

# Contents

<b>1 Basic</b>	<b>1</b>	
1.1 vimrc	1	
1.2 Fast Integer Input	1	
1.3 Increase stack size	1	
1.4 Pragma optimization	2	
<b>2 Flow, Matching</b>	<b>2</b>	
2.1 Dinic's Algorithm	2	
2.2 Minimum-cost flow	2	
2.3 Gomory-Hu Tree	2	
2.4 Stoer-Wagner Minimum Cut	2	
2.5 Kuhn-Munkres Algorithm	3	
2.6 Flow Model	3	
<b>3 Data Structure</b>	<b>3</b>	
3.1 <ext/pbds>	3	
3.2 Li Chao Tree	4	
<b>4 Graph</b>	<b>4</b>	
4.1 Link-Cut Tree	4	
4.2 Heavy-Light Decomposition	5	
4.3 Centroid Decomposition	5	
4.4 Minimum Mean Cycle	5	
4.5 Minimum Steiner Tree	5	
4.6 Directed Minimum Spanning Tree	6	
4.7 Maximum Matching on General Graph	6	
4.8 Maximum Weighted Matching on General Graph	7	
4.9 Maximum Clique	8	
4.10 Tarjan's Articulation Point	9	
4.11 Tarjan's Bridge	9	
4.12 Dominator Tree	9	
4.13 System of Difference Constraints	9	
<b>5 String</b>	<b>9</b>	
5.1 Knuth-Morris-Pratt Algorithm	9	
5.2 Z Algorithm	10	
5.3 Manacher's Algorithm	10	
5.4 Aho-Corasick Automaton	10	
5.5 Suffix Automaton	10	
5.6 Suffix Array	11	
5.7 Lexicographically Smallest Rotation	11	
<b>6 Math</b>	<b>11</b>	
6.1 Fast Fourier Transform	11	
6.2 Number Theoretic Transform	12	
6.2.1 NTT Prime List	13	
6.3 Polynomial Division	13	
6.4 Polynomial Square Root	13	
6.5 Fast Walsh-Hadamard Transform	13	
6.5.1 XOR Convolution	13	
6.5.2 OR Convolution	13	
6.5.3 AND Convolution	13	
6.6 Simplex Algorithm	13	
6.6.1 Construction	14	
6.7 Schreier-Sims Algorithm	14	
6.8 Berlekamp-Massey Algorithm	15	
6.9 Miller Rabin	15	
6.10 Pollard's Rho	15	
6.11 Meissel-Lehmer Algorithm	15	
6.12 Discrete Logarithm	15	
6.13 Quadratic Residue	16	
6.14 Gaussian Elimination	16	
6.15 $\mu$ function	16	
6.16 $\lfloor \frac{n}{i} \rfloor$ Enumeration	16	
6.17 De Bruijn Sequence	16	
6.18 Extended GCD	17	
6.19 Euclidean Algorithms	17	
6.20 Chinese Remainder Theorem	17	
6.21 Theorem	17	
6.21.1 Kirchhoff's Theorem	17	
6.21.2 Tutte's Matrix	17	
6.21.3 Cayley's Formula	17	
6.21.4 Erdős-Gallai theorem	17	
6.22 Primes	17	
<b>7 Dynamic Programming</b>	<b>17</b>	
7.1 Convex Hull Optimization	17	
7.2 1D/1D Convex Optimization	18	
7.3 Conditon	18	
7.3.1 Totally Monotone (Concave/Convex)	18	
7.3.2 Monge Condition (Concave/Convex)	18	
7.3.3 Optimal Split Point	18	
<b>8 Geometry</b>	<b>18</b>	
8.1 Basic	18	
8.2 KD Tree	19	
8.3 Delaunay Triangulation	19	
8.4 Sector Area	20	
8.5 Half Plane Intersection	20	
8.6 Rotating Sweep Line	20	
8.7 Triangle Center	20	
8.8 Polygon Center	20	
8.9 Maximum Triangle	21	
8.10 Point in Polygon	21	
8.11 Circle	21	
8.12 Tangent of Circles and Points to Circle	21	
8.13 Area of Union of Circles	22	
8.14 Minimum Distance of 2 Polygons	22	
8.15 2D Convex Hull	22	
8.16 3D Convex Hull	23	
8.17 Minimum Enclosing Circle	23	
8.18 Closest Pair	24	
<b>9 Miscellaneous</b>	<b>24</b>	
9.1 Bitwise Hack	24	
9.2 Hilbert's Curve (faster Mo's algorithm)	24	
9.3 Java	24	
9.4 Dancing Links	24	
9.5 Offline Dynamic MST	25	
9.6 Manhattan Distance MST	26	
9.7 IOI 2016 Alien trick	26	

## 1 Basic

### 1.1 vimrc

```
se nu rnu bs=2 ru mouse=a cin et ts=4 sw=4 sts=4
syn on
colo desert
filetype indent on
inoremap {<CR> {<CR>}<Esc>O
```

### 1.2 Fast Integer Input

```
inline int gtx() {
    const int N = 4096;
    static char buffer[N];
    static char *p = buffer, *end = buffer;
    if (p == end) {
        if ((end = buffer + fread(buffer, 1, N, stdin)) ==
            buffer) return EOF;
        p = buffer;
    }
    return *p++;
}
template <typename T>
inline bool rit(T& x) {
    char c = 0; bool flag = false;
    while (c = getchar(), (c < '0' && c != '-') || c > '9'
        ) if (c == -1) return false;
    c == '-' ? (flag = true, x = 0) : (x = c - '0');
    while (c = getchar(), c >= '0' && c <= '9') x = x *
        10 + c - '0';
    if (flag) x = -x;
    return true;
}
```

### 1.3 Increase stack size

```
const int size = 256 << 20;
register long rsp asm("rsp");
char *p = (char*)malloc(size) + size, *bak = (char*)rsp
;
__asm__("movq %0, %%rsp\n"::"r"(p));
// main
__asm__("movq %0, %%rsp\n"::"r"(bak));
```

## 1.4 Pragma optimization

```
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast", "no-stack-protector", "no-  
-math-errno", "unroll-loops")  
#pragma GCC target("sse,sse2,sse3,ssse3,sse4,sse4.2,  
popcnt,abm,mmx,avx,tune=native,arch=core-avx2,tune=  
core-avx2")  
#pragma GCC ivdep
```

## 2 Flow, Matching

### 2.1 Dinic's Algorithm

```
struct dinic {  
    static const int inf = 1e9;  
    struct edge {  
        int to, cap, rev;  
        edge(int d, int c, int r): to(d), cap(c), rev(r) {}  
    };  
    vector<edge> g[maxn];  
    int qu[maxn], ql, qr;  
    int lev[maxn];  
    void init() {  
        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; ++i)  
            g[i].clear();  
    }  
    void add_edge(int a, int b, int c) {  
        g[a].emplace_back(b, c, g[b].size() - 0);  
        g[b].emplace_back(a, 0, g[a].size() - 1);  
    }  
    bool bfs(int s, int t) {  
        memset(lev, -1, sizeof(lev));  
        lev[s] = 0;  
        ql = qr = 0;  
        qu[qr++] = s;  
        while (ql < qr) {  
            int x = qu[ql++];  
            for (edge &e : g[x]) if (lev[e.to] == -1 && e.cap  
                > 0) {  
                lev[e.to] = lev[x] + 1;  
                qu[qr++] = e.to;  
            }  
        }  
        return lev[t] != -1;  
    }  
    int dfs(int x, int t, int flow) {  
        if (x == t) return flow;  
        int res = 0;  
        for (edge &e : g[x]) if (e.cap > 0 && lev[e.to] ==  
            lev[x] + 1) {  
            int f = dfs(e.to, t, min(e.cap, flow - res));  
            res += f;  
            e.cap -= f;  
            g[e.to][e.rev].cap += f;  
        }  
        if (res == 0) lev[x] = -1;  
        return res;  
    }  
    int operator()(int s, int t) {  
        int flow = 0;  
        for (; bfs(s, t); flow += dfs(s, t, inf));  
        return flow;  
    }  
};
```

### 2.2 Minimum-cost flow

```
struct mincost {  
    struct edge {  
        int dest, cap, w, rev;  
        edge(int a, int b, int c, int d): dest(a), cap(b),  
            w(c), rev(d) {}  
    };  
    vector<edge> g[maxn];  
    int d[maxn], p[maxn], ed[maxn];  
    bool inq[maxn];
```

```
void init() {  
    for (int i = 0; i < maxn; ++i) g[i].clear();  
}  
void add_edge(int a, int b, int c, int d) {  
    g[a].emplace_back(b, c, +d, g[b].size() - 0);  
    g[b].emplace_back(a, 0, -d, g[a].size() - 1);  
}  
bool spfa(int s, int t, int &f, int &c) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < maxn; ++i) {  
        d[i] = inf;  
        p[i] = ed[i] = -1;  
        inq[i] = false;  
    }  
    d[s] = 0;  
    queue<int> q;  
    q.push(s);  
    while (q.size()) {  
        int x = q.front(); q.pop();  
        inq[x] = false;  
        for (int i = 0; i < g[x].size(); ++i) {  
            edge &e = g[x][i];  
            if (e.cap > 0 && d[e.dest] > d[x] + e.w) {  
                d[e.dest] = d[x] + e.w;  
                p[e.dest] = x;  
                ed[e.dest] = i;  
                if (!inq[e.dest]) q.push(e.dest), inq[e.dest]  
                    = true;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    if (d[t] == inf) return false;  
    int dlt = inf;  
    for (int x = t; x != s; x = p[x]) dlt = min(dlt, g[  
        p[x]][ed[x]].cap);  
    for (int x = t; x != s; x = p[x]) {  
        edge &e = g[p[x]][ed[x]];  
        e.cap -= dlt;  
        g[e.dest][e.rev].cap += dlt;  
    }  
    f += dlt; c += d[t] * dlt;  
    return true;  
}  
pair<int, int> operator()(int s, int t) {  
    int f = 0, c = 0;  
    while (spfa(s, t, f, c));  
    return make_pair(f, c);  
}
```

### 2.3 Gomory-Hu Tree

```
int g[maxn];  
vector<edge> GomoryHu(int n){  
    vector<edge> rt;  
    for(int i=1;i<=n;++i)g[i]=1;  
    for(int i=2;i<=n;++i){  
        int t=g[i];  
        flow.reset(); // clear flows on all edge  
        rt.push_back({i,t,flow(i,t)});  
        flow.walk(i); // bfs points that connected to i (  
            use edges not fully flow)  
        for(int j=i+1;j<=n;++j){  
            if(g[j]==t && flow.connect(j))g[j]=i; // check if  
                i can reach j  
        }  
    }  
    return rt;  
}
```

### 2.4 Stoer-Wagner Minimum Cut

```
const int maxn = 500 + 5;  
int w[maxn][maxn], g[maxn];  
bool v[maxn], del[maxn];  
void add_edge(int x, int y, int c) {  
    w[x][y] += c;  
    w[y][x] += c;  
}
```

```

pair<int, int> phase(int n) {
    memset(v, false, sizeof(v));
    memset(g, 0, sizeof(g));
    int s = -1, t = -1;
    while (true) {
        int c = -1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            if (del[i] || v[i]) continue;
            if (c == -1 || g[i] > g[c]) c = i;
        }
        if (c == -1) break;
        v[c] = true;
        s = t, t = c;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            if (del[i] || v[i]) continue;
            g[i] += w[c][i];
        }
    }
    return make_pair(s, t);
}

int mincut(int n) {
    int cut = 1e9;
    memset(del, false, sizeof(del));
    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {
        int s, t; tie(s, t) = phase(n);
        del[t] = true;
        cut = min(cut, g[t]);
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
            w[s][j] += w[t][j];
            w[j][s] += w[j][t];
        }
    }
    return cut;
}

```

## 2.5 Kuhn–Munkres Algorithm

```

int w[maxn][maxn], lx[maxn], ly[maxn];
int match[maxn], slack[maxn];
bool vx[maxn], vy[maxn];
bool dfs(int x) {
    vx[x] = true;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        if (vy[i]) continue;
        if (lx[x] + ly[i] > w[x][i]) {
            slack[i] = min(slack[i], lx[x] + ly[i] - w[x][i]);
            continue;
        }
        vy[i] = true;
        if (match[i] == -1 || dfs(match[i])) {
            match[i] = x;
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}

int solve() {
    fill_n(match, n, -1);
    fill_n(lx, n, -inf);
    fill_n(ly, n, 0);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) lx[i] = max(lx[i], w[i][j]);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        fill_n(slack, n, inf);
        while (true) {
            fill_n(vx, n, false);
            fill_n(vy, n, false);
            if (dfs(i)) break;
            int dlt = inf;
            for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) if (!vy[j]) dlt = min(dlt, slack[j]);
            for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
                if (vx[j]) lx[j] -= dlt;
                if (vy[j]) ly[j] += dlt;
                else slack[j] -= dlt;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

}
int res = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) res += w[match[i]][i];
return res;
}

```

## 2.6 Flow Model

- Maximum/Minimum flow with lower/upper bound from  $s$  to  $t$ 
  - Construct super source  $S$  and sink  $T$
  - For each edge  $(x, y, l, u)$ , connect  $x \rightarrow y$  with capacity  $u - l$
  - For each vertex  $v$ , denote  $in(v)$  as the difference between the sum of incoming lower bounds and the sum of outgoing lower bounds
  - If  $in(v) > 0$ , connect  $S \rightarrow v$  with capacity  $in(v)$ , otherwise, connect  $v \rightarrow T$  with capacity  $-in(v)$ 
    - To maximize, connect  $t \rightarrow s$  with capacity  $\infty$ , and let  $f$  be the maximum flow from  $S$  to  $T$ . If  $f \neq \sum_{v \in V, in(v) > 0} in(v)$ , there's no solution. Otherwise, the maximum flow from  $s$  to  $t$  is the answer.
    - To minimize, let  $f$  be the maximum flow from  $S$  to  $T$ . Connect  $t \rightarrow s$  with capacity  $\infty$  and let the flow from  $S$  to  $T$  be  $f'$ . If  $f + f' \neq \sum_{v \in V, in(v) > 0} in(v)$ , there's no solution. Otherwise,  $f'$  is the answer.
  - The solution of each edge  $e$  is  $l_e + f_e$ , where  $f_e$  corresponds to the flow on the graph
- Construct minimum vertex cover from maximum matching  $M$  on bipartite graph  $(X, Y)$ 
  - Redirect every edge  $(y \rightarrow x$  if  $(x, y) \in M$ ,  $x \rightarrow y$  otherwise)
  - DFS from unmatched vertices in  $X$
  - $x \in X$  is chosen iff  $x$  is unvisited
  - $y \in Y$  is chosen iff  $y$  is visited
- Minimum cost cyclic flow
  - Construct super source  $S$  and sink  $T$
  - For each edge  $(x, y, c)$ , connect  $x \rightarrow y$  with  $(cost, cap) = (c, 1)$  if  $c > 0$ , otherwise connect  $y \rightarrow x$  with  $(cost, cap) = (-c, 1)$
  - For each edge with  $c < 0$ , sum these cost as  $K$ , then increase  $d(y)$  by 1, decrease  $d(x)$  by 1
  - For each vertex  $v$  with  $d(v) > 0$ , connect  $S \rightarrow v$  with  $(cost, cap) = (0, d(v))$
  - For each vertex  $v$  with  $d(v) < 0$ , connect  $v \rightarrow T$  with  $(cost, cap) = (0, -d(v))$
  - Flow from  $S$  to  $T$ , the answer is the cost of the flow  $C + K$
- Maximum density induced subgraph
  - Binary search on answer, suppose we're checking answer  $T$
  - Construct a max flow model, let  $K$  be the sum of all weights
  - Connect source  $s \rightarrow v$ ,  $v \in G$  with capacity  $K$
  - For each edge  $(u, v, w)$  in  $G$ , connect  $u \rightarrow v$  and  $v \rightarrow u$  with capacity  $w$
  - For  $v \in G$ , connect it with sink  $v \rightarrow t$  with capacity  $K + 2T - (\sum_{e \in E(v)} w(e)) - 2w(v)$
  - $T$  is a valid answer if the maximum flow  $f < K|V|$

## 3 Data Structure

### 3.1 <ext/pbds>

```

#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <bits/extc++.h>
#include <ext/rope>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
using namespace __gnu_cxx;
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
typedef tree<int, null_type, std::less<int>,
            rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>
            tree_set;
typedef cc_hash_table<int, int> umap;
typedef priority_queue<int> heap;

int main() {
    // rb tree
    tree_set s;
}

```

```

s.insert(71); s.insert(22);
assert(*s.find_by_order(0) == 22); assert(*s.
    find_by_order(1) == 71);
assert(s.order_of_key(22) == 0); assert(s.
    order_of_key(71) == 1);
s.erase(22);
assert(*s.find_by_order(0) == 71); assert(s.
    order_of_key(71) == 0);
// mergable heap
heap a, b; a.join(b);
// persistant
rope<char> r[2];
r[1] = r[0];
std::string st = "abc";
r[1].insert(0, st.c_str());
r[1].erase(1, 1);
std::cout << r[1].substr(0, 2) << std::endl;
return 0;
}

```

### 3.2 Li Chao Tree

```

namespace lichao {
struct line {
    long long a, b;
    line(): a(0), b(0) {}
    line(long long a, long long b): a(a), b(b) {}
    long long operator()(int x) const { return a * x + b; }
};
line st[maxc * 4];
int sz, lc[maxc * 4], rc[maxc * 4];
int gnode() {
    st[sz] = line(1e9, 1e9);
    lc[sz] = -1, rc[sz] = -1;
    return sz++;
}
void init() {
    sz = 0;
}
void add(int l, int r, line tl, int o) {
    bool lcp = st[o](l) > tl(l);
    bool mcp = st[o]((l + r) / 2) > tl((l + r) / 2);
    if (mcp) swap(st[o], tl);
    if (r - l == 1) return;
    if (lcp != mcp) {
        if (lc[o] == -1) lc[o] = gnode();
        add(l, (l + r) / 2, tl, lc[o]);
    } else {
        if (rc[o] == -1) rc[o] = gnode();
        add((l + r) / 2, r, tl, rc[o]);
    }
}
long long query(int l, int r, int x, int o) {
    if (r - l == 1) return st[o](x);
    if (x < (l + r) / 2) {
        if (lc[o] == -1) return st[o](x);
        return min(st[o](x), query(l, (l + r) / 2, x, lc[o]));
    } else {
        if (rc[o] == -1) return st[o](x);
        return min(st[o](x), query((l + r) / 2, r, x, rc[o]));
    }
}
}

```

## 4 Graph

### 4.1 Link-Cut Tree

```

struct node {
    node *ch[2], *fa, *pfa;
    int sum, v, rev, id;
    node(int s, int id): id(id), v(s), sum(s), rev(0), fa
        (nullptr), pfa(nullptr) {
        ch[0] = nullptr;
    }
}

```

```

    ch[1] = nullptr;
}
int relation() {
    return this == fa->ch[0] ? 0 : 1;
}
void push() {
    if (!rev) return;
    swap(ch[0], ch[1]);
    if (ch[0]) ch[0]->rev ^= 1;
    if (ch[1]) ch[1]->rev ^= 1;
    rev = 0;
}
void pull() {
    sum = v;
    if (ch[0]) sum += ch[0]->sum;
    if (ch[1]) sum += ch[1]->sum;
}
void rotate() {
    if (fa->fa) fa->push();
    fa->push(), push(), swap(pfa, fa->pfa);
    int d = relation();
    node *t = fa;
    if (t->fa) t->fa->ch[t->relation()] = this;
    fa = t->fa, t->ch[d] = ch[d ^ 1];
    if (ch[d ^ 1]) ch[d ^ 1]->fa = t;
    ch[d ^ 1] = t, t->fa = this;
    t->pull(), pull();
}
void splay() {
    while (fa) {
        if (!fa->fa) {
            rotate();
            continue;
        }
        fa->fa->push(), fa->push();
        if (relation() == fa->relation()) fa->rotate(),
            rotate();
        else rotate(), rotate();
    }
}
void evert() { access(), splay(), rev ^= 1; }
void expose() {
    splay(), push();
    if (ch[1]) {
        ch[1]->fa = nullptr, ch[1]->pfa = this;
        ch[1] = nullptr, pull();
    }
}
bool splice() {
    splay();
    if (!pfa) return false;
    pfa->expose(), pfa->ch[1] = this, fa = pfa;
    pfa = nullptr, fa->pull();
    return true;
}
void access() {
    expose();
    while (splice());
}
int query() { return sum; }
};

namespace lct {
node *sp[maxn];
void make(int u, int v) {
    // create node with id u and value v
    sp[u] = new node(v, u);
}
void link(int u, int v) {
    // u become v's parent
    sp[v]->evert();
    sp[v]->pfa = sp[u];
}
void cut(int u, int v) {
    // u was v's parent
    sp[u]->evert();
    sp[v]->access(), sp[v]->splay(), sp[v]->push();
    sp[v]->ch[0]->fa = nullptr;
    sp[v]->ch[0] = nullptr;
    sp[v]->pull();
}
void modify(int u, int v) {
}

```

```

    sp[u]->splay();
    sp[u]->v = v;
    sp[u]->pull();
}
int query(int u, int v) {
    sp[u]->evert(), sp[v]->access(), sp[v]->splay();
    return sp[v]->query();
}
int find(int u) {
    sp[u]->access();
    sp[u]->splay();
    node *p = sp[u];
    while (true) {
        p->push();
        if (p->ch[0]) p = p->ch[0];
        else break;
    }
    return p->id;
}
}
}

```

## 4.2 Heavy-Light Decomposition

```

void dfs(int x, int p) {
    dep[x] = ~p ? dep[p] + 1 : dep[x];
    sz[x] = 1;
    to[x] = -1;
    fa[x] = p;
    for (const int &u : g[x]) {
        if (u == p) continue;
        dfs(u, x);
        sz[x] += sz[u];
        if (to[x] == -1 || sz[to[x]] < sz[u]) to[x] = u;
    }
}
void hld(int x, int t) {
    static int tk = 0;
    fr[x] = t;
    dfn[x] = tk++;
    if (!to[x]) return;
    hld(to[x], t);
    for (const int &u : g[x]) {
        if (u == fa[x] || u == to[x]) continue;
        hld(u, u);
    }
}
vector<pair<int, int>> get(int x, int y) {
    int fx = fr[x], fy = fr[y];
    vector<pair<int, int>> res;
    while (fx != fy) {
        if (dep[fx] < dep[fy]) {
            swap(fx, fy);
            swap(x, y);
        }
        res.emplace_back(dfn[fx], dfn[x] + 1);
        x = fa[fx];
        fx = fr[x];
    }
    res.emplace_back(min(dfn[x], dfn[y]), max(dfn[x], dfn[y]) + 1);
    int lca = (dep[x] < dep[y] ? x : y);
    return res;
}
}

```

## 4.3 Centroid Decomposition

```

void get_center(int now) {
    v[now] = true; vtx.push_back(now);
    sz[now] = 1; mx[now] = 0;
    for (int u : G[now]) if (!v[u]) {
        get_center(u);
        mx[now] = max(mx[now], sz[u]);
        sz[now] += sz[u];
    }
}
void get_dis(int now, int d, int len) {
    dis[d][now] = cnt;
    v[now] = true;
    for (auto u : G[now]) if (!v[u.first]) {

```

```

        get_dis(u, d, len + u.second);
    }
}
void dfs(int now, int fa, int d) {
    get_center(now);
    int c = -1;
    for (int i : vtx) {
        if (max(mx[i], (int)vtx.size() - sz[i]) <= (int)vtx.size() / 2) c = i;
        v[i] = false;
    }
    get_dis(c, d, 0);
    for (int i : vtx) v[i] = false;
    v[c] = true; vtx.clear();
    dep[c] = d; p[c] = fa;
    for (auto u : G[c]) if (u.first != fa && !v[u.first]) {
        dfs(u.first, c, d + 1);
    }
}
}
}

```

## 4.4 Minimum Mean Cycle

```

// d[i][j] == 0 if {i,j} !in E
long long d[1003][1003], dp[1003][1003];

pair<long long, long long> MMWC() {
    memset(dp, 0x3f, sizeof(dp));
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) dp[0][i] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) {
            for (int k = 1; k <= n; ++k) {
                dp[i][k] = min(dp[i-1][j] + d[j][k], dp[i][k]);
            }
        }
    }
    long long au = 1ll << 31, ad = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        if (dp[n][i] == 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f) continue;
        long long u = 0, d = 1;
        for (int j = n - 1; j >= 0; --j) {
            if ((dp[n][i] - dp[j][i]) * d > u * (n - j)) {
                u = dp[n][i] - dp[j][i];
                d = n - j;
            }
        }
        if (u * ad < au * d) au = u, ad = d;
    }
    long long g = __gcd(au, ad);
    return make_pair(au / g, ad / g);
}

```

## 4.5 Minimum Steiner Tree

```

namespace steiner {
    // Minimum Steiner Tree - O(N * 3^K + N^2 * 2^K)
    // z[i] = the weight of the i-th vertex
    const int maxn = 64, maxk = 10;
    const int inf = 1e9;
    int w[maxn][maxn], z[maxn], dp[1 << maxk][maxn], off[1 << maxk];
    void init(int n) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) w[i][j] = inf;
            z[i] = 0;
            w[i][i] = 0;
        }
    }
    void add_edge(int x, int y, int d) {
        w[x][y] = min(w[x][y], d);
        w[y][x] = min(w[y][x], d);
    }
    void build(int n) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
                w[i][j] += z[i];
                if (i != j) w[i][j] += z[j];
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) w[i][j] = min(w[i][j]
                , w[i][k] + w[k][j] - z[k]);
        }
    }
}

int solve(int n, vector<int> mark) {
    build(n);
    int k = (int)mark.size();
    assert(k < maxk);
    for (int s = 0; s < (1 << k); ++s) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) dp[s][i] = inf;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) dp[0][i] = 0;
    for (int s = 1; s < (1 << k); ++s) {
        if (__builtin_popcount(s) == 1) {
            int x = __builtin_ctz(s);
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) dp[s][i] = w[mark[x]
                ][i];
            continue;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            for (int sub = s & (s - 1); sub; sub = s & (sub - 1)) {
                dp[s][i] = min(dp[s][i], dp[sub][i] + dp[s ^ sub]
                    [i] - z[i]);
            }
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            off[i] = inf;
            for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) off[i] = min(off[i],
                dp[s][j] + w[j][i] - z[j]);
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) dp[s][i] = min(dp[s][i], off[i]);
    }
    int res = inf;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) res = min(res, dp[(1 << k) - 1][i]);
    return res;
}
}

```

#### 4.6 Directed Minimum Spanning Tree

```

template <typename T> struct DMST {
    T g[maxn][maxn], fw[maxn];
    int n, fr[maxn];
    bool vis[maxn], inc[maxn];
    void clear() {
        for(int i = 0; i < maxn; ++i) {
            for(int j = 0; j < maxn; ++j) g[i][j] = inf;
            vis[i] = inc[i] = false;
        }
    }
    void addedge(int u, int v, T w) {
        g[u][v] = min(g[u][v], w);
    }
    T operator()(int root, int _n) {
        n = _n;
        if (dfs(root) != n) return -1;
        T ans = 0;
        while (true) {
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) fw[i] = inf, fr[i] = i;
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (!inc[i]) {
                for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) {
                    if (!inc[j] && i != j && g[j][i] < fw[i]) {
                        fw[i] = g[j][i];
                        fr[i] = j;
                    }
                }
            }
            int x = -1;
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (i != root && !inc[i]) {
                int j = i, c = 0;
                while (j != root && fr[j] != i && c <= n) ++c,
                    j = fr[j];
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        if (j == root || c > n) continue;
        else { x = i; break; }
    }
    if (!~x) {
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (i != root && !inc[i]) ans += fw[i];
        return ans;
    }
    int y = x;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) vis[i] = false;
    do { ans += fw[y]; y = fr[y]; vis[y] = inc[y] = true; } while (y != x);
    inc[x] = false;
    for (int k = 1; k <= n; ++k) if (vis[k]) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) if (!vis[j]) {
            if (g[x][j] > g[k][j]) g[x][j] = g[k][j];
            if (g[j][k] < inf && g[j][k] - fw[k] < g[j][x])
                g[j][x] = g[j][k] - fw[k];
        }
    }
    return ans;
}

int dfs(int now) {
    int r = 1;
    vis[now] = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (g[now][i] < inf && !vis[i]) r += dfs(i);
    return r;
}
}

```

#### 4.7 Maximum Matching on General Graph

```

namespace matching {
    int fa[maxn], pre[maxn], match[maxn], s[maxn], v[maxn];
    vector<int> g[maxn];
    queue<int> q;
    void init(int n) {
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) match[i] = pre[i] = n;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) g[i].clear();
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v) {
        g[u].push_back(v);
        g[v].push_back(u);
    }
    int find(int u) {
        if (u == fa[u]) return u;
        return fa[u] = find(fa[u]);
    }
    int lca(int x, int y, int n) {
        static int tk = 0;
        tk++;
        x = find(x), y = find(y);
        for (; ; swap(x, y)) {
            if (x != n) {
                if (v[x] == tk) return x;
                v[x] = tk;
                x = find(pre[match[x]]);
            }
        }
    }
    void blossom(int x, int y, int l) {
        while (find(x) != l) {
            pre[x] = y;
            y = match[x];
            if (s[y] == 1) {
                q.push(y);
                s[y] = 0;
            }
            if (fa[x] == x) fa[x] = l;
            if (fa[y] == y) fa[y] = l;
            x = pre[y];
        }
    }
    bool bfs(int r, int n) {
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) {
            fa[i] = i;
            s[i] = -1;
        }
    }
}

```



```

while (!q.empty()) q.pop();
q.push(r);
s[r] = 0;
while (!q.empty()) {
    int x = q.front(); q.pop();
    for (int u : g[x]) {
        if (s[u] == -1) {
            pre[u] = x;
            s[u] = 1;
            if (match[u] == n) {
                for (int a = u, b = x, last; b != n; a = last, b = pre[a])
                    last = match[b], match[b] = a, match[a] = b;
                return true;
            }
            q.push(match[u]);
            s[match[u]] = 0;
        } else if (!s[u] && find(u) != find(x)) {
            int l = lca(u, x, n);
            blossom(x, u, l);
            blossom(u, x, l);
        }
    }
}
return false;
}
int solve(int n) {
    int res = 0;
    for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x) {
        if (match[x] == n) res += bfs(x, n);
    }
    return res;
}
}

```

#### 4.8 Maximum Weighted Matching on General Graph

```

struct WeightGraph {
    static const int inf = INT_MAX;
    static const int maxn = 514;
    struct edge {
        int u, v, w;
        edge() {}
        edge(int u, int v, int w): u(u), v(v), w(w) {}
    };
    int n, n_x;
    edge g[maxn * 2][maxn * 2];
    int lab[maxn * 2];
    int match[maxn * 2], slack[maxn * 2], st[maxn * 2],
        pa[maxn * 2];
    int flo_from[maxn * 2][maxn + 1], S[maxn * 2], vis[
        maxn * 2];
    vector<int> flo[maxn * 2];
    queue<int> q;
    int e_delta(const edge &e) {
        return lab[e.u] + lab[e.v] - g[e.u][e.v].w * 2;
    }
    void update_slack(int u, int x) {
        if (!slack[x] || e_delta(g[u][x]) < e_delta(g[slack
            [x]][x])) slack[x] = u;
    }
    void set_slack(int x) {
        slack[x] = 0;
        for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
            if (g[u][x].w > 0 && st[u] != x && S[st[u]] == 0)
                update_slack(u, x);
    }
    void q_push(int x) {
        if (x <= n) q.push(x);
        else for (size_t i = 0; i < flo[x].size(); i++)
            q_push(flo[x][i]);
    }
    void set_st(int x, int b) {
        st[x] = b;
        if (x > n) for (size_t i = 0; i < flo[x].size(); ++
            i) set_st(flo[x][i], b);
    }
    int get_pr(int b, int xr) {

```

```

        int pr = find(flo[b].begin(), flo[b].end(), xr) -
            flo[b].begin();
        if (pr % 2 == 1) {
            reverse(flo[b].begin() + 1, flo[b].end());
            return (int)flo[b].size() - pr;
        }
        return pr;
    }
    void set_match(int u, int v) {
        match[u] = g[u][v].v;
        if (u <= n) return;
        edge e = g[u][v];
        int xr = flo_from[u][e.u], pr = get_pr(u, xr);
        for (int i = 0; i < pr; ++i) set_match(flo[u][i],
            flo[u][i ^ 1]);
        set_match(xr, v);
        rotate(flo[u].begin(), flo[u].begin() + pr, flo[u].
            end());
    }
    void augment(int u, int v) {
        for (; ; ) {
            int xnv = st[match[u]];
            set_match(u, v);
            if (!xnv) return;
            set_match(xnv, st[pa[xnv]]);
            u = st[pa[xnv]], v = xnv;
        }
    }
    int get_lca(int u, int v) {
        static int t = 0;
        for (++t; u || v; swap(u, v)) {
            if (u == 0) continue;
            if (vis[u] == t) return u;
            vis[u] = t;
            u = st[match[u]];
            if (u) u = st[pa[u]];
        }
        return 0;
    }
    void add_blossom(int u, int lca, int v) {
        int b = n + 1;
        while (b <= n_x && st[b]) ++b;
        if (b > n_x) ++n_x;
        lab[b] = 0, S[b] = 0;
        match[b] = match[lca];
        flo[b].clear();
        flo[b].push_back(lca);
        for (int x = u, y; x != lca; x = st[pa[y]])
            flo[b].push_back(x), flo[b].push_back(y = st[
                match[x]]), q_push(y);
        reverse(flo[b].begin() + 1, flo[b].end());
        for (int x = v, y; x != lca; x = st[pa[y]])
            flo[b].push_back(x), flo[b].push_back(y = st[
                match[x]]), q_push(y);
        set_st(b, b);
        for (int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x) g[b][x].w = g[x][b].
            w = 0;
        for (int x = 1; x <= n; ++x) flo_from[b][x] = 0;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < flo[b].size(); ++i) {
            int xs = flo[b][i];
            for (int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x)
                if (g[b][x].w == 0 || e_delta(g[xs][x]) <
                    e_delta(g[b][x]))
                    g[b][x] = g[xs][x], g[x][b] = g[x][xs];
            for (int x = 1; x <= n; ++x)
                if (flo_from[xs][x]) flo_from[b][x] = xs;
        }
        set_slack(b);
    }
    void expand_blossom(int b) {
        for (size_t i = 0; i < flo[b].size(); ++i)
            set_st(flo[b][i], flo[b][i]);
        int xr = flo_from[b][g[b][pa[b]].u], pr = get_pr(b,
            xr);
        for (int i = 0; i < pr; i += 2) {
            int xs = flo[b][i], xns = flo[b][i + 1];
            pa[xs] = g[xns][xs].u;
            S[xs] = 1, S[xns] = 0;
            slack[xs] = 0, set_slack(xns);
            q_push(xns);
        }
        S[xr] = 1, pa[xr] = pa[b];
    }
}

```

```

    for (size_t i = pr + 1; i < flo[b].size(); ++i) {
        int xs = flo[b][i];
        S[xs] = -1, set_slack(xs);
    }
    st[b] = 0;
}
bool on_found_edge(const edge &e) {
    int u = st[e.u], v = st[e.v];
    if (S[v] == -1) {
        pa[v] = e.u, S[v] = 1;
        int nu = st[match[v]];
        slack[v] = slack[nu] = 0;
        S[nu] = 0, q_push(nu);
    } else if (S[v] == 0) {
        int lca = get_lca(u, v);
        if (!lca) return augment(u, v), augment(v, u), true;
    } else add_blossom(u, lca, v);
    return false;
}
bool matching() {
    memset(S + 1, -1, sizeof(int) * n_x);
    memset(slack + 1, 0, sizeof(int) * n_x);
    q = queue<int>();
    for (int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x)
        if (st[x] == x && !match[x]) pa[x] = 0, S[x] = 0,
            q_push(x);
    if (q.empty()) return false;
    for (; ; ) {
        while (q.size()) {
            int u = q.front(); q.pop();
            if (S[st[u]] == 1) continue;
            for (int v = 1; v <= n; ++v)
                if (g[u][v].w > 0 && st[u] != st[v]) {
                    if (e_delta(g[u][v]) == 0) {
                        if (on_found_edge(g[u][v])) return true;
                    } else update_slack(u, st[v]);
                }
        }
        int d = inf;
        for (int b = n + 1; b <= n_x; ++b)
            if (st[b] == b && S[b] == 1) d = min(d, lab[b] / 2);
        for (int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x)
            if (st[x] == x && slack[x]) {
                if (S[x] == -1) d = min(d, e_delta(g[slack[x]][x]));
                else if (S[x] == 0) d = min(d, e_delta(g[slack[x]][x]) / 2);
            }
        for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u) {
            if (S[st[u]] == 0) {
                if (lab[u] <= d) return 0;
                lab[u] -= d;
            } else if (S[st[u]] == 1) lab[u] += d;
        }
        for (int b = n + 1; b <= n_x; ++b)
            if (st[b] == b) {
                if (S[st[b]] == 0) lab[b] += d * 2;
                else if (S[st[b]] == 1) lab[b] -= d * 2;
            }
        q = queue<int>();
        for (int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x)
            if (st[x] == x && slack[x] && st[slack[x]] != x
                && e_delta(g[slack[x]][x]) == 0)
                if (on_found_edge(g[slack[x]][x])) return true;
        for (int b = n + 1; b <= n_x; ++b)
            if (st[b] == b && S[b] == 1 && lab[b] == 0)
                expand_blossom(b);
        return false;
    }
}
pair<long long, int> solve() {
    memset(match + 1, 0, sizeof(int) * n);
    n_x = n;
    int n_matches = 0;
    long long tot_weight = 0;
    for (int u = 0; u <= n; ++u) st[u] = u, flo[u].clear();
    int w_max = 0;

```

```

    for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
        for (int v = 1; v <= n; ++v) {
            flo_from[u][v] = (u == v ? u : 0);
            w_max = max(w_max, g[u][v].w);
        }
    for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u) lab[u] = w_max;
    while (matching()) ++n_matches;
    for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
        if (match[u] && match[u] < u)
            tot_weight += g[u][match[u]].w;
    return make_pair(tot_weight, n_matches);
}
void add_edge(int ui, int vi, int wi) {
    g[ui][vi].w = g[vi][ui].w = wi;
}
void init(int _n) {
    n = _n;
    for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
        for (int v = 1; v <= n; ++v)
            g[u][v] = edge(u, v, 0);
}
};

```

## 4.9 Maximum Clique

```

struct MaxClique {
    // change to bitset for n > 64.
    int n, deg[maxn];
    uint64_t adj[maxn], ans;
    vector<pair<int, int>> edge;
    void init(int n_) {
        n = n_;
        fill(adj, adj + n, 0ull);
        fill(deg, deg + n, 0);
        edge.clear();
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v) {
        edge.emplace_back(u, v);
        ++deg[u], ++deg[v];
    }
    vector<int> operator()() {
        vector<int> ord(n);
        iota(ord.begin(), ord.end(), 0);
        sort(ord.begin(), ord.end(), [&](int u, int v) {
            return deg[u] < deg[v]; });
        vector<int> id(n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) id[ord[i]] = i;
        for (auto e : edge) {
            int u = id[e.first], v = id[e.second];
            adj[u] |= (1ull << v);
            adj[v] |= (1ull << u);
        }
        uint64_t r = 0, p = (1ull << n) - 1;
        ans = 0;
        dfs(r, p);
        vector<int> res;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            if (ans >> i & 1) res.push_back(ord[i]);
        }
        return res;
    }
#define pcount __builtin_popcountll
    void dfs(uint64_t r, uint64_t p) {
        if (p == 0) {
            if (pcount(r) > pcount(ans)) ans = r;
            return;
        }
        if (pcount(r | p) <= pcount(ans)) return;
        int x = __builtin_ctzll(p & -p);
        uint64_t c = p & ~adj[x];
        while (c > 0) {
            // bitset._Find_first(); bitset._Find_next();
            x = __builtin_ctzll(c & -c);
            r |= (1ull << x);
            dfs(r, p & adj[x]);
            r &= ~(1ull << x);
            p &= ~(1ull << x);
            c ^= (1ull << x);
        }
    }
};

```



```
|};
```

## 4.10 Tarjan's Articulation Point

```
void dfs(int x, int p) {
    tin[x] = low[x] = ++t;
    int ch = 0;
    for (auto u : g[x]) if (u.first != p) {
        if (!ins[u.second]) st.push(u.second), ins[u.second] = true;
        if (tin[u.first]) {
            low[x] = min(low[x], tin[u.first]);
            continue;
        }
        ++ch;
        dfs(u.first, x);
        low[x] = min(low[x], low[u.first]);
        if (low[u.first] >= tin[x]) {
            cut[x] = true;
            ++sz;
            while (true) {
                int e = st.top(); st.pop();
                bcc[e] = sz;
                if (e == u.second) break;
            }
        }
    }
    if (ch == 1 && p == -1) cut[x] = false;
}
```

## 4.11 Tarjan's Bridge

```
void dfs(int x, int p) {
    tin[x] = low[x] = ++t;
    st.push(x);
    for (auto u : g[x]) if (u.first != p) {
        if (tin[u.first]) {
            low[x] = min(low[x], tin[u.first]);
            continue;
        }
        dfs(u.first, x);
        low[x] = min(low[x], low[u.first]);
        if (low[u.first] == tin[u.first]) br[u.second] = true;
    }
    if (tin[x] == low[x]) {
        ++sz;
        while (st.size()) {
            int u = st.top(); st.pop();
            bcc[u] = sz;
            if (u == x) break;
        }
    }
}
```

## 4.12 Dominator Tree

```
namespace dominator {
    vector<int> g[maxn], r[maxn], rdom[maxn];
    int dfn[maxn], rev[maxn], fa[maxn], sdom[maxn], dom[maxn], val[maxn], rp[maxn], tk;
    void init(int n) {
        // vertices are numbered from 0 to n - 1
        fill(dfn, dfn + n, -1);
        fill(rev, rev + n, -1);
        fill(fa, fa + n, -1);
        fill(val, val + n, -1);
        fill(sdom, sdom + n, -1);
        fill(rp, rp + n, -1);
        fill(dom, dom + n, -1);
        tk = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            g[i].clear();
    }
    void add_edge(int x, int y) {
        g[x].push_back(y);
    }
}
```

```
}
void dfs(int x) {
    rev[dfn[x] = tk] = x;
    fa[tk] = sdom[tk] = val[tk] = tk;
    tk++;
    for (int u : g[x]) {
        if (dfn[u] == -1) dfs(u), rp[dfn[u]] = dfn[x];
        r[dfn[u]].push_back(dfn[x]);
    }
}
void merge(int x, int y) {
    fa[x] = y;
}
int find(int x, int c = 0) {
    if (fa[x] == x) return c ? -1 : x;
    int p = find(fa[x], 1);
    if (p == -1) return c ? fa[x] : val[x];
    if (sdom[val[x]] > sdom[val[fa[x]]]) val[x] = val[fa[x]];
    fa[x] = p;
    return c ? p : val[x];
}
vector<int> build(int s, int n) {
    // return the father of each node in the dominator tree
    // p[i] = -2 if i is unreachable from s
    dfs(s);
    for (int i = tk - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
        for (int u : r[i]) sdom[i] = min(sdom[i], sdom[find(u)]);
        if (i) rdom[sdom[i]].push_back(i);
        for (int &u : rdom[i]) {
            int p = find(u);
            if (sdom[p] == i) dom[u] = i;
            else dom[u] = p;
        }
        if (i) merge(i, rp[i]);
    }
    vector<int> p(n, -2);
    p[s] = -1;
    for (int i = 1; i < tk; ++i) if (sdom[i] != dom[i])
        dom[i] = dom[dom[i]];
    for (int i = 1; i < tk; ++i) p[rev[i]] = rev[dom[i]];
    return p;
}
```

## 4.13 System of Difference Constraints

Given  $m$  constraints on  $n$  variables  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  of form  $x_i - x_j \leq w$  (resp,  $x_i - x_j \geq w$ ), connect  $i \rightarrow j$  with weight  $w$ . Then connect  $0 \rightarrow i$  for all  $i$  with weight 0 and find the shortest path (resp, longest path) on the graph.  $dis(i)$  will be the maximum (resp, minimum) solution to  $x_i$ .

## 5 String

### 5.1 Knuth–Morris–Pratt Algorithm

```
vector<int> kmp(const string &s) {
    vector<int> f(s.size(), 0);
    // f[i] = length of the longest prefix (excluding s[0:i]) such that it coincides with the suffix of s[0:i] of the same length
    // i + 1 - f[i] is the length of the smallest recurring period of s[0:i]
    int k = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < (int)s.size(); ++i) {
        while (k > 0 && s[i] != s[k]) k = f[k - 1];
        if (s[i] == s[k]) ++k;
        f[i] = k;
    }
    return f;
}
vector<int> search(const string &s, const string &t) {
    // return 0-indexed occurrence of t in s
    vector<int> f = kmp(t), res;
    int k = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)s.size(); ++i) {

```

```

while (k > 0 && (k == (int)t.size() || s[i] != t[k
])) k = f[k - 1];
if (s[i] == t[k]) ++k;
if (k == (int)t.size()) res.push_back(i - t.size()
+ 1);
}
return res;
}

```

## 5.2 Z Algorithm

```

int z[maxn];
// z[i] = LCP of suffix i and suffix 0
void z_function(const string& s) {
    memset(z, 0, sizeof(z));
    z[0] = (int)s.length();
    int l = 0, r = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < s.length(); ++i) {
        z[i] = max(0, min(z[i - l], r - i + 1));
        while (i + z[i] < s.length() && s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]]) {
            ++z[i];
        }
    }
}

```

## 5.3 Manacher's Algorithm

```

int z[maxn];
int manacher(const string& s) {
    string t = ".";
    for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); ++i) t += s[i], t +=
        '.';
    int l = 0, r = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < t.length(); ++i) {
        z[i] = (r > i ? min(z[2 * l - i], r - i) : 1);
        while (i - z[i] >= 0 && i + z[i] < t.length() && t[
            i - z[i]] == t[i + z[i]]) ++z[i];
        if (i + z[i] > r) r = i + z[i], l = i;
    }
    int ans = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < t.length(); ++i) ans = max(ans, z
        [i] - 1);
    return ans;
}

```

## 5.4 Aho-Corasick Automaton

```

struct AC {
    static const int maxn = 1e5 + 5;
    int sz, ql, qr, root;
    int cnt[maxn], q[maxn], ed[maxn], el[maxn], ch[maxn
        ][26], f[maxn];
    int gnode() {
        for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) ch[sz][i] = -1;
        f[sz] = -1;
        ed[sz] = 0;
        cnt[sz] = 0;
        return sz++;
    }
    void init() {
        sz = 0;
        root = gnode();
    }
    int add(const string& s) {
        int now = root;
        for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); ++i) {
            if (ch[now][s[i] - 'a'] == -1) ch[now][s[i] - 'a'
            ] = gnode();
            now = ch[now][s[i] - 'a'];
        }
        ed[now] = 1;
        return now;
    }
}

```

```

void build_fail() {
    ql = qr = 0; q[qr++] = root;
    while (ql < qr) {
        int now = q[ql++];
        for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) if (ch[now][i] !=
            -1) {
            int p = ch[now][i], fp = f[now];
            while (fp != -1 && ch[fp][i] == -1) fp = f[fp];
            int pd = fp != -1 ? ch[fp][i] : root;
            f[p] = pd;
            el[p] = ed[pd] ? pd : el[pd];
            q[qr++] = p;
        }
    }
}
void build(const string& s) {
    build_fail();
    int now = root;
    for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); ++i) {
        while (now != -1 && ch[now][s[i] - 'a'] == -1)
            now = f[now];
        now = now != -1 ? ch[now][s[i] - 'a'] : root;
        ++cnt[now];
    }
    for (int i = qr - 1; i >= 0; --i) cnt[f[q[i]]] +=
        cnt[q[i]];
}
long long solve(int n) {
    build_fail();
    vector<vector<long long>> dp(sz, vector<long long>(
        n + 1, 0));
    for (int i = 0; i < sz; ++i) dp[i][0] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < sz; ++j) {
            for (int k = 0; k < 2; ++k) {
                if (ch[j][k] != -1) {
                    if (!ed[ch[j][k]])
                        dp[j][i] += dp[ch[j][k]][i - 1];
                } else {
                    int z = f[j];
                    while (z != root && ch[z][k] == -1) z = f[z
                    ];
                    int p = ch[z][k] == -1 ? root : ch[z][k];
                    if (ch[z][k] == -1 || !ed[ch[z][k]]) dp[j][
                        i] += dp[p][i - 1];
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return dp[0][n];
}
};

```

## 5.5 Suffix Automaton

```

struct SAM {
    static const int maxn = 5e5 + 5;
    int nxt[maxn][26], to[maxn], len[maxn];
    int root, last, sz;
    int gnode(int x) {
        for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) nxt[sz][i] = -1;
        to[sz] = -1;
        len[sz] = x;
        return sz++;
    }
    void init() {
        sz = 0;
        root = gnode(0);
        last = root;
    }
    void push(int c) {
        int cur = last;
        last = gnode(len[cur] + 1);
        for (; ~cur && nxt[cur][c] == -1; cur = to[cur])
            nxt[cur][c] = last;
        if (cur == -1) return to[last] = root, void();
        int link = nxt[cur][c];
        if (len[link] == len[cur] + 1) return to[last] =
            link, void();
        int tlink = gnode(len[cur] + 1);
    }
}

```

```

    for (; ~cur && nxt[cur][c] == link; cur = to[cur])
        nxt[cur][c] = tlink;
    for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) nxt[tlink][i] = nxt[link][i];
    to[tlink] = to[link];
    to[link] = tlink;
    to[last] = tlink;
}
void add(const string &s) {
    for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i) push(s[i] - 'a')
    ;
}
bool find(const string &s) {
    int cur = root;
    for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i) {
        cur = nxt[cur][s[i] - 'a'];
        if (cur == -1) return false;
    }
    return true;
}
int solve(const string &t) {
    int res = 0, cnt = 0;
    int cur = root;
    for (int i = 0; i < t.size(); ++i) {
        if (~nxt[cur][t[i] - 'a']) {
            ++cnt;
            cur = nxt[cur][t[i] - 'a'];
        } else {
            for (; ~cur && nxt[cur][t[i] - 'a'] == -1; cur = to[cur]);
            if (~cur) cnt = len[cur] + 1, cur = nxt[cur][t[i] - 'a'];
            else cnt = 0, cur = root;
        }
        res = max(res, cnt);
    }
    return res;
}
};

```

## 5.6 Suffix Array

```

namespace sfxarray {
bool t[maxn * 2];
int hi[maxn], rev[maxn];
int _s[maxn * 2], sa[maxn * 2], c[maxn * 2], x[maxn], p[maxn], q[maxn * 2];
// sa[i]: sa[i]-th suffix is the i-th lexicographically smallest suffix.
// hi[i]: longest common prefix of suffix sa[i] and suffix sa[i - 1].
void pre(int *sa, int *c, int n, int z) {
    memset(sa, 0, sizeof(int) * n);
    memcpy(x, c, sizeof(int) * z);
}
void induce(int *sa, int *c, int *s, bool *t, int n, int z) {
    int k = 0;
    memcpy(x + 1, c, sizeof(int) * (z - 1));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (sa[i] && !t[sa[i] - 1]) sa[x[s[sa[i] - 1]]++] = sa[i] - 1;
    memcpy(x, c, sizeof(int) * z);
    for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; --i) if (sa[i] && t[sa[i] - 1]) sa[--x[s[sa[i] - 1]]] = sa[i] - 1;
}
void sais(int *s, int *sa, int *p, int *q, bool *t, int *c, int n, int z) {
    bool uniq = t[n - 1] = true;
    int nn = 0, nmzx = -1, *nsa = sa + n, *ns = