



KTH Royal Institute of Technology

Omogen Heap

Simon Lindholm, Johan Sannemo, Mårten Wiman

2026-02-21

1 Contest

2 Theory

3 Data structures

4 Math

5 Graph

6 Geometry

7 Strings

8 Various

Contest (1)

template.cpp

14 lines

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

#define rep(i, a, b) for(int i = a; i < (b); ++i)
#define all(x) begin(x), end(x)
#define sz(x) (int)(x).size()
typedef long long ll;
typedef pair<int, int> pii;
typedef vector<int> vi;

int main() {
    cin.tie(0)->sync_with_stdio(0);
    cin.exceptions(cin.failbit);
}
```

.bashrc

3 lines

```
alias c='g++ -Wall -Wconversion -Wfatal-errors -g -std=c++17 \
-fsanitize=undefined,address'
xmodmap -e 'clear lock' -e 'keycode 66=less greater' #caps = ◜
```

.vimrc

6 lines

```
set cin aw ai is ts=4 sw=4 tm=50 nu noeb bg=dark ru cul
sy on | im jk <esc> | im kj <esc> | no ;
" Select region and then type :Hash to hash your selection.
" Useful for verifying that there aren't mistypes.
ca Hash w !cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed \| tr -d '[:space:]' \
 \| md5sum \| cut -c-6
```

hash.sh

3 lines

```
# Hashes a file, ignoring all whitespace and comments. Use for
# verifying that code was correctly typed.
cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed | tr -d '[:space:]' | md5sum |cut -c-6
```

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.

1 Wrong answer:
Print your solution! Print debug output, as well.
Are you clearing all data structures 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 teammate.
Ask the teammate 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 teammate 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 teammates think about your algorithm?

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

Theory (2)

2.1 General Math

2.1.1 Equations

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

The extremum is given by $x = -b/2a$.

$$\begin{aligned} ax + by = e &\Rightarrow x = \frac{ed - bf}{ad - bc} \\ cx + dy = f &\Rightarrow y = \frac{af - ec}{ad - bc} \end{aligned}$$

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 .

2.1.2 Recurrences

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

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

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

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

2.1.4 Derivatives/Integrals

$$\frac{d}{dx} \arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \arccos x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = 1 + \tan^2 x \quad \frac{d}{dx} \arctan x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int \tan ax = -\frac{\ln |\cos ax|}{a} \quad \int x \sin ax = \frac{\sin ax - ax \cos ax}{a^2}$$

$$\int e^{-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \operatorname{erf}(x) \quad \int x e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2} (ax - 1)$$

Integration by parts:

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

2.1.5 Sums

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

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

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(2n+1)(n+1)}{6}$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

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

2.1.6 Series

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.7 Pythagorean Triples

The Pythagorean triples are uniquely generated by

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

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

2.2 Geometry

2.2.1 Triangles

Side lengths: a, b, c

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

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

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

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

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):

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

template .bashrc .vimrc hash troubleshoot

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

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

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

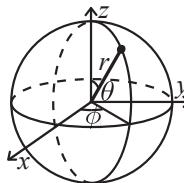
2.2.2 Quadrilaterals

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 $A = \sqrt{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)(p-d)}$.

2.2.3 Spherical coordinates



$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \theta \cos \phi & r &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ y &= r \sin \theta \sin \phi & \theta &= \arccos(z/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) \\ z &= r \cos \theta & \phi &= \arctan(y/x) \end{aligned}$$

2.3 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 ,

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

2.3.1 Discrete distributions

Binomial distribution

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

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

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

$\text{Bin}(n, p)$ 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 which yields success with probability p is $\text{Fs}(p)$, $0 \leq p \leq 1$.

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

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

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 $\text{Po}(\lambda)$, $\lambda = t\kappa$.

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

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

2.3.2 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

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

2.3.3 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, \dots 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). $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}^k = \mathbf{1}\pi$.

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 $t_i = 1 + \sum_{k \in \mathbf{G}} p_{ki}t_k$.

2.4 Combinatorics

2.4.1 Permutations

Cycles

Let $g_S(n)$ be the number of n -permutations whose cycle lengths all belong to the set S . Then

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

Derangements

Permutations of a set such that none of the elements appear in their original position.

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

Burnside's lemma

Given a group G of symmetries and a set X , the number of elements of X up to symmetry equals

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|,$$

where X^g are the elements fixed by g ($g \cdot x = x$).

If $f(n)$ counts “configurations” (of some sort) of length n , we can ignore rotational symmetry using $G = \mathbb{Z}_n$ to get

$$g(n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\gcd(n, k)) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k|n} f(k) \phi(n/k).$$

2.4.2 Partitions and subsets

Partition function

Number of ways of writing n as a sum of positive integers, disregarding the order of the summands.

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

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

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	$\sim 2e5$	$\sim 2e8$

Lucas' Theorem

Let n, m be non-negative integers and p a prime. Write $n = n_k p^k + \dots + n_1 p + n_0$ and $m = m_k p^k + \dots + m_1 p + m_0$. Then $\binom{n}{m} \equiv \prod_{i=0}^k \binom{n_i}{m_i} \pmod{p}$.

2.4.3 General purpose numbers

Bernoulli numbers

EGF of Bernoulli numbers is $B(t) = \frac{t}{e^t - 1}$ (FFT-able). $B[0, \dots] = [1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}, 0, -\frac{1}{30}, 0, \frac{1}{42}, \dots]$

Sums of powers:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^m = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m+1}{k} B_k \cdot (n+1)^{m+1-k}$$

Euler-Maclaurin formula for infinite sums:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} f(i) &= \int_m^{\infty} f(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_k}{k!} f^{(k-1)}(m) \\ &\approx \int_m^{\infty} f(x) dx + \frac{f(m)}{2} - \frac{f'(m)}{12} + \frac{f''(m)}{720} + O(f^{(5)}(m)) \end{aligned}$$

Stirling numbers of the first kind

Number of permutations on n items with k cycles.

$$\begin{aligned} c(n, k) &= c(n-1, k-1) + (n-1)c(n-1, k), \quad c(0, 0) = 1 \\ \sum_{k=0}^n c(n, k)x^k &= x(x+1) \dots (x+n-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c(8, 2) &= 8, 0, 5040, 13068, 13132, 6769, 1960, 322, 28, 1 \\ c(n, 2) &= 0, 0, 1, 3, 11, 50, 274, 1764, 13068, 109584, \dots \end{aligned}$$

Eulerian numbers

Number of permutations $\pi \in S_n$ in which exactly k elements are greater than the previous element. k :s s.t. $\pi(j) > \pi(j+1)$, $k+1$:s s.t. $\pi(j) \geq j$, k :s s.t. $\pi(j) > j$.

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

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

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

Stirling numbers of the second kind

Partitions of n distinct elements into exactly k groups.

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

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

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

Bell numbers

Total number of partitions of n distinct elements. $B(n) = 1, 1, 2, 5, 15, 52, 203, 877, 4140, 21147, \dots$. For p prime,

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

Labeled unrooted trees

on n vertices: n^{n-2}

on k existing trees of size n_i : $n_1 n_2 \dots n_k n^{k-2}$

with degrees d_i : $(n-2)! / ((d_1-1)! \dots (d_n-1)!)$

Catalan numbers

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

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

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

- sub-diagonal monotone paths in an $n \times n$ grid.

- strings with n pairs of parenthesis, correctly nested.
- binary trees with $n+1$ leaves (0 or 2 children).
- 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 subseq.

2.5 Number Theory

2.5.1 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

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

2.5.2 Highly composite numbers

Up to: number of divisors (number itself)

$10^2 : 12(60)$ $10^3 : 32(840)$ $10^4 : 64(7560)$ $10^5 : 128(83160)$
 $10^6 : 240(720720)$ $10^7 : 448(8648640)$ $10^8 : 768(73513440)$
 $10^9 : 1344(735134400)$ $10^{10} : 2304(6983776800)$
 $10^{11} : 4032(97772875200)$ $10^{12} : 6720(963761198400)$
 $10^{13} : 10752(9316358251200)$ $10^{14} : 17280(97821761637600)$
 $10^{15} : 26880(866421317361600)$ $10^{16} : 41472(8086598962041600)$
 $10^{17} : 64512(74801040398884800)$
 $10^{18} : 103680(897612484786617600)$

2.5.3 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 $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{a-2}}$.

2.5.4 Estimates

$$\sum_{d \mid n} d = O(n \log \log n).$$

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 $n < 1e19$.

2.5.5 Möbius Function

$$\mu(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ is not square free} \\ 1 & n \text{ has even number of prime factors} \\ -1 & n \text{ has odd number of prime factors} \end{cases}$$

Möbius Inversion:

$$g(n) = \sum_{d \mid n} f(d) \Leftrightarrow f(n) = \sum_{d \mid n} \mu(d)g(n/d)$$

Other useful formulas/forms:

$$\sum_{d \mid n} \mu(d) = [n = 1] \text{ (very useful)}$$

$$g(n) = \sum_{n \mid d} f(d) \Leftrightarrow f(n) = \sum_{n \mid d} \mu(d/n)g(d)$$

$$g(n) = \sum_{1 \leq m \leq n} f(\lfloor \frac{n}{m} \rfloor) \Leftrightarrow f(n) = \sum_{1 \leq m \leq n} \mu(m)g(\lfloor \frac{n}{m} \rfloor)$$

2.6 Graphs

2.6.1 Number of Spanning Trees

Create an $N \times N$ matrix mat, and for each edge $a \rightarrow b \in G$, do $\text{mat}[a][b]--$, $\text{mat}[b][b]++$ (and $\text{mat}[b][a]--$, $\text{mat}[a][a]++$ if G is undirected). Remove the i th row and column and take the determinant; this yields the number of directed spanning trees rooted at i (if G is undirected, remove any row/column).

2.6.2 Erdős–Gallai theorem

A simple graph with node degrees $d_1 \geq \dots \geq d_n$ exists iff $d_1 + \dots + d_n$ is even and for every $k = 1 \dots n$,

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

Data structures (3)

3.1 General

HashMap.h

Description: Hash map with mostly the same API as `unordered_map`, but ~3x faster. Uses 1.5x memory. Initial capacity must be a power of 2 (if provided).

d77092, 7 lines

```
#include <bits/extc++.h>
// To use most bits rather than just the lowest ones:
struct chash { // large odd number for C
    const uint64_t C = 11(4e18 * acos(0)) | 71;
    ll operator()(ll x) const { return __builtin_bswap64(x*C); }
};
```

—gnu_pbds::gp_hash_table<ll,int,chash> h({}, {}, {}, {}, {1<<16});

OrderedSet.h

Description: ordered/indexed set and multiset Bad constant factor, works only in Linux

Memory: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

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

<bits/extc++.h> // include it before any defines

b8c30a, 15 lines

```
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
template<class T, class B = null_type> using ordered_set = tree
    <T, B, less<T>, rb_tree_tag,
     tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
```



```
template<class T>
struct ordered_multiset{
    ordered_set<pair<T, int>> o; int c;
    ordered_multiset():c(0){}
    unsigned order_of_key(T x){return o.order_of_key({x, -1});}
    const T* find_by_order(int p){return &(*o.find_by_order(p)).first;}
    void insert(T x){o.insert({x, c++});}
    void erase(T x){o.erase(o.lower_bound({x, 0}))};
```

```
unsigned size(){return o.size();}
const T* lower_bound(T x){return &(*o.lower_bound({x, 0})).first;}
const T* upper_bound(T x){return &(*o.upper_bound({x, c})).first;}
};
```

UnionFindRollback.h

Description: Disjoint-set data structure with undo. If undo is not needed, skip st, time() and rollback().

Usage: `int t = uf.time(); ...; uf.rollback(t);`

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

de4ad0, 21 lines

```
struct RollbackUF {
    vi e; vector<pii> st;
    RollbackUF(int n) : e(n, {-1, {}}) {}
    int size(int x) { return -e[find(x)]; }
    int find(int x) { return e[x] < 0 ? x : find(e[x]); }
    int time() { return sz(st); }
    void rollback(int t) {
        for (int i = time(); i --> t;)
            e[st[i].first] = st[i].second;
        st.resize(t);
    }
    bool join(int a, int b) {
        a = find(a), b = find(b);
        if (a == b) return false;
        if (e[a] > e[b]) swap(a, b);
        st.push_back({a, e[a]}); st.push_back({b, e[b]}); e[a] += e[b]; e[b] = a;
        return true;
    }
};
```

StaticCHT.h

Description: static CHT - add must be ordered by slope (a), queries by x.

Time: amortized $\mathcal{O}(1)$.

da7e40, 28 lines

```
struct CHT {
    int it; vector<ll> a, b;
    CHT():it(0){}
    ll eval(int i, ll x){return a[i]*x + b[i];}
    bool useless(){
        int sz = a.size();
        int r = sz-1, m = sz-2, l = sz-3;
#warning careful with overflow!
        return (b[l] - b[r])*(a[m] - a[l]) < (b[l] - b[m])*(a[r] - a[l]);
    }
    void add(ll A, ll B){
        a.push_back(A); b.push_back(B);
        while (!a.empty()){
            if ((a.size() < 3) || !useless()) break;
            a.erase(a.end() - 2);
            b.erase(b.end() - 2);
        }
        it = min(it, int(a.size()) - 1);
    }
    ll get(ll x){
        while (it+1 < a.size()){
            if (eval(it+1, x) > eval(it, x)) it++;
            else break;
        }
        return eval(it, x);
    }
};
```

KTH

LineContainer Treap FenwickTree FenwickTree2d MoQueries

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 ("convex hull trick").

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

8ec1c7, 30 lines

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

struct LineContainer : multiset<Line, less<> {
    // (for doubles, use inf = 1/.0, div(a,b) = a/b)
    static const ll inf = LLONG_MAX;
    ll div(ll a, ll b) { // floored division
        return a / b - ((a ^ b) < 0 && a % b); }
    bool isect(iterator x, iterator y) {
        if (y == end()) return x->p = inf, 0;
        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;
    }
    void add(ll k, ll m) {
        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));
    }
    ll query(ll x) {
        assert(!empty());
        auto l = *lower_bound(x);
        return l.k * x + l.m;
    }
};
```

3.2 Range Queries

Treap.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: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

1754b4, 53 lines

```
struct Node {
    Node *l = 0, *r = 0;
    int val, y, c = 1;
    Node(int val) : val(val), y(rand()) {}
    void recalc();
};

int cnt(Node* n) { return n ? n->c : 0; }
void Node::recalc() { c = cnt(l) + cnt(r) + 1; }

template<class F> void each(Node* n, F f) {
    if (n) { each(n->l, f); f(n->val); each(n->r, f); }
}

pair<Node*, Node*> split(Node* n, int k) {
    if (!n) return {};
    if (cnt(n->l) >= k) { // "n->val >= k" for lower_bound(k)
        auto [L,R] = split(n->l, k);
        n->l = R;
        n->recalc();
        return {L, n};
    } else {
        auto [L,R] = split(n->r, k - cnt(n->l) - 1); // and just "k"
        n->r = L;
        n->recalc();
        return {n, R};
    }
}
```

```
}
```

```
Node* merge(Node* l, Node* r) {
    if (!l) return r;
    if (!r) return l;
    if (l->y > r->y) {
        l->r = merge(l->r, r);
        return l->recalc(), l;
    } else {
        r->l = merge(l, r->l);
        return r->recalc(), r;
    }
}

Node* ins(Node* t, Node* n, int pos) {
    auto [l,r] = split(t, pos);
    return merge(merge(l, n), r);
}
```

```
// Example application: move the range [l, r) to index k
void move(Node*& t, int l, int r, int k) {
    Node *a, *b, *c;
    tie(a,b) = split(t, l); tie(b,c) = split(b, r - 1);
    if (k <= l) t = merge(ins(a, b, k), c);
    else t = merge(a, ins(c, b, k - r));
}
```

FenwickTree.h

Description: Computes partial sums $a[0] + a[1] + \dots + a[pos - 1]$, and updates single elements $a[i]$, taking the difference between the old and new value.

Time: Both operations are $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$.

e62fac, 22 lines

```
struct FT {
    vector<ll> s;
    FT(int n) : s(n) {}
    void update(int pos, ll dif) { // a[pos] += dif
        for (; pos < sz(s); pos |= pos + 1) s[pos] += dif;
    }
    ll query(int pos) { // sum of values in [0, pos)
        ll res = 0;
        for (; pos > 0; pos &= pos - 1) res += s[pos-1];
        return res;
    }
    int lower_bound(ll 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 <= sz(s) && s[pos + pw-1] < sum)
                pos += pw, sum -= s[pos-1];
        }
        return pos;
    }
};
```

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" 157f07, 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 (vi& v : ys) sort(all(v)), ft.emplace_back(sz(v));
}
int ind(int x, int y) {
    return (int)(lower_bound(all(ys[x]), y) - ys[x].begin());
}
void update(int x, int y, ll dif) {
    for (; x < sz(ys); 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;
}
};
```

MoQueries.h

Description: Answer interval or tree path queries. Includes interval version without deletion. If values are on tree edges, change step to add/remove the edge (a, c) and remove the initial add call (but keep in).

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N\sqrt{Q})$

d5377e, 76 lines

```
void add(int ind, int end) { ... } // add a[ind] (end = 0 or 1)
void del(int ind, int end) { ... } // remove a[ind]
int calc() { ... } // compute current answer
```

```
vi mo(vector<pii> Q) {
    int L = 0, R = 0, blk = 350; // ~N/sqrt(Q)
    vi s(sz(Q)), res = s;
#define K(x) pii(x.first/blk, x.second ^ -(x.first/blk & 1))
    iota(all(s), 0);
    sort(all(s), [&](int s, int t){ return K(Q[s]) < K(Q[t]); });
    for (int qi : s) {
        pii q = Q[qi];
        while (L > q.first) add(--L, 0);
        while (R < q.second) add(R++, 1);
        while (L < q.first) del(L++, 0);
        while (R > q.second) del(--R, 1);
        res[qi] = calc();
    }
    return res;
}
```

```
vi moTree(vector<array<int, 2>> Q, vector<vi> &ed, int root=0) {
    int N = sz(ed), pos[2] = {}, blk = 350; // ~N/sqrt(Q)
    vi s(sz(Q)), res = s, I(N), L(N), R(N), in(N), par(N);
    add(0, 0), in[0] = 1;
    auto dfs = [&](int x, int p, int dep, auto& f) -> void {
        par[x] = p;
        L[x] = N;
        if (dep) I[x] = N++;
        for (int y : ed[x]) if (y != p) f(y, x, !dep, f);
        if (!dep) I[x] = N++;
        R[x] = N;
    };
    dfs(root, -1, 0, dfs);
#define K(x) pii(I[x[0]] / blk, I[x[1]] ^ -(I[x[0]] / blk & 1))
    iota(all(s), 0);
    sort(all(s), [&](int s, int t){ return K(Q[s]) < K(Q[t]); });
    for (int qi : s) rep(end(), 0, 2) {
        int &a = pos[ed[qi][end]], b = Q[qi][end], i = 0;
#define step(c) { if (in[c]) { del(a, end); in[a] = 0; } \
        else { add(c, end); in[c] = 1; } a = c; }
        while (! (L[b] <= I[a] && R[a] <= R[b])) {
            I[i++] = b, b = par[b];
            while (a != b) step(par[a]);
            while (i--) step(I[i]);
            if (end) res[qi] = calc();
        }
    };
}
```

```

    }
    return res;
}

vector mo_no_deletion(vector<pii>& qs, int n){
    int q = sz(qs), sq = (int)sqrt(q)+1, blk = (n+sq+1)/sq;
    vector<vi> o((n+blk-1)/blk);
    rep(i,0,q)o[qs[i].first/bk].pb(i);
    for(auto& vq : o).sort(all(vq), [&](int i, int j){return qs[i].second < qs[j].second;});
    vector<int> ans(q);
    rep(i,0,sz(o)){
        auto& vq = o[i];
        int l = blk*i + blk, r = l-1;
        // prepare to answer queries
        for(int qi : vq){
            auto [ql, qr] = qs[qi];
            if (qr <= 1){ //if it does not extrapolate
                rep(j,ql,qr+1)add(j, 1); //solving manually
                continue;
            }
            while(r < qr)add(++r, 1);
            int ml = l; //we will move l manually
            // prepare checkpoint
            while(ml > ql)add(--ml, 0);
            ans[qi] = calc();
            // revert checkpoint: discard changes made by moving l
        }
    }
    return ans;
}

```

ColorUpdate.h

Description: Adds intervals and keep information about them**Memory:** $\mathcal{O}(Q)$ **Time:** $\mathcal{O}(Q * \log(Q))$

afa378, 34 lines

```

struct ColorUpdate {
    using IT = pair<pair<int, int>, int>;
    map<int, ll> freq; set<IT> rgs;
    vector<set<IT>::iterator> intersect(int l, int r) {
        // Return all ranges that intersects with [l, r]
        vector<set<IT>::iterator> ans;
        auto it = rgs.lower_bound(pair(pair(r+1, -1), -1));
        while(it != rgs.begin()) {
            it = prev(it);
            auto [lx, rx] = it->first;
            if (rx < l) break;
            ans.pb(it);
        }
        return ans;
    }

    void add(int l, int r, int c) {
        // Adds a range [l, r] with color c
        auto v = intersect(l, r);
        vector<IT> to_add = {{l, r}, c};
        for (auto it: intersect(l, r)) {
            // Remove it information
            freq[it->second] -= it->first.second - it->first.first +
                1;
            to_add.pb({it->first.first, l-1}, it->second);
            to_add.pb({{r+1, it->first.second}, it->second});
            rgs.erase(it);
        }
        for (auto [x, c]: to_add) {
            if (x.first > x.second) continue;
            rgs.insert({x, c});
            // Add x c information
            freq[c] += x.second - x.first + 1;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}

```

MergeSortTree.h

Description: Merge Sort Tree
Memory: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log^2 N)$

7c1cf9, 39 lines

```

template<class T>
struct MGST{
    int n, h; vector<vector<T>> t;
    int lg(int x){return __builtin_clz(1)-__builtin_clz(x);}
    MGST(vector<T> v): n(sz(v)), h(lg(n)){
        if (n != (1<<h))n = 1<<(++h);
        t.assign(h, vector<T>(n));
        rep(i,0,sz(v))t[0][i] = v[i];
        rep(i,sz(v),n)t[0][i] = oo; //non-existent
        rep(k,0,h)for(int i = 0, s = 1<<k; i < n; i += 2*s){
            int p1=0, p2=0;
            rep(p,i,i+2*s){
                if (p1==s)t[k+1][p] = t[k][i+s+p2], p2++;
                else if (p2==s)t[k+1][p] = t[k][i+p1], p1++;
                else if (t[k][i+p1] < t[k][i+s+p2])t[k+1][p] = t[k][i+
                    p1], p1++;
                else t[k+1][p] = t[k][i+s+p2], p2++;
            }
        }
        T query_helper(T x, int k, int l){
            auto it = upper_bound(t[k]+l, t[k]+l+(1<<k), x);
            if (it == t[k]+l) return 0;
            else return *prev(it);
        }
        T lb(T x, int l, int r){ //biggest <= x in [l, r]
            T ans = 0; r++;
            for(int k = 0; l < r; k++){
                if ((l>>k)&1){
                    ans = max(ans, query_helper(x, k, l));
                    l += 1<<k;
                }
                if ((r>>k)&1){
                    r -= 1<<k;
                    ans = max(ans, query_helper(x, k, r));
                }
            }
            return ans;
        }
    }
}

```

MPsum.h

Description: Multidimensional Psum Requires Abelian Group (op, inv, id)
Memory: $\mathcal{O}(N^D)$
Time: $\mathcal{O}(2^D)$

3c2845, 20 lines

```

#define MAs template<class... As> //multiple arguments
template<int D, class S> struct Psum{
    using T = typename S::T;
    int n; vector<Psum<D-1, S>> v;
    MAs Psum<int s, As... ds>:n(s+1),v(n,Psum<D-1, S>(ds...)){}
    MAs void set(T x, int p, As... ps){v[p+1].set(x, ps...);}
    void push(Psum& p){rep(i, 1, n)v[i].push(p.v[i]);}
    void init(){rep(i, 1, n)v[i].init(),v[i].push(v[i-1]);}
    MAs T query(int l, int r, As... ps){
        return S::op(v[r+1].query(ps...),S::inv(v[l].query(ps...)));
    }
}

```

```

template<class S> struct Psum<0, S>{
    using T = typename S::T;
    T val=S::id;
    void set(T x){val=x;}
    void push(Psum& a){val=S::op(a.val,val);}
    void init(){}
    T query(){return val;}
}

```

Dist.h

Description: Disjoint Sparse Table Requires Monoid (op, id)
Memory: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

612c6a, 20 lines

```

template<class S> struct DiST{
    using T = typename S::T;
    int n, h; vector<vector<T>> t;
    int lg(signed x){return __builtin_clz(1)-__builtin_clz(x);}
    DiST(vector<T> v): n(sz(v)), h(lg(n)){
        if (n != (1<<h))n = 1<<(++h);
        t.assign(h, vector<T>(n));
        for(int d = 0, s = 1; d < h; d++, s *= 2)
            for(int m = s; m < n; m += 2*s){
                t[d][m] = v[m]; t[d][m-1] = v[m-1];
                rep(i, m+1, m+s)t[d][i] = S::op(t[d][i-1], v[i]);
                repinv(i, m-2, m-s)t[d][i] = S::op(v[i], t[d][i+1]);
            }
    }
    T query(int l, int r){
        if (l==r) return t[0][l];
        int k = lg(l^r);
        return S::op(t[k][l], t[k][r]);
    }
}

```

SparseTable.h

Description: Sparse Table Requires Idempotent Monoid S (op, inv, id)
Memory: $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$
Time: $\mathcal{O}(1)$ query, $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ build

276609, 14 lines

```

template<class S> struct SpTable{
    using T = typename S::T;
    int n; vector<vector<T>> tab;
    int lg(signed x){return __builtin_clz(1)-__builtin_clz(x);}
    SpTable(vector<T> v):n(sz(v)),tab(1+lg(n),vector<T>(n,S::id)){
        rep(i,0,n)tab[0][i] = v[i];
        rep(i,0,lg(n))rep(j,0,n-(1<<i))
            tab[i+1][j] = S::op(tab[i][j], tab[i][j+(1<<i)]);
    }
    T query(int l, int r){
        int k = lg(++r-l);
        return S::op(tab[k][l], tab[k][r-(1<<k)]);
    }
}

```

SqrtDecomp.h

Description: Sqrt Decomposition
Memory: $\mathcal{O}(n)$
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n)$ build, $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{n})$ queries

f45235, 41 lines

```

struct SqrtDecomp {
    using K = 11; // single element information
    using T = 11; // block information
    int n, bsz, n_block;
    vector<T> v;
    vector<int> id;
    vector<K> block;
    SqrtDecomp(const vector<T> & x): n(sz(x)), v(x), id(n) {}
}

```

```

bsz = sqrt(n) + 1;
n_block = (n + bsz - 1) / bsz; // ceil(n, bsz)
rep(i, 0, n) id[i] = i / bsz;
// Add information to block
block = vector<K>(n_block, oo);
rep(i, 0, n) block[id[i]] = min(block[id[i]], v[i]);
}

void update(int idx, ll x) { // Update set idx to x
    int bid = id[idx];
    block[bid] = oo;
    v[idx] = x;
    rep(i, bid * bsz, min((bid+1)*bsz, n)) block[bid] = min(
        block[bid], v[i]);
}
ll query(int l, int r) { // Query of min in interval [l, r]
    assert(l <= r); // Or return id;
    ll ans = oo;
    auto sblk = [&](int bid, int flag) { // flag [left, right,
        both]
        rep(i, max(l, bid*bsz), min((bid+1)*bsz, r+1)) ans = min(
            ans, v[i]);
    };
    auto allblk = [&](int bid) { // Solve entire block
        ans = min(ans, block[bid]);
    };
    if (id[l] == id[r]) {
        sblk(id[l], 2);
    }
    else {
        sblk(id[l], 0);
        rep(i, id[l]+1, id[r]) allblk(i);
        sblk(id[r], 1);
    }
    return ans;
}

```

3.2.1 Segment Tree

SegmentTree.h

Description: Zero-indexed max-tree. Bounds are inclusive to the left and exclusive to the right. Can be changed by modifying T, f and unit.

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

0f4bdb, 19 lines

```

struct Tree {
    typedef int T;
    static constexpr T unit = INT_MIN;
    T f(T a, T b) { return max(a, b); } // (any associative fn)
    vector<T> s; int n;
    Tree(int n = 0, T def = unit) : s(2*n, def), n(n) {}
    void update(int pos, T val) {
        for (s[pos += n] = val; pos /= 2;)
            s[pos] = f(s[pos * 2], s[pos * 2 + 1]);
    }
    T query(int b, int e) { // query [b, e)
        T ra = unit, rb = unit;
        for (b += n, e += n; b < e; b /= 2, e /= 2) {
            if (b % 2) ra = f(ra, s[b++]);
            if (e % 2) rb = f(s[--e], rb);
        }
        return f(ra, rb);
    }
};

```

LazySegmentTree.h

Description: Segment tree with ability to add or set values of large intervals, and compute max of intervals. Can be changed to other things. Use with a bump allocator for better performance, and SmallPtr or implicit indices to save memory.

Usage: Node* tr = new Node(v, 0, sz(v));
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$.
`..../various/BumpAllocator.h` 34ecf5, 50 lines

```

const int inf = 1e9;
struct Node {
    Node *l = 0, *r = 0;
    int lo, hi, mset = inf, madd = 0, val = -inf;
    Node(int lo, int hi):lo(lo),hi(hi){} // Large interval of -inf
    Node(vi& v, int lo, int hi) : lo(lo), hi(hi) {
        if (lo + 1 < hi) {
            int mid = lo + (hi - lo)/2;
            l = new Node(v, lo, mid); r = new Node(v, mid, hi);
            val = max(l->val, r->val);
        }
        else val = v[lo];
    }
    int query(int L, int R) {
        if (R <= lo || hi <= L) return -inf;
        if (L <= lo && hi <= R) return val;
        push();
        return max(l->query(L, R), r->query(L, R));
    }
    void set(int L, int R, int x) {
        if (R <= lo || hi <= L) return;
        if (L <= lo && hi <= R) mset = val = x, madd = 0;
        else {
            push(), l->set(L, R, x), r->set(L, R, x);
            val = max(l->val, r->val);
        }
    }
    void add(int L, int R, int x) {
        if (R <= lo || hi <= L) return;
        if (L <= lo && hi <= R) {
            if (mset != inf) mset += x;
            else madd += x;
            val += x;
        }
        else {
            push(), l->add(L, R, x), r->add(L, R, x);
            val = max(l->val, r->val);
        }
    }
    void push() {
        if (!l) {
            int mid = lo + (hi - lo)/2;
            l = new Node(lo, mid); r = new Node(mid, hi);
        }
        if (mset != inf)
            l->set(lo, hi, mset), r->set(lo, hi, mset), mset = inf;
        else if (madd)
            l->add(lo, hi, madd), r->add(lo, hi, madd), madd = 0;
    }
};

```

Math (4)

multinomial.h

Description: Computes $\binom{k_1 + \dots + k_n}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n} = \frac{(\sum k_i)!}{k_1! k_2! \dots k_n!}$. a0a312, 5 lines

```

ll multinomial(vi& v) {
    ll c = 1, m = v.empty() ? 1 : v[0];
    rep(i, 1, sz(v)) rep(j, 0, v[i]) c = c * ++m / (j+1);
    return c;
}

```

4.1 Polynomials and recurrences

Polynomial.h

c9b7b0, 17 lines

```

struct Poly {
    vector<double> a;
    double operator()(double x) const {
        double val = 0;
        for (int i = sz(a); i--;) (val *= x) += a[i];
        return val;
    }
    void diff() {
        rep(i, 1, sz(a)) a[i-1] = i*a[i];
        a.pop_back();
    }
    void divroot(double x0) {
        double b = a.back(), c; a.back() = 0;
        for (int i = sz(a)-1; i--;) c = a[i], a[i] = a[i+1]*x0+b, b=c;
        a.pop_back();
    }
};

```

PolyRoots.h

Description: Finds the real roots to a polynomial.

Usage: polyRoots({{2,-3,1}}, -1e9, 1e9) // solve $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log(1/\epsilon))$
`"Polynomial.h"` b00bfe, 23 lines

```

vector<double> polyRoots(Poly p, double xmin, double xmax) {
    if (sz(p.a) == 2) { return {-p.a[0]/p.a[1]}; }
    vector<double> ret;
    Poly der = p;
    der.diff();
    auto dr = polyRoots(der, xmin, xmax);
    dr.push_back(xmin-1);
    dr.push_back(xmax+1);
    sort(all(dr));
    rep(i, 0, sz(dr)-1) {
        double l = dr[i], h = dr[i+1];
        bool sign = p(l) > 0;
        if (sign ^ (p(h) > 0)) {
            rep(it, 0, 60) { // 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;
}

```

PolyInterpolate.h

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

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$
`08bf48, 13 lines`

```

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

```

}

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}

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$

.../number-theory/ModPow.h" 96548b, 20 lines

```
vector<ll> berlekampMassey(vector<ll> s) {
    int n = sz(s), L = 0, m = 0;
    vector<ll> C(n), B(n), T;
    C[0] = B[0] = 1;

    ll b = 1;
    rep(i, 0, n) { ++m;
        ll d = s[i] % mod;
        rep(j, 1, L+1) d = (d + C[j] * s[i - j]) % mod;
        if (!d) continue;
        T = C; ll coef = d * modpow(b, mod-2) % mod;
        rep(j, m, n) 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 (ll& x : C) x = (mod - x) % mod;
    return C;
}
```

LinearRecurrence.h

Description: Generates the k 'th term of an n -order linear recurrence $S[i] = \sum_j S[i-j]tr[j]$, given $S[0\dots \geq n-1]$ 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: $\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log k)$

f4e444, 26 lines

```
typedef vector<ll> Poly;
ll linearRec(Poly S, Poly tr, ll k) {
    int n = sz(tr);
    auto combine = [&](Poly a, Poly b) {
        Poly res(n * 2 + 1);
        rep(i, 0, n+1) rep(j, 0, n+1)
            res[i + j] = (res[i + j] + a[i] * b[j]) % mod;
        for (int i = 2 * n; i > n; --i) rep(j, 0, n)
            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);
    }

    ll res = 0;
    rep(i, 0, n) res = (res + pol[i + 1] * S[i]) % mod;
    return res;
}
```

FloorSum.h

Description: floor sum

Memory: $\mathcal{O}(1)$

Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log(a + c))$ $// Sum of floor(ax + b, c) for x in [0, n]$ $// a, c and n positive numbers, b non negative$ template<class T> T floor_sum(T a, T b, T c, T n) { if (n == 0) return 0; T ad = a/c, bd = b/c; a %= c; b %= c; T res = n * bd + (n * (n-1) / 2) * ad; T m = (a*n + b - a) / c; return res + m * (n-1) - floor_sum(c, c-b-1, a, m); }	3f5e4c, 11 lines
--	------------------

4.2 Optimization**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 and no local maximum. 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: $\mathcal{O}(\log((b-a)/\epsilon))$

31d45b, 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;
}
```

HillClimbing.h

Description: Poor man's optimization for unimodal functions

typedef array<double, 2> P; template<class F> pair<double, P> hillClimb(P start, F f) { pair<double, P> cur(f(start), start); for (double jmp = 1e9; jmp > 1e-20; jmp /= 2) { rep(j, 0, 100) rep(dx, -1, 2) rep(dy, -1, 2) { P p = cur.second; p[0] += dx*jmp; p[1] += dy*jmp; cur = min(cur, make_pair(f(p), p)); } } return cur; }	8eeef, 14 lines
--	-----------------

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.

4756fc, 7 lines

template<class F> double quad(double a, double b, F f, const int n = 1000) { double h = (b - a) / 2 / n, v = f(a) + f(b); rep(i, 1, n+2) v += f(a + i*h) * (i&1 ? 4 : 2);	 }
--	--------------

return v * h / 3; }	8eeef, 14 lines
--------------------------------	-----------------

IntegrateAdaptive.h

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

Usage: double sphereVolume = quad(-1, 1, [&](double x) { <p>return quad(-1, 1, [&](double y) {</p> <p>return quad(-1, 1, [&](double z) {</p> <p>return x*x + y*y + z*z < 1;});});</p>	92dd79, 15 lines
---	------------------

typedef double d; #define S(a,b) (f(a) + 4*f((a+b) / 2) + f(b)) * (b-a) / 6 template <class F> d rec(F& f, d a, d b, d eps, d S) { d c = (a + b) / 2; d S1 = S(a, c), S2 = S(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); } template<class F> d quad(d a, d b, F f, d eps = 1e-8) { return rec(f, a, b, eps, S(a, b)); }	92dd79, 15 lines
--	------------------

Simplex.h

Description: Solves a general linear maximization problem: maximize $c^T x$ subject to $Ax \leq b$, $x \geq 0$. 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).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.

aa8530, 68 lines

typedef double T; // long double, Rational, double + modP>... 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) : m(sz(b)), n(sz(c)), N(n+1), B(m), D(m+2, vd(n+2)) { rep(i, 0, m) rep(j, 0, n) D[i][j] = A[i][j]; rep(i, 0, m) { B[i] = n+i; D[i][n] = -1; D[i][n+1] = b[i]; } rep(j, 0, n) { N[j] = j; D[m][j] = -c[j]; } N[n] = -1; D[m+1][n] = 1; } void pivot(int r, int s) { T *a = D[r].data(), inv = 1 / a[s]; rep(i, 0, m+2) if (i != r && abs(D[i][s]) > eps) { T *b = D[i].data(), inv2 = b[s] * inv; rep(j, 0, n+2) b[j] -= a[j] * inv2; b[s] = a[s] * inv2; } rep(j, 0, n+2) if (j != s) D[r][j] *= inv; rep(i, 0, m+2) if (i != r) D[i][s] *= -inv;	aa8530, 68 lines
--	------------------

```

D[r][s] = inv;
swap(B[r], N[s]);
}

bool simplex(int phase) {
    int x = m + phase - 1;
    for (;;) {
        int s = -1;
        rep(j, 0, n+1) if (N[j] != -phase) ltj(D[x]);
        if (D[x][s] >= -eps) return true;
        int r = -1;
        rep(i, 0, m) {
            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);
    }
}

T solve(vd &x) {
    int r = 0;
    rep(i, 0, m) 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;
        rep(i, 0, m) if (B[i] == -1) {
            int s = 0;
            rep(j, 1, n+1) ltj(D[i]);
            pivot(i, s);
        }
    }
    bool ok = simplex(1); x = vd(n);
    rep(i, 0, m) if (B[i] < n) x[B[i]] = D[i][n+1];
    return ok ? D[m][n+1] : inf;
}

```

4.3 Matrices

Determinant.h

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

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

bd5cec, 15 lines

```

double det(vector<vector<double>>& a) {
    int n = sz(a); double res = 1;
    rep(i, 0, n) {
        int b = i;
        rep(j, i+1, n) 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;
        rep(j, i+1, n) {
            double v = a[j][i] / a[i][i];
            if (v != 0) rep(k, i+1, n) a[j][k] -= v * a[i][k];
        }
    }
    return res;
}

```

IntDeterminant.h

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

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

3313dc, 18 lines

```

const ll mod = 12345;
ll det(vector<vector<ll>>& a) {
    int n = sz(a); ll ans = 1;
    rep(i, 0, n) {

```

```

        rep(j, i+1, n) {
            while (a[j][i] != 0) { // gcd step
                ll t = a[i][i] / a[j][i];
                if (t) rep(k, i, n)
                    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;
    }
}
```

SolveLinear.h

Description: Solves $A \cdot x = b$. 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: $\mathcal{O}(n^2m)$

44c9ab, 38 lines

```

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

int solveLinear(vector<vd>& A, vd& b, vd& x) {
    int n = sz(A), m = sz(x), rank = 0, br, bc;
    if (n) assert(sz(A[0]) == m);
    vi col(m); iota(all(col), 0);

    rep(i, 0, n) {
        double v, bv = 0;
        rep(r, i, n) rep(c, i, m)
            if ((v = fabs(A[r][c])) > bv)
                br = r, bc = c, bv = v;
        if (bv <= eps) {
            rep(j, i, n) if (fabs(b[j]) > eps) return -1;
            break;
        }
        swap(A[i], A[br]);
        swap(b[i], b[br]);
        swap(col[i], col[bc]);
        rep(j, 0, n) swap(A[j][i], A[j][bc]);
        bv = 1/A[i][i];
        rep(j, i+1, n) {
            double fac = A[j][i] * bv;
            b[j] -= fac * b[i];
            rep(k, i+1, m) 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];
        rep(j, 0, i) b[j] -= A[j][i] * b[i];
    }
    return rank; // (multiple solutions if rank < m)
}

```

SolveLinear2.h

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

```

"solveLinear.h"
rep(j, 0, n) if (j != i) // instead of rep(j, i+1, n)
// ... then at the end:
x.assign(m, undefined);
rep(i, 0, rank) {
    rep(j, rank, m) if (fabs(A[i][j]) > eps) goto fail;
    x[col[i]] = b[i] / A[i][i];
}

```

fail: ; }

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: $\mathcal{O}(n^2m)$

fa2d7a, 34 lines

typedef bitset<1000> bs;

```

int solveLinear(vector<bs>& A, vi& b, bs& x, int m) {
    int n = sz(A), rank = 0, br;
    assert(m <= sz(x));
    vi col(m); iota(all(col), 0);
    rep(i, 0, n) {
        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]);
        rep(j, 0, n) if (A[j][i] != A[j][bc]) {
            A[j].flip(i); A[j].flip(bc);
        }
        rep(j, i+1, n) 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;
        rep(j, 0, i) b[j] ^= A[j][i];
    }
    return rank; // (multiple solutions if rank < m)
}

```

MatrixInverse.h

Description: Invert matrix A . Returns rank; result is stored in A unless singular ($\text{rank} < n$). Can easily be extended to prime moduli; for prime powers, repeatedly 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: $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$

ebffff, 35 lines

```

int matInv(vector<vector<double>>& A) {
    int n = sz(A); vi col(n);
    vector<vector<double>> tmp(n, vector<double>(n));
    rep(i, 0, n) tmp[i][i] = 1, col[i] = i;

```

```

    rep(i, 0, n) {
        int r = i, c = i;
        rep(j, i, n) rep(k, i, n)
            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]);
        rep(j, 0, n)

```

```

            swap(A[j][i], A[j][c]), swap(tmp[j][i], tmp[j][c]);
            swap(col[i], col[c]);
            double v = A[i][i];
            rep(k, i+1, n) {
                double f = A[j][i] / v;
                A[j][i] = 0;
                rep(k, i+1, n) A[j][k] -= f * A[i][k];
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    rep(k, 0, n) tmp[j][k] -= f*tmp[i][k];
}
rep(j, i+1, n) A[i][j] /= v;
rep(j, 0, n) tmp[i][j] /= v;
A[i][i] = 1;
}

for (int i = n-1; i > 0; --i) rep(j, 0, i) {
    double v = A[j][i];
    rep(k, 0, n) tmp[j][k] -= v*tmp[i][k];
}

rep(i, 0, n) rep(j, 0, n) A[col[i]][col[j]] = tmp[i][j];
return n;
}

```

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

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

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

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

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: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

8f9fa8, 26 lines

```

typedef double T;
vector<T> tridiagonal(vector<T> diag, const vector<T>& super,
    const vector<T>& sub, vector<T> b) {
    int n = sz(b); vi tr(n);
    rep(i, 0, n-1) {
        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] = 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;
}

```

4.4 Fourier transforms

FastFourierTransform.h

Description: $\text{fft}(a)$ computes $\hat{f}(k) = \sum_x a[x] \exp(2\pi i \cdot kx/N)$ for all k . N must be a power of 2. Useful for convolution: $\text{conv}(a, b) = c$, 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 NTT/FFTMod.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$ with $N = |A| + |B|$ ($\sim 1s$ for $N = 2^{22}$)

```

ll av = ll(real(outl[i])+.5), cv = ll(imag(outs[i])+.5);
ll bv = ll(imag(outl[i])+.5) + ll(real(outs[i])+.5);
res[i] = ((av % M * cut + bv) % M * cut + cv) % M;
}
return res;
}

```

NumberTheoreticTransform.h

Description: $\text{ntt}(a)$ computes $\hat{f}(k) = \sum_x a[x] g^{xk}$ for all k , where $g = \text{root}^{(mod-1)/N}$. N must be a power of 2. Useful for convolution modulo specific nice primes of the form $2^a b + 1$, where the convolution result has size at most 2^a . For arbitrary modulo, see FFTMod. $\text{conv}(a, b) = c$, where $c[x] = \sum a[i]b[x-i]$. For manual convolution: NTT the inputs, multiply pointwise, divide by n , reverse(start+1, end), NTT back. Inputs must be in $[0, \text{mod}]$.

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

.../number-theory/ModPow.h

ced03d, 35 lines

```

const ll 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<ll> vl;
void ntt(vl &a) {
    int n = sz(a), L = 31 - __builtin_clz(n);
    static vl rt(2, 1);
    for (static int k = 2; k < n; k *= 2) {
        rt.resize(n);
        vi rev(n);
        rep(i, 0, n) rev[i] = (rev[i / 2] | (i & 1) << L) / 2;
        rep(i, 0, n) if (i < rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
        for (int l = 0; i < n; i += 2 * k) rep(j, 0, k) {
            C z = rt[j+k] * a[i+j+k]; // (25% faster if hand-rolled)
            a[i + j + k] = a[i + j] - z;
            a[i + j] += z;
        }
    }
    vd conv(const vd& a, const vd& b) {
        if (a.empty() || b.empty()) return {};
        vd res(sz(a) + sz(b) - 1);
        int L = 32 - __builtin_clz(sz(res)), n = 1 << L;
        vector<C> in(n), out(n);
        copy(all(a), begin(in));
        rep(i, 0, sz(b)) in[i].imag(b[i]);
        fft(in);
        for (C &x : in) x *= x;
        rep(i, 0, n) out[i] = in[-i & (n - 1)] - conj(in[i]);
        fft(out);
        rep(i, 0, sz(res)) res[i] = imag(out[i]) / (4 * n);
        return res;
    }
}

```

vl conv(const vl &a, const vl &b) {

```

if (a.empty() || b.empty()) return {};
int s = sz(a) + sz(b) - 1, B = 32 - __builtin_clz(s),
n = 1 << B;
int inv = modpow(n, mod - 2);
vl L(a), R(b), out(n);
L.resize(n), R.resize(n);
ntt(L), ntt(R);
rep(i, 0, n)
out[-i & (n - 1)] = (ll)L[i] * R[i] % mod * inv % mod;
ntt(out);
return {out.begin(), out.begin() + s};
}

```

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

```

void FST(vi& a, bool inv) {
    for (int n = sz(a), step = 1; step < n; step *= 2) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * step) rep(j, i, i+step) {
            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 (int& x : a) x /= sz(a); // XOR only
}
vi conv(vi a, vi b) {
    FST(a, 0); FST(b, 0);
    rep(i, 0, sz(a)) a[i] *= b[i];
    FST(a, 1); return a;
}

```

4.5 Modular arithmetic

ModularArithmetic.h

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

"euclid.h" 35bfea, 18 lines

```

const ll mod = 17; // change to something else
struct Mod {
    ll x;
    Mod(ll xx) : x(xx) {}
    Mod operator+(Mod b) { return Mod((x + b.x) % mod); }
    Mod operator-(Mod b) { return Mod((x - b.x + mod) % mod); }
    Mod operator*(Mod b) { return Mod((x * b.x) % mod); }
    Mod operator/(Mod b) { return *this * invert(b); }
    Mod invert(Mod a) {
        ll x, y, g = euclid(a.x, mod, x, y);
        assert(g == 1); return Mod((x + mod) % mod);
    }
    Mod operator^(ll e) {
        if (!e) return Mod(1);
        Mod r = *this ^ (e / 2); r = r * r;
        return e&1 ? *this * r : r;
    }
};

```

ModInverse.h

Description: Pre-computation of modular inverses. Assumes LIM \leq mod and that mod is a prime.

6f684f, 3 lines

```

const ll mod = 1000000007, LIM = 200000;
ll* inv = new ll[LIM] - 1; inv[1] = 1;
rep(i, 2, LIM) inv[i] = mod - (mod / i) * inv[mod % i] % mod;

```

ModPow.h

b83e45, 8 lines

```
const ll mod = 1000000007; // faster if const
```

```

ll modpow(ll b, ll e) {
    ll ans = 1;
    for (; e; b = b * b % mod, e /= 2)
        if (e & 1) ans = ans * b % mod;
    return ans;
}

```

ModLog.h

Description: Returns the smallest $x > 0$ s.t. $a^x \equiv b \pmod{m}$, or -1 if no such x exists. modLog(a,1,m) can be used to calculate the order of a .

Time: $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{m})$ c040b8, 11 lines

```

ll modLog(ll a, ll b, ll m) {
    ll n = (ll) sqrt(m) + 1, e = 1, f = 1, j = 1;
    unordered_map<ll, ll> A;
    while (j <= n && (e = f = e * a % m) != b % m)
        A[e * b % m] = j++;
    if (e == b % m) return j;
    if (__gcd(m, e) == __gcd(m, b))
        rep(i, 2, n+2) if (A.count(e = e * f % m))
            return n * i - A[e];
    return -1;
}

```

ModSum.h

Description: Sums of mod'ed arithmetic progressions.
 $\text{modsum}(\text{to}, c, k, m) = \sum_{i=0}^{\text{to}-1} (ki + c) \% m$. divsum is similar but for floored division.
Time: $\log(m)$, with a large constant. 5c5bc5, 16 lines

```

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

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);
}

```

ModMulLL.h

Description: Calculate $a \cdot b \pmod{c}$ (or $a^b \pmod{c}$) for $0 \leq a, b \leq c \leq 7.2 \cdot 10^{18}$.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(1)$ for modmul, $\mathcal{O}(\log b)$ for modpow bbbd8f, 11 lines

```

typedef unsigned long long ull;
ull modmul(ull a, ull b, ull M) {
    ll ret = a * b - M * ull(1.L / M * a * b);
    return ret + M * (ret < 0) - M * (ret >= (ll)M);
}

ull modpow(ull b, ull e, ull mod) {
    ull ans = 1;
    for (; e; b = modmul(b, b, mod), e /= 2)
        if (e & 1) ans = modmul(ans, b, mod);
    return ans;
}

```

ModSqrt.h

Description: Tonelli-Shanks algorithm for modular square roots. Finds x s.t. $x^2 \equiv a \pmod{p}$ ($-x$ gives the other solution).
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log^2 p)$ worst case, $\mathcal{O}(\log p)$ for most p 19a793, 24 lines

```

ModPow.h 19a793, 24 lines
11 sqrt(ll a, ll p) {
    a %= p; if (a < 0) a += p;
    if (a == 0) return 0;
    assert(modpow(a, (p-1)/2, p) == 1); // else no solution
    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
    ll s = p - 1, n = 2;
    int r = 0, m;
    while (s % 2 == 0)
        ++r, s /= 2;
    while (modpow(n, (p - 1) / 2, p) != p - 1) ++n;
    ll x = modpow(a, (s + 1) / 2, p);
    ll b = modpow(a, s, p), g = modpow(n, s, p);
    for (; r = m) {
        ll t = b;
        for (m = 0; m < r && t != 1; ++m)
            t = t * t % p;
        if (m == 0) return x;
        ll gs = modpow(g, 1LL << (r - m - 1), p);
        g = gs * gs % p;
        x = x * gs % p;
        b = b * g % p;
    }
}

```

Combinatorics.h

Description: combinatorics structure
Memory: $\mathcal{O}(mn)$
Time: $\mathcal{O}(mn)$ c9917d, 17 lines

```

#define mul(a, b) (((ll)a*b)%mod)
template<int mod>
int fexp(int a, int b) {
    int res = 1;
    for(;b;a=mul(a,a),b>>=1)if(b&1)res=mul(res,a);
    return res;
}
template<int mod>
struct Combinatorics {
    vi f, fi;
    Combinatorics(int mxn):f(mxn),fi(mxn){
        f[0] = 1; rep(i, 1, mxn)f[i]=mul(f[i-1],i);
        fi[mxn-1] = fexp<mod>(f[mxn-1], mod-2);
        for(int i=mxn-1;i>0;i--)fi[i-1] = mul(fi[i],i);
    }
    int choose(int n, int k){return mul(f[n],mul(fi[k],fi[n-k]));}
};

```

4.6 Primality

FastEratosthenes.h

Description: Prime sieve for generating all primes smaller than LIM.
Time: $\text{LIM} = 10^9 \approx 1.5s$ 6b2912, 20 lines

```

const int LIM = 1e6;
bitset<LIM> isPrime;
vi eratosthenes() {
    const int S = (int)round(sqrt(LIM)), R = LIM / 2;
    vi pr = {2}, sieve(S+1); pr.reserve(int(LIM/log(LIM)*1.1));
    vector<pii> cp;
    for (int i = 3; i <= S; i += 2) if (!sieve[i]) {
        cp.push_back({i, i * i / 2});
        for (int j = i * i; j <= S; j += 2 * i) sieve[j] = 1;
    }
    for (int L = 1; L <= R; L += S) {
        array<bool, S> block{};
        for (auto &p, idx : cp)
            for (int i=idx; i < S+L; idx = (i+=p)) block[i-L] = 1;
        rep(i, 0, min(S, R - L))
            if (!block[i]) pr.push_back((L + i) * 2 + 1);
    }
    for (int i : pr) isPrime[i] = 1;
    return pr;
}

```

MillerRabin.h

Description: Deterministic Miller-Rabin primality test. Guaranteed to work for numbers up to $7 \cdot 10^{18}$; for larger numbers, use Python and extend A randomly.
Time: 7 times the complexity of $a^b \pmod{c}$. 60dcfd1, 12 lines

```

ModMulLL.h 60dcfd1, 12 lines
bool isPrime(ull n) {
    if (n < 2 || n % 6 % 4 != 1) return (n | 1) == 3;
    ull A[] = {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022},
        s = __builtin_ctzll(n-1), d = n >> s;
    for (ull a : A) { // ^ count trailing zeroes
        ull p = modpow(a, n, d, n), i = s;
        while (p != 1 && p != n - 1 && a % n && i--)
            p = modmul(p, p, n);
        if (p != n-1 && i != s) return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}

```

Factor.h

Description: Pollard-rho randomized factorization algorithm. Returns prime factors of a number, in arbitrary order (e.g. 2299 -> {11, 19, 11}).

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n^{1/4})$, less for numbers with small factors.

"ModMullL.h", "MillerRabin.h" d8d98d, 18 lines

```
ull pollard(ull n) {
    ull x = 0, y = 0, t = 30, prd = 2, i = 1, q;
    auto f = [&](ull x) { return modmul(x, x, n) + i; };
    while (t++ % 40 || __gcd(prd, n) == 1) {
        if (x == y) x = ++i, y = f(x);
        if ((q = modmul(prd, max(x,y) - min(x,y), n))) prd = q;
        x = f(x), y = f(f(y));
    }
    return __gcd(prd, n);
}
```

```
vector<ull> factor(ull n) {
    if (n == 1) return {};
    if (isPrime(n)) return {n};
    ull x = pollard(n);
    auto l = factor(x), r = factor(n / x);
    l.insert(l.end(), all(r));
    return l;
}
```

4.7 Divisibility

euclid.h

Description: Finds two integers x and y , such that $ax + by = \gcd(a, b)$. If you just need \gcd , use the built in `_gcd` instead. If a and b are coprime, then x is the inverse of a (mod b).

33ba8f, 5 lines

```
11 euclid(11 a, 11 b, 11 &x, 11 &y) {
    if (!b) return x = 1, y = 0, a;
    11 d = euclid(b, a % b, y, x);
    return y -= a/b * x, d;
}
```

CRT.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 $0 \leq x < \text{lcm}(m, n)$. Assumes $mn < 2^{62}$.

Time: $\log(n)$

"euclid.h" 04d93a, 7 lines

```
11 crt(11 a, 11 m, 11 b, 11 n) {
    if (n > m) swap(a, b), swap(m, n);
    11 x, y, g = euclid(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;
}
```

phiFunction.h

Description: Euler's ϕ function is defined as $\phi(n) := \#$ of positive integers $\leq n$ that are coprime with 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 $n = p_1^{k_1}p_2^{k_2}\dots p_r^{k_r}$ then $\phi(n) = (p_1-1)p_1^{k_1-1}\dots(p_r-1)p_r^{k_r-1}$. $\phi(n) = n \cdot \prod_{p|n} (1 - 1/p)$.

$\sum_{d|n} \phi(d) = n$, $\sum_{1 \leq k \leq n, \gcd(k,n)=1} k = n\phi(n)/2$, $n > 1$

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

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

cf7d6d, 8 lines

const int LIM = 5000000;

int phi[LIM];

void calculatePhi() {

```
    rep(i, 0, LIM) phi[i] = i&1 ? i : i/2;
    for (int i = 3; i < LIM; i += 2) if(phi[i] == i)
        for (int j = i; j < LIM; j += i) phi[j] -= phi[j] / i;
}
```

}

4.8 Fractions

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

dd6c5e, 21 lines

```
typedef double d; // for N ~ 1e7; long double for N ~ 1e9
pair<11, 11> approximate(d x, 11 N) {
    11 LP = 0, LQ = 1, P = 1, Q = 0, inf = LLONG_MAX; d y = x;
    for (;;) {
        11 lim = min(P ? (N-LP) / P : inf, Q ? (N-LQ) / Q : inf),
            a = (11)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)) ?
                make_pair(NP, NQ) : make_pair(P, Q);
        }
        if (abs(y = 1/(y - (d)a)) > 3*N) {
            return {NP, NQ};
        }
        LP = P; P = NP;
        LQ = Q; Q = NQ;
    }
}
```

FracBinarySearch.h

Description: Given f and N , finds the smallest 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: $\mathcal{O}(\log(N))$

27ab3e, 25 lines

```
struct Frac { 11 p, q; };

template<class F>
Frac fracBS(F f, 11 N) {
    bool dir = 1, A = 1, B = 1;
    Frac lo{0, 1}, hi{1, 1}; // Set hi to 1/0 to search (0, N]
    if (f(lo)) return lo;
    assert(f(hi));
    while (A || B) {
        11 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;
}
```

Graph (5)

5.1 Fundamentals

BellmanFord.h

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

Time: $\mathcal{O}(VE)$

830a8f, 23 lines

```
const 11 inf = LLONG_MAX;
struct Ed { int a, b, w, s() { return a < b ? a : -a; }};
struct Node { 11 dist = inf; int prev = -1; };

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

    int lim = sz(nodes) / 2 + 2; // 3+100 with shuffled vertices
    rep(i, 0, lim) for (Ed ed : eds) {
        Node cur = nodes[ed.a], &dest = nodes[ed.b];
        if (abs(ed.dist) == inf) continue;
        11 d = cur.dist + ed.w;
        if (d < dest.dist) {
            dest.prev = ed.a;
            dest.dist = (i < lim-1 ? d : -inf);
        }
    }
    rep(i, 0, lim) for (Ed e : eds) {
        if (nodes[e.a].dist == -inf)
            nodes[e.b].dist = -inf;
    }
}
```

FloydWarshall.h

Description: Calculates all-pairs shortest path in a directed graph that might have negative edge weights. Input is an distance matrix m , where $m[i][j] = \text{inf}$ 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 $-\text{inf}$ if the path goes through a negative-weight cycle.

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

531245, 12 lines

```
const 11 inf = 1LL << 62;
void floydWarshall(vector<vector<11>>& m) {
    int n = sz(m);
    rep(i, 0, n) m[i][i] = min(m[i][i], 0LL);
    rep(k, 0, n) rep(i, 0, n) rep(j, 0, n)
        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);
        }
    rep(k, 0, n) if (m[k][k] < 0) rep(i, 0, n) rep(j, 0, n)
        if (m[i][k] != inf && m[k][j] != inf) m[i][j] = -inf;
}
```

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

d678d8, 8 lines

```
vi topoSort(const vector<vi>& gr) {
    vi indeg(sz(gr)), q;
    for (auto& li : gr) for (int x : li) indeg[x]++;
    rep(i, 0, sz(gr)) if (indeg[i] == 0) q.push_back(i);
    rep(j, 0, sz(q)) for (int x : gr[q[j]]) {
        if (--indeg[x] == 0) q.push_back(x);
    }
    return q;
}
```

}

FunctGraph.h

Description: Functional Graph**Memory:** $\mathcal{O}(n)$ **Time:** $\mathcal{O}(n)$

152fc5, 25 lines

```
struct FunctGraph{
    int n;
    vi head, comp;
    vector<vi> gr, cycles;

    FunctGraph(vi& fn):
        n(sz(fn)), head(n, -1), comp(n), gr(n) {
            rep(i, 0, n) gr[fn[i]].pb(i);
            vi visited(n, 0);
            auto dfs = [&](auto rec, int v, int c) -> void{
                head[v] = c; visited[v] = 1;
                for(int f : gr[v]) if (head[f] != f) rec(rec, f, c);
            };
            rep(i, 0, n){
                if (visited[i]) continue;
                int l=fn[i], r=fn[fn[i]];
                while(l!=r) l=fn[l], r=fn[fn[r]];
                vi cur = {r};
                for(l=fn[l]; l!=r; l=fn[l]) cur.pb(l);
                for(int x : cur) head[x] = x, comp[x] = sz(cycles);
                cycles.pb(cur);
                for(int x : cur) dfs(dfs, x, x);
            }
        };
};
```

5.2 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:** $\mathcal{O}(V^2\sqrt{E})$

0ae1d4, 48 lines

```
struct PushRelabel {
    struct Edge {
        int dest, back;
        ll f, c;
    };
    vector<vector<Edge>> g;
    vector<ll> ec;
    vector<Edge*> cur;
    vector<vi> hs; vi H;
    PushRelabel(int n) : g(n), ec(n), cur(n), hs(2*n), H(n) {}

    void addEdge(int s, int t, ll cap, ll rcap=0) {
        if (s == t) return;
        g[s].push_back({t, sz(g[t]), 0, cap});
        g[t].push_back({s, sz(g[s])-1, 0, rcap});
    }

    void addFlow(Edge& e, ll 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;
    }

    ll calc(int s, int t) {
        int v = sz(g); H[s] = v; ec[t] = 1;
        vi co(2*v); co[0] = v-1;
        rep(i, 0, v) cur[i] = g[i].data();
        for (Edge& e : g[s]) addFlow(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() + sz(g[u])) {
            H[u] = 1e9;
            for (Edge& 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)
                rep(i, 0, v) 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)
            addFlow(*cur[u], min(ec[u], cur[u]->c));
        else ++cur[u];
    }
    bool leftOfMinCut(int a) { return H[a] >= sz(g); }
}
```

MinCostMaxFlow.h

Description: Min-cost max-flow. If costs can be negative, call setpi before maxflow, but note that negative cost cycles are not supported. To obtain the actual flow, look at positive values only.**Time:** $\mathcal{O}(FE \log(V))$ where F is max flow. $\mathcal{O}(VE)$ for setpi. 58385b, 79 lines

```
#include <bits/extc++.h>

const ll INF = numeric_limits<ll>::max() / 4;

struct MCMF {
    struct edge {
        int from, to, rev;
        ll cap, cost, flow;
    };
    int N;
    vector<vector<edge>> ed;
    vi seen;
    vector<ll> dist, pi;
    vector<edge*> par;
};

MCMF(int N) : N(N), ed(N), seen(N), dist(N), pi(N), par(N) {}

void addEdge(int from, int to, ll cap, ll cost) {
    if (from == to) return;
    ed[from].push_back(edge{from,to,sz(ed[to]),cap,cost,0});
    ed[to].push_back(edge{to,from,sz(ed[from])-1,0,-cost,0});
}

void path(int s) {
    fill(all(seen), 0);
    fill(all(dist), INF);
    dist[s] = 0; ll di;

    __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<pair<ll, int>> q;
    vector<decltype(q)::point_iterator> its(N);
    q.push({0, s});

    while (!q.empty()) {
        s = q.top().second; q.pop();
        seen[s] = 1; di = dist[s] + pi[s];
        for (edge& e : ed[s]) if (!seen[e.to]) {
            ll val = di - pi[e.to] + e.cost;
            if (e.cap - e.flow > 0 && val < dist[e.to]) {
                dist[e.to] = val;
                par[e.to] = &e;
                if (its[e.to] == q.end())
                    its[e.to] = q.push({-dist[e.to], e.to});
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
else
    q.modify(its[e.to], { -dist[e.to], e.to });
}
}
rep(i, 0, N) pi[i] = min(pi[i] + dist[i], INF);
}

pair<ll, ll> maxflow(int s, int t) {
    ll totflow = 0, totcost = 0;
    while (path(s), seen[t]) {
        ll fl = INF;
        for (edge* x = par[t]; x; x = par[x->from])
            fl = min(fl, x->cap - x->flow);

        totflow += fl;
        for (edge* x = par[t]; x; x = par[x->from]) {
            x->flow += fl;
            ed[x->to][x->rev].flow -= fl;
        }
    }
    rep(i, 0, N) for (edge& e : ed[i]) totcost += e.cost * e.flow;
    return {totflow, totcost/2};
}

// If some costs can be negative, call this before maxflow:
void setpi(int s) { // (otherwise, leave this out)
    fill(all(pi), INF); pi[s] = 0;
    int it = N, ch = 1, ll v;
    while (ch-- && it--)
        rep(i, 0, N) if (pi[i] != INF)
            for (edge& e : ed[i]) if (e.cap)
                if ((v = pi[i] + e.cost) < pi[e.to])
                    pi[e.to] = v, ch = 1;
    assert(it >= 0); // negative cost cycle
}
```

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.

482fe0, 36 lines

```
template<class T> T edmondsKarp(vector<unordered_map<int, T>> graph, int source, int sink) {
    assert(source != sink);
    T flow = 0;
    vi par(sz(graph)), q = par;

    for (;;) {
        fill(all(par), -1);
        par[source] = 0;
        int ptr = 1;
        q[0] = source;

        rep(i, 0, ptr) {
            int x = q[i];
            for (auto 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])
        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;
}
}

```

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.

GlobalMinCut.h

Description: Find a global minimum cut in an undirected graph, as represented by an adjacency matrix.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(V^3)$

```

pair<int, vi> globalMinCut(vector<vi> mat) { 8b0e19, 21 lines
    pair<int, vi> best = {INT_MAX, {}};
    int n = sz(mat);
    vector<vi> co(n);
    rep(i, 0, n) co[i] = {i};
    rep(ph, 1, n) {
        vi w = mat[0];
        size_t s = 0, t = 0;
        rep(it, 0, n-ph) { // O(V^2) -> O(E log V) with prio. queue
            w[t] = INT_MIN;
            s = t, t = max_element(all(w)) - w.begin();
            rep(i, 0, n) w[i] += mat[t][i];
        }
        best = min(best, {w[t] - mat[t][t], co[t]});
        co[s].insert(co[s].end(), all(co[t]));
        rep(i, 0, n) mat[s][i] += mat[t][i];
        rep(i, 0, n) mat[i][s] = mat[s][i];
        mat[0][t] = INT_MIN;
    }
    return best;
}

```

GomoryHu.h

Description: Given a list of edges representing an undirected flow graph, returns edges of the Gomory-Hu tree. The max flow between any pair of vertices is given by minimum edge weight along the Gomory-Hu tree path.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(V)$ Flow Computations

```

"PushRelabel.h" 0418b3, 13 lines
typedef array<ll, 3> Edge;
vector<Edge> gomoryHu(int N, vector<Edge> ed) {
    vector<Edge> tree;
    vi par(N);
    rep(i, 1, N) {
        PushRelabel D(N); // Dinic also works
        for (Edge t : ed) D.addEdge(t[0], t[1], t[2], t[2]);
        tree.push_back({i, par[i], D.calc(i, par[i])});
        rep(j, i+1, N)
            if (par[j] == par[i] && D.leftOfMinCut(j)) par[j] = i;
    }
    return tree;
}

```

5.3 Matching

HopcroftKarp.h

Description: Fast bipartite matching algorithm. Graph g should be a list of neighbors of the left partition, and r should be a vector full of -1's of the same size as the right partition. Returns the size of the matching. $r[i]$ will be the match for vertex i on the right side, or -1 if it's not matched.

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

```

731cfb, 20 lines
int hopcroftKarp(vector<vi>& g, vi& r) {
    int n = sz(g), res = 0;
    vi l(n, -1), q(n), d(n);
    auto dfs = [&](auto f, int u) -> bool {
        int t = exchange(d[u], 0) + 1;
        for (int v : g[u])
            if (r[v] == -1 || (d[r[v]] == t && f(f, r[v])))
                return l[u] = v, r[v] = u, 1;
        return 0;
    };
    for (int t = 0, f = 0;; t = f = 0, d.assign(n, 0)) {
        rep(i, 0, n) if (l[i] == -1) q[t++] = i, d[i] = 1;
        rep(i, 0, t) for (int v : g[q[i]]) {
            if (r[v] == -1) f = 1;
            else if (!d[r[v]]) d[r[v]] = d[q[i]] + 1, q[t++] = r[v];
        }
        if (!f) return res;
        rep(i, 0, n) if (l[i] == -1) res += dfs(dfs, i);
    }
}

```

DFSMatching.h

Description: Simple 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: vi btoa(m, -1); dfsMatching(g, btoa);

Time: $\mathcal{O}(VE)$

```

522b98, 22 lines
bool find(int j, vector<vi>& g, vi& btoa, vi& vis) {
    if (btoa[j] == -1) return 1;
    vis[j] = 1; int di = btoa[j];
    for (int e : g[di])
        if (!vis[e] && find(e, g, btoa, vis)) {
            btoa[e] = di;
            return 1;
        }
    return 0;
}
int dfsMatching(vector<vi>& g, vi& btoa) {
    vi vis;
    rep(i, 0, sz(g)) {
        vis.assign(sz(btoa), 0);
        for (int j : g[i])
            if (find(j, g, btoa, vis)) {
                btoa[j] = i;
                break;
            }
    }
    return sz(btoa) - (int)count(all(btoa), -1);
}

```

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"

```

da4196, 20 lines
vi cover(vector<vi>& g, int n, int m) {
    vi match(m, -1);
    int res = dfsMatching(g, match);
}

```

```

vector<bool> lfound(n, true), seen(m);
for (int it : match) if (it != -1) lfound[it] = false;
vi q, cover;
rep(i, 0, n) if (!lfound[i]) q.push_back(i);
while (!q.empty()) {
    int i = q.back(); q.pop_back();
    lfound[i] = 1;
    for (int e : g[i]) if (!seen[e] && match[e] != -1) {
        seen[e] = true;
        q.push_back(match[e]);
    }
}
rep(i, 0, n) if (!lfound[i]) cover.push_back(i);
rep(i, 0, m) if (seen[i]) cover.push_back(n+i);
assert(sz(cover) == res);
return cover;
}

```

WeightedMatching.h

Description: Given a weighted bipartite graph, matches every node on the left with a node on the right such that no nodes are in two matchings and the sum of the edge weights is minimal. Takes cost[N][M], where cost[i][j] = cost for L[i] to be matched with R[j] and returns (min cost, match), where L[i] is matched with R[match[i]]. Negate costs for max cost. Requires $N \leq M$.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N^2M)$

```

1e0fe9, 31 lines
pair<int, vi> hungarian(const vector<vi> &a) {
    if (a.empty()) return {0, {}};
    int n = sz(a) + 1, m = sz(a[0]) + 1;
    vi u(n), v(m), p(m), ans(n - 1);
    rep(i, 1, n) {
        p[0] = i;
        int j0 = 0; // add "dummy" worker 0
        vi dist(m, INT_MAX), pre(m, -1);
        vector<bool> done(m + 1);
        do { // dijkstra
            done[j0] = true;
            int i0 = p[j0], j1, delta = INT_MAX;
            rep(j, 1, m) if (!done[j]) {
                auto cur = a[i0 - 1][j - 1] - u[i0] - v[j];
                if (cur < dist[j]) dist[j] = cur, pre[j] = j0;
                if (dist[j] < delta) delta = dist[j], j1 = j;
            }
            rep(j, 0, m) {
                if (done[j]) u[p[j]] += delta, v[j] -= delta;
                else dist[j] -= delta;
            }
            j0 = j1;
        } while (p[j0]);
        while (j0) { // update alternating path
            int j1 = pre[j0];
            p[j0] = p[j1], j0 = j1;
        }
        rep(j, 1, m) if (p[j]) ans[p[j] - 1] = j - 1;
        return {-v[0], ans}; // min cost
    }
}

```

GeneralMatching.h

Description: Matching for general graphs. Fails with probability N/mod .

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

```

"../numerical/MatrixInverse-mod.h" cb1912, 40 lines
vector<pii> generalMatching(int N, vector<pii>& ed) {
    vector<vector<ll>> mat(N, vector<ll>(N));
    for (pii pa : ed) {
        int a = pa.first, b = pa.second, r = rand() % mod;
        mat[a][b] = r, mat[b][a] = (mod - r) % mod;
    }
}

```

```

int r = matInv(A = mat), M = 2*N - r, fi, fj;
assert(r % 2 == 0);

if (M != N) do {
    mat.resize(M, vector<ll>(M));
    rep(i,0,N) {
        mat[i].resize(M);
        rep(j,N,M) {
            int r = rand() % mod;
            mat[i][j] = r, mat[j][i] = (mod - r) % mod;
        }
    }
} while (matInv(A = mat) != M);

vi has(M, 1); vector<pii> ret;
rep(it,0,M/2) {
    rep(i,0,M) if (has[i]) {
        rep(j,i+1,M) if (A[i][j] && mat[i][j]) {
            fi = i; fj = j; goto done;
        } assert(0); done:
        if (fj < N) ret.emplace_back(fi, fj);
        has[fi] = has[fj] = 0;
    rep(sw,0,2) {
        ll a = modpow(A[fi][fj], mod-2);
        rep(i,0,M) if (has[i] && A[i][fj]) {
            ll b = A[i][fj] * a % mod;
            rep(j,0,M) A[i][j] = (A[i][j] - A[fi][j] * b) % mod;
        }
        swap(fi,fj);
    }
}
return ret;
}

```

OnlineMatching.h

Description: Modified khun developed for specific question able to run 2×10^6 queries, in $2 \times 10^6 \times 10^6$ graph in 3 seconds codeforces

Time: $\mathcal{O}(confia)$ 6ac539. 42 lines

```

struct OnlineMatching {
    int n = 0, m = 0;
    vector<int> vis, match, dist;
    vector<vector<int>> g;
    vector<int> last;
    int t = 0;

    OnlineMatching(int n_, int m_) : n(n_), m(m_),
        vis(n, 0), match(m, -1), dist(n, n+1), g(n), last(n, -1)
    {}

    void add(int a, int b) {
        g[a].pb(b);
    }

    bool kuhn(int a) {
        vis[a] = t;
        for(int b: g[a]) {
            int c = match[b];
            if (c == -1) {
                match[b] = a;
                return true;
            }
            if (last[c] != t || (dist[a] + 1 < dist[c]))
                dist[c] = dist[a] + 1, last[c] = t;
        }
        for (int b: g[a]) {
            int c = match[b];
            if (dist[a] + 1 == dist[c] && vis[c] != t && kuhn(c)) {
                match[b] = a;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        return true;
    }
    return false;
}
bool can_match(int a) {
    t++;
    last[a] = t;
    dist[a] = 0;
    return kuhn(a);
}

```

5.4 DFS algorithms**SCC.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: `scc(graph, [&](vi& v) { ... })` visits all components in reverse topological order. `comp[i]` holds the component index of a node (a component only has edges to components with lower index). `ncomps` will contain the number of components.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(E + V)$ 76b5c9. 24 lines

```

vi val, comp, z, cont;
int Time, ncomps;
template<class G, class F> int dfs(int j, G& g, F& f) {
    int low = val[j] = ++Time, x; z.push_back(j);
    for (auto e : g[j]) if (comp[e] < 0)
        low = min(low, val[e] ?: dfs(e, g, f));

    if (low == val[j]) {
        do {
            x = z.back(); z.pop_back();
            comp[x] = ncomps;
            cont.push_back(x);
        } while (x != j);
        f(cont); cont.clear();
        ncomps++;
    }
    return val[j] = low;
}
template<class G, class F> void scc(G& g, F f) {
    int n = sz(g);
    val.assign(n, 0); comp.assign(n, -1);
    Time = ncomps = 0;
    rep(i,0,n) if (comp[i] < 0) dfs(i, g, f);
}

```

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 internally disjoint paths between any two nodes (a cycle exists through them). 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++); }`
`bicomps([&](const vi& edgelist) {...});`

Time: $\mathcal{O}(E + V)$ c6b7c7. 32 lines

```

vi num, st;
vector<vector<pii>> ed;
int Time;
template<class F>
int dfs(int at, int par, F& f) {
    int me = num[at] = ++Time, top = me;
    for (auto [y, e] : ed[at]) if (e != par) {

```

```

        if (num[y]) {
            top = min(top, num[y]);
            if (num[y] < me)
                st.push_back(e);
        } else {
            int si = sz(st);
            int up = dfs(y, e, f);
            top = min(top, up);
            if (up == me) {
                st.push_back(e);
                f(vi(st.begin() + si, st.end()));
                st.resize(si);
            } else if (up < me) st.push_back(e);
            else /* e is a bridge */
        }
    }
return top;
}

```

template<class F>

```

void bicomps(F f) {
    num.assign(sz(ed), 0);
    rep(i,0,sz(ed)) if (!num[i]) dfs(i, -1, f);
}

```

2sat.h

Description: Calculates a valid assignment to boolean variables a, b, c, \dots to a 2-SAT problem, so that an expression of the type $(a||b)\&\&(\neg a||c)\&\&(\neg d||b)\&\&\dots$ 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.setValue(2); // Var 2 is true`
`ts.atMostOne({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. 5f9706. 56 lines

```

struct TwoSat {
    int N;
    vector<vi> gr;
    vi values; // 0 = false, 1 = true

    TwoSat(int n = 0) : N(n), gr(2*n) {}

    int addVar() { // (optional)
        gr.emplace_back();
        gr.emplace_back();
        return N++;
    }
}

```

```

void either(int f, int j) {
    f = max(2*f, -1-2*f);
    j = max(2*j, -1-2*j);
    gr[f].push_back(j^1);
    gr[j].push_back(f^1);
}

```

```

void setValue(int x) { either(x, x); }

```

```

void atMostOne(const vi& li) { // (optional)
    if (sz(li) <= 1) return;
    int cur = ~li[0];
    rep(i,2,sz(li)) {
        int next = addVar();
        either(cur, ~li[i]);
        either(cur, next);
        either(~li[i], next);
    }
}

```

```

    cur = ~next;
}
either(cur, ~li[1]);
}

vi val, comp, z; int time = 0;
int dfs(int i) {
    int low = val[i] = +time, x; z.push_back(i);
    for(int e : gr[i]) if (!comp[e])
        low = min(low, val[e] ?: dfs(e));
    if (low == val[i]) do {
        x = z.back(); z.pop_back();
        comp[x] = low;
        if (values[x>>1] == -1)
            values[x>>1] = x&1;
    } while (x != i);
    return val[i] = low;
}

bool solve() {
    values.assign(N, -1);
    val.assign(2*N, 0); comp = val;
    rep(i, 0, 2*N) if (!comp[i]) dfs(i);
    rep(i, 0, N) if (comp[2*i] == comp[2*i+1]) return 0;
    return 1;
}
};
```

EulerWalk.h

Description: Eulerian undirected/directed path/cycle algorithm. Input should be a vector of (dest, global edge index), where for undirected graphs, forward/backward edges have the same index. 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, add .second to s and ret.

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

780b64, 15 lines

```

vi eulerWalk(vector<vector<pii>& gr, int nedges, int src=0) {
    int n = sz(gr);
    vi D(n), its(n), eu(nedges), ret, s = {src};
    D[src]++; // to allow Euler paths, not just cycles
    while (!s.empty()) {
        int x = s.back(), y, e, &it = its[x], end = sz(gr[x]);
        if (it == end) { ret.push_back(x); s.pop_back(); continue; }
        tie(y, e) = gr[x][it++];
        if (!eu[e]) {
            D[x]--;
            eu[e] = 1; s.push_back(y);
        }
    for (int x : D) if (x < 0 || sz(ret) != nedges+1) return {};
    return {ret.rbegin(), ret.rend()};
}
```

DominatorTree.h

Description: Dominator Tree, creates the graph tree, where all ancestors of a u in the tree are necessary in the path from the root to u

Memory: $\mathcal{O}(n)$

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

69af96, 57 lines

```

struct DominatorTree {
    int n;
    vector<vector<int>> g, gt, tree, bucket, down;
    vector<int> S;
    vector<int> dsu, label, sdom, idom, id;
    int dfstime = 0;

    DominatorTree(vector<vector<int>> &_g, int root)
        : n(sz(_g)), g(_g), gt(n), tree(n), bucket(n), down(n),
        S(n), dsu(n), label(n), sdom(n), idom(n), id(n) {
        prep(root); reverse(S.begin(), S.begin() + dfstime);
```

```

for(int u : S) {
    for(int v : gt[u]) {
        int w = fnd(v);
        if(id[sdom[w]] < id[sdom[u]]) sdom[u] = sdom[w];
    }
    gt[u].clear();
    if(u != root) bucket[sdom[u]].push_back(u);
    for(int v : bucket[u]) {
        int w = fnd(v);
        if(sdom[w] == sdom[v]) idom[v] = sdom[v];
        else idom[v] = w;
    }
    bucket[u].clear();
    for(int v : down[u]) dsu[v] = u;
    down[u].clear();
}
reverse(S.begin(), S.begin() + dfstime);
for(int u : S) if(u != root) {
    if(idom[u] != sdom[u]) idom[u] = idom[idom[u]];
    tree[idom[u]].push_back(u);
}
idom[root] = root;
}

void prep(int u){
    S[dfstime] = u;
    id[u] = ++dfstime;
    label[u] = sdom[u] = dsu[u] = u;

    for(int v : g[u]){
        if(!id[v])
            prep(v), down[u].push_back(v);
        gt[v].push_back(u);
    }
}

int fnd(int u, int flag = 0){
    if(u == dsu[u]) return u;
    int v = fnd(dsu[u], 1), b = label[dsu[u]];
    if(id[sdom[b]] < id[sdom[label[u]]])
        label[u] = b;
    dsu[u] = v;
    return flag ? v : label[u];
}
```

5.5 Coloring

EdgeColoring.h

Description: Given a simple, undirected graph with max degree D , computes a $(D + 1)$ -coloring of the edges such that no neighboring edges share a color. (D -coloring is NP-hard, but can be done for bipartite graphs by repeated matchings of max-degree nodes.)

Time: $\mathcal{O}(NM)$

210e2, 31 lines

```

vi edgeColoring(int N, vector<pii> eds) {
    vi cc(N + 1), ret(sz(eds)), fan(N), free(N), loc;
    for (pii e : eds) ++cc[e.first], ++cc[e.second];
    int u, v, ncols = *max_element(all(cc)) + 1;
    vector<vi> adj(N, vi(ncols, -1));
    for (pii e : eds) {
        tie(u, v) = e;
        fan[0] = v;
        loc.assign(ncols, 0);
        int at = u, end = u, d, c = free[u], ind = 0, i = 0;
        while (d = free[v], !loc[d] && (v = adj[u][d]) != -1)
            loc[d] = ++ind, cc[ind] = d, fan[ind] = v;
        cc[loc[d]] = c;
        for (int cd = d; at != -1; cd ^= c ^ d, at = adj[at][cd])
```

```

        swap(adj[at][cd], adj[end = at][cd ^ c ^ d]);
    while (adj[fan[i]][d] != -1) {
        int left = fan[i], right = fan[+i], e = cc[i];
        adj[u][e] = left;
        adj[left][e] = u;
        adj[right][e] = -1;
        free[right] = e;
    }
    adj[u][d] = fan[i];
    adj[fan[i]][d] = u;
    for (int y : {fan[0], u, end}) {
        for (int z = free[y] = 0; adj[y][z] != -1; z++);
    }
    rep(i, 0, sz(eds))
        for (tie(u, v) = eds[i]; adj[u][ret[i]] != v;) ++ret[i];
    return ret;
}
```

5.6 Heuristics

MaximalCliques.h

Description: Runs a callback for all maximal cliques in a graph (given as a symmetric bitset matrix; self-edges not allowed). Callback is given a bitset representing the maximal clique.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(3^{n/3})$, much faster for sparse graphs

b0d5b1, 12 lines

```

typedef bitset<128> B;
template<class F>
void cliques(vector<B*>& eds, F f, B P = ~B(), B X = {}, B R = {}) {
    if (!P.any()) { if (!X.any()) f(R); return; }
    auto q = (P | X).FindFirst();
    auto cands = P & ~eds[q];
    rep(i, 0, sz(eds)) if (cands[i]) {
        R[i] = 1;
        cliques(eds, f, P & eds[i], X & eds[i], R);
        R[i] = P[i] = 0; X[i] = 1;
    }
}
```

MaximumClique.h

Description: Quickly finds a maximum clique of a graph (given as symmetric bitset matrix; self-edges not allowed). Can be used to find a maximum independent set by finding a clique of the complement graph.

Time: Runs in about 1s for n=155 and worst case random graphs (p=.90). Runs faster for sparse graphs.

f7c0bc, 49 lines

```

typedef vector<bitset<200>> vb;
struct Maxclique {
    double limit=0.025, pk=0;
    struct Vertex { int i, d=0; };
    typedef vector<Vertex> vv;
    vb e;
    vv V;
    vector<vi> C;
    vi qmax, q, S, old;
    void init(vv& r) {
        for (auto& v : r) v.d = 0;
        for (auto& v : r) for (auto j : r) v.d += e[v.i][j.i];
        sort(all(r), [] (auto a, auto b) { return a.d > b.d; });
        int mxd = r[0].d;
        rep(i, 0, sz(r)) r[i].d = min(i, mxd) + 1;
    }
    void expand(vv& R, int lev = 1) {
        S[lev] += S[lev - 1] - old[lev];
        old[lev] = S[lev - 1];
        while (sz(R)) {
            if (sz(q) + R.back().d <= sz(qmax)) return;
            q.push_back(R.back().i);
            vv T;
```

```

for(auto v:R) if (e[R.back().i][v.i]) T.push_back({v.i});
if (sz(T)) {
    if (S[lev]++ / ++pk < limit) init(T);
    int j = 0, mxk = 1, mnk = max(sz(qmax) - sz(q) + 1, 1);
    C[1].clear(), C[2].clear();
    for (auto v : T) {
        int k = 1;
        auto f = [&](int i) { return e[v.i][i]; };
        while (any_of(all(C[k]), f)) k++;
        if (k > mxk) mxk = k, C[mxk + 1].clear();
        if (k < mnk) T[j++].i = v.i;
        C[k].push_back(v.i);
    }
    if (j > 0) T[j - 1].d = 0;
    rep(k,mnk,mxk + 1) for (int i : C[k])
        T[j].i = i, T[j++].d = k;
    expand(T, lev + 1);
} else if (sz(q) > sz(qmax)) qmax = q;
q.pop_back(), R.pop_back();
}
}

vi maxClique() { init(V), expand(V); return qmax; }
Maxclique(vb conn) : e(conn), C(sz(e)+1), S(sz(C)), old(S) {
    rep(i,0,sz(e)) V.push_back({i});
}
};


```

MaximumIndependentSet.h

Description: To obtain a maximum independent set of a graph, find a max clique of the complement. If the graph is bipartite, see MinimumVertexCover.

5.7 Trees

BinaryLifting.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 $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

bfce85, 25 lines

```

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

int jmp(vector<vi>& tbl, int nod, int steps){
    rep(i,0,sz(tbl))
        if(steps &(1<i)) nod = tbl[i][nod];
    return nod;
}


```

```

int lca(vector<vi>& tbl, vi& 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];
}

```

LCA.h

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.

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

"./data-structures/RMQ.h"

0f62fb, 21 lines

```

struct LCA {
    int T = 0;
    vi time, path, ret;
    RMQ<int> rmq;

    LCA(vector<vi>& C) : time(sz(C)), rmq((dfs(C, 0, -1), ret)) {}
    void dfs(vector<vi>& C, int v, int par) {
        time[v] = T++;
        for (int y : C[v]) if (y != par) {
            path.push_back(v), ret.push_back(time[v]);
            dfs(C, y, v);
        }
    }

    int lca(int a, int b) {
        if (a == b) return a;
        tie(a, b) = minmax(time[a], time[b]);
        return path[rmq.query(a, b)];
    }
    //dist(a,b){return depth[a] + depth[b] - 2*depth[lca(a,b)];}
};


```

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 LCAs 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"

9775a0, 21 lines

```

typedef vector<pair<int, int>> vpi;
vpi compressTree(LCA& lca, const vi& subset) {
    static vi rev; rev.resize(sz(lca.time));
    vi li = subset, &T = lca.time;
    auto cmp = [&](int a, int b) { return T[a] < T[b]; };
    sort(all(li), cmp);
    int m = sz(li)-1;
    rep(i,0,m) {
        int a = li[i], b = li[i+1];
        li.push_back(lca.lca(a, b));
    }
    sort(all(li), cmp);
    li.erase(unique(all(li)), li.end());
    rep(i,0,sz(li)) rev[li[i]] = i;
    vpi ret = {pii(0, li[0])};
    rep(i,0,sz(li)-1) {
        int a = li[i], b = li[i+1];
        ret.emplace_back(rev[lca.lca(a, b)], b);
    }
    return ret;
}


```

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. Code does additive modifications and max queries, but can support commutative segtree modifications/queries on paths and subtrees. Takes as input the full adjacency list. VALS_EDGES being true means that values are stored in the edges, as opposed to the nodes. All values initialized to the segtree default. Root must be 0.

Time: $\mathcal{O}((\log N)^2)$

"./data-structures/LazySegmentTree.h"

9547af, 46 lines

```

template <bool VALS_EDGES> struct HLD {
    int N, tim = 0;

```

```

    vector<vi> adj;
    vi par, siz, rt, pos;
    Node *tree;
    HLD(vector<vi> adj_) {
        : N(sz(adj_)), adj(adj_), par(N, -1), siz(N, 1),
        rt(N), pos(N), tree(new Node(0, N)) { dfsSz(0); dfsHld(0); }
    }
    void dfsSz(int v) {
        for (int& u : adj[v]) {
            adj[u].erase(find(all(adj[u]), v));
            par[u] = v;
            dfsSz(u);
            siz[v] += siz[u];
            if (siz[u] > siz[adj[v][0]]) swap(u, adj[v][0]);
        }
    }
    void dfsHld(int v) {
        pos[v] = tim++;
        for (int u : adj[v]) {
            rt[u] = (u == adj[v][0] ? rt[v] : u);
            dfsHld(u);
        }
    }
    template <class B> void process(int u, int v, B op) {
        for (;;) v = par[rt[v]];
        if (pos[u] > pos[v]) swap(u, v);
        if (rt[u] == rt[v]) break;
        op(pos[rt[v]], pos[v] + 1);
    }
    void modifyPath(int u, int v, int val) {
        process(u, v, [&](int l, int r) { tree->add(l, r, val); });
    }
    int queryPath(int u, int v) { // Modify depending on problem
        int res = -1e9;
        process(u, v, [&](int l, int r) {
            res = max(res, tree->query(l, r));
        });
        return res;
    }
    int querySubtree(int v) { // modifySubtree is similar
        return tree->query(pos[v] + VALS_EDGES, pos[v] + siz[v]);
    }
};


```

LinkCutTree.h

Description: Represents a forest of unrooted trees. You can add and remove edges (as long as the result is still a forest), and check whether two nodes are in the same tree.

Time: All operations take amortized $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$.

0fb462, 90 lines

```

struct Node { // Splay tree. Root's pp contains tree's parent.
    Node *p = 0, *pp = 0, *c[2];
    bool flip = 0;
    Node() { c[0] = c[1] = 0; fix(); }
    void fix() {
        if (c[0]) c[0]->p = this;
        if (c[1]) c[1]->p = this;
        // (+ update sum of subtree elements etc. if wanted)
    }
    void pushFlip() {
        if (!flip) return;
        flip = 0; swap(c[0], c[1]);
        if (c[0]) c[0]->flip ^= 1;
        if (c[1]) c[1]->flip ^= 1;
    }
    int up() { return p ? p->c[1] == this : -1; }
    void rot(int i, int b) {
        int h = i ^ b;

```

```

Node *x = c[i], *y = b == 2 ? x : x->c[h], *z = b ? y : x;
if ((y->p == p)) p->c[up()] = y;
c[i] = z->c[i ^ 1];
if (b < 2) {
    x->c[h] = y->c[h ^ 1];
    y->c[h ^ 1] = x;
}
z->c[i ^ 1] = this;
fix(); x->fix(); y->fix();
if (p) p->fix();
swap(pp, y->pp);
}
void splay() {
    for (pushFlip(); p; ) {
        if (p->p) p->p->pushFlip();
        p->pushFlip(); pushFlip();
        int c1 = up(), c2 = p->up();
        if (c2 == -1) p->rot(c1, 2);
        else p->p->rot(c2, c1 != c2);
    }
}
Node* first() {
    pushFlip();
    return c[0] ? c[0]->first() : (splay(), this);
}

struct LinkCut {
    vector<Node> node;
    LinkCut(int N) : node(N) {}

    void link(int u, int v) { // add an edge (u, v)
        assert(!connected(u, v));
        makeRoot(&node[u]);
        node[u].pp = &node[v];
    }

    void cut(int u, int v) { // remove an edge (u, v)
        Node *x = &node[u], *top = &node[v];
        makeRoot(top); x->splay();
        assert(top == (x->pp ?: x->c[0]));
        if (x->pp) x->pp = 0;
        else {
            x->c[0] = top->p = 0;
            x->fix();
        }
    }

    bool connected(int u, int v) { // are u, v in the same tree?
        Node* nu = access(&node[u])->first();
        return nu == access(&node[v])->first();
    }

    void makeRoot(Node* u) {
        access(u);
        u->splay();
        if(u->c[0]) {
            u->c[0]->p = 0;
            u->c[0]->flip ^= 1;
            u->c[0]->pp = u;
            u->c[0] = 0;
            u->fix();
        }
    }

    Node* access(Node* u) {
        u->splay();
        while (Node* pp = u->pp) {
            pp->splay(); u->pp = 0;
            if (pp->c[1]) {
                pp->c[1]->p = 0; pp->c[1]->pp = pp; }
            pp->c[1] = u; pp->fix(); u = pp;
        }
    }
}

```

```

return u;
}

DirectedMST.h
Description: Finds a minimum spanning tree/arborescence of a directed graph, given a root node. If no MST exists, returns -1.
Time:  $\mathcal{O}(E \log V)$ 
 $..../data-structures/UnionFindRollback.h$  39e620, 60 lines
struct Edge { int a, b; ll w; };
struct Node {
    Edge key;
    Node *l, *r;
    ll delta;
    void prop() {
        key.w += delta;
        if (l) l->delta += delta;
        if (r) r->delta += delta;
        delta = 0;
    }
    Edge top() { prop(); return key; }
};
Node *merge(Node *a, Node *b) {
    if (!a || !b) return a ?: b;
    a->prop(), b->prop();
    if (a->key.w > b->key.w) swap(a, b);
    swap(a->l, (a->r = merge(b, a->r)));
    return a;
}
void pop(Node*& a) { a->prop(); a = merge(a->l, a->r); }

pair<ll, vi> dmst(int n, int r, vector<Edge>& g) {
    RollbackUF uf(n);
    vector<Node*> heap(n);
    for (Edge e : g) heap[e.b] = merge(heap[e.b], new Node{e});
    ll res = 0;
    vi seen(n, -1), path(n), par(n);
    seen[r] = r;
    vector<Edge> Q(n), in(n, {-1, -1}), comp;
    deque<tuple<int, int, vector<Edge>> cycs;
    rep(s, 0, n) {
        int u = s, qi = 0, w;
        while (seen[u] < 0) {
            if (!heap[u]) return {-1, {}};
            Edge e = heap[u]->top();
            heap[u]->delta -= e.w, pop(heap[u]);
            Q[qi] = e, path[qi++] = u, seen[u] = s;
            res += e.w, u = uf.find(e.a);
            if (seen[u] == s) {
                Node* cyc = 0;
                int end = qi, time = uf.time();
                do cyc = merge(cyc, heap[w = path[--qi]]);
                while (uf.join(u, w));
                u = uf.find(u), heap[u] = cyc, seen[u] = -1;
                cycs.push_front({u, time, {&Q[qi], &Q[end]}});
            }
            rep(i, 0, qi) in[uf.find(Q[i].b)] = Q[i];
        }
        for (auto& [u,t,comp] : cycs) { // restore sol (optional)
            uf.rollback(t);
            Edge inEdge = in[u];
            for (auto& e : comp) in[uf.find(e.b)] = e;
            in[uf.find(inEdge.b)] = inEdge;
        }
        rep(i, 0, n) par[i] = in[i].a;
        return {res, par};
    }
}

```

TreeIsomorphism.h
Description: Computes Hash of a Tree, can be rooted or unrooted
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$ 642557, 63 lines

```

mt19937 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch());
    count());
uniform_int_distribution<ll> dist(0, (ll)1e18);

const int mxH = 2; // How many random numbers to use as a Hash
using Hash = array<ll, mxH>;
using UHash = pair<Hash, Hash>;

struct TreeHasher{
    map<vector<Hash>, Hash> table;
    using Tree = vector<vector<int>>;
    void calc_sz(int a, int p, const Tree & g, vector<int> & tam)
    {
        tam[a] = 1;
        for (int b: g[a]) if (b != p) {
            calc_sz(b, a, g, tam);
            tam[a] += tam[b];
        }
    }
    pair<int, int> centroid(int a, int p, const Tree & g, const
        vector<int> & tam, const int target) {
        for (int b: g[a]) if (b != p) {
            if (tam[b]*2 > target) return centroid(b, a, g, tam,
                target);
        }
        pair<int, int> ans = {a, a};
        for (auto b: g[a]) if (b != p)
            if (tam[b]*2 > target-1) ans.second = b;
        return ans;
    }
    Hash hash_vec(const vector<Hash> & vs) {
        auto it = table.find(vs);
        if (it != table.end()) return it->second;
        else {
            Hash ans; rep(i, 0, mxH) ans[i] = dist(rng);
            return table[vs] = ans;
        }
    }
    Hash rooted_tree(int a, int p, const Tree & g) {
        vector<Hash> child;
        for (int b: g[a]) if (b != p) {
            child.pb(rootted_tree(b, a, g));
        }
        sort(all(child));
        return hash_vec(child);
    }
    UHash unrooted_tree(int root, const Tree & g, const vector<
        int> & tam) {
        auto c = centroid(root, root, g, tam, tam[root]);
        Hash h1 = rooted_tree(c.first, c.first, g);
        if (c.first == c.second) return {h1, h1};
        else {
            Hash h2 = rooted_tree(c.second, c.second, g);
            UHash ans = {min(h1, h2), max(h1, h2)};
            return ans;
        }
    }
    UHash unrooted_tree(int root, const Tree & g) {
        int n = sz(g);
        vector<int> tam(n);
        calc_sz(root, root, g, tam);
        return unrooted_tree(root, g, tam);
    }
    UHash unrooted_tree(const Tree & g) {

```

```
    return unrooted_tree(0, g);
}
};
```

Geometry (6)

6.1 Geometric primitives

Point.h

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

47ec0a, 28 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*x + y*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));
    }
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, P p) {
        return os << "(" << p.x << "," << p.y << ")";
    }
};
```

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. For Point3D, call .dist on the result of the cross product.

_Point.h

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

SegmentDistance.h

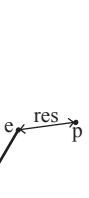
Description:

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

```
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)));
}
```



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

```
9d5f7f2, 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 {all(s)};
}
```

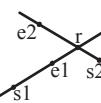
lineIntersection.h

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

```
a01f81, 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};
}
```



sideOf.h

Description: Returns where p is as seen from s towards e. 1/0/-1 \Leftrightarrow 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

```
3af81c, 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);
}
```

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

```
c597e8, 3 lines
template<class P> bool onSegment(P s, P e, P p) {
    return p.cross(s, e) == 0 && (s - p).dot(e - p) <= 0;
}
```

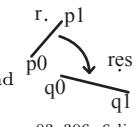
linearTransformation.h

Description:

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

_Point.h

```
03a306, 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();
}
```



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

0f0602, 35 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 half() const {
        assert(x || y);
        return y < 0 || (y == 0 && x < 0);
    }
    Angle t90() const { return {-y, x, t + (half() && x >= 0)}; }
    Angle t180() const { return {-x, -y, t + half()}; }
    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.half(), a.y * (ll)b.x) <
           make_tuple(b.t, b.half(), 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)};
```

}

SortByAngle.h

Description: sort points by angle

Memory: $\mathcal{O}(1)$

Time: $\mathcal{O}(1)$

16a8d0, 15 lines

```
int ret[2][2] = {{3, 2}, {4, 1}};
```

```
inline int quad(point p) {
    return ret[p.x >= 0][p.y >= 0];
}
```

```
bool comp(point a, point b) { // ccw
    int qa = quad(a), qb = quad(b);
    return (qa == qb ? (a ^ b) > 0 : qa < qb);
}
```

// only vectors in range [x+0, x+180)

```
bool comp(point a, point b){
    return (a ^ b) > 0; // ccw
    // return (a ^ b) < 0; // cw
}
```

6.2 Circles

CircleIntersection.h

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

"Point.h" 84d6d3, 11 lines

```
typedef Point<double> P;
bool circleInter(P a, P b, double r1, double r2, pair<P, P*>* out) {
    if (a == b) { assert(r1 != r2); return false; }
    P vec = b - a;
    double d2 = vec.dist2(), sum = r1+r2, dif = r1-r2,
        p = (d2 + r1*r1 - r2*r2)/(d2*2), h2 = r1*r1 - p*p*d2;
    if (sum*sum < d2 || dif*dif > d2) return false;
    P mid = a + vec*p, per = vec.perp() * sqrt(fmax(0, h2) / d2);
    *out = {mid + per, mid - per};
    return true;
}
```

CircleTangents.h

Description: Finds the external tangents of two circles, or internal if r2 is negated. Can return 0, 1, or 2 tangents – 0 if one circle contains the other (or overlaps it, in the internal case, or if the circles are the same); 1 if the circles are tangent to each other (in which case .first = .second and the tangent line is perpendicular to the line between the centers). .first and .second give the tangency points at circle 1 and 2 respectively. To find the tangents of a circle with a point set r2 to 0.

"Point.h" b0153d, 13 lines

```
template<class P>
vector<pair<P, P>> tangents(P c1, double r1, P c2, double r2) {
    P d = c2 - c1;
    double dr = r1 - r2, d2 = d.dist2(), h2 = d2 - dr * dr;
    if (d2 == 0 || h2 < 0) return {};
    vector<pair<P, P>> out;
    for (double sign : {-1, 1}) {
        P v = (d * dr + d.perp() * sqrt(h2) * sign) / d2;
        out.push_back({c1 + v * r1, c2 + v * r2});
    }
    if (h2 == 0) out.pop_back();
    return out;
}
```

CirclePolygonIntersection.h

Description: Returns the area of the intersection of a circle with a ccw polygon.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n)$
".../content/geometry/Point.h"

```
typedef Point<double> P;
#define arg(p, q) atan2(p.cross(q), p.dot(q))
double circlePoly(P c, double r, vector<P> ps) {
    auto tri = [&](P p, P q) {
        auto r2 = r * r / 2;
        P d = q - p;
        auto a = d.dot(p)/d.dist2(), b = (p.dist2()-r*r)/d.dist2();
        auto det = a * a - b;
        if (det <= 0) return arg(p, q) * r2;
        auto s = max(0., -a-sqrt(det)), t = min(1., -a+sqrt(det));
        if (t < 0 || 1 <= s) return arg(p, q) * r2;
        P u = p + d * s, v = q + d * (t-1);
        return arg(p,u) * r2 + u.cross(v)/2 + arg(v,q) * r2;
    };
    auto sum = 0.0;
    rep(i, 0, sz(ps))
        sum += tri(ps[i] - c, ps[(i + 1) % sz(ps)] - c);
    return sum;
}
```

circumcircle.h

Description:

The circumcircle 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" 1caa3a, 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;
}
```



MinimumEnclosingCircle.h

Description: Computes the minimum circle that encloses a set of points.

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

"circumcircle.h" 09dd0a, 17 lines

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

6.3 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" 2bf504, 11 lines
template<class P>
bool inPolygon(vector<P> &p, P a, bool strict = true) {
    int cnt = 0, n = sz(p);
    rep(i, 0, n) {
        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;
}
```

PolygonArea.h

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

"Point.h" f12300, 6 lines

```
template<class T>
T polygonArea2(vector<Point<T>>& v) {
    T a = v.back().cross(v[0]);
    rep(i, 0, sz(v)-1) a += v[i].cross(v[i+1]);
    return a;
}
```

PolygonCenter.h

Description: Returns the center of mass for a polygon.

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

```
"Point.h" 9706dc, 9 lines
typedef Point<double> P;
P polygonCenter(const vector<P>& v) {
    P res(0, 0); double A = 0;
    for (int i = 0, j = sz(v) - 1; i < sz(v); j = i++) {
        res = res + (v[i] + v[j]) * v[j].cross(v[i]);
        A += v[j].cross(v[i]);
    }
    return res / A / 3;
}
```

PolygonCut.h

Description:

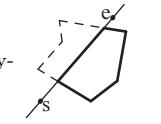
Returns a vector with the vertices of a polygon with everything to the left of the line going from s to e cut away.

Usage: vector<P> p = ...;

p = polygonCut(p, P(0, 0), P(1, 0));

"Point.h" d07181, 13 lines

```
typedef Point<double> P;
vector<P> polygonCut(const vector<P>& poly, P s, P e) {
    vector<P> res;
    rep(i, 0, sz(poly)) {
        P cur = poly[i], prev = i ? poly[i-1] : poly.back();
        auto a = s.cross(e, cur), b = s.cross(e, prev);
        if ((a < 0) != (b < 0))
            res.push_back(cur + (prev - cur) * (a / (a - b)));
        if (a < 0)
            res.push_back(cur);
    }
    return res;
}
```



ConvexHull.h

Description:

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



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

"Point.h"
typedef Point<ll> P;
vector<P> convexHull(vector<P> pts) {
if (sz(pts) <= 1) **return** pts;
 sort(all(pts));
 vector<P> h(sz(pts)+1);
 int s = 0, t = 0;
for (**int** it = 2; it--; s = --t, reverse(all(pts)))
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])};
}

HullDiameter.h

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

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

"Point.h"
typedef Point<ll> P;
array<P, 2> hullDiameter(vector<P> S) {
 int n = sz(S), j = n < 2 ? 0 : 1;
 pair<ll, array<P, 2>> res({0, {S[0], S[0]}});
 rep(i, 0, j)
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;
}

PointInsideHull.h

Description: Determine whether a point t lies inside a convex hull (CCW order, with no collinear 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"
typedef Point<ll> P;

bool inHull(**const** vector<P>& l, P p, **bool** strict = **true**) {
 int a = 1, b = sz(l) - 1, r = !strict;
if (sz(l) < 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;
}

LineHullIntersection.h

Description: Line-convex polygon intersection. The polygon must be ccw and have no collinear points. lineHull(line, poly) returns a pair describing the intersection of a line with the polygon: $\bullet(-1, -1)$ if no collision, $\bullet(i, -1)$ if touching the corner i , $\bullet(i, i)$ if along side $(i, i+1)$, $\bullet(i, j)$ 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: $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$

"Point.h"
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
template <class P> int extrVertex(vector<P>& poly, P dir) {
    int n = sz(poly), lo = 0, hi = n;
    if (extr(0)) return 0;
    while (lo + 1 < hi) {
        int m = (lo + hi) / 2;
        if (extr(m)) return m;
        int ls = cmp(lo + 1, lo), ms = cmp(m + 1, m);
        (ls < ms || (ls == ms && ls == cmp(lo, m)) ? hi : lo) = m;
    }
    return lo;
}

#define cmpL(i) sgn(a.cross(poly[i], b))
template <class P>
array<int, 2> lineHull(P a, P b, vector<P>& poly) {
    int endA = extrVertex(poly, (a - b).perp());
    int endB = extrVertex(poly, (b - a).perp());
    if (cmpL(endA) < 0 || cmpL(endB) > 0)
        return {-1, -1};
    array<int, 2> res;
    rep(i, 0, 2) {
        int lo = endB, hi = endA, n = sz(poly);
        while ((lo + 1) % n != hi) {
            int m = ((lo + hi + (lo < hi ? 0 : n)) / 2) % n;
            (cmpL(m) == cmpL(endB) ? lo : hi) = m;
        }
        res[i] = (lo + !cmpL(hi)) % 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) % sz(poly)) {
            case 0: return {res[0], res[0]};
            case 2: return {res[1], res[1]};
        }
    return res;
}
```

PolygonContainmentTree.h

Description: building tree of polygon containment

Memory: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

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

```
struct P { ll x, y; };

int current_x;
struct Segment {
    int idx; P p1, p2; bool is_upper;
    Segment(P p, P q, int i) : idx(i), p1(p), p2(q), is_upper(p2.x < p1.x) { if (is_upper) swap(p1, p2); }
    int get_y(ll x) const { return (ld) (p2.y - p1.y) / (p2.x - p1.x) * (x - p1.x) + p1.y; }
    tuple<ld, bool, int> get_comp() const { return {get_y(current_x), is_upper, p2.x}; }
    bool operator<(const Segment & o) const { return get_comp() < o.get_comp(); }

vector<int> build(vector<vector<P>>& polygons) {
    int n = sz(polygons);
    vector<tuple<int, int, int, Segment>> edges; // polygon edges
    rep(idx, 0, n) {
        const auto & v = polygons[idx];
        rep(i, 0, sz(v)) {
            int j = (i + 1) % sz(v);
            if (v[i].x == v[j].x) continue; // ignores vertical edges
            Segment seg = Segment(v[i], v[j], idx);
            edges.eb(seg.p1.x, 0, -seg.p1.y, seg);
        }
    }
}
```

```
edges.eb(seg.p2.x, 1, -seg.p2.y, seg);
}
sort(edges.begin(), edges.end());
set<Segment> s;
vector pai(n+1, n), vis(n, 0);
for (auto [l, t, y, seg]: edges) {
    current_x = l;
    int i = seg.idx;
    if (t == 0) {
        if (not vis[i]) {
            vis[i] = true;
            auto it = s.upper_bound(seg);
            if (it == s.end()) pai[i] = n+q;
            else if (it->is_upper) pai[i] = it->idx;
            else pai[i] = pai[it->idx];
        }
        s.insert(seg);
    }
    else s.erase(seg);
}
return pai;
}
```

6.4 Misc. Point Set Problems

ClosestPair.h

Description: Finds the closest pair of points.

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

"Point.h"
ac41a6, 17 lines

```
typedef Point<ll> P;
pair<P, P> closest(vector<P> v) {
    assert(sz(v) > 1);
    set<P> S;
    sort(all(v), [](P a, P b) { return a.y < b.y; });
    pair<ll, pair<P, P>> ret(LLONG_MAX, {P(), P()});
    int j = 0;
    for (P p : v) {
        P d(1 + (ll)sqrt(ret.first), 0);
        while (v[j].y <= p.y - d.x) S.erase(v[j++]);
        auto lo = S.lower_bound(p - d), hi = S.upper_bound(p + d);
        for (; lo != hi; ++lo)
            ret = min(ret, {(*lo - p).dist2(), {*lo, p}});
        S.insert(p);
    }
    return ret.second;
}
```

kdTree.h

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

"Point.h"
bac5b0, 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 width >= height (not ideal...)
        sort(all(vp), 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 = sz(vp)/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({all(vp)})) {}

    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);
    }
};

```

FastDelaunay.h

Description: Fast Delaunay triangulation. Each circumcircle contains none of the input points. 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 eefdf5, 88 lines

```

typedef Point<ll> P;
typedef struct Quad* Q;
typedef __int128_t ll; // (can be ll if coords are < 2e4)
P arb(LLONG_MAX, LLONG_MAX); // not equal to any other point

```

```

struct Quad {
    Q rot, o; P p = arb; bool mark;
    P& F() { return r()->p; }
    Q& r() { return rot->rot; }
    Q prev() { return rot->o->rot; }
    Q next() { return r()->prev(); }
} *H;

bool circ(P p, P a, P b, P c) { // is p in the circumcircle?
    ll p2 = p.dist2(), A = a.dist2()-p2,

```

FastDelaunay PolyhedronVolume Point3D 3dHull

```

        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;
    }

    Q makeEdge(P orig, P dest) {
        Q r = H ? H : new Quad{new Quad{new Quad{new Quad{0}}}};
        H = r->o; r->r()->r() = r;
        rep(i,0,4) r = r->rot, r->p = arb, r->o = i & 1 ? r : r->r();
        r->p = orig; r->F() = dest;
        return r;
    }

    void splice(Q a, Q b) {
        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;
    }

    pair<Q,Q> rec(const vector<P>& s) {
        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) / 2;
        tie(ra, A) = rec({all(s) - half});
        tie(B, rb) = rec({sz(s) - half + all(s)});
        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->o = H; H = e; 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};
    }

    vector<P> triangulate(vector<P> pts) {
        sort(all(pts)); assert(unique(all(pts)) == pts.end());
        if (sz(pts) < 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;
    }
}
```

```

        ADD; pts.clear();
        while (qi < sz(q)) if (!(e = q[qi++])->mark) ADD;
        return pts;
    }
}

```

6.5 3D

PolyhedronVolume.h

Description: Magic formula for the volume of a polyhedron. Faces should point outwards.

3058c3, 6 lines

```

template<class V, class L>
double signedPolyVolume(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;
}

```

Point3D.h

Description: Class to handle points in 3D space. T can be e.g. double or long long.

8058ae, 32 lines

```

template<class T> struct Point3D {
    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); }
    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;
    }
}

```

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 5b45fc, 49 lines

```

typedef Point3D<double> P3;
struct PR {
    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;
}

```

```

struct F { P3 q; int a, b, c; };

vector<F> hull3d(const vector<P3>& A) {
    assert(sz(A) >= 4);
    vector<vector<PR>> E(sz(A), vector<PR>(sz(A), {-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);
    };
    rep(i,0,4) rep(j,i+1,4) rep(k,j+1,4)
        mf(i, j, k, 6 - i - j - k);
    rep(i,4,sz(A)) {
        rep(j,0,sz(FS)) {
            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 = sz(FS);
        rep(j,0,nw) {
            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 (F& 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;
};
```

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 (0 = north pole). All angles measured in radians. The algorithm starts by converting the spherical coordinates to cartesian coordinates so 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.

611f07, 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);
}
```

Strings (7)

KMP.h

Description: KMP automaton

Memory: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$ build, $\mathcal{O}(1)$ query (amortized)

40f846, 22 lines

```

template<class S> struct KMP {
    S p; int n; vector<int> nb;
    KMP(S& ap) : p(ap), n(sz(p)), nb(n+1) {
        for(int k = 1; k < n; k++) nb[k+1] = nxt(nb[k], p[k]);
    }

    int nxt(int i, auto c) {
        for(int i; i < nb[i]; if (i < n and p[i]==c) return i+1;
        return p[0]==c;
    }

/* DFA
vector<vector<int>> dfa(n+1, vector<int>(26));
void build_dfa() {
    dfa[0][P[0]] = 1; //only way to advance at 0
    for(int k = 1; k <= n; k++)
        for(int c = 0; c < 26; c++)
            if (k < n and P[k] == 'a'+c) dfa[k][c] = k+1;
            else dfa[k][c] = dfa[neighbor[k]][c];
}
*/
```

Zfunc.h

Description: z[i] computes the length of the longest common prefix of s[i:] and s, except z[0] = 0. (abacaba -> 0010301)

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

ee09e2, 12 lines

```

vi Z(const string& S) {
    vi z(sz(S));
    int l = -1, r = -1;
    rep(i,1,sz(S)) {
        z[i] = i >= r ? 0 : min(r - i, z[i - 1]);
        while (i + z[i] < sz(S) && S[i + z[i]] == S[z[i]])
            z[i]++;
        if (i + z[i] > r)
            l = i, r = i + z[i];
    }
    return z;
}
```

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: $\mathcal{O}(N)$

e7ad79, 13 lines

```

array<vi, 2> manacher(const string& s) {
    int n = sz(s);
    array<vi,2> p = {vi(n+1), vi(n)};
    rep(z,0,2) for (int i=0,l=0,r=0; i < n; i++) {
        int t = r-i+1;
        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;
}
```

MinRotation.h

Description: Finds the lexicographically smallest rotation of a string.

Usage: rotate(v.begin(), v.begin() +minRotation(v), v.end());

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

d07a42, 8 lines

```

int minRotation(string s) {
    int a=0, N=sz(s); s += s;
    rep(b,0,N) rep(k,0,N) {
```

```

        if (a+k == b || s[a+k] < s[b+k]) {b += max(0, k-1); break;}
        if (s[a+k] > s[b+k]) {a = b; break; }
    }
    return a;
}
```

SuffixArray.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 $\text{sa}[0] = n$. The lcp array contains longest common prefixes for neighbouring strings in the suffix array: $\text{lcp}[i] = \text{lcp}(\text{sa}[i], \text{sa}[i-1])$, $\text{lcp}[0] = 0$. The input string must not contain any nul chars.

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

635552, 22 lines

```

struct SuffixArray {
    vi sa, lcp;
    SuffixArray(string s, int lim=256) { // or vector<int>
        s.push_back(0); int n = sz(s), k = 0, a, b;
        vi x(all(s)), y(n), ws(max(n, lim));
        sa = lcp = y, iota(all(sa), 0);
        for (int j = 0, p = 0; p < n; j = max(1, j * 2), lim = p) {
            p = j, iota(all(y), n - j);
            rep(i,0,n) if (sa[i] >= j) y[p++] = sa[i] - j;
            fill(all(ws), 0);
            rep(i,0,n) ws[x[i]]++;
            rep(i,1,lim) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
            for (int i = n; i--; ) sa[--ws[x[y[i]]]] = y[i];
            swap(x, y), p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0;
            rep(i,1,n) 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 = 0, j; i < n - 1; lcp[x[i++]] = k)
            for (k && k--, j = sa[x[i] - 1];
                s[i + k] == s[j + k]; k++);
        }
    };
}
```

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: $\mathcal{O}(26N)$

aae0b8, 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+1]=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]-1[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,sz(a));
    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;
    rep(i,0,sz(a)) ukadd(i, toi(a[i]));
}

// example: find longest common substring (uses ALPHA = 28)
pii best;
int lcs(int node, int il, int i2, int olen) {
    if (l[node] <= il && il < r[node]) return 1;
    if (l[node] <= i2 && i2 < r[node]) return 2;
    int mask = 0, len = node ? olen + (r[node] - l[node]) : 0;
    rep(c,0,ALPHA) if (t[node][c] != -1)
        mask |= lcs(t[node][c], il, i2, len);
    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, sz(s), sz(s) + 1 + sz(t), 0);
    return st.best;
}

```

Hashing.h

Description: Self-explanatory methods for string hashing. 2d2a67, 44 lines

```

// Arithmetic mod 2^64-1. 2x slower than mod 2^64 and more
// code, but works on evil test data (e.g. Thue-Morse, where
// ABBA... and BAAB... of length 2^10 hash the same mod 2^64).
// "typedef ull H;" instead if you think test data is random,
// or work mod 10^9+7 if the Birthday paradox is not a problem.
typedef uint64_t ull;
struct H {
    ull x; H(ull x=0) : x(x) {}
    H operator+(H o) { return x + o.x + (x + o.x < x); }
    H operator-(H o) { return *this + ~o.x; }
    H operator*(H o) { auto m = (_uint128_t)x * o.x;
        return H((ull)m) + (ull)(m >> 64); }
    ull get() const { return x + !~x; }
    bool operator==(H o) const { return get() == o.get(); }
    bool operator<(H o) const { return get() < o.get(); }
};
static const H C = (ll)1e11+3; // (order ~ 3e9; random also ok)

struct HashInterval {
    vector<H> ha, pw;
    HashInterval(string& str) : ha(sz(str)+1), pw(ha) {
        pw[0] = 1;
        rep(i,0,sz(str))
            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 (sz(str) < length) return {};
    H h = 0, pw = 1;
    rep(i,0,length)
        h = h * C + str[i], pw = pw * C;
    vector<H> ret = {h};
    rep(i,length,sz(str)) {

```

Hashing Aho Automaton IntervalContainer

```

        ret.push_back(h = h * C + str[i] - pw * str[i-length]);
    }
    return ret;
}

H hashString(string& s){H h{}; for(char c:s) h=h*C+c;return h;}

```

Aho.h

Description: Aho automaton

Memory: $\mathcal{O}(\text{alphabetsize} * n)$

Time: $\mathcal{O}(\text{alphabetsize} * n)$ build, $\mathcal{O}(1)$ query

0ded8e, 45 lines

```

struct Aho {
    int n=1, si; char in;
    vvi tran, nxt;
    vi lnk, term, h;

    // ain= initial alphabet letter, asi= alphabet size
    Aho(char ain='a', int asi=26) {
        in = ain;
        si = asi;
        tran.eb(si,-1);
        term.pb(0);
    }

    void add(string& s) {
        int cur=0;
        rep(i,0,s.size()) {
            int& nxt= tran[cur][s[i]-in];
            if (nxt != -1) cur=nxt;
            else nxt=cur=n++, term.pb(0),tran.eb(si,-1);
        }
        term[cur]+=1;
    }

    void init() {
        lnk.assign(n,0);
        nxt.assign(n, vi(si));
        h.assign(n,0);

        queue<int> q;
        q.push(0);
        while (!q.empty()) {
            int a=q.front(); q.pop();
            rep(c,0,si) {
                int& b=nxt[a][c];
                int fail=nxt[lnk[a]][c];
                if (tran[a][c] != -1) {
                    b = tran[a][c];
                    lnk[b] = a ? fail : 0;
                    q.push(b);
                    h[b]=h[a]+1;
                } else b=fail;
            }
        }
    }
};

```

Automaton.h

Description: Suffix automata

Memory: $\mathcal{O}(n * 26)$

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

92d90c, 49 lines

```

struct Automata {
    int saID = 1, last = 1;
    int n;
    vector<int> len, lnk;
    vector<array<int,27>> to;
    vector<int> occ, fpos;

```

vector<int> states;

```

Automata(const string & s, const char a = 'a')
    : n(s.size()), len(2*n+2), lnk(2*n+2), to(2*n+2, {0}), occ
    (2*n+2), fpos(2*n+2) {
    for (const auto & c: s) push(c-a);

    states.assign(saID, 0);
    iota(all(states), 1);
    sort(all(states), [&](const auto & u, const auto & v) {
        return len[u] > len[v]; });
    for (auto st: states) {
        occ[lnk[st]] += occ[st];
    }

    void push(int c) {
        int a = ++saID;
        int p = last;
        last = a;

        len[a] = len[p] + 1;
        occ[a] = 1;
        fpos[a] = len[a] - 1;

        for (; p > 0 && !to[p][c]; p = lnk[p]) to[p][c] = a;
        int q = to[p][c];
        if (p == 0) {
            lnk[a] = 1;
        } else if (len[p] + 1 == len[q]) {
            lnk[a] = q;
        } else {
            int clone = ++saID;
            lnk[clone] = lnk[q];
            to[clone] = to[q];
            fpos[clone] = fpos[q];

            len[clone] = len[p] + 1;
            lnk[a] = lnk[q] = clone;
            for (; to[p][c] == q; p = lnk[p]) to[p][c] = clone;
        }
    }
}

```

Various (8)

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

edce47, 23 lines

```

set<pii>::iterator addInterval(set<pii>& 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->second <= 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<pii>& 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);
}

```

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

9e9d8d, 19 lines

```

template<class T>
vi cover(pair<T, T> G, vector<pair<T, T>> I) {
    vi S(sz(I)), R;
    iota(all(S), 0);
    sort(all(S), [&](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 = make_pair(cur, -1);
        while (at < sz(I) && I[S[at]].first <= cur) {
            mx = max(mx, make_pair(I[S[at]].second, S[at]));
            at++;
        }
        if (mx.second == -1) return {};
        cur = mx.first;
        R.push_back(mx.second);
    }
    return R;
}

```

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: $\mathcal{O}(k \log \frac{n}{k})$

753a4c, 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);
}

```

8.2 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 \leq , 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: $\mathcal{O}(\log(b-a))$

9155b4, 11 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 = mid; // (A)
        else b = mid+1;
    }
    rep(i, a+1, b+1) if (f(a) < f(i)) a = i; // (B)
    return a;
}

```

LIS.h

Description: Compute indices for the longest increasing subsequence.

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

2932a0, 17 lines

```

template<class I>
vi lis(const vector<I>& S) {
    if (S.empty()) return {};
    vi prev(sz(S));
    typedef pair<I, int> p;
    vector<p> res;
    rep(i, 0, sz(S)) {
        // change 0 -> i for longest non-decreasing subsequence
        auto it = lower_bound(all(res), p{S[i], 0});
        if (it == res.end()) res.emplace_back(), it = res.end()-1;
        *it = {S[i], i};
        prev[i] = it == res.begin() ? 0 : (it-1)->second;
    }
    int L = sz(res), cur = res.back().second;
    vi ans(L);
    while (L--) ans[L] = cur, cur = prev[cur];
    return ans;
}

```

FastKnapsack.h

Description: Given N non-negative integer weights w and a non-negative target t, computes the maximum $S \leq t$ such that S is the sum of some subset of the weights.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \max(w_i))$

b20ccc, 16 lines

```

int knapsack(vi w, int t) {
    int a = 0, b = 0, x;
    while (b < sz(w) && a + w[b] <= t) a += w[b++];
    if (b == sz(w)) return a;
    int m = *max_element(all(w));
    vi u, v(2*m, -1);
    v[a+m-t] = b;
    rep(i, b, sz(w)) {
        u = v;
        rep(x, 0, m) v[x+w[i]] = max(v[x+w[i]], u[x]);
        for (x = 2*m; --x > m; ) rep(j, max(0, u[x]), v[x])
            v[x-w[j]] = max(v[x-w[j]], j);
    }
    for (a = t; v[a+m-t] < 0; a--) ;
    return a;
}

```

Submasks.h

Description: iterating over all submasks of all masks in descending order

Memory: $\mathcal{O}(1)$

Time: $\mathcal{O}(3^n)$

1fe48a, 10 lines

void submaskiteration()

```

int mx = 4;
for(int mask = 0; mask < (1<<mx); mask++) {
    for(int s = mask; s; s=(s-1)&mask) {
        //s is a non zero submask of mask
    }
    //now process zero submask
}

```

8.3 Dynamic programming

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 $a \leq b \leq c \leq d$. Consider also: LineContainer (ch. Data structures), monotone queues, ternary search.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$

DivideAndConquerDP.h

Description: Given $a[i] = \min_{lo(i) \leq k < hi(i)} (f(i, k))$ where the (minimal) optimal k increases with i , computes $a[i]$ for $i = L..R-1$.

Time: $\mathcal{O}((N + (hi - lo)) \log N)$

d38d2b, 18 lines

```

struct DP { // Modify at will:
    int lo(int ind) { return 0; }
    int hi(int ind) { return ind; }
    ll f(int ind, int k) { return dp[ind][k]; }
    void store(int ind, int k, ll v) { res[ind] = pii(k, v); }

    void rec(int L, int R, int LO, int HI) {
        if (L >= R) return;
        int mid = (L + R) >> 1;
        pair<ll, int> best(LLONG_MAX, LO);
        rep(k, max(LO, lo(mid)), min(HI, hi(mid)))
            best = min(best, make_pair(f(mid, k), k));
        store(mid, best.second, best.first);
        rec(L, mid, LO, best.second+1);
        rec(mid+1, R, best.second, HI);
    }
    void solve(int L, int R) { rec(L, R, INT_MIN, INT_MAX); }
}

```

8.4 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` failures 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).

8.5 Optimization tricks

`__builtin_ia32_ldmxcsr(40896);` disables denormals (which make floats 20x slower near their minimum value).

8.5.1 Bit hacks

- $x \& -x$ is the least bit in x .
- $\text{for } (\text{int } x = m; x;) \{ --x \&= m; \dots \}$ loops over all subset masks of m (except m itself).
- $c = x \& -x$, $r = x + c$; $((r^x) >> 2)/c \mid r$ is the next number after x with the same number of bits set.
- $\text{rep}(b, 0, K) \text{ rep}(i, 0, (1 << K))$
 $\text{if } (i \& 1 << b) D[i] += D[i^1(1 << b)];$
computes all sums of subsets.

8.5.2 Pragmas

- `#pragma GCC optimize ("Ofast")` will make GCC auto-vectorize loops and optimizes floating points better.
- `#pragma GCC target ("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).

FastMod.h

Description: Compute $a\%b$ about 5 times faster than usual, where b is constant but not known at compile time. Returns a value congruent to a ($\bmod b$) in the range $[0, 2b]$.

751a02, 8 lines

```
typedef unsigned long long ull;
struct FastMod {
    ull b, m;
    FastMod(ull b) : b(b), m(-ULL / b) {}
    ull reduce(ull a) { // a % b + (0 or b)
        return a - (ull)((__uint128_t(m) * a) >> 64) * b;
    }
};
```

FastInput.h

Description: Read an integer from stdin. Usage requires your program to pipe in input from file.

Usage: `./a.out < input.txt`

Time: About 5x as fast as `cin/scanf`.

7b3c70, 17 lines

```
inline char gc() { // like getchar()
    static char buf[1 << 16];
    static size_t bc, be;
    if (bc >= be) {
        buf[0] = 0, bc = 0;
        be = fread(buf, 1, sizeof(buf), stdin);
    }
    return buf[bc++]; // returns 0 on EOF
}

int readInt() {
    int a, c;
    while ((a = gc()) < 40);
    if (a == '-') return -readInt();
    while ((c = gc()) >= 48) a = a * 10 + c - 480;
    return a - 48;
```

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 $0.05\mu\text{s} + 16$ bytes per allocation.

745db2, 8 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*) {}
```

SmallPtr.h

Description: A 32-bit pointer that points into BumpAllocator memory.

`"BumpAllocator.h"` 2dd6c9, 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; }
};
```

BumpAllocatorSTL.h

Description: BumpAllocator for STL containers.

Usage: `vector<vector<int, small<int>> ed(N);`

bb66d4, 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) {}
};
```

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`.

551b82, 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 (hbytes of bytes)
// i32gather-epi32(addr, x, 4): map addr[] over 32-b parts of x
// sad.epu8: sum of absolute differences of u8, outputs 4xi64
// maddubs-epi16: dot product of unsigned i7's, outputs 16xi15
```

```
// madd_епi16: dot product of signed i16's, outputs 8xi32
// extractf128_si256(i, i) (256->128), cvtsi128_si32 (128->lo32)
// permute2f128_si256(x,x,1) swaps 128-bit lanes
// shuffle_епi32(x, 3*64+2*i*16+1*4+0) == x for each lane
// shuffle_епi8(x, y) takes a vector instead of an imm

// Methods that work with most data types (append e.g. _епi32):
// 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_епi32(-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_cmplt_епi16(vb, va), va);
        mi vp = _mm256_madd_епi16(va, vb);
        acc = _mm256_add_епi64(_mm256_unpacklo_епi32(vp, zero),
                               _mm256_unpackhi_епi32(vp, zero));
    }
    union { ll v[4]; mi m; } u; u.m = acc; rep(i,0,4) r += u.v[i];
    for (i<n;+i) if (a[i] < b[i]) r += a[i]*b[i]; // <- equiv
    return r;
}
```

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 and biconnected components
 Edge coloring
 * Trees
 Vertex coloring
 * Bipartite graphs (\Rightarrow 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