or if G is empty).
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

19 lines

```
template<class T>
vector<int> cover(pair<T, T> G, vector<pair<T, T>> I) {
  vi S(I.size()), R;
  iota(S.begin(), S.end(), 0);
  sort(S.begin(), S.end(), [&](int a, int b) { return I[a]
    ↪< I[b]; });
  T cur = G.first;
  int at = 0;
  while (cur < G.second) { // (A)
    pair<T, int> mx = {cur, -1};
    while (at < I.size() && I[S[at]].first <= cur) {
      mx = max(mx, {I[S[at]].second, S[at]});
      at++;
    }
    if (mx.second == -1) return {};
    cur = mx.first;
    R.push_back(mx.second);
  }
  return R;
} // hash-cpp-all = 982e92b0f6e1bdaca886141c463790e5
```

ConstantIntervals.h

Description: Split a monotone function on [from, to) into a minimal set of half-open intervals on which it has the same value. Runs a callback g for each such interval.
Usage: `constantIntervals(0, sz(v), [&](int x){return v[x];}, [&](int lo, int hi, T val){...});`
Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(k \log \frac{n}{k}\right)$

19 lines

```
template<class F, class G, class T>
void rec(int from, int to, F f, G g, int& i, T& p, T q) {
  if (p == q) return;
  if (from == to) {
    g(i, to, p);
    i = to; p = q;
  } else {
    int mid = (from + to) >> 1;
    rec(from, mid, f, g, i, p, f(mid));
    rec(mid+1, to, f, g, i, p, q);
  }
}
template<class F, class G>
void constantIntervals(int from, int to, F f, G g) {
  if (to <= from) return;
  int i = from; auto p = f(i), q = f(to-1);
  rec(from, to-1, f, g, i, p, q);
  g(i, to, q);
} // hash-cpp-all = 792e7d94c54ab04f9efdb6834b12feca
```

10.2 Misc. algorithms

TernarySearch.h

Description: Find the smallest i in $[a, b]$ that maximizes $f(i)$, assuming that $f(a) < \dots < f(i) \geq \dots \geq f(b)$. To reverse which of the sides allows non-strict inequalities, change the $<$ marked with (A) to $<=$, and reverse the loop at (B). To minimize f, change it to $>$, also at (B).
Usage: `int ind = ternSearch(0,n-1,[&](int i){return a[i];});`
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log(b-a))$

13 lines

```
template<class F>
int ternSearch(int a, int b, F f) {
  assert(a <= b);
  while (b - a >= 5) {
    int mid = (a + b) / 2;
    if (f(mid) < f(mid+1)) // (A)
      a = mid;
    else
      b = mid+1;
  }
  for(int i=a+1;i<b+1;i++) if (f(a) < f(i)) a = i; // (B)
  return a;
} // hash-cpp-all = 0b750a57790807d99a432f12841f1af2
```

LowerBound.h

11 lines

```
int LowerBound(vector<int> v, int n, int x){
    int l = 1, r = n, m;
    while(l <= r){
        m= (l+r)/2;
        if(v[m] >= x && (m == 1 || v[m-1] < x))
            return m;
        else if(v[m] >= x) r=m-1;
        else l=m+1;
    }
    return m;
} // hash-cpp-all = 7422d7a27dbb4142bd13b8cc1f0f3686
```

UpperBound.h

11 lines

```
int UpperBound(vector<int> v, int n, int x){
    int l = 1, r = n, m;
    while(l <= r){
        m=(l+r)/2;
        if(v[m] > x && (m == 1 || v[m-1] <= x))
            return m;
        else if(v[m] > x) r=m-1;
        else l=m+1;
    }
    return m;
} // hash-cpp-all = 381d15e1acc45839a99189533b42d5eb
```

MergeSort.h

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n * log(n))$

19 lines

```
int n, inv;
vector<int> v, result;

void merge_sort(int lx, int rx, vector<int> &v) {
    if (lx == rx) return;
    int m = lx + (rx - lx)/2;
    merge_sort(lx, m, v);
    merge_sort(m+1, rx, v);
    int i = lx, j = m+1, k = lx;
    while(i <= m || j <= rx) {
        if (i <= m && (j > rx || v[i] < v[j])) {
            result[k++] = v[i++];
            inv += (j - k);
        }
        else result[k++] = v[j++];
    }
    for (int i = lx; i <= rx; ++i)
        v[i] = result[i];
} // hash-cpp-all = 34a7b0c31ffe6abe903916da641d98b3
```

CoordCompression.h

9 lines

```
vector<int> comp_coord(vector<int> &y, int N) {
    vector<int> result;
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) result.emplace_back(y[i]);
    sort(result.begin(), result.end());
    result.resize(unique(result.begin(), result.end())-
      ↪result.begin());
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
        y[i] = lower_bound(result.begin(), result.end(), y[
          ↪i]) - result.begin();
    return result;
} // hash-cpp-all = 809d6ae9d2b00e4d11b3e8500c82eb70
```

CountTriangles.h

Description: Counts x, y >= 0 such that Ax + By <= C.

8 lines

```
lint count_triangle(lint A, lint B, lint C) {
  if (C < 0) return 0;
  if (A > B) swap(A, B);
  lint p = C / B;
  lint k = B / A;
  lint d = (C - p * B) / A;
  return count_triangle(B - k * A, A, C - A * (k * p + d +
    ↪1)) + (p + 1) * (d + 1) + k * p * (p + 1) / 2;
} // hash-cpp-all = 8d67b384e4591dd4f0ba9538ad3bc5d9
```

sqrt.h

13 lines

```
int64_t isqrt(int64_t n) {
    int64_t left = 0;
    int64_t right = 10000000;
    while (right - left > 1) {
        int64_t middle = (left + right) / 2;
        if (middle * middle <= n) {
```

```
            left = middle;
        } else {
            right = middle;
        }
    }
    return left;
} // hash-cpp-all = fc5f42aa60261c39ccc263bfba494ef1
```

Karatsuba.h

Description: Faster-than-naive convolution of two sequences: $c[x] = \sum a[i]b[x-i]$. Uses the identity $(aX+b)(cX+d) = acX^2 + bd + ((a+c)(b+d) - ac - bd)X$. Doesn't handle sequences of very different length welint. See also FFT, under the Numerical chapter.
Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(N^{1.6}\right)$

