#### Sumário 16 pesquisa binária...... 1 Tabelas 1 17 2 Codigos 19 2.1Calcula (a\*b)%c de forma rápida............ Computa x tal que a\*x = b (mod c). Quando a equação não tem solução, retorna algum valor arbitrário errado, mas basta conferir o resultado. . . . . . 8 Baby-step Giant-step algorithm Calcula o menor valor de e para $b^e = n$ Sub Set Sum: Verifica se há um sobconjunto dos elementos do vetor cuja 20 3 Biblioteca C/C++ 31 Lista de Tabelas calcula fluxo máximo, algoritmo mais eficiente porém muito maior em 4 Decide se os segmentos fechados pq e rs têm pontos em comum. . . . . . . . . 17 Algoritmos 40 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. 17 42 43 44 4 45 exemplo de map 46 Exemplo de geração de permutações dos elementos da string, usando back-10 11

12

13

### 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	$0 \dots 65.535$	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

```
Tipo %
char c
int d
float e, E, f, g, G
int (octal) o
int (hexa) x, X
uint u
char* s
```

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

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

```
6 const double EPS = 1e-10; 7 #define _inline(f...) f() _-attribute_-((always_inline)); f 8 _inline(int cmp)(double x, double y = 0, double tol = EPS) 9 { 10    return (x <= y + tol) ? (x + tol < y) ? -1 : 0 : 1; 11 }
```

#### 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()
5 {
     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
     printf ("Width trick: %*d \n", 5, 10);
     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:
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

```
#include <iostream>
#include <map>
using namespace std;

int main ()
```

```
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));
13
14
     ret=mymap.insert (pair < char, int > ('z', 500));
15
     if (ret.second=false)
16
17
       cout << "element 'z' already existed";</pre>
18
       cout << " with a value of " << ret.first->second << endl;
19
20
21
     // third insert function version (range insertion):
22
    map<char, int> anothermap;
23
     anothermap.insert(mymap.begin(),mymap.find('c'));
24
25
     // showing contents:
26
27
     cout << "mymap contains:\n";</pre>
     for ( it=mymap.begin(); it != mymap.end(); it++)
      cout << (*it).first << " => " << (*it).second << endl;
29
    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
35
     while (!mymap.empty())
36
37
        cout << mymap.begin()->first << " => ";
38
        cout << mymap.begin()->second << endl;</pre>
39
        map<char, int>::iterator erasedelement = mymap.erase(mymap.begin())
40
41
42
43
    return 0:
```

Código 7: exemplo de set e multset

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <set>
3 using namespace std;

4
5 int main ()
6 {
7  multiset <int> mymultiset;
8  multiset <int>::iterator it;
9
10  // set some initial values:
11 for (int i=1; i <=5; i++) mymultiset.insert(i*10);  // 10 20 30 40 50

12
13  cout << "size: " << (int) mymultiset.size() << endl;</pre>
```

```
cout << "count: " << (int) mymultiset.count(10) << endl;
14
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
26
     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);
9
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:";</pre>
^{21}
     while (!mylist.empty())
22
23
       cout << " " << mylist.front();</pre>
^{24}
       mylist.pop_front();
25
26
27
    while (!mylist.empty())
28
29
       cout << " " << mylist.back();
30
31
       mylist.pop_back();
32
33
```

#### Código 9: exemplo de queue

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <queue>
3 using namespace std;
5 int main ()
     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
        myqueue.pop();
19
20
21
     cout << "total: " << sum << endl;
22
23
     return 0;
^{24}
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);
       mypq.push(100);
  10
       mypq.push(25);
  11
       mypq.push(40);
  12
  13
       cout << "size: " << (int) mypq.size() << endl;
  14
  15
       cout << "Popping out elements...";</pre>
  16
       while (!mypq.empty())
  17
  18
          cout << " " << mypq.top();
  19
          mypq.pop();
5
```

```
21 }
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 ()
    stack<int> mystack;
    int sum = 0:
    mystack.push(10);
    mystack.push(20);
11
12
    mystack.top() -= 5;
13
14
    while (!mystack.empty())
15
16
17
        sum += mystack.top();
        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
24
     cout << "myvector contains:";</pre>
     for (it=myvector.begin(); it < myvector.end(); it++)</pre>
       cout << " " << *it;
27
     cout << endl:
     // erase the 6th element
     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;
     // 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 stringstream

