Sumário 18 1 Tabelas 2 2 Codigos Sub Set Sum: Verifica se há um sobconjunto dos elementos do vetor cuja 2.13 Biblioteca C/C++ calcula fluxo máximo, algoritmo mais eficiente porém muito maior em Lista de Tabelas Classifica o ponto p em relação ao polígono T. Retorna 0, -1 ou 1 depen-dendo se p está no exterior, na fronteira ou no interior de T, respectivamente. 15 36 4 37 Algoritmos 3 10 11 12 13

14

1 Tabelas

| tipo | bits | minmax | precisao |
|----------------|------|------------------------|----------|
| char | 8 | 0127 | 2 |
| signed char | 8 | -128127 | 2 |
| unsigned char | 8 | 0255 | 2 |
| short | 16 | -32.768 32.767 | 4 |
| unsigned short | 16 | 0 65.535 | 4 |
| int | 32 | -2x10**9 2 x 10**9 | 9 |
| unsigned int | 32 | 0 4x10**9 | 9 |
| $int64_t$ | 64 | -9 x 10**18 9 x 10**18 | 18 |
| $uint64_t$ | 64 | 0 18 x 10**18 | 19 |

Tabela 1: Limites de representação de dados

```
0! = 1
1! = 1
2! = 2
3! = 6
4! = 24
5! = 120
6! = 720
7! = 5.040
8! = 40.320
9! = 362.880
10! = 3.628.800
11! = 39.916.800
12! = 479.001.600 [limite do (unsigned) int]
13! = 6.227.020.800
14! = 87.178.291.200
15! = 1.307.674.368.000
16! = 20.922.789.888.000
17! = 355.687.428.096.000
18! = 6.402.373.705.728.000
19! = 121.645.100.408.832.000
20! = 2.432.902.008.176.640.000 [limite do (u)int64_t]
```

Tabela 2: Fatorial

```
\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Tipo} & \% \\ \mbox{char} & c \\ \mbox{int} & d \\ \mbox{float} & e, E, f, g, G \\ \mbox{int (octal)} & o \\ \mbox{int (hexa)} & x, X \\ \mbox{uint} & u \\ \mbox{char*} & s \end{array}
```

Tabela 3: scanf() - %[*][width][modifiers]type

```
modifiers tipo

h short int (d, i, n), or unsigned short int (o, u, x)

l long int (d, i, n), or unsigned long int (o, u, x), or double (e, f, g)

L long double (e, f, g)
```

Tabela 4: scanf() %[*][width][modifiers]type

```
função descrição
atof Convert string to double
atoi Convert string to integer
atol Convert string to long integer
strtod Convert string to double
strtol Convert string to long integer
strtoul Convert string to unsigned long integer
```

Tabela 5: stdlib

```
função
        descrição
        Compute cosine
\cos
        Compute sine
\sin
        Compute tangent
\tan
        Compute arc cosine
acos
        Compute arc sine
asin
        Compute arc tangent
atan
        Compute arc tangent with two parameters
atan2
        Compute hyperbolic cosine
\cosh
        Compute hyperbolic sine
\sinh
        Compute hyperbolic tangent
tanh
        Compute exponential function
exp
        Get significand and exponent
frexp
        Generate number from significand and exponent
ldexp
        Compute natural logarithm
\log
        Compute common logarithm
log10
        Break into fractional and integral parts
modf
        Raise to power
pow
sqrt
        Compute square root
ceil
        Round up value
fabs
        Compute absolute value
        Round down value
floor
        Compute remainder of division
fmod
```

Tabela 6: math (angulos em radianos)

2 Codigos

2.1 Exemplos

Código 1: Modelo

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
з #include <string.h>
4 #include <math.h>
6 #include <inttypes.h>
7 #include <ctype.h>
8 #include limits.h>
10 #include <algorithm>
11 #include <utility>
12 #include <iostream>
14 #include <map>
15 #include <set>
16 #include <vector>
17 #include <list >
18 #include <queue>
19 #include <sstream>
21 using namespace std;
23 #define abs(a) ((a) > 0 ? (a) : -(a))
24
25 int main()
26
27
      int n;
28
      cin >> n;
29
30
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
31
32
33
34
35
      while (cin \gg n)
36
37
38
39
      return 0;
40
41 }
```

Código 2: comparcao de ponto flutuante

```
1 const double EPS = 1e-10;

2 /**

3 * -1 se x < y

4 * 0 se x = y

5 * 1 se x > y
```

Código 3: .vimrc para a configuração do vim

```
1 set ai noet ts=4 sw=4 bs=2
2 set cindent
```

Código 4: função que acelara o cin. Não deve ser usada com printf

```
std::cout.sync_with_stdio(false);
```

Código 5: printf

```
1 /* printf example */
2 #include <stdio.h>
4 int main()
     printf ("Characters: %c %c \n", 'a', 65);
     printf ("Decimals: %d %ld\n", 1977, 650000L);
     printf ("Preceding with blanks: %10d \n", 1977);
     printf ("Preceding with zeros: %010d \n", 1977);
     printf ("Some different radixes: %d %x %o %#x %#o \n", 100, 100, 100.
10
          100, 100);
     printf ("floats: %4.2f %+.0e %E %4.2f\n", 3.1416, 3.1416, 3.1416,
11
         3.1);
     printf ("Width trick: %*d \n", 5, 10);
12
     printf ("%s \n", "A string");
13
     return 0;
14
15 }
16 /* %[flags(-, +, etc)]/width]/.precision]/length(h,l,L)]specifier
17 Characters: a A
18 Decimals: 1977 650000
19 Preceding with blanks:
                                1977
20 Preceding with zeros: 0000001977
21 Some different radixes: 100 64 144 0x64 0144
22 floats: 3.14 +3e+000 3.141600E+000 3.10
23 Width trick: 10
24 A string
25 */
```

Código 6: exemplo de map

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <map>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
```

```
map<char, int> mymap;
    map<char, int>::iterator it;
    pair < map < char , int > :: iterator , bool > ret ;
    // first insert function version (single parameter):
11
    mymap.insert ( pair < char, int > ('a', 100));
    mymap.insert ( pair < char, int > ('z', 200));
    ret=mymap.insert (pair < char, int > ('z', 500));
     if (ret.second=false)
16
17
       cout << "element 'z' already existed";</pre>
       cout << " with a value of " << ret.first -> second << endl;
19
20
21
    // third insert function version (range insertion):
    map<char, int> anothermap;
    anothermap.insert(mymap.begin(),mymap.find('c'));
24
25
    // showing contents:
    cout << "mymap contains:\n";</pre>
27
28
    for ( it=mymap.begin(); it != mymap.end(); it++)
       cout << (*it).first << " => " << (*it).second << endl;
30
    map<char, string > mymap;
31
    mymap['a']="an element";
32
    if (mymap.count('a') > 0)
33
         cout << mymap['a'] << " is an element of mymap.\n";</pre>
34
    while (!mymap.empty())
36
37
        cout << mymap.begin()->first << " => ";
38
        cout << mymap.begin()->second << endl;
        map<char, int>::iterator erasedelement = mymap.erase(mymap.begin())
40
41
42
    return 0;
44 }
```

Código 7: exemplo de set e multset

```
15
     it=mymultiset.find(20);
16
     mymultiset.erase (it);
17
18
     if (! mymultiset.empty)
19
     mymultiset.erase (mymultiset.find(40));
20
21
     for (it=mymultiset.begin(); it!=mymultiset.end(); it++)
22
       cout << " " << *it;
23
24
     int myints [] = {19,72,4,36,20,20};
25
     multiset <int> first (myints, myints+3);
                                                     // 4,19,72
     multiset \langle int \rangle second (myints +3, myints +6); // 20.20.36
^{27}
28
     first.swap(second); // troca conteudo. o primeiro fica [20,20,36] e o
29
         segundo [4,19,72]
30
    return 0:
31
32 }
```

Código 8: exemplo de list

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <list>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main ()
6 {
    list \langle int \rangle mylist (2,100);
                                          // two ints with a value of 100
    mylist.push_front (200);
     mylist.push_back (300);
10
     it = mylist.begin();
11
     mylist.insert (it,10);
12
     mylist.insert (it,2,20); // two ints with a value of 20
13
14
     mylist.reverse(); // Reverses the order of the elements in the list.
15
16
     cout << "mylist contains:";</pre>
17
     for (list <int>::iterator it=mylist.begin(); it!=mylist.end(); ++it)
18
      cout << " " << *it:
19
20
     cout << "Popping out the elements in mylist:";
^{21}
    while (!mylist.empty())
^{22}
23
       cout << " " << mylist.front();
24
       mylist.pop_front();
25
26
27
    while (!mylist.empty())
28
29
       cout << " " << mylist.back();
30
       mylist.pop_back();
31
32
33
    cout << mylist.size() << endl;
```

```
35
36 return 0;
37 }
```

Código 9: exemplo de queue

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <queue>
3 using namespace std;
5 int main ()
6 {
    queue < int > myqueue;
     int sum (0);
     for (int i=1; i \le 10; i++) myqueue.push(i);
10
11
    myqueue.back() -= myqueue.front();
12
13
     cout << "size: " << (int) mygueue.size() << endl;
14
15
     while (!myqueue.empty())
16
17
        sum += myqueue.front();
18
19
        myqueue.pop();
20
21
    cout << "total: " << sum << endl;
22
23
24
    return 0;
25 }
```

Código 10: exemplo de priority queue

```
1 #include <iostream>
   2 #include <queue>
   3 using namespace std;
   5 int main ()
   6 {
       priority_queue <int> mypq;
       mypq.push(30);
       mypg.push(100);
  10
       mypq.push(25);
  11
       mypq.push(40);
  12
  13
       cout << "size: " << (int) mypq.size() << endl;</pre>
  14
  15
       cout << "Popping out elements...";</pre>
  16
       while (!mypq.empty())
  17
  18
           cout << " " << mypq.top();
  19
           mypq.pop();
  20
  21
5
```

```
22 cout << endl;
23
24 return 0;
25 }
```

Código 11: exemplo de stack

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <stack>
3 using namespace std;
5 int main ()
6 {
    stack<int> mystack;
    int sum = 0:
    mystack.push(10):
10
    mystack.push(20);
11
12
    mystack.top() = 5;
13
14
    while (!mystack.empty())
15
16
        sum += mystack.top();
17
        mystack.pop();
18
19
20
    cout << "size: " << (int) mystack.size() << endl;</pre>
21
^{22}
    return 0;
23
24 }
```

Código 12: exemplo de vector

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <vector>
3 using namespace std;
5 int main ()
6 {
    vector <int> myvector (3,100); // (100 100 100)
    vector < int > :: iterator it;
    myvector.reserve(100);
10
11
    for (int i=0; i < myvector.size(); i++)
12
      myvector.at(i)=i; // = myvector[i] = i
13
14
    it = myvector.begin();
15
    it = myvector.insert ( it , 200 );
16
    myvector.insert (it,2,300);
17
18
    vector <int> anothervector (2,400);
19
    int myarray [] = \{ 501, 502, 503 \};
```

```
vector < int > initializer (myarray /* Pointer Inicio */, myarray + size of (
         myarray)/sizeof(int)/*PointerFim*/);
     myvector.insert (it+2, anothervector.begin(), anothervector.end());
22
     myvector.insert (myvector.begin(), myarray, myarray+3);
23
     cout << "myvector contains:";</pre>
25
     for (it=myvector.begin(); it < myvector.end(); it++)</pre>
       cout << " " << *it:
27
     cout << endl:
28
29
     // erase the 6th element
30
     myvector.erase (myvector.begin()+5);
    int sum;
32
     while (!myvector.empty())
33
34
        sum += myvector.back();
35
        myvector.pop_back();
36
37
38
    return 0;
40 }
```

Código 13: exemplo de string

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <string>
3 using namespace std;
5 int main ()
     string str ("There are two needles in this haystack with needles.");
    string str2 ("needle");
     size_t found;
10
     // different member versions of find in the same order as above:
11
    found=str.find(str2);
12
    if (found!=string::npos)
13
      cout << "first 'needle' found at: " << int(found) << endl;</pre>
15
    found=str.find("needles are small", found+1,6);
16
     if (found!=string::npos)
17
      cout << "second 'needle' found at: " << int(found) << endl;</pre>
18
19
    found=str.find("haystack");
20
    if (found!=string::npos)
21
      cout << "'haystack' also found at: " << int(found) << endl;</pre>
22
23
    found=str.find('.');
24
     if (found!=string::npos)
25
      cout << "Period found at: " << int(found) << endl;</pre>
26
27
    // let's replace the first needle:
28
     str.replace(str.find(str2), str2.length(), "preposition");
29
30
    cout << str << endl:
31
    string str="We think in generalities, but we live in details.";
```

```
33
                                    // quoting Alfred N. Whitehead
     string str2, str3;
34
     size_t pos;
35
36
     str2 = str.substr (12,12); // "generalities"
37
38
     pos = str.find("live");
                                 // position of "live" in str
39
     str3 = str.substr (pos); // get from "live" to the end
40
41
     \operatorname{cout} << \operatorname{str} 2 << ', ' << \operatorname{str} 3 << \operatorname{endl}
42
43
44
     return 0:
45
46
47 /*
48 first 'needle' found at: 14
49 second 'needle' found at: 44
  'haystack' also found at: 30
51 Period found at: 51
52 There are two prepositions in this haystack with needles.
53 generalities live in details.
54 */
```

Código 14: exemplo de ordenação

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <algorithm>
з #include <vector>
4 using namespace std;
6 bool myfunction (int i, int j) { return (i<j); }
s struct myclass {
    bool operator() (int i, int j) { return (i<j);}
    myobject;
11
12 int compare (const void * a, const void * b)
    return (*(int*)a - *(int*)b);
14
15 }
16
17
18 int main () {
    int myints [] = \{32,71,12,45,26,80,53,33\};
19
                                                             // 32 71 12 45
    vector (int> myvector (myints, myints+8);
        26 80 53 33
    // using default comparison (operator <):
    sort (myvector.begin(), myvector.begin()+4);
                                                             //(12 32 45 71)
        26 80 53 33
    // using function as comp
    sort (myvector.begin()+4, myvector.end(), myfunction); // 12 32 45
        71(26 33 53 80)
    // using object as comp
                                                             //(12 26 32 33
    sort (myvector.begin(), myvector.end(), myobject);
        45 53 71 80)
```

```
28
    // if stable is need
    stable_sort (myvector.begin(), myvector.end(), myfunction);
30
31
    // Rearranges the elements in the range [first, last], in such a way
32
         that the subrange [first, middle]
    // contains the smallest elements of the entire range sorted in
        ascending order, and the subrange
    // [middle,end) contains the remaining elements without any specific
    partial_sort (myvector.begin(), myvector.begin()+3, myvector.end());
35
36
    qsort (myints, 8, sizeof(int), compare);
37
38
    return 0:
39
40 }
```

Código 15: pesquisa binária

```
int compareMyType (const void * a, const void * b)

2 {
3    if ( *(MyType*)a > *(MyType*)b ) return 1;
4    if ( *(MyType*)a == *(MyType*)b ) return 0;
5    if ( *(MyType*)a < *(MyType*)b ) return -1;
6 }

8  int key = 40;
9  item = (int*) bsearch (&key, values, n, sizeof (int), compareMyType);</pre>
```

Código 16: Arredondamento e output em outras bases

```
1 #include <iostream>
 2 #include <iomanip> // setprecision()
 3 using namespace std;
5 int main () {
     double a = 3.1415926534:
     double b = 2006.0;
     double c = 1.0e - 10;
     // setprecision(1) \Rightarrow 1 casa decimal apos a virgula
10
     \operatorname{cout} \ll \operatorname{fixed} \ll \operatorname{setprecision}(1) \ll 9.09090901 \ll \operatorname{endl};
     cout << fixed << setprecision(2) << 9.09090901 << endl;
12
     \operatorname{cout} \ll \operatorname{fixed} \ll \operatorname{setprecision}(3) \ll 9.09090901 \ll \operatorname{endl};
     cout << fixed << setprecision(2) << 9.1 << endl;
14
15
     // anula o efeito de setprecision
16
     cout.unsetf(ios::floatfield):
17
18
     // 5 digitos no maximo
19
     cout.precision(5);
20
21
22
     cout << a << '\t' << b << '\t' << c << endl:
     cout << fixed << a << '\t' << b << '\t' << c << endl;
     cout \ll scientific \ll a \ll '\t' \ll b \ll '\t' \ll c \ll endl;
```

```
25
    // Sets the basefield format flag for the str stream to dec, hex or
        oct.
    int n = 70:
27
    cout << dec << n << endl;
28
    cout << hex << n << endl;
29
    cout << oct << n << endl;
    return 0:
32
33 }
34 /* output
35 9.1
37 9.091
  3.1416 2006
                   1e-10
40 3.14159 2006.00000
                            0.00000
                                    1.00000e-10
3.14159e+00
                   2.00600e+03
43 46
44 106
45 */
```

2.2 Teoria dos números

Código 17: máximo divisor comum e mínimo multiplo comum

```
int gcd(int x, int y)
2 {
3    return y ? gcd(y, x % y) : abs(x);
4 }
5 uint64_t lcm(int x, int y)
6 {
7    if (x && y) return abs(x) / gcd(x, y) * uint64_t(abs(y));
8    else return uint64_t(abs(x | y));
9 }
```

Código 18: decide se um número é primo

```
1 bool isPrime(int n)
2 {
3     if (n < 0) return isPrime(-n);
4     if (n = 1) return true;
5     if (n < 5 || n % 2 = 0 || n % 3 = 0) return (n = 2 || n = 3);
6
7     int maxP = sqrt(n) + 2;
8     for (int p = 5; p < maxP; p += 6)
9     {
10         if (n % p = 0 || n % (p+2) = 0) return false;
11     }
12     return true;
13 }</pre>
```

Código 19: Retorna a fatoração em números primos de abs(n).

```
1 typedef map<int, int> prime_map;
2 void squeeze (prime_map& M, int& n, int p)
3 {
      for (; n % p == 0; n /= p) M[p]++;
5 }
6 void factor (int n, prime_map& M)
      if (n < 0) return n = -n;
      if (n < 2) return;
      squeeze (M, n, 2);
11
      squeeze (M, n, 3);
      int maxP = sqrt(n) + 2:
      for (int p = 5; p < maxP; p += 6)
15
16
         squeeze (M, n, p);
17
         squeeze (M, n, p+2);
18
19
      if (n > 1) M[n]++;
20
21 }
```

Código 20: Calcula Valor de $a^b mod$ n de forma rápida.

```
int mpow(int a, int b, int n = 10)

if(b == 0)
    return 1;

else {
    long long res = mpow(a, b/2, n);
    res = (res*res) % n;
    if(b%2 == 1)
    res = (res*a) % n;

return (int) res;
}
```

2.3 Programação Dinâmica

Código 21: **Sub Set Sum**: Verifica se há um sobconjunto dos elementos do vetor cuja soma seja igual a soma pedida.

```
1 //soma maxima dos elementos do vetor
2 #define MAX.SUM 10000
3 int n;
4 int vet [TAM];
5 bool m[MAX.SUM];
6
7 //M->soma maxima dos elementos do vetor c->soma procurada
8 bool subSetSum(int M, int c)
9 {
```

```
for (int i = 0; i \le M; i++) m[i] = false;
10
     m[0] = true;
11
^{12}
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
13
14
         for (int j = M; j >= tesouro[i]; j--)
15
16
            m[j] = m[j - tesouro[i]];
17
18
19
20
      return m[c];
21
22 }
```

2.4 Grafos

Código 22: Verifica se o grafo é aciclico.

```
1 #define TAM 100
2 #define BRANCO 0
3 #define CINZA 1
4 #define PRETO 2
5 bool grafo [TAM] [TAM];
6 int pass [TAM];
7
s bool dfs(int v)
9 {
     pass[v] = CINZA;
11
      for (int i = 0; i < TAM; i++)
12
13
         if (grafo[v][i])
14
15
            if (pass[i] == CINZA) return false;
16
            if (pass[i] == BRANCO && !dfs(i)) return false;
17
18
19
20
     pass[v] = PRETO;
21
      return true;
22
23
^{24}
25 bool aciclico()
26
     memset(pass, BRANCO, TAM*sizeof(int));
27
28
      for (int i = 0; i < TAM; i++)
29
30
         if (pass[i] == BRANCO)
31
32
            if (!dfs(i)) return false;
33
34
35
36
```

```
37     return true;
38 }
```

Código 23: Dijkstra Caminho minimo 1 para todos pesos positivos.

```
1 #include <queue>
2
3 typedef vector<map<int, int>> AdjList;
4 typedef AdjList Grafo;
6 int dist[MAX_VERTICES]:
7 int prev[MAX_VERTICES]; // para recuperar o caminho usando um dijoint
       forest set
9 void dijkstra (Grafo& grafo, int source)
10
      for (int i = 0; i < grafo.size(); i++)
11
12
         dist[i] = INF;
13
         prev[i] = -1;
14
15
16
      dist[source] = 0;
17
      priority_queue < pair < int , int > > heap;
18
      heap.push(make_pair(0, source));
19
20
      while (!heap.empty())
21
22
         int u = heap.top().second;
23
         heap.pop();
24
25
         // para cada vizinho de u
26
         for (map<int,int>::iterator i = grafo[u].begin(); i != grafo[u].
27
             end(); i++)
28
            int totalDist = dist[u] + (*i).second;
29
            if (totalDist <= dist[(*i).first])</pre>
30
31
               dist[(*i).first] = totalDist;
32
               heap.push(make_pair(totalDist, (*i).first));
33
               prev[(*i).first] = u;
34
35
36
37
38
```

Código 24: Floresta dijunta de arvores

```
1 #define SIZE 100
2
3 struct dsf
4 {
5     int element_count;
6     int parent[SIZE];
7     int rank[SIZE];
```

```
8 };
9 typedef struct dsf * disjoint_set_forest_p;
11 void dsf_init(disjoint_set_forest_p forest, int element_count)
12
      forest -> element_count = element_count;
13
      memset(forest -> parent, 0, element_count*sizeof(int));
14
      memset(forest -> rank, 0, element_count*sizeof(int));
15
16
      for (int i = 0; i < element_count; ++i)
17
         forest -> parent [i] = i;
18
19 }
21 int dsf_find_set(disjoint_set_forest_p forest, int i)
22 {
       if (i != forest -> parent[i])
23
24
            forest -> parent[i] = dsf_find_set(forest, forest -> parent[i]);
25
26
       return forest -> parent [i];
27
28
29
30 void dsf_union(disjoint_set_forest_p forest, int i, int j)
31 {
       int x = dsf_find_set(forest, i);
32
       int v = dsf_find_set(forest, j);
33
34
       if (forest \rightarrow rank[x] > forest \rightarrow rank[y])
35
36
            forest \rightarrow parent[y] = x;
37
38
       else
39
            forest \rightarrow parent[x] = y;
41
            if (forest -> rank[x] == forest -> rank[y])
^{42}
43
                forest \rightarrow rank[y]++;
44
45
46
47 }
```

Código 25: Kruskal Arvore geradora mínima kruskal

```
1 typedef vector < map < int , int > > AdjList;
2 struct Grafo
3 {
4    int edgeCnt;
5    AdjList adj;
6 };
7    s struct edge
9 {
10    int u;
11    int v;
12    int weight;
13 };
```

```
14
int edge_compare(const void * e1, const void * e2)
16
       struct edge * p1 = (struct edge *) e1;
17
       struct edge * p2 = (struct edge *) e2;
18
       int f = p1->weight - p2->weight;
19
       if (f < 0)
20
21
          return -1:
22
23
       else if (f = 0)
24
25
           return edge_compare1(e1, e2);
26
27
       else
28
29
           return 1;
30
31
32
33
34 struct edge * get_edge_list(Grafo& graph)
35
       int edge_count = graph.edgeCnt;
36
       struct edge *edges = (struct edge*) malloc(edge_count * sizeof(
37
           struct edge));
38
       int current_edge = 0;
39
40
       for (int i = 0; i < graph.adj.size(); ++i)
41
42
           for (map<int, int>::iterator j = graph.adj[i].begin(); j !=
43
               graph.adj[i].end(); j++)
44
               struct edge e;
45
               e.u = i < (*j).first ? i : (*j).first;
46
               e.v = i > (*j).first ? i : (*j).first;
47
48
               e.weight = (*i).second;
               edges[current\_edge++] = e;
49
50
51
52
       return edges;
53
54 }
55
56 void kruskal (Grafo& graph, Grafo& mst)
57
       // Obtain a list of edges and sort it by weight in O(E lq E) time
58
       int edge_count = graph.edgeCnt;
59
       struct edge *edges = get_edge_list(graph);
60
       qsort(edges, edge_count, sizeof(struct edge), edge_compare);
61
       disjoint_set_forest dsf;
63
      dsf_init(&dsf, edge_count);
64
65
       for (int i = 0; i < edge\_count; ++i)
66
67
```

```
struct edge e = edges[i];
68
           int uset = dsf_find_set(dsf, e.u);
69
           int vset = dsf_find_set(dsf, e.v);
70
           if (uset != vset)
71
72
               mst.adj[e.u][e.v] = e.weight;
73
            mst.edgeCnt++;
74
               dsf_union(dsf, uset, vset);
75
76
77
78
       free (edges);
79
80 }
```

Código 26: verifica se um grafo é bipartido

```
1 #define TAM 200
з bool grafo [ТАМ] [ТАМ];
4 int pass [TAM];
5 int n;
7 bool bipartido (int v, int color = 1)
     pass[v] = color;
     int thisColor = color;
10
     bool ret = true;
11
12
     color = color == 1 ? 2 : 1;
13
14
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
15
16
         if (grafo[v][i])
17
18
            if (!pass[i]) ret = dfs(i, color);
19
            else if (pass[i] == thisColor) return false;
20
^{21}
            if (!ret) return false;
22
23
24
25
26
     return ret;
27 }
```

Código 27: faz a ordenação topológica de um grafo acíclico

```
#define UNVISITED -1

int grafo[SIZE][SIZE];

int prof[SIZE];

int sorted[SIZE];

int nordem;

void dfsTopsort(int no)

{
```

```
10
      for (int viz = 0; viz < SIZE; viz++)
11
         if (grafo [no] [viz])
12
13
            if (prof[viz] == UNVISITED)
14
15
                prof[viz] = prof[no] + 1;
16
                dfsTopsort(viz);
17
18
19
20
21
      sorted[nordem--] = no;
22
23
24
  void topSort(int nvt)
25
26
27
      memset(prof, UNVISITED, nvt*sizeof(int));
      nordem = nvt - 1;
28
      for (int i = 0; i < nvt; i++)
30
31
         if (prof[i] = UNVISITED)
32
33
            prof[i] = 0;
34
            dfsTopsort(i);
35
36
37
38 }
```

Código 28: calcula fluxo máximo, Ford-Fulkerson

```
1 #define TAM 1000
   2 #define MAX_INT 1000000
   4 int grafo [TAM] [TAM];
    5 int pred [TAM];
    6 int f [TAM] [TAM];
   7 bool visitados [TAM];
   s int fila [TAM];
   10 bool bfs (int n, int ini, int fim)
   11
         int no, s = 0, e = 0;
   12
         fila[e++] = ini;
   13
   14
         while (s != e)
   15
   16
            no = fila[s++];
   17
   18
            if (visitados[no]) continue;
   19
            visitados [no] = true;
  20
  21
  22
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
  23
               if (!visitados[i])
11
```

```
25
                if (grafo [no][i] - f[no][i] > 0)
26
27
                   pred[i] = no;
28
                   if (i == fim) return true;
29
                   fila[e++] = i;
30
31
32
33
34
35
     return false;
36
37
38
39 bool dfs(int s, int t, int size)
40
      visitados[s] = true;
41
     if (s == t) return true;
^{42}
43
     for (int v = 0; v < size; v++)
44
45
46
         if(!visitados[v] \&\& grafo[s][v] - f[s][v] > 0)
47
            pred[v] = s;
48
            if (dfs(v, t, size)) return true;
49
50
51
52
     return false;
53
54 }
55
56 bool findPath(int s, int t, int size)
57
     memset(visitados, false, sizeof(bool)*size);
58
     pred[s] = s;
59
     // Aqui pode ser usado tanto busca em largura quanto em profundidade.
60
     // busca em largura geralmente apresenta tempos de execucao bem
61
          menores.
     return bfs(size, s, t);
62
      //return\ dfs(s, t, size);
63
64 }
65
66 int maxFlow(int size, int s, int t)
67
     int delta;
68
     for(int i = 0; i < size; i++)
70
71
         memset(f[i], 0, sizeof(int)*size);
72
73
74
      while (1)
75
76
         bool path = findPath(s, t, size);
77
         if (!path) break;
78
79
```

```
80
          delta = MAXINT:
          for(int c = t; pred[c] != c; c = pred[c])
81
82
             delta = min(delta, grafo[pred[c]][c] - f[pred[c]][c]);
83
84
85
          for(int c = t; pred[c] != c; c = pred[c])
86
87
             f[pred[c]][c] += delta;
88
             f[c][pred[c]] -= delta;
89
90
91
92
      int soma = 0;
93
94
      for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
95
96
97
         soma += f[i][t];
98
100
      return soma;
101 }
```

Código 29: calcula fluxo máximo, algoritmo mais eficiente porém muito maior em tempo de codificação

```
1 const int VT = 100;
2 const int AR = VT * VT;
4 struct grafo
     // lista de adjacencias representada na forma de vetor
     int nvt, nar;
     int dest[2 * AR];
     int adj [VT] [2 * VT];
     int nadi[VT];
10
11
     int cap[AR]; // capacidade do arco
12
     int fluxo [AR];
13
     int ent [VT];
14
15
     int padj[VT], lim[VT], nivel[VT], qtd[VT];
16
17
     int inv(int a) { return a ^ 0x1; }
18
     int orig(int a) { return dest[inv(a)]; }
19
     int capres(int a) { return cap[a] - fluxo[a]; }
20
21
     void inic (int n = 0)
22
23
24
        nvt = n;
        nar = 0;
25
        memset(nadj, 0, sizeof(nadj));
26
27
28
     29
     // Adiciona uma aresta ao grafo.
```

```
31
                                                                                         86
                                                                                                      padj[no]++;
         "int u" apenas para Fluxos;
32
                                                                                         87
33
                                                                                         88
      int aresta (int i, int j, int u = 0)
                                                                                                   padj[no] = 0;
34
                                                                                         89
                                                                                                   return NULO;
35
                                                                                         90
36
         int ar = nar;
                                                                                         91
         cap[nar] = u;
37
                                                                                         92
         dest[nar] = i;
                                                                                               int retrocede (int no)
38
                                                                                         93
         adj[i][nadj[i]] = nar++;
39
                                                                                         94
         nadj[i]++;
                                                                                                   int i, ar, viz, menor = NULO;
40
                                                                                         95
41
                                                                                         96
                                                                                                   if (--qtd[nivel[no]] == 0) return NULO;
         cap[nar] = 0;
42
                                                                                         97
         dest[nar] = i;
43
                                                                                         98
         adj[j][nadj[j]] = nar++;
                                                                                                   for (i = 0; i < nadj[no]; i++)
44
                                                                                         99
         nadj[j]++;
45
                                                                                         100
                                                                                                      ar = adj[no][i]; viz = dest[ar];
46
         return ar;
                                                                                         101
                                                                                                      if (capres (ar) <= 0) continue;
47
                                                                                         102
                                                                                                      if (menor == NULO || nivel[viz] < nivel[menor]) menor = viz;</pre>
48
                                                                                         103
      void revbfs (int ini, int fim)
49
                                                                                         104
50
                                                                                         105
                                                                                                   if (menor != NULO) nivel[no] = nivel[menor];
         int i, no, viz, ar;
51
                                                                                         106
         queue < int > fila;
                                                                                                   qtd[++nivel[no]]++;
52
                                                                                         107
53
                                                                                         108
         memset(nivel, NULO, sizeof(nivel));
                                                                                                   return ((ent[no] == NULO) ? no : orig(ent[no]));
54
                                                                                         109
         memset(qtd, 0, sizeof(qtd));
55
                                                                                         110
56
                                                                                         111
         nivel[fim] = 0;
                                                                                               int avanca (int no, int ar)
57
                                                                                         112
         fila.push(fim);
58
                                                                                         113
                                                                                                   int viz = dest[ar];
59
                                                                                         114
         while (!fila.empty())
                                                                                                   ent[viz] = ar;
60
                                                                                         115
                                                                                                   \lim [\operatorname{viz}] = \min(\lim [\operatorname{no}], \operatorname{capres}(\operatorname{ar}));
61
                                                                                         116
            no = fila.front();
                                                                                                   return viz;
62
                                                                                         117
             fila.pop();
63
                                                                                         118
            qtd[nivel[no]]++;
64
                                                                                         119
                                                                                               int aumenta(int ini, int fim)
65
                                                                                         120
             for (i = 0; i < nadj[no]; i++)
66
                                                                                         121
67
                                                                                         122
                                                                                                   int ar, no = fim, fmax = lim [fim];
                ar = adj[no][i];
68
                                                                                         123
                viz = dest[ar];
                                                                                                   while (no != ini)
69
                                                                                         124
70
                                                                                         125
                if (cap[ar] = 0 \&\& nivel[viz] = NULO)
71
                                                                                         126
                                                                                                      fluxo[ar = ent[no]] += fmax;
                                                                                                      fluxo[inv(ar)] -= fmax;
72
                                                                                         127
                   nivel[viz] = nivel[no] + 1;
                                                                                                      no = orig(ar);
73
                                                                                         128
                   fila.push(viz);
74
                                                                                         129
75
                                                                                         130
76
                                                                                         131
                                                                                                   return fmax;
77
                                                                                         132
78
                                                                                         133
                                                                                               int maxflow(int ini, int fim)
79
                                                                                         134
      int admissivel(int no)
80
                                                                                         135
                                                                                                   int ar, no = ini, fmax = 0;
81
                                                                                         136
         while (padj[no] < nadj[no])
82
                                                                                         137
                                                                                                   memset(fluxo, 0, sizeof(fluxo));
83
                                                                                         138
                                                                                                   memset(padj, 0, sizeof(padj));
            int ar = adj[no][padj[no]];
84
                                                                                         139
             if (nivel[no] = nivel[dest[ar]] + 1 && capres(ar) > 0) return
85
                                                                                         140
                 ar;
                                                                                         141
                                                                                                   revbfs(ini, fim);
```

```
142
          \lim [ini] = INF;
143
          ent[ini] = NULO;
144
145
          while (nivel[ini] < nvt && no != NULO)
146
147
             if ((ar = admissivel(no)) == NULO)
148
149
                no = retrocede(no);
150
151
              else if ((no = avanca(no, ar)) = fim)
152
153
                 fmax += aumenta(ini, fim);
154
                 no = ini:
155
156
157
          return fmax;
158
159
160 };
```

2.5 Geometria

Código 30: ponto e poligono

```
1 struct point
2 {
     double x, v;
3
     double z; // para pontos no espaco
     point (double x = 0, double y = 0, double z = 0): x(x), y(y), z(z) {}
     point operator +(point q) \{ return point(x + q.x, y + q.y, z + q.z) ; 
     point operator -(point q) { return point (x - q.x, y - q.y, z - q.z);
     point operator *(double t) { return point(x * t, y * t, z * t); }
9
     point operator /(double t) { return point(x / t, y / t, z / t); }
10
     double operator *(point q) { return x * q.x + y * q.y + z * q.z; }
11
     point vec(point q) { return point(y * q.z - z * q.y, z * q.x - x * q.y)
12
         z, x * q.y - y * q.x); 
     double operator \%(point q) { return x * q.y - y * q.x; }
13
14
     int cmp(point q) const
15
16
        if (int t = ::cmp(x, q.x)) return t;
17
        else if (int t = ::cmp(y, q.y)) return t;
18
        return :: cmp(z, q.z);
19
20
21
     bool operator ==(point q) const { return cmp(q) == 0;
22
     bool operator !=(point q) const { return cmp(q) != 0; }
23
     bool operator < (point q) const \{ return cmp(q) < 0; \}
24
25
     friend ostream& operator <<(ostream& o, point p) {
26
       return o << "(" << p.x << ", " << p.y << ", " << p.z << ")";
27
```

```
28
     static point pivot;
30 };
  // para pontos 2D
33 double abs(point p) { return hypot(p.x, p.y); }
  double arg(point p) { return atan2(p.y, p.x); }
  point point::pivot;
36
37
38 typedef vector<point> polygon;
40 int ccw(point p, point q, point r)
41
     return cmp((p - r) \% (q - r));
42
43
45 double angle (point p, point q, point r)
46
     point u = p - q, v = r - q;
     return atan2(u \% v, u * v);
48
49 }
```

Código 31: Decide se q está sobre o segmento fechado pr.

```
1 bool between(point p, point q, point r)
2 {
3    return ccw(p, q, r) == 0 && cmp((p - q) * (r - q)) <= 0;
4 }</pre>
```

Código 32: Decide se os segmentos fechados pq e rs têm pontos em comum.

```
1 bool seg_intersect(point p, point q, point r, point s)
2 {
      point A = q - p;
      point B = s - r;
      point C = r - p;
      point D = s - q;
      int a = cmp(A \% C) + 2 * cmp(A \% D);
      int b = cmp(B % C) + 2 * cmp(B % D);
1.0
      if (a = 3 \mid | a = -3 \mid | b = 3 \mid | b = -3) return false;
11
      if (a \mid | b \mid | p = r \mid | p = s \mid | q = r \mid | q = s) return true;
12
13
      int t = (p < r) + (p < s) + (q < r) + (q < s);
14
      return t != 0 && t != 4;
15
16 }
```

Código 33: Calcula a distância do ponto r ao segmento pq.

```
1 double seg_distance(point p, point q, point r)
2 {
2 point A = r - q;
```

```
point B = r - p;
point C = q - p;

double a = A * A, b = B * B, c = C * C;

if (cmp(b, a + c) >= 0) return sqrt(a);
else if (cmp(a, b + c) >= 0) return sqrt(b);
else return fabs(A % B) / sqrt(c);
```

Código 34: Classifica o ponto p em relação ao polígono T. Retorna 0, -1 ou 1 dependendo se p está no exterior, na fronteira ou no interior de T, respectivamente.

```
int in-poly(point p, polygon& T)

{
    double a = 0;
    int N = T.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)

    {
        if (between(T[i], p, T[(i+1) % N])) return -1;
        a += angle(T[i], p, T[(i+1) % N]);
    }

return cmp(a) != 0;
}</pre>
```

2.6 Casamento de strings

Código 35: String matching - Algoritmo \mathbf{KMP} - $\mathbf{O}(\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{m})$

```
1/F[i] - size of the largest prefix of pattern [0...i] that is also a
_{2} // suffix of pattern [1..i]. Ex: pattern = {a,b,a,c,a,b}, F =
      {0,0,1,0,1,2}
3 #define MAX_PATTERN_SIZE 10010
4 int F[MAX_PATTERN_SIZE];
5 void build_failure_function ( const string & pattern )
6 {
     int m = pattern.size();
     F[0] = -1:
     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
9
10
        F[i+1] = F[i] + 1;
11
        while (F[i+1] > 0 \&\& pattern[i] != pattern[F[i+1]-1])
12
           F[i+1] = F[F[i+1]-1] + 1;
13
14
15
16
     retorna a posicao inicial de cada ocorrencia de pattern em text
18 vector <int> KMP( const string & text, const string & pattern )
19 {
     build_failure_function( pattern );
20
21
     vector < int > start_positions:
     int j = 0, m = pattern.size(), n = text.size();
^{22}
23
```

```
24
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
25
         while (true)
26
27
            if ( text[i] == pattern[j] )
28
29
               if (++j == m)
31
                  start_positions.push_back(i-m+1);
32
                  i = F[i];
33
34
               break;
37
            if (j == 0) break;
38
            j = F[j];
39
40
41
42
      return start_positions;
44 }
```

2.7 Outros

Código 36: josephus problem

```
1 /**
   2 The Josephus problem (or Josephus permutation) is a theoretical problem
         related to a certain counting-out game. There are people standing in
         a circle waiting to be executed. After the first man is executed,
         certain number of people are skipped and one man is executed. Then
         again, people are skipped and a man is executed. The elimination
         proceeds around the circle (which is becoming smaller and smaller as
         the executed people are removed), until only the last man remains,
         who is given freedom. The task is to choose the place in the initial
         circle so that you are the last one remaining and so survive.
   5 using namespace std;
   7 int josephus (int n, int m)
        int res = 0:
        vector <int> people;
   10
        int loc = 0:
  11
  12
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) people.push_back(i+1);
  13
  14
        while (people. size () > 1)
   15
   16
           if (loc >= people.size())
  17
  18
              loc %= people.size();
  19
           people . erase (people . begin ()+loc);
15
```

```
loc += (m-1);
21
22
23
      return people [0];
24
25 }
```

Código 37: Gera as permutações dos elementos da string

```
1 bool nextPermutation(string& number)
2 {
          bool is Bigger = true;
3
          int i, j;
          for (i = number. size() - 1; i >= 0; i--)
                   if (number[i] < number[i+1]) break;</pre>
10
          if (i != -1)
11
12
                   isBigger = false;
13
14
                   for (j = number.size() - 1; j >= i+1; j--)
15
16
                             if (number [j] > number [i])
17
                                     break;
19
20
21
^{22}
                   int tmp = number[i];
23
                   number[i] = number[j];
24
                   number[j] = tmp;
25
                   j = number.size() -1;
27
                   i++;
^{28}
29
                   while (i < j)
30
31
                            tmp = number[i];
32
                            number[i] = number[j];
33
                            number[j] = tmp;
34
                            i++;
35
36
                            j --;
37
38
39
          return isBigger;
40
41 }
```

Biblioteca C/C++

3.1 I/O

Ignorando entradas na família scanf:

Código 38: Ignora os dois floats do meio. Retornará 2 no sucesso.

```
scanf("%f %*f %*f %d", &a, &b);
```

3.2Map

Código 39: Referencias map

```
1 #include <map>
2 #include <string>
3 #include <cstdio>
 5 using namespace std; // USE ISTO!!!
7 class Comparadora;
  class Pessoa {
      int idade;
      string nome;
      friend class Comparadora;
12
13
   public:
      Pessoa (string nome, int idade) {
         this->idade = idade;
15
         this->nome = nome:
16
17
      void print() const {
18
         printf("Nome: %s Idade: %d\n", nome.c_str(), idade);
19
20
21
  class Comparadora { // Ordena crescentemente
  public: // <- IMPORTANTE</pre>
      bool operator() (const Pessoa &a, const Pessoa &b)
25
26
         int idDif = a.idade-b.idade;
27
         if(idDif < 0) return true;</pre>
28
         else if(idDif==0) return a.nome.compare(b.nome) < 0 ? true : false
29
         else return false;
30
31
32
33
34 int main() {
      Pessoa r("Rangelz", 86);
35
      Pessoa r2("Rangelzao", 86);
36
37
      map<Pessoa, string, Comparadora> alunos;
38
      alunos[r]="UFMG";
```

```
alunos[r2]="PUC";
40
     // Iterator
41
     for (map<Pessoa, string, Comparadora>::iterator it=alunos.begin(); it
42
         != alunos.end(); it++) {
        it -> first . print();
43
        printf("\t%s\n\n", it->second.c_str());
44
     }
// Find
45
46
     if (alunos.find(Pessoa("Rangelz", 86)) != alunos.end()) { // Achou!
47
        printf("Achei Rangel!\n");
48
49
     return 0;
50
51 }
```