30 lines

```
int size(int s) { return s > 1 ? 32-__builtin_clz(s-1) : 0; }

void karatsuba(lint *a, lint *b, lint *c, lint *t, int n) {
    int ca = 0, cb = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) ca += !!a[i], cb += !!b[i];
    if (min(ca, cb) <= 1500/n) { // few numbers to multiply
        if (ca > cb) swap(a, b);
        for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            if (a[i]) FOR(j,n) c[i+j] += a[i]*b[j];
    }
    else {
        int h = n >> 1;
        karatsuba(a, b, c, t, h); // a0*b0
        karatsuba(a+h, b+h, c+n, t, h); // a1*b1
        for(int i = 0; i < h; ++i) a[i] += a[i+h], b[i] += b[i+h];
        karatsuba(a, b, t, t+n, h); // (a0+a1)*(b0+b1)
        for(int i = 0; i < h; ++i) a[i] -= a[i+h], b[i] -= b[i+h];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) t[i] -= c[i]+c[i+n];
        for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) c[i+h] += t[i], t[i] = 0;
    }
}

vector<lint> conv(vector<lint> a, vector<lint> b) {
    int sa = a.size(), sb = b.size(); if (!sa || !sb) return {};
    int n = 1<<size(max(sa,sb)); a.resize(n), b.resize(n);
    vector<lint> c(2*n), t(2*n);
    for(int i = 0; i < 2*n; ++i) t[i] = 0;
    karatsuba(&a[0], &b[0], &c[0], &t[0], n);
    c.resize(sa+sb-1); return c;
} // hash-cpp-all = 94626586a3d1b8e95703da4c97fb6c83
```

CountInversions.h

Description: Count the number of inversions to make an array sorted. Merge sort has another approach.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n * log(n))$

<FenwickTree.h> 7 lines

```
FT<int> bit(maxv+10);
int inv = 0;
for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; --i) {
    inv += bit.query(v[i]); // careful with the interval
    bit.update(v[i], 1);    // [0, x) or [0, x] ?
}
// hash-cpp-all = 3582f611430853173f9f3cf4efb5d3ff
```

Histogram.h

Description: Maximum rectangle in histogram

16 lines

```
lint histogram(lint vet[], int n) {
  stack<lint> s;
  lint ans = 0, tp, cur;
  int i = 0;
  while(i < n || !s.empty()) {
    if (i < n && (s.empty() || vet[s.top()] <= vet[i])) s.push(i++);
    else {
      tp = s.top();
      s.pop();
      cur = vet[tp] * (s.empty() ? i : i - s.top() - 1);
      if (ans < cur) ans = cur;
    }
  }
  return ans;
}
// hash-cpp-all = a9d3f9be854b498aa88dfb2dc149ea9c
```

DateManipulation.h

43 lines

```
string week_day_str[7] = {"Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday", "Saturday"};
string month_str[13] = {"", "January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June", "July", "August", "September", "October", "November", "December"};
map<string, int> week_day_int = {{"Sunday", 0}, {"Monday", 1}, {"Tuesday", 2}, {"Wednesday", 3}, {"Thursday", 4}, {"Friday", 5}, {"Saturday", 6}};
map<string, int> month_int = {{"January", 1}, {"February", 2}, {"March", 3}, {"April", 4}, {"May", 5}, {"June", 6}, {"July", 7}, {"August", 8}, {"September", 9}, {"October", 10}, {"November", 11}, {"December", 12}};
int month[2][13] = {{0, 31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31}, {0, 31, 29, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31}};

/* O(1) - Checks if year y is a leap year. */
bool leap_year(int y){
  return (y % 4 == 0 and y % 100 != 0) or y % 400 == 0;
}

/* O(1) - Increases the day by one. */
void update(int &d, int &m, int &y){
  if (d == month[leap_year(y)][m]){
    d = 1;
    if (m == 12) {
      m = 1;
      y++;
    }
    else m++;
  }
  else d++;
}

int intToDay(int jd) { return jd % 7; }
int dateToInt(int y, int m, int d) {
  return 1461 * (y + 4800 + (m - 14) / 12) / 4 +
    367 * (m - 2 - (m - 14) / 12 * 12) / 12 -
    3 * ((y + 4900 + (m - 14) / 12) / 100) / 4 +
    d - 32075; }
void intToDate(int jd, int &y, int &m, int &d) {
  int x, n, i, j;
  x = jd + 68569;
  n = 4 * x / 146097;
  x -= (146097 * n + 3) / 4;
  i = (4000 * (x + 1)) / 1461001;
  x -= 1461 * i / 4 - 31;
  j = 80 * x / 2447;
  d = x - 2447 * j / 80;
  x = j / 11;
  m = j + 2 - 12 * x;
  y = 100 * (n - 49) + i + x; }
// hash-cpp-all = a924137c42ac459d2f20c33845ef3cd2
```

MagicSquare.h

17 lines

```
int mat[MAXN][MAXN], n; //0-indexed

void magicsquare() {
  int i=n-1, j=n/2;
  memset(&mat, 0, sizeof mat);
  for(int k = 1; k <= n*n; k++) {
    mat[i][j] = k;
    if (mat[(i+1)%n][(j+1)%n] > 0) {
      i = (i-1+n)%n;
    }
    else {
      i = (i+1)%n;
      j = (j+1)%n;
    }
  }
}
// hash-cpp-all = e5f5fb9897d7b39b4fa47e4070ee0704
```

FindPattern.h

17 lines

```
bool test(vector<int> &v, int init, int size, int lim){
  for(int i = init; i < lim; ++i)
    if(v[init + ((i-init)%size)] != v[i])
      return false;
  return true;
}

void identifyPattern(vector<int> &v, int lim){
  for(int init = 0; init < lim; ++init){
    for(int size = 1; size < 500; ++size){
      if(test(v, init, size, lim)){
        cout << init << " " << size << endl;
        break;
      }
    }
  }
} // hash-cpp-all = 45155504b29b390a722aa33cc2ae5a24
```

NQueens.cpp

Description: NQueens

43 lines

```
int ans;
bitset<30> rw, ld, rd; //2*MAX_N -1
bitset<30> iniqueens; //2*MAX_N -1
vector<int> col;
void init(int n){
  ans=0;
    rw.reset();
    ld.reset();
    rd.reset();
    col.assign(n,-1);
}
void init(int n, vector<pair<int,int>> initial_queens){
    //it does NOT check if initial queens are at valid positions
    init(n);
```

```
    iniqueens.reset();
    for(pair<int,int> pos: initial_queens){
        int r=pos.first, c= pos.second;
        rw[r] = ld[r-c+n-1] = rd[r+c]=true;
        col[c]=r;
        iniqueens[c] = true;
    }
}
void backtracking(int c, int n){
    if(c==n){
      ans++;
        for(int r:col) cout<<r+1<<" ";
        cout<<"\n";
        return;
    }
    else if(iniqueens[c]){
        backtracking(c+1,n);
    }
    else for(int r=0;r<n;r++){
        if(!rw[r] && !ld[r-c+n-1] && !rd[r+c]){
        // if(board[r][c]!=blocked && !rw[r] && !ld[r-c+n
            ↪-1] && !rd[r+c]){ // if there are blocked
            ↪possitions
            rw[r] = ld[r-c+n-1] = rd[r+c]=true;
            col[c]=r;
            backtracking(c+1,n);
            col[c]=-1;
            rw[r] = ld[r-c+n-1] = rd[r+c]=false;
        }
    }
} // hash-cpp-all = e97e9e9198bfdafeb93f5b1021de2577
```

SudokuSolver.h

43 lines

```
int N,m; // N = n*n, m = n; where n equal number of rows or
   ↪ columns
array<array<int, 10>, 10> grid;
struct SudokuSolver {
    bool UsedInRow(int row,int num){
        for(int col = 0; col < N; ++col)
            if(grid[row][col] == num) return true;
        return false;
    }
    bool UsedInCol(int col,int num){
        for(int row = 0; row < N; ++row)
            if(grid[row][col] == num) return true;
        return false;
    }
    bool UsedInBox(int row_0,int col_0,int num){
        for(int row = 0; row < m; ++row)
            for(int col = 0; col < m; ++col)
                if(grid[row+row_0][col+col_0] == num)
                   ↪return true;
        return false;
    }
    bool isSafe(int row,int col,int num){
        return !UsedInRow(row,num) && !UsedInCol(col,num)
            ↪&& !UsedInBox(row-row%m,col-col%m,num);
    }
    bool find(int &row,int &col){
        for(row = 0; row < N; ++row)
            for(col = 0; col < N; ++col)
                if(grid[row][col] == 0) return true;
        return false;
    }
    bool Solve(){
        int row, col;
        //cout<<row<<" "<<col<<endl;
        if(!find(row,col)) return true;
        for(int num = 1; num <= N; ++num){
            if(isSafe(row,col,num)){
                grid[row][col] = num;
                if(Solve()) return true;
                grid[row][col] = 0;
            }
        }
        return false;
    }
};
// hash-cpp-all = 6be9065d036cb0cb4f35ee043083f733
```

FloydCycle.h

Description: Detect loop in a list. Consider using mod template to avoid overflow.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n)$

34 lines

```
lint a, b, c;

lint f(lint x) {
  return (a * x + (x % b)) % c;
}

//mu -> first ocurrence
//lambda -> cycle length
lint mu, lambda;

void Floyd(lint x0) {
    //hare -> fast pointer
    //tortoise -> slow pointer
    lint hare, tortoise;
    tortoise = f(x0);
    hare = f(f(x0));
    while(hare != tortoise) {
        tortoise = f(tortoise);
        hare = f(f(hare));
    }
    hare = x0;
    mu = 0;
    while(tortoise != hare) {
        tortoise = f(tortoise);
        hare = f(hare);
        mu++;
    }
    hare = f(tortoise);
    lambda = 1;
    while(t != h) {
        hare = f(hare);
        lambda++;
    }
} // hash-cpp-all = eb059fec84c1516c7f9a827c6c36ee4c
```

SlidingWindow.h

Description: Given an array v and an integer K, the problem boils down to computing for each index $i : min(v[i], v[i-1], ..., v[i-K+1])$. if $mx == true$, returns the maximum.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

18 lines

```
vector<int> sliding_window_minmax(vector<int> &v, int K,
   ↪bool mx) {
  deque< pair<int, int>> window;
  vector<int> ans;
  for (int i = 0; i < v.size(); i++) {
    if (mx) {
      while (!window.empty() && window.back().first <= v[i
         ↪])
        window.pop_back();
    } else {
      while (!window.empty() && window.back().first >= v[i
         ↪])
        window.pop_back();
    }
    window.push_back(make_pair(v[i], i));
    while(window.front().second <= i - K)
      window.pop_front();
    ans.push_back(window.front().first);
  }
  return ans;
} // hash-cpp-all = 71875466ea0431246dff646437250de6
```

Scanline.h

Description: Scanline (Merge all overalapping intervals into a single interval)
Usage: `O(N)`

11 lines

```
void scanline(vector<pair<int,int>> p, vector<pair<int,int
   ↪>> &intervals) {
  int f = p[0].first, l = p[0].second;
  for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
    if (p[i].first <= l) l = max(l, p[i].second);
    else {
      intervals.push_back({f, l});
      f = p[i].first, l = p[i].second;
    }
  }
  intervals.push_back({f, l});
} // hash-cpp-all = d8de9398e495a1a7dafe79a1326213b0
```


SlidingWindow.h

Description: Given an array v and an integer K, the problem boils down to computing for each index $i : min(v[i], v[i-1], ..., v[i-K+1])$. if $mx == true$, returns the maximum.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

18 lines

```
vector<int> sliding_window_minmax(vector<int> &v, int K,
   ↪bool mx) {
  deque< pair<int, int>> window;
  vector<int> ans;
  for (int i = 0; i < v.size(); i++) {
    if (mx) {
      while (!window.empty() && window.back().first <= v[i
         ↪])
        window.pop_back();
    } else {
      while (!window.empty() && window.back().first >= v[i
         ↪])
        window.pop_back();
    }
    window.push_back(make_pair(v[i], i));
    while(window.front().second <= i - K)
      window.pop_front();
    ans.push_back(window.front().first);
  }
  return ans;
} // hash-cpp-all = 71875466ea0431246dff646437250de6
```


10.3 Dynamic programming

DivideAndConquerDP.h

Description: Optimizes dp of the form (or similar) $dyn[i][j] = min_{k<i}(dyn[k][j-1] + f(k+1, i))$. The classical case is a partitioning dp, where k determines the break point for the next partition. In this case, i is the number of elements to partition and j is the number of partitions allowed.
Let $opt[i][j]$ be the values of k which minimize the function. (in case of tie, choose the smallest) To apply this optimization, you need $opt[i][j] \leq opt[i+1][j]$. That means the when you add an extra element $(i+1)$, your partitioning choice will not be to include more elements than before (e.g. will no go from choosing $[k, i]$ to $[k-1, i+1]$). This is usually intuitive by the problem details.
. To apply try to write the dp in the format above and verify if the property holds.
Time: Time goes from $\mathcal{O}(n^2 m)$ to $\mathcal{O}(nm\log(n))$ 54 lines

```cpp
const int INF = 1<<31;
int n, m;
template<typename MAXN, typename MAXM>
struct dp_task {
    array<array<int, MAXN>, MAXN> u;
    array<array<int, MAXN>, MAXM> dyn;
    inline f(int i, int j) {
        return (u[j][j] - u[j][i-1] - u[i-1][j] + u[i-1][i-1]) / 2;
    }
    // This is responsible for computing tab[l...r][j], knowing that opt[l...r][j] is in range [low_opt...high_opt]
    void solve(int j, int l, int r, int low_opt, int high_opt) {
        int mid = (l + r) / 2, opt = -1;
        dyn[mid][j] = INF;
        for (int k = low_opt; k <= high_opt && k < mid; ++k)
            if (dyn[k][j-1] + f(k + 1, mid) < dyn[mid][j]){
                dyn[mid][j] = dyn[k][j-1] + f(k + 1, mid);
                opt = k;
            }
        // New bounds on opt for other pending computation.
        if (l <= mid - 1)
            solve(j, l, mid - 1, low_opt, opt);
        if (mid + 1 <= r)
            solve(j, mid + 1, r, opt, high_opt);
    }
};

int main() {
    dp_task<4123, 812> DP;
    cin >> n >> m;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
            cin >> DP.u[i][j];

  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
      DP.u[i][j] += DP.u[i - 1][j] + DP.u[i][j - 1] - DP.u[i - 1][j - 1];

  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    DP.dyn[i][0] = INF;

  // Original dp
  // for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
  //  for (int j = 1; j <= m; j++) {
  //    dyn[i][j] = INF;
  //    for (int k = 0; k < i; k++)
  //      dyn[i][j] = min(dyn[i][j], dyn[k][j-1] + f(k + 1, i));
  //  }

  for (int j = 1; j <= m; j++)
    DP.solve(j, 1, n, 0, n - 1);

  cout << DP.dyn[n][m] << endl;
}
// hash-cpp-all = f9d57965a870cfc0ac239c3c0789fb25
```

KnuthDP.h

Description: When doing DP on intervals: $a[i][j] = \min_{i<k<j}(a[i][k] + a[k][j]) + f(i,j)$, where the (minimal) optimal k increases with both i and j, one can solve intervals in increasing order of length, and search $k = p[i][j]$ for $a[i][j]$ only between $p[i][j-1]$ and $p[i+1][j]$. This is known as Knuth DP. Sufficient criteria for this are if $f(b,c) \leq f(a,d)$ and $f(a,c) + f(b,d) \leq f(a,d) + f(b,c)$ for all $a \leq b \leq c \leq d$. Generally, Optimizes dp of the form (or similar) $dp[i][j] = min_{i<=k<=j}(dp[i][k-1] + dp[k+1][j] + f(i,j))$. The classical case is building a optimal binary tree, where k determines the root. Let $opt[i][j]$ be the value of k which minimizes the function. (in case of tie, choose the smallest) To apply this optimization, you need $opt[i][j-1] \leq opt[i][j] \leq opt[i+1][j]$. That means the when you remove an element form the left $(i+1)$, you won't choose a breaking point more to the left than before. Also, when you remove an element from the right $(j-1)$, you won't choose a breking point more to the right than before. This is usually intuitive by the problem details. To apply try to write the dp in the format above and verify if the property holds. Be careful with edge cases for opt. Consider also: LineContainer (ch. Data structures), monotone queues, ternary search.
Time: from $\mathcal{O}(N^3)$ to $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$ 30 lines

```cpp
array<array<lint, 1123>, 1123> dyn;
array<array<int, 1123>, 1123> opt;
array<int, 1123> b;
int l, n;

inline f(int i, int j) {
    return b[j+1] - b[i-1];
}

int main() {
    while(cin >> l >> n) {
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) cin >> b[i];
        b[0] = 0;
        b[n + 1] = l;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n+1; ++i) {
            dyn[i][i - 1] = 0
            opt[i][i - 1] = i;
        }
        for (int i = n; i > 0; --i)
            for (int j = i; j <= n; ++j) {
                dyn[i][j] = LLONG_MAX; // INF
                for (int k = max(i, opt[i][j - 1]); k <= j && k <= opt[i + 1][j]; ++k)
                    if (dyn[i][k - 1] + dyn[k + 1][j] + f(i, j) < dyn[i][j]) {
                        dyn[i][j] = dyn[i][k - 1] + dyn[k + 1][j] + f(i, j);
                        opt[i][j] = k;
                    }
            }
        cout << dyn[1][n] << '\n';
    }
} // hash-cpp-all = 0bd5b9607c21b45ba61ecb55cde1ecae
```

ConvexHullTrick.h

Description: Transforms dp of the form (or similar) $dp[i] = min_{j<i}(dp[j] + b[j] * a[i])$. Time goes from $O(n^2)$ to $O(n \log n)$, if using online line container, or $O(n)$ if lines are inserted in order of slope and queried in order of x. To apply try to find a way to write the factor inside minimization as a linear function of a value related to i. Everything else related to j will become constant.
<LineContainer.h> 22 lines

```cpp
array<lint, 112345> dyn, a, b;

int main() {
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) cin >> a[i];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) cin >> b[i];
    dyn[0] = 0;
    LineContainer cht;
    cht.add(-b[0], 0);
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
        dyn[i] = cht.query(a[i]);
        cht.add(-b[i], dyn[i]);
    }
    // Original DP O(n^2).
  // for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
  //  dyn[i] = INF;
  //  for (int j = 0; j < i; j++)
  //    dyn[i] = min(dyn[i], dyn[j] + a[i] * b[j]);
  // }
  cout << -dyn[n-1] << '\n';
} // hash-cpp-all = 1e5a567f134332193437ca3ce8ce967d
```

Coin.h

Description: Number of ways to make value K with X coins
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$ 8 lines

```cpp
int coin(vector<int> &c, int k) {
    vector<int> dp(k+1, 0); dp[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < c.size(); ++i)
        for (int j = c[i]; j <= k; ++j)
            dp[j] += dp[j-c[i]];
    return dp[k];
}
// hash-cpp-all = c38f010ad4252350bcc4fc8967fd1159
```

MinCoin.h

Description: minimum number of coins to make K
Time: $\mathcal{O}(kV)$ 8 lines

```cpp
int coin(vector<int> &c, int k) {
    vector<int> dp(k+1, INF); dp[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < c.size(); ++i)
        for (int j = c[i]; j <= k; ++j)
            dp[j] = min(dp[j], 1 + dp[j-c[i]]);
    return dp[k];
}
// hash-cpp-all = 5fe4b1893507d900689285cdb60f4642
```

EditDistance.h

13 lines

```cpp
vector<vector<int>> dp(MAX_SIZE, vector<int>(MAX_SIZE));
int levDist(const string &s, const string &t) {
    for (int i = 0; i <= s.size(); ++i) dp[i][0] = i;
    for (int i = 0; i <= t.size(); ++i) dp[0][i] = i;
    for (int i = 1; i <= s.size(); ++i) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= t.size(); ++j) {
            dp[i][j] = min(1 + min(dp[i-1][j], dp[i][j-1]), dp[i-1][j-1]+(s[i-1] != t[i-1]));
```

```
        }
    }
    return dp[s.size()][t.size()];
}

// hash-cpp-all = bc7965e87ec60f5f908915db5495cf76
```

LIS.h

Description: Compute indices for the longest increasing subsequence.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

17 lines

```
template<class I> vector<int> lis(vector<I> S) {
  vector<int> prev(S.size());
  typedef pair<I, int> p;
  vector<p> res;
  for(int i = 0; i < S.size(); i++) {
    p el { S[i], i };
    //S[i]+1 for non-decreasing
    auto it = lower_bound(res.begin(), res.end(), p { S[i], 0 });
    if (it == res.end()) res.push_back(el), it = --res.end();
    *it = el;
    prev[i] = it==res.begin() ?0:(it-1)->second;
  }
  int L = res.size(), cur = res.back().second;
  vector<int> ans(L);
  while (L--) ans[L] = cur, cur = prev[cur];
  return ans;
} // hash-cpp-all = 53b1aa9f0482eadf3d1d3a20011f23e5
```

LIS2.h

Description: Compute the longest increasing subsequence.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

9 lines

```
template<typename T> int lis(const vector<T> &a) {
    vector<T> u;
    for (const T &x : a) {
        auto it = lower_bound(u.begin(), u.end(), x);
        if (it == u.end()) u.push_back(x);
        else *it = x;
    }
    return (int)u.size();
} // hash-cpp-all = 6182d9febfde6942e9eeaee00eec8bed
```

LCS.h

Description: Finds the longest common subsequence.
Memory: $\mathcal{O}(nm)$.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(nm)$ where n and m are the lengths of the sequences.

15 lines

```
template<class T> T lcs(const T &X, const T &Y) {
  int a = X.size(), b = Y.size();
  vector<vvector<int>> dp(a+1, vector<int>(b+1));
  for(int i = 1; i < a+1; i++) for(int j = 1; j < b+1; j++)
    dp[i][j] = X[i-1]==Y[j-1] ? dp[i-1][j-1]+1 :
      max(dp[i][j-1],dp[i-1][j]);
  int len = dp[a][b];
  T ans(len,0);
  while(a && b)
    if(X[a-1]==Y[b-1]) ans[--len] = X[--a], --b;
    else if(dp[a][b-1]>dp[a-1][b]) --b;
    else --a;
  return ans;
}
// hash-cpp-all = b096b75c43618ce1ea19738b94be83fb
```

Knapsack.h

Description: Knapsack 01 problem, returns a vector that hold the quantity of items chosen and its values.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

16 lines

```
vector<int> Knapsack(int limit, vector<int> &v, vector<int> &w) {
    vector<vector<int>> dyn(v.size()+1);
    dyn[0].resize(limit+1);
    for (int i = 0; i < v.size(); ++i) {
        dyn[i+1] = dyn[i];
        for (int j = 0; j <= limit - w[i]; ++j)
            dyn[i+1][w[i]+j] = max(dyn[i+1][w[i]+j], dyn[i][j] + v[i]);
    }
    vector<int> result;
    for (int i = v.size()-1; i >= 0; --i)
        if (dyn[i][limit] != dyn[i+1][limit]) {
            limit -= w[i];
            result.push_back(i);
        }
    return result;
} // hash-cpp-all = 09847e2c75f917d2ae747f1d67edd253
```

01Knapsack.h

Description: Bottom-up is faster in practice
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

35 lines

```
// 1-indexed bottom-up, faster in practice
int Knapsack(int limit, vector<int> &v, vector<int> &w) {
    vector<int> dyn(10*v.size(), -1); int n = w.size();
    dyn[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        for (int j = limit; j >= w[i]; --j)
            if (dyn[j - w[i]] >= 0)
                dyn[j] = max(dyn[j], dyn[j - w[i]] + v[i]);
    int result = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i <= limit; ++i)
        result = max(result, dyn[i]);
    return result;
}
// top-down
int n, c; // total of items and cost
array<int, MAXN> w, v; // weight, value
array<array<int, MAXN>, MAXN> dyn; // filled -1

int get(int idx, int cap) {
    if (cap < 0) return -INT_MAX;
    if (idx == n) return 0;
    if (dyn[idx][cap] != -1) return dyn[idx][cap];
    return dyn[idx][cap] = max(get(idx+1, cap), v[idx] + get(idx+1, cap - w[idx]));
}

void recover(int idx, int cap) {
    if (idx == n) return;
    int grab = v[idx] + get(idx+1, cap - w[idx]);
    int change = get(idx+1, cap);
    if (grab >= change) {
        items.push_back(idx);
        recover(idx+1, cap - w[idx]);
    }
    else recover(idx+1, cap);
} // hash-cpp-all = dd79ee9b0bde249ce084503065d827bc
```

LargeKnapsack.h

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

9 lines

```
const int max_value = (int)1e5+10;
int knapsack2(vector<lint> &v, vector<lint> &w, int n, int total) {
    vector<lint> dp(max_value, 2e18); dp[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        for (int j = max_value - v[i] - 1; j >= 0; --j)
            dp[j + v[i]] = min(dp[j + v[i]], dp[j] + w[i]);
    for (int i = max_value-1; i >= 0; --i)
        if (dp[i] <= total) return i;
} // hash-cpp-all = e49b98b8006fe6f48e59ccc119f9c8b1
```

KnapsackUnbounded.h

Description: Knapsack problem but repetitions are allowed.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

10 lines

```
int unbounded_knapsack(vector<int> &v, vector<int> &w, int total) {
    vector<int> dp(total+1, -1);
    int result = 0; dp[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i <= total; ++i) for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
        if (w[j] <= i && dp[i - w[j]] >= 0)
            dp[i] = max(dp[i], dp[i - w[j]] + v[j]);
    int result = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i <= total; ++i) result = max(result, dp[i]);
    return result;
} // hash-cpp-all = 390c2286ce88b58740d71dc5ba395434
```

KnapsackBounded.h

Description: You are given n types of items, you have $e[i]$ items of i-th type, and each item of i-th type weighs $w[i]$ and costs $c[i]$. What is the minimal cost you can get by picking some items weighing at most W in total?
Time: $\mathcal{O}(Wn)$

<MinQueue.h> 28 lines

```
const int maxn = 1000;
const int maxm = 100000;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f;

minQueue<int> q[maxm];

array<int, maxm> dyn; // the minimum cost dyn[i] I need to pay in order to fill the knapsack with total weight i
int w[maxn], e[maxn], c[maxn]; // weight, number, cost

int main() {
  int n, m;
  cin >> n >> m;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) cin >> w[i] >> c[i] >> e[i];
  for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) dyn[i] = inf;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < w[i]; j++) q[j].clear();
    for (int j = 0; j <= m; j++) {
      minQueue<int> &mq = q[j % w[i]];
      if (mq.size() > e[i]) mq.pop();
      mq.add(c[i]);
      mq.push(dyn[j]);
      dyn[j] = mq.getMin();
    }
  }
  cout << "Minimum value i can pay putting a total weight " << m << " is " << dyn[m] << '\n';
```

```
  for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++) cout << dyn[i] << " " << i
    ↪<< '\n';
  cout << "\n";
} // hash-cpp-all = cac0faadab0e006a19e0104670f4b9ef
```

KnapsackBitset.h

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

12 lines

```
bitset<MAX> dp, dp1;

int knapsack(vector<int> &items, int n, int m) {
    dp[0] = dp1[0] = true;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        dp1 <<= items[i];
        dp |= dp1;
        dp1 = dp;
    }
    dp.flip();
    return dp._Find_next(m);
} // hash-cpp-all = a6f378c86ddc023e5dd53ac1236f7093
```

TSP.h

Description: Solve the Travelling Salesman Problem.

Time: $\mathcal{O}\left(N^2 * 2^N\right)$

18 lines

```
const int MX = 15;
array<array<int, MX>, 1<<N> dp;
array<array<int, MX>, MX> dist;
int N;

int TSP(int n) {
    dp[0][1] = 0;
    for (int j = 0; j < (1 << n); ++j)
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            if (j & (1<<i))
                for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
                    if (!(j & (1<<k)))
                        dp[k][j^(1<<k
                          ↪)], dp[i][j]+dist[i][k]);
    int ret = (1 << 31); // = INF
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)
        ret = min(ret, dp[i][(1<<n)-1] + dist[i][0]);
    return ret;
} // hash-cpp-all = 9c40a0dd624797eaa12e7898a3960dfd
```

DistinctSubsequences.h

Description: DP eliminates overcounting. Number of different strings that can be generated by removing any number of characters, without changing the order of the remaining.

<ModTemplate.h> 7 lines

```
num tot[30];
num distinct(const string &S) {
    num ans = 1; // tot[i] stands for number of distinct
      ↪strings ending with character 'a'+i
    for(auto &c : S) tie(ans, tot[c-'a']) = make_pair(2*ans
      ↪-tot[c-'a'],ans);
    return ans-1;
}
// hash-cpp-all = 7ec0c8d69757e755ccf5d3d3338a8f92
```

10.4 Debugging tricks

- `signal(SIGSEGV, [](int) { _Exit(0); });` converts segfaults into Wrong Answers. Similarly one can catch SIGABRT (assertion failures) and SIGFPE (zero divisions). `_GLIBCXX_DEBUG` violations generate SIGABRT (or SIGSEGV on gcc 5.4.0 apparently).
- `feenableexcept(29);` kills the program on NaNs (`1`), 0-divs (`4`), infinities (`8`) and denormals (`16`).

10.5 Optimization tricks

10.5.1 Bit hacks

- `x & -x` is the least bit in `x`.
- `for (int x = m; x; ) { --x &= m; ... }` loops over all subset masks of `m` (except `m` itself).
- `c = x&-x, r = x+c; (((r^x) >> 2)/c) | r` is the next number after `x` with the same number of bits set.
- `rep(b,0,K) rep(i,0,(1 << K)) if (i & 1 << b) D[i] += D[i^(1 << b)];` computes all sums of subsets.

10.5.2 Pragmas

- `#pragma GCC optimize ("Ofast")` will make GCC auto-vectorize for loops and optimizes floating points better (assumes associativity and turns off denormals).
- `#pragma GCC target ("avx,avx2")` can double performance of vectorized code, but causes crashes on old machines.
- `#pragma GCC optimize ("trapv")` kills the program on integer overflows (but is really slow).

BumpAllocator.h

Description: When you need to dynamically allocate many objects and don't care about freeing them. "new X" otherwise has an overhead of something like 0.05us + 16 bytes per allocation.

9 lines

```
// Either globally or in a single class:
static char buf[450 << 20];
void* operator new(size_t s) {
  static size_t i = sizeof buf;
  assert(s < i);
  return (void*)&buf[i -= s];
}
void operator delete(void*) {}
// hash-cpp-all = 745db225903de8f3cdfa051660956100
```

SmallPtr.h

Description: A 32-bit pointer that points into BumpAllocator memory.

"BumpAllocator.h" 10 lines

```
template<class T> struct ptr {
  unsigned ind;
  ptr(T* p = 0) : ind(p ? unsigned((char*)p - buf) : 0) {
    assert(ind < sizeof buf);
  }
  T& operator*() const { return *(T*)(buf + ind); }
  T* operator->() const { return &**this; }
  T& operator[](int a) const { return (&**this)[a]; }
  explicit operator bool() const { return ind; }
}; // hash-cpp-all = 2dd6c9773f202bd47422e255099f4829
```

BumpAllocatorSTL.h

Description: BumpAllocator for STL containers.

Usage: `vector<vector<int, small<int>>> ed(N);`

14 lines

```
char buf[450 << 20] alignas(16);
size_t buf_ind = sizeof buf;

template<class T> struct small {
  typedef T value_type;
  small() {}
  template<class U> small(const U&) {}
  T* allocate(size_t n) {
    buf_ind -= n * sizeof(T);
    buf_ind &= 0 - alignof(T);
    return (T*)(buf + buf_ind);
  }
  void deallocate(T*, size_t) {}
}; // hash-cpp-all = bb66d4225a1941b85228ee92b9779d4b
```

Unrolling.h

6 lines

```
#define F {...; ++i;}
int i = from;
while (i&3 && i < to) F // for alignment, if needed
while (i + 4 <= to) { F F F F }
while (i < to) F
// hash-cpp-all = 69ac737ad5a50f5688d5720fb6fce39f
```

SIMD.h

Description: Cheat sheet of SSE/AVX intrinsics, for doing arithmetic on several numbers at once. Can provide a constant factor improvement of about 4, orthogonal to loop unrolling. Operations follow the pattern `"_mm(256)?_name_(si(128|256)|epi(8|16|32|64)|pd|ps)"`. Not all are described here; grep for `_mm_` in `/usr/lib/gcc/*/4.9/include/` for more. If AVX is unsupported, try 128-bit operations, "emmintrin.h" and #define `__SSE__` and `__MMX__` before including it. For aligned memory use `_mm_malloc(size, 32)` or `int buf[N] alignas(32)`, but prefer loadu/storeu.

43 lines

```
#pragma GCC target ("avx2") // or sse4.1
#include "immintrin.h"

typedef __m256i mi;
#define L(x) _mm256_loadu_si256((mi*)&(x))

// High-level/specific methods:
// load(u)?_si256, store(u)?_si256, setzero_si256,
  ↪_mm_malloc
// blendv_(epi8|ps|pd) (z?y:x), movemask_epi8 (hibits of
  ↪bytes)
```

```
// i32gather_epi32(addr, x, 4): map addr[] over 32-b parts of x
// sad_epu8: sum of absolute differences of u8, outputs 4 xi64
// maddubs_epi16: dot product of unsigned i7's, outputs 16 xi15
// madd_epi16: dot product of signed i16's, outputs 8xi32
// extractf128_si256(, i) (256->128), cvtsi128_si32 (128->lo32)
// permute2f128_si256(x,x,1) swaps 128-bit lanes
// shuffle_epi32(x, 3*64+2*16+1*4+0) == x for each lane
// shuffle_epi8(x, y) takes a vector instead of an imm

// Methods that work with most data types (append e.g. _epi32):
// set1, blend (i8?x:y), add, adds (sat.), mullo, sub, and/or,
// andnot, abs, min, max, sign(1,x), cmp(gt|eq), unpack(lo|hi)

int sumi32(mi m) { union {int v[8]; mi m;} u; u.m = m;
  int ret = 0; rep(i,0,8) ret += u.v[i]; return ret; }
mi zero() { return _mm256_setzero_si256(); }
mi one() { return _mm256_set1_epi32(-1); }
bool all_zero(mi m) { return _mm256_testz_si256(m, m); }
bool all_one(mi m) { return _mm256_testc_si256(m, one()); }

ll example_filteredDotProduct(int n, short* a, short* b) {
  int i = 0; ll r = 0;
  mi zero = _mm256_setzero_si256(), acc = zero;
  while (i + 16 <= n) {
    mi va = L(a[i]), vb = L(b[i]); i += 16;
    va = _mm256_and_si256(_mm256_cmpgt_epi16(vb, va), va);
    mi vp = _mm256_madd_epi16(va, vb);
    acc = _mm256_add_epi64(_mm256_unpacklo_epi32(vp, zero),
      _mm256_add_epi64(acc, _mm256_unpackhi_epi32(vp, zero)));
  }
  union {ll v[4]; mi m;} u; u.m = acc; for(int i=0;i<4;i++) r += u.v[i];
  for (;i<n;++i) if (a[i] < b[i]) r += a[i]*b[i]; // <- equiv
  return r;
} // hash-cpp-all = f6fcb50f92027098053182262274f061
```

Hashmap.h

Description: Faster/better hash maps, taken from CF — 14 lines

```
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
gp_hash_table<int, int> table;

struct custom_hash {
  size_t operator()(uint64_t x) const {
    x += 48;
    x = (x ^ (x >> 30)) * 0xbf58476d1ce4e5b9;
    x = (x ^ (x >> 27)) * 0x94d049bb133111eb;
    return x ^ (x >> 31);
  }
};
gp_hash_table<int, int, custom_hash> safe_table;
// hash-cpp-all = e62eb2668aee2263b6d72043f3652fb2
```

10.6 Bit Twiddling Hack

Hacks.h

36 lines

```
// Returns one plus the index of the least significant 1-bit of x, or if x is zero, returns zero.
__builtin_ffs(x)

// Returns the number of leading 0-bits in x, starting at the most significant bit position. If x is 0, the result is undefined.
__builtin_clz(x)

// Returns the number of trailing 0-bits in x, starting at the least significant bit position. If x is 0, the result is undefined.
__builtin_ctz(x)

// Returns the number of 1-bits in x.
__builtin_popcount(x)

// For long long versions append ll (e.g. __builtin_popcountll)

// Least significant bit in x.
x & -x

// Iterate on non-empty submasks of a bitmask.
for (int submask = mask; submask > 0; submask = (mask & (submask - 1)))

// Iterate on non-zero bits of a bitset.
for (int j = btset._Find_next(0); j < MAXV; j = btset._Find_next(j))

int __builtin_clz(int x); // number of leading zero
int __builtin_ctz(int x); // number of trailing zero
int __builtin_clzll(lint x); // number of leading zero
int __builtin_ctzll(lint x); // number of trailing zero
int __builtin_popcount(int x); // number of 1-bits in x
int __builtin_popcountll(lint x); // number of 1-bits in x

// compute next perm. i.e. 00111, 01011, 01101, 10011, ...
lint next_perm(lint v) {
    lint t = v | (v-1);
    return (t + 1) | (((~t & -~t) - 1) >> (__builtin_ctz(v) + 1));
} // hash-cpp-all = 64f3ddd867ef0cc5192713ec7bb305ef
```

Bitset.h

Description: Some bitset functions — 18 lines

```
int main() {
    bitset<100> bt;
    cin >> bt;

    cout << bt[0] << "\n";
    cout << bt.count() << "\n"; // number of bits set
    cout << (~bt).none() << "\n"; // return true if has no bits set
    cout << (~bt).any() << "\n"; // return true if has any bit set
    cout << (~bt).all() << "\n"; // retun true if has all bits set
    cout << bt._Find_first() << "\n"; // return first set bit
    cout << bt._Find_next(10) << "\n";// returns first set bit after index i
    cout << bt.flip() << '\n'; // flip the bitset
    cout << bt.test(3) << '\n'; // test if the ith bit of bt is set
    cout << bt.reset(3) << '\n'; // reset the ith bit
    cout << bt.set() << '\n'; // turn all bits on
    cout << bt.set(4, 1) << '\n'; // set the 4th bit to value 1
    cout << bt << "\n";
} // hash-cpp-all = b9f55a20e426e6ea81485e438f9f3325
```

10.7 Random Numbers

RandomNumbers.h

Description: An example on the usage of generator and distribution. — 5 lines

```
mt19937_64 mt (time (0));
uniform_int_distribution <int> uid (1, 100);
uniform_real_distribution <double> urd (1, 100);
cout << uid (mt) << " " << urd (mt) << "\n";
// hash-cpp-all = 63c591021510cd5bc0d42c6bb21c7c51
```

10.8 Other languages

Main.java

Description: Basic template/info for Java — 15 lines

```
import java.util.*;
import java.math.*;
import java.io.*;

public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
    PrintStream out = System.out;
    StringTokenizer st = new StringTokenizer(br.readLine());
    assert st.hasMoreTokens(); // enable with java -ea main
    out.println("v=" + Integer.parseInt(st.nextToken()));
    ArrayList<Integer> a = new ArrayList<>();
    a.add(1234); a.get(0); a.remove(a.size()-1); a.clear();
  }
}
```

MiscJava.java

Description: Basic template/info for Java — 47 lines

```
import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.util.*;

public class prob4 {
  void run() {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    while (scanner.hasNextBigInteger()) {
      BigInteger n = scanner.nextBigInteger();
      int k = scanner.nextInt();
      if (k == 0) {
        for (int p = 2; p <= 100000; p++) {
          BigInteger bp = BigInteger.valueOf(p);
          if (n.mod(bp).equals(BigInteger.ZERO)) {
            System.out.println(bp.toString() + " * " + n.divide(bp).toString());
            break;
          }
        }
      } else {
        BigInteger ndivk = n.divide(BigInteger.valueOf(k));
        BigInteger sqndivk = sqrt(ndivk);
```

```
        BigInteger left = sqndivk.subtract(BigInteger.valueOf(100000)).max(BigInteger.valueOf(2));
        BigInteger right = sqndivk.add(BigInteger.valueOf(100000));
        for (BigInteger p = left; p.compareTo(right) != 1; p = p.add(BigInteger.ONE)) {
          if (n.mod(p).equals(BigInteger.ZERO)) {
            BigInteger q = n.divide(p);
            System.out.println(p.toString() + " * " + q.toString());
            break;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  BigInteger sqrt(BigInteger n) {
    BigInteger left = BigInteger.ZERO;
    BigInteger right = n;
    while (left.compareTo(right) != 1) {
      BigInteger mid = left.add(right).divide(BigInteger.valueOf(2));
      int s = n.compareTo(mid.multiply(mid));
      if (s == 0) return mid;
      if (s > 0) left = mid.add(BigInteger.ONE); else right = mid.subtract(BigInteger.ONE);
    }
    return right;
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    (new prob4()).run();
  }
```

10.8.1 BigInteger

BigInteger To convert to a `BigInteger`, use `BigInteger.valueOf (int)` or `BigInteger (String, radix)`.

To convert from a `BigInteger`, use `.intValue ()`, `.longValue ()`, `.toString (radix)`.

Common unary operations include `.abs ()`, `.negate ()`, `.not ()`.

Common binary operations include `.max`, `.min`, `.add`, `.subtract`, `.multiply`, `.divide`, `.remainder`, `.gcd`, `.modInverse`, `.and`, `.or`, `.xor`, `.shiftLeft (int)`, `.shiftRight (int)`, `.pow (int)`, `.compareTo`.

Divide and remainder: `Biginteger[] .divideAndRemainder (Biginteger val)`.

Power module: `.modPow (BigInteger exponent, module)`.

Primality check: `.isProbablePrime (int certainty)`.

Techniques (A)

techniques.txt 159 lines

```
Recursion
Divide and conquer
  Finding interesting points in N log N
Algorithm analysis
  Master theorem
  Amortized time complexity
Greedy algorithm
  Scheduling
  Max contiguous subvector sum
  Invariants
  Huffman encoding
Graph theory
  Dynamic graphs (extra book-keeping)
  Breadth first search
  Depth first search
  * Normal trees / DFS trees
  Dijkstra's algorithm
  MST: Prim's algorithm
  Bellman-Ford
  Konig's theorem and vertex cover
  Min-cost max flow
  Lovasz toggle
  Matrix tree theorem
  Maximal matching, general graphs
  Hopcroft-Karp
  Hall's marriage theorem
  Graphical sequences
  Floyd-Warshall
  Euler cycles
  Flow networks
  * Augmenting paths
  * Edmonds-Karp
  Bipartite matching
  Min. path cover
  Topological sorting
  Strongly connected components
  2-SAT
  Cut vertices, cut-edges och biconnected components
  Edge coloring
  * Trees
  Vertex coloring
  * Bipartite graphs (=> trees)
  * 3^n (special case of set cover)
  Diameter and centroid
  K'th shortest path
  Shortest cycle
Dynamic programming
  Knapsack
  Coin change
  Longest common subsequence
  Longest increasing subsequence
  Number of paths in a dag
  Shortest path in a dag
  Dynprog over intervals
  Dynprog over subsets
  Dynprog over probabilities
  Dynprog over trees
  3^n set cover
  Divide and conquer
  Knuth optimization
  Convex hull optimizations
  RMQ (sparse table a.k.a 2^k-jumps)
  Bitonic cycle
  Log partitioning (loop over most restricted)
Combinatorics
  Computation of binomial coefficients
  Pigeon-hole principle
  Inclusion/exclusion
  Catalan number
  Pick's theorem
Number theory
  Integer parts
  Divisibility
  Euclidean algorithm
  Modular arithmetic
  * Modular multiplication
  * Modular inverses
  * Modular exponentiation by squaring
  Chinese remainder theorem
  Fermat's little theorem
  Euler's theorem
  Phi function
  Frobenius number
  Quadratic reciprocity
  Pollard-Rho
  Miller-Rabin
  Hensel lifting
  Vieta root jumping
Game theory
  Combinatorial games
  Game trees
  Mini-max
  Nim
  Games on graphs
  Games on graphs with loops
  Grundy numbers
  Bipartite games without repetition
  General games without repetition
  Alpha-beta pruning
Probability theory
Optimization
  Binary search
  Ternary search
  Unimodality and convex functions
  Binary search on derivative
Numerical methods
  Numeric integration
  Newton's method
  Root-finding with binary/ternary search
  Golden section search
Matrices
  Gaussian elimination
  Exponentiation by squaring
Sorting
  Radix sort
Geometry
  Coordinates and vectors
  * Cross product
  * Scalar product
  Convex hull
  Polygon cut
  Closest pair
  Coordinate-compression
  Quadtrees
  KD-trees
  All segment-segment intersection
Sweeping
  Discretization (convert to events and sweep)
  Angle sweeping
  Line sweeping
  Discrete second derivatives
Strings
  Longest common substring
  Palindrome subsequences
  Knuth-Morris-Pratt
  Tries
  Rolling polynomial hashes
  Suffix array
  Suffix tree
  Aho-Corasick
  Manacher's algorithm
  Letter position lists
Combinatorial search
  Meet in the middle
  Brute-force with pruning
  Best-first (A*)
  Bidirectional search
  Iterative deepening DFS / A*
Data structures
  LCA (2^k-jumps in trees in general)
  Pull/push-technique on trees
  Heavy-light decomposition
  Centroid decomposition
  Lazy propagation
  Self-balancing trees
  Convex hull trick (wcipeg.com/wiki/Convex_hull_trick)
  Monotone queues / monotone stacks / sliding queues
  Sliding queue using 2 stacks
  Persistent segment tree
```