```
1 #include <string>
2 #include <sstream>
3 #include <iostream>
6 using namespace std;
9 int main() {
      string linha="Olah mundo";
     stringstream separador(linha); // Tokenizador
11
      string word;
12
     separador >> word; // word=Olah
13
     char mu[4];
14
     separador.readsome(mu, 3); // Le " mu" (inclui espaco)
15
     cout << separador.tellg() << endl; // 7 (posicao de leitura)
16
      cout << separador.tellp() << endl; // 0, posicao de escrita
17
18
19
     separador.seekp(separador.str().size());
     separador << " cruel": // separador = "Olah mundo cruel"
20
21
      separador.seekp(5);
22
     separador << "doido"; // separador = "Olah doido cruel" (sobrescrito)
23
     return 0:
24
25 }
```

#### Código 15: exemplo de ordenação

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <algorithm>
```

```
3 #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);}
    mvobject;
11
12 int compare (const void * a, const void * b)
13
    return (*(int*)a - *(int*)b);
15 }
16
17
18 int main () {
    int myints [] = \{32,71,12,45,26,80,53,33\};
    vector (int> myvector (myints, myints+8);
                                                             // 32 71 12 45
        26 80 53 33
21
    // using default comparison (operator <):
22
    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
    sort (myvector.begin(), myvector.end(), myobject);
                                                             //(12 26 32 33
        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
         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
        order
    partial_sort (myvector.begin(), myvector.begin()+3, myvector.end());
35
36
    qsort (myints, 8, sizeof(int), compare);
37
38
    return 0:
39
40 }
```

#### Código 16: 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 }
7
8 int key = 40;</pre>
```

Código 17: Arredondamento e output em outras bases

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <iomanip> // setprecision()
3 using namespace std;
4
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
    cout \ll fixed \ll setprecision(1) \ll 9.09090901 \ll endl;
11
    cout << fixed << setprecision(2) << 9.09090901 << endl;
    cout \ll fixed \ll setprecision(3) \ll 9.09090901 \ll endl;
13
    cout \ll fixed \ll setprecision(2) \ll 9.1 \ll endl;
14
    // anula o efeito de setprecision
16
17
    cout.unsetf(ios::floatfield);
18
    // 5 digitos no maximo
19
    cout.precision(5);
20
^{21}
    cout \ll a \ll '\t' \ll b \ll '\t' \ll c \ll endl:
22
    cout << fixed << a << '\t' << b << '\t' << c << endl;
    cout << scientific << a << '\t' << b << '\t' << c << endl:
24
25
    // Sets the basefield format flag for the str stream to dec, hex or
         oct.
    int n = 70;
    cout \ll dec \ll n \ll endl;
28
    cout << hex << n << endl;
29
    cout << oct << n << endl;
30
31
    return 0;
32
33
34 /* output
35 9.1
36 9.09
37 9.091
38 9.10
39 3.1416 2006
40 3.14159 2006.00000
                            0.00000
3.14159e+00
                   2.00600e+03
                                     1.000000e-10
42 70
43 46
44 106
45 */
```

```
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 19: 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 20: 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 \neq p) M[p]++;
6 void factor (int n, prime_map& M)
      if (n < 0) { factor(-n, M); return; }
      if (n < 2) return;
     squeeze (M, n, 2);
11
     squeeze (M, n, 3);
12
13
     int \max P = sqrt(n) + 2;
14
     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 }
```

#### 2.2 Teoria dos números

```
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;
}
```

Código 22: Calcula (a\*b)%c de forma rápida.

```
1 long long mulmod(long long a, long long b, long long c)
2 {
3     long long x = 0;
4     long long y = a % c;
5     while(b > 0)
6     {
7         if(b & 111) x = (x + y) % c;
8         y = (y << 1) % c;
9         b >>= 1;
10     }
11     return x % c;
12 }
```

Código 23: Computa x tal que  $a*x = b \pmod{c}$ . Quando a equação não tem solução, retorna algum valor arbitrário errado, mas basta conferir o resultado.

```
1 long long axbmodc(long long a, long long b, long long c)
2 {
3     return a ? (axbmodc(c % a, (a - b % a) % a, a) * c + b) / a : 0;
4 }
```

# Código 24: Baby-step Giant-step algorithm Calcula o menor valor de e para $b^e=n$ mod p. Retorna -1 se eh impossivel

```
#define inv_mult( a, n ) axbmodc(a, 1, n)

long long long discreteLlogarithm( long long b, long long n, long long p )

for ( n == 1 ) return 0;

map < long long, int > table;
long long m = sqrt(p) + 1, pot = 1, pot2 = 1;

for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)

for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)

if ( pot == n ) return j;
    table[( n * inv_mult( pot, p ) ) % p] = j;
    pot = ( pot * b ) % p;</pre>
```

#### 2.3 Estruturas de dados

Código 25: Números de precisão harbitrária.

```
1 const int DIG = 4:
2 const int BASE = 10000; // BASE**3 < 2**51
3 const int TAM = 1000;
5 struct BigInt
     int num[TAM], numDigits;
      BigInt(int x = 0): numDigits(1)
        memset(num, 0, sizeof(num));
10
        num[numDigits++] = x; fixInvariant();
11
      BigInt(char *s): numDigits(1)
13
14
        memset(num, 0, sizeof(num));
15
         int sign = 1;
16
17
18
         while (*s && !isdigit(*s))
19
            if (*s++= '-') sign *= -1:
20
21
         char *t = strdup(s), *p = t + strlen(t);
23
24
         while (p > t)
25
26
            *p = 0; p = max(t, p - DIG);
27
            sscanf(p, "%d", &num[numDigits]);
28
            num[numDigits++] *= sign;
29
30
31
32
         free(t);
         fixInvariant();
33
34
35
36
      BigInt& fixInvariant (int m = 0)
37
         numDigits = max(m, numDigits);
```

```
for (int i = 1, carry = 0; (i <= x.numDigits || carry) && (
39
         int sign = 0:
                                                                                   93
                                                                                                 numDigits = i + b); i++)
40
         for (int i = 1, carry = 0; i <= numDigits || carry && (numDigits =
41
                                                                                    94
              i); i++)
                                                                                                num[i+b] += x.num[i] * m + carry;
                                                                                    95
                                                                                                carrv = num[i+b] / BASE;
42
                                                                                    96
            num[i] += carry;
                                                                                                num[i+b] \% = BASE;
43
                                                                                   97
            carry = num[i] / BASE;
44
                                                                                   98
            num[i] %= BASE;
45
                                                                                    99
            if (num[i]) sign = (num[i] > 0) ? 1 : -1;
46
                                                                                   100
                                                                                          BigInt operator *(const BigInt& x) const
47
                                                                                   101
48
                                                                                   102
         for (int i = 1; i < numDigits; i++)
                                                                                             BigInt r:
49
                                                                                   103
                                                                                             for (int i = 1; i <= numDigits; i++) r.multiAndAcumWithShift(x,
50
                                                                                   104
            if (num[i] * sign < 0)
                                                                                                 num [i], i-1);
51
                                                                                             return r:
52
                                                                                   105
               num[i] += sign * BASE;
53
                                                                                   106
               num[i+1] -= sign;
54
                                                                                   107
55
                                                                                   108
                                                                                          BigInt div(const BigInt& x)
56
                                                                                   109
                                                                                             if (x = 0) return 0:
57
                                                                                   110
         while (numDigits && !num[numDigits]) numDigits --;
58
                                                                                   111
         return *this:
                                                                                             BigInt a:
59
                                                                                   112
                                                                                            q.numDigits = max(numDigits - x.numDigits + 1, 0);
                                                                                   113
60
                                                                                             int d = x.num[x.numDigits] * BASE + x.num[x.numDigits - 1];
61
                                                                                   114
      //Comparacao
62
                                                                                   115
     int cmp(const BigInt& x = 0) const
                                                                                             for (int i = q.numDigits; i > 0; i--)
63
                                                                                   116
64
                                                                                   117
         int i = max(numDigits, x.numDigits), t = 0;
                                                                                                int j = x.numDigits + i - 1;
65
                                                                                   118
                                                                                                q.num[i] = int((num[j] * double(BASE) + num[j-1]) / d);
         while (1)
66
                                                                                   119
                                                                                                multiAndAcumWithShift(x, -q.num[i], i-1);
                                                                                   120
67
            if ((t = ::cmp(num[i], x.num[i])) \mid i = 0) return t:
                                                                                                if (i = 1 \mid | j = 1) break;
68
                                                                                   121
                                                                                                num[i-1] += BASE * num[i];
69
                                                                                   122
                                                                                                num[j] = 0;
70
                                                                                   123
71
                                                                                   124
     bool operator <(const BigInt& x) const { return cmp(x) < 0; }
72
                                                                                   125
     bool operator >(const BigInt& x) const { return cmp(x) > 0; }
                                                                                             fixInvariant (x.numDigits);
73
                                                                                   126
     bool operator \leq (const BigInt\&x) const \{ return cmp(x) \leq 0 \}
                                                                                             return q.fixInvariant();
74
                                                                                   127
     bool operator >= (const BigInt&x) const { return cmp(x) >= 0; }
75
                                                                                   128
     bool operator ==(const BigInt\& x) const \{ return cmp(x) == 0 : \}
                                                                                   129
76
     bool operator != (const BigInt&x) const { return cmp(x) != 0; }
                                                                                          BigInt& operator *=(const BigInt& x) { return *this = (*this) * x; }
77
                                                                                   130
78
                                                                                   131
                                                                                          BigInt operator +(const BigInt&x) { return BigInt(*this) += x; }
      //operacoes fundamentais
                                                                                          BigInt operator -(const BigInt&x) { return BigInt(*this) -= x; }
79
                                                                                   132
      BigInt& operator +=(const BigInt& x)
                                                                                          BigInt operator -() { BigInt r = 0; return r -= *this; }
80
                                                                                   133
                                                                                          BigInt& operator = (const BigInt&x) \{ return *this = div(x); \}
                                                                                   134
81
         for (int i = 1; i \le x.numDigits; i++) num[i] += x.num[i];
                                                                                          BigInt& operator %=(const BigInt& x) { div(x); return *this; }
82
                                                                                   135
         return fixInvariant(x.numDigits);
                                                                                         BigInt operator /(const BigInt&x) { return BigInt(*this).div(x); }
                                                                                   136
83
                                                                                          BigInt operator %(const BigInt& x) { return BigInt(*this) %= x; }
84
                                                                                   137
      BigInt& operator -=(const BigInt& x)
85
                                                                                   138
                                                                                         // I/O
                                                                                   139
86
         for (int i = 1; i \le x.numDigits; i++) num[i] -= x.num[i];
                                                                                          operator string() const
87
                                                                                   140
         return fixInvariant (x.numDigits);
88
                                                                                   141
                                                                                             ostringstream s; s << num[numDigits];
89
                                                                                   142
                                                                                             for (int i = numDigits - 1; i > 0; i--)
                                                                                   143
90
     void multiAndAcumWithShift(const BigInt& x, int m, int b)
91
                                                                                   144
     \{ // *this += (x * m) << b; \}
                                                                                                s. width (DIG);
                                                                                   145
                                                                                                s.fill('0');
                                                                                   146
```

```
147
             s \ll abs(num[i]);
148
149
          return s.str();
150
151
152
       friend ostream& operator <<(ostream& o, const BigInt& x)
153
154
          return o << (string) x;
155
156
157
       friend istream& operator >>(istream& in, BigInt& x)
158
159
160
          string num;
          in >> num:
161
          x = BigInt((char*) num.c_str());
162
          return in;
163
164
165
       // potencia e raiz
166
       BigInt pow(int x)
167
168
          if (x < 0) return (*this = 1 | | *this = -1)? pow(-x) : 0;
169
170
          for (int i = 0; i < x; i++) r *= *this;
171
          return r;
172
173
174
       BigInt root(int x)
175
176
          if (cmp() = 0 \mid | cmp() < 0 \&\& x \% 2 = 0) return 0;
177
          if (*this = 1 \mid | x = 1) return *this;
178
          if (cmp() < 0) return -(-*this).root(x);
179
          BigInt a = 1, d = *this;
180
          while (d != 1)
181
182
183
             BigInt b = a + (d /= 2);
             if (cmp(b.pow(x)) >= 0) \{ d += 1; a = b; \}
184
185
186
187
          return a;
188
189 };
```

#### 2.4 Programação Dinâmica

Código 26: 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];
```

```
7 //M->soma maxima dos elementos do vetor c->soma procurada
s bool subSetSum(int M, int c)
      for (int i = 0; i \leftarrow M; i++) m[i] = false;
     m[0] = true;
11
12
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
13
14
         for (int j = M; j >= vet[i]; j--)
15
16
17
            m[j] = m[j - vet[i]];
18
19
20
      return m[c];
21
22 }
```

Código 27: Lis: longest increasing (decreasing) subsequence  $O(n^2)$ 

```
1 #define TAM 10000
 2 int c[TAM];
3 int A[TAM];
4 int H[TAM];
 6 void ssctf(int n)
      for (int m = 1; m \le n; m++)
         c[m] = H[m];
         for (int i = m -1; i > 0; i --)
11
12
13
             if (A[i] < A[m] \&\& c[i] + H[m] > c[m])
14
                c[m] = c[i] + H[m];
1.5
16
17
18
19
20
21 void ssdtf(int n)
22
      for (int m = 1; m \le n; m++)
23
^{24}
         c[m] = H[m];
25
         for (int i = m - 1; i > 0; i - -)
26
27
             if (A[i] > A[m] \&\& c[i] + H[m] > c[m])
29
30
                c[m] = c[i] + H[m];
31
32
33
34
36 int lis1d(int n, bool inc = true)
```

```
37 {
      if (inc) ssctf(n);
38
      else ssdtf(n);
39
40
      int max = 0;
41
42
       for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
43
          \mathbf{if} \pmod{\mathbf{c}[i]}
44
              \max = c[i];
45
46
      return max;
47
48 }
```

#### Código 28: Lis: longest increasing subsequence O(n\*logn)

```
1 // Longest Increasing Subsequence - LIS O(n log n)
2 #define fori(i, n) for (int i = 0; i < (n); ++i)
3 void lis ( const vector < int > & v, vector < int > & asw )
4 {
     vector < int > pd(v.size(),0), pd_index(v.size()), pred(v.size());
5
     int maxi = 0, x, j, ind;
     fori(i, v. size())
9
10
        x = v[i];
        j = lower\_bound(pd.begin(), pd.begin() + maxi, x) - pd.begin();
11
         //j = upper\_bound(pd.begin(), pd.begin() + maxi, x) - pd.begin()
12
             ; para lds
        pd[j] = x;
13
         pd_index[j] = i;
14
         if(j = maxi) \{ maxi++; ind = i; \}
15
         pred[i] = j ? pd_index[j-1] : -1;
16
17
     // return maxi; se a sequencia nao precisa ser refeita
18
19
     int pos = maxi-1, k = v[ind];
20
     asw.resize( maxi );
21
22
     while (pos >= 0)
23
24
        asw[pos--] = k;
25
         ind = pred[ind];
26
         k = v[ind];
27
28
29 }
```

#### 2.5 Grafos

Código 29: 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];
s bool dfs(int v)
      pass[v] = CINZA;
      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
21
      pass[v] = PRETO;
      return true;
22
23
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
37
      return true;
```

Código 30: Dijkstra Caminho minimo 1 para todos pesos positivos.

```
1 #include <queue>
   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
  13
            dist[i] = INF;
            prev[i] = -1;
  14
  15
  16
        dist[source] = 0;
12
```

```
18
      priority_queue<pair<int, int>> heap;
      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 31: Floresta dijunta de arvores

```
1 #define SIZE 100
2
3 struct dsf
4 {
      int element_count;
      int parent[SIZE];
       int rank[SIZE];
8 };
9 typedef struct dsf * disjoint_set_forest_p;
10
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
20
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
30 void dsf_union(disjoint_set_forest_p forest, int i, int j)
31 {
```

```
32
        int x = dsf_find_set(forest, i);
        int y = dsf_find_set(forest, j);
33
34
        if (forest ->rank[x] > forest ->rank[y])
35
36
             forest \rightarrow parent[y] = x;
37
38
        else
39
40
              forest \rightarrow parent[x] = y;
41
              if (forest \rightarrow rank[x] = forest \rightarrow rank[y])
42
43
                   forest \rightarrow rank[y]++;
44
45
46
47 }
```

Código 32: Kruskal Arvore geradora mínima kruskal

```
1 typedef vector <map<int, int> > AdjList;
   2 struct Grafo
   з {
        int edgeCnt;
         AdjList adj;
   6 };
   8 struct edge
         int u;
   11
         int v;
         int weight;
   12
   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;
         int f = p1->weight - p2->weight;
   19
         if (f < 0)
  20
  21
  22
            return -1;
  23
         else if (f = 0)
  24
   25
              return edge_compare1 (e1, e2);
  26
   27
         else
  28
   29
  30
              return 1;
  31
  32 }
  34 struct edge * get_edge_list(Grafo& graph)
  35
         int edge_count = graph.edgeCnt;
13
```

```
37
      struct edge *edges = (struct edge*) malloc(edge_count * sizeof(
           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
               e.weight = (*j).second;
48
               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 lg 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
62
      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
75
               dsf_union(dsf, uset, vset);
76
77
78
      free (edges);
79
80 }
```

Código 33: verifica se um grafo é bipartido

```
#define TAM 200

bool grafo [TAM] [TAM];
int pass [TAM];
int n;

bool bipartido(int v, int color = 1)
```

```
8 {
      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
      return ret:
26
27 }
```

Código 34: faz a ordenação topológica de um grafo acíclico

```
₁ #define UNVISITED -1
   3 int grafo [SIZE] [SIZE];
   4 int prof[SIZE];
   5 int sorted[SIZE];
   6 int nordem;
    8 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
         memset(prof, UNVISITED, nvt*sizeof(int));
  27
         nordem = nvt - 1;
   29
         for (int i = 0; i < nvt; i++)
  30
  31
            if (prof[i] == UNVISITED)
  32
14
```

Código 35: 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];
9
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] = 2) continue;
19
         visitados[no] = 2;
20
21
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
22
23
            if (visitados[i] < 2)
24
25
                if (grafo [no][i] - f[no][i] > 0)
26
27
                   pred[i] = no;
28
                   if (i == fim) return true;
29
                   if(visitados[i] == 0)
31
                      fila[e++] = i;
32
                      visitados[i] = 1;
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
      return false;
40
41 }
42
43 bool dfs(int s, int t, int size)
44
      visitados [s] = true;
45
46
      if(s == t) return true;
47
      for (int v = 0; v < size; v++)
48
```

```
49
          if(!visitados[v] \&\& grafo[s][v] - f[s][v] > 0)
50
51
             pred[v] = s;
52
             if(dfs(v, t, size)) return true;
53
54
55
56
57
      return false:
58
59
   bool findPath(int s, int t, int size)
61
      memset(visitados, false, sizeof(bool)*size);
62
63
      // Aqui pode ser usado tanto busca em largura quanto em profundidade.
64
      // busca em largura geralmente apresenta tempos de execucao bem
          menores.
      return bfs(size, s, t);
66
67
      //return\ dfs(s, t, size);
68
69
70 int maxFlow(int size, int s, int t)
71 {
      int delta;
72
73
      for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
74
75
         memset(f[i], 0, sizeof(int)*size);
76
77
78
      \mathbf{while}(1)
79
80
          bool path = findPath(s, t, size);
81
          if (!path) break;
82
83
          delta = MAXJNT;
84
          for(int c = t; pred[c] != c; c = pred[c])
85
86
             delta = min(delta, grafo[pred[c]][c] - f[pred[c]][c]);
87
88
89
          for(int c = t; pred[c] != c; c = pred[c])
90
91
             f [pred [c]] [c] += delta;
92
             f[c][pred[c]] = delta;
93
94
95
96
      int soma = 0;
97
      for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
99
100
         soma += f[i][t];
101
102
103
```

```
104 return soma;
```

Código 36: 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
5 {
     // lista de adjacencias representada na forma de vetor
     int nvt, nar;
     int dest[2 * AR];
     int adj [VT] [2 * VT];
     int nadj [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
        nvt = n;
^{24}
25
        nar = 0;
        memset(nadj, 0, sizeof(nadj));
26
27
28
     29
     // Adiciona uma aresta ao grafo.
30
31
     // "int u" apenas para Fluxos;
32
33
     int aresta (int i, int j, int u = 0)
34
35
        int ar = nar;
36
        cap[nar] = u;
37
        dest[nar] = j;
38
        adj[i][nadj[i]] = nar++;
39
40
        nadj[i]++;
41
        cap[nar] = 0;
42
        dest[nar] = i:
43
        adj[j][nadj[j]] = nar++;
44
45
        nadj[j]++;
        return ar;
46
47
48
     void revbfs(int ini, int fim)
49
50
```

```
int i, no, viz, ar;
   queue < int > fila;
  memset(nivel, NULO, sizeof(nivel));
  memset(qtd, 0, sizeof(qtd));
   nivel[fim] = 0;
   fila.push(fim);
   while (! fila.empty())
      no = fila.front();
      fila.pop();
      qtd[nivel[no]]++;
      for (i = 0; i < nadj[no]; i++)
         ar = adj[no][i];
         viz = dest[ar];
         if (cap[ar] = 0 \&\& nivel[viz] = NULO)
            nivel[viz] = nivel[no] + 1;
            fila.push(viz);
int admissivel(int no)
   while (padj[no] < nadj[no])
      int ar = adj[no][padj[no]];
      if (nivel[no] = nivel[dest[ar]] + 1 && capres(ar) > 0) return
          ar:
      padj [no]++;
   padj[no] = 0;
  return NULO;
int retrocede(int no)
  int i, ar, viz, menor = NULO;
   if (--qtd[nivel[no]] == 0) return NULO;
   for (i = 0; i < nadi[no]; i++)
      ar = adj[no][i]; viz = dest[ar];
      if (capres(ar) \le 0) continue:
      if (menor == NULO | | nivel[viz] < nivel[menor]) menor = viz;</pre>
```

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```
106
          if (menor != NULO) nivel[no] = nivel[menor];
          atd[++nivel[no]]++;
107
108
          return ((ent[no] == NULO) ? no : orig(ent[no]));
109
110
111
       int avanca (int no, int ar)
112
113
          int viz = dest[ar]:
114
          ent[viz] = ar;
115
          \lim [viz] = \min(\lim [no], capres(ar));
116
          return viz;
117
118
119
      int aumenta(int ini, int fim)
120
121
          int ar, no = fim, fmax = lim[fim];
122
123
          while (no != ini)
124
125
             fluxo[ar = ent[no]] += fmax;
126
             fluxo[inv(ar)] = fmax:
127
             no = orig(ar);
128
129
130
          return fmax;
131
132
133
       int maxflow(int ini, int fim)
134
135
          int ar. no = ini. fmax = 0:
136
137
          memset(fluxo, 0, sizeof(fluxo));
138
          memset(padj, 0, sizeof(padj));
139
140
          revbfs(ini, fim);
141
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 };
```

#### 2.6 Geometria

Código 37: ponto e poligono

```
1 struct point
2 {
     double x, y;
     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); }
      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 a) 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;
29
30
31
     para pontos 2D
33 double abs(point p) { return hypot(p.x, p.y); }
34 double arg(point p) { return atan2(p.y, p.x); }
35
  point point::pivot;
36
37
38 typedef vector<point> polygon;
39
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)
     point u = p - q, v = r - q;
47
     return atan2(u \% v, u * v);
48
49 }
```

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

Código 39: Decide se os segmentos fechados pq e rs têm pontos em comum.

```
bool seg_intersect(point p, point q, point r, point s)
2 {
     point A = q - p;
     point B = s - r;
4
     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);
9
10
     if (a = 3 \mid | a = -3 \mid | b = 3 \mid | b = -3) return false;
11
     if (a || b || p == r || p == s || q == r || 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 40: Calcula a distância do ponto r ao segmento pq.

```
double seg_distance(point p, point q, point r)

{
    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 41: 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.

```
1 int in_poly(point p, polygon& T)
2 {
3     double a = 0;
4     int N = T.size();
5     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
6     {
7         if (between(T[i], p, T[(i+1) % N])) return -1;
8         a += angle(T[i], p, T[(i+1) % N]);
9     }
10     return cmp(a) != 0;</pre>
```

### 2.7 Algebra Linear

#### Código 42: Simplex

```
1 #include <iostream>
   2 #include <vector>
   3 #include <algorithm>
   5 using namespace std;
   7 #define fori(i,n) for(int i=0; i < (n); ++i)
   s \# define forr(i,a,b) for(int i=(a); i \le (b); ++i)
   9 #define ford(i,a,b) for(int i=(a); i >= (b); —i)
  10 #define sz size()
  14 #define all(x) (x).begin(),(x).end()
  int cmpD(double x, double y=0, double tol=EPS) {
        return (x \le y+tol) ? (x+tol \le y) ? -1 : 0 : 1;
   17
  18 }
  19
  20 struct simplex {
        // \max c * x, s.t: A * x <= b: x >= 0
        simplex (const vector < vector < double >> & A_, const vector < double
  22
              const vector < double > & c_ ) : A( A_ ), b( b_ ), c( c_ ) {}
  23
        vector< vector< double > > A; vector< double > b, c, sol;
  24
        vector< bool > N; vector< int > kt; int m, n;
        void pivot (int k, int l, int e) {
  26
           int x = kt[1]; double p = A[1][e];
  27
           fori(i,k) A[l][i] /= p;
  28
           b[1] /= p; N[e] = false;
  29
           for i(i,m) if (i!=1) {b[i] -= A[i][e]*b[1]; A[i][x] = -A[i][e]*A[i]
  30
               l ] [x]; }
           fori(j,k) if (N[j]) {
  31
              c[j] -= c[e] * A[l][j];
  32
              fori(i,m) if ( i != l ) A[i][j] -= A[i][e] * A[l][j];
  33
  34
           kt[l] = e; N[x] = true; c[x] = -c[e] * A[l][x];
  35
  36
        vector < double > go( int k ) {
  37
           vector < double > res;
  38
           while (1) {
  39
              int e = -1, l = -1;
  40
              fori(i,k) if (N[i] && cmpD(c[i]) > 0) { e = i; break; }
  41
              if (e = -1) break;
  42
              fori(i,m) if (\text{cmpD}(A[i][e]) > 0 \&\& (l == -1 || \text{cmpD}(b[i] / A)
  43
                  [i][e],
                          b[l] / A[l][e], 1e-20 ) < 0 ) ] l = i;
  44
              if (l = -1) return vector< double >(); // unbounded
18
```

```
46
             pivot( k, l, e);
47
          res.resize(k, 0);
48
          fori(i,m) res[kt[i]] = b[i];
49
          return res;
50
51
      vector < double > solve() {
52
         m = A.sz; n = A[0].sz; int k = m+n+1;
53
         N = vector < bool > (k, true); vector < double > c_copy = c;
54
          c.resize(n+m); kt.resize(m);
55
          fori(i,m) {
56
            A[i]. resize(k); A[i][n+i] = 1; A[i][k-1] = -1;
57
            kt[i] = n+i; N[kt[i]] = false;
58
59
          int l = min_element(all(b)) - b.begin();
60
          if(cmpD(b[1]) < 0)
61
            c = vector < double > (k, 0);
62
            c[k-1] = -1; pivot(k, 1, k-1); sol=go(k);
63
             if (\text{cmpD}(\text{sol}[k-1])>0) return vector (\text{double}>()); // in feasible
64
             fori(i,m) if (kt[i] == k-1) {
65
                fori(j,k-1) if(N[j] && cmpD(A[i][j]) != 0) {
66
                   pivot(k, i, j); break;
67
68
69
            c=c\_copy; c.resize(k,0);
70
             fori(i,m) fori(j,k) if(N[j]) c[j] = c[kt[i]]*A[i][j];
71
72
          sol = go(k-1);
73
          if (!sol.empty()) sol.resize(n);
74
          return sol;
75
76
77 };
      Como\ usar
79
80 int main() {
      /* Exemplo: Maximize cx Subject to Ax \le b */
81
82
      vector < vector < double > A(9):
      double Av[][3] = {{1,1,0}, {0,0,-1}, {-1,-1,0},
83
                       \{0,0,1\}, \{1,0,0\}, \{0,1,0\},
84
                       \{0,0,1\}, \{1,0,1\}, \{0,1,0\}\};
85
86
      for (int i=0; i < 9; i++) {
87
         A[i].insert(A[i].begin(), &(Av[i][0]), &(Av[i][3])); // Sim, [3]!
              Ou seia. idx-final+1
89
      vector <double > c(3, 1); // c=[1 \ 1 \ 1]
91
      double by [] = \{2, -1, -2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1\};
92
      vector < double > b(bv, bv+sizeof(bv)/sizeof(double));
93
94
      simplex sim(A,b,c);
95
      vector < double > s = sim.solve();
96
      if (!s.size()) cout << "Impossivel\n";</pre>
97
98
      for (int i=0; i < s. size(); i++) {
99
         cout \ll s[i] \ll endl;
100
```

```
101
102 }
```

#### 2.8 Casamento de strings

Código 43: String matching - Algoritmo **KMP** - O( n + 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 )
     int m = pattern.size();
     F[0] = -1;
     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
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 }
     retorna a posicao inicial de cada ocorrencia de pattern em text
18 vector <int> KMP( const string & text, const string & pattern )
19
20
      build_failure_function( pattern );
     vector < int > start_positions;
21
22
     int j = 0, m = pattern.size(), n = text.size();
23
     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
24
25
         while (true)
26
27
            if ( text[i] == pattern[j] )
28
29
               if ( ++j == m )
30
31
                  start_positions.push_back(i-m+1);
32
                  j = F[j];
33
34
               break;
35
36
37
            if (j = 0) break;
38
            j = F[j];
39
40
41
42
     return start_positions;
43
44 }
```

#### Código 44: 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.
4
5 using namespace std;
7 int josephus (int n, int m)
     int res = 0;
9
     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
           loc %= people.size();
18
19
         people.erase(people.begin()+loc);
20
         loc += (m-1);
^{21}
22
23
     return people [0];
24
25 }
```

#### Código 45: Gera as permutações dos elementos da string

```
bool nextPermutation(string& number)

bool isBigger = true;

int i, j;

for (i = number.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--)

if (number[i] < number[i+1]) break;

if (i!= -1)

if (i!= -1)

isBigger = false;

for (j = number.size() - 1; j >= i+1; j--)
```

```
16
                             if (number[j] > number[i])
17
18
                                       break:
19
20
21
22
                    int tmp = number[i];
                    number[i] = number[j];
24
                    number[j] = tmp;
25
26
                    j = number.size() -1;
27
                    i++;
28
29
                    while (i < j)
30
31
                             tmp = number[i];
32
                             number[i] = number[j];
33
                             number[i] = tmp;
34
                             i++;
35
                             j --;
36
37
38
39
          return is Bigger;
40
41 }
```

Código 46: Exemplo de geração de permutações dos elementos da string, usando backtracking

```
1 #define TAM 10
_2 int cnt = 0:
3 int total; //numero de elementos de elem
4 int elem [TAM];
5 bool usados [TAM]; //ZERE ME
7 void enumera (int num)
      if (num == total)
10
11
         for (int i = 0; i < total; i++) cout << elem[i];
12
         cout << endl;
13
         return;
14
15
16
      for (int i = 0; i < total; i++)
17
18
         if (!usados[i])
19
20
            elem[num] = i;
21
            usados[i] = true;
22
            enumera (num + 1);
23
24
            usados[i] = false;
25
```

```
27 }
```

## 3 Biblioteca C/C++

## 3.1 I/O

Ignorando entradas na família scanf:

Código 47: Ignora os dois floats do meio. Retornará 2 no sucesso.

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

#### 3.2 Map

Código 48: Referencias map

```
1 #include <map>
2 #include <string>
з #include <cstdio>
5 using namespace std; // USE ISTO!!!
7 class Comparadora;
9 class Pessoa {
     int idade;
10
     string nome;
11
     friend class Comparadora;
12
13 public:
     Pessoa (string nome, int idade) {
14
         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 };
23 class Comparadora { // Ordena crescentemente
24 public: // <- IMPORTANTE
     bool operator() (const Pessoa &a, const Pessoa &b)
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;
31
32 };
34 int main() {
```

21

```
Pessoa r("Rangelz", 86);
35
      Pessoa r2("Rangelzao", 86);
36
37
      map<Pessoa, string, Comparadora> alunos;
      alunos[r] = "UFMG";
      alunos[r2]="PUC";
40
      // Iterator
41
      for (map<Pessoa, string, Comparadora>::iterator it=alunos.begin(); it
          != alunos.end(); it++) {
         it -> first . print();
43
         printf("\t%s\n\n", it->second.c_str());
44
45
      // Find
46
      if (alunos.find (Pessoa ("Rangelz", 86)) != alunos.end()) { // Achou!
47
         printf("Achei Rangel!\n");
48
49
      return 0;
50
51 }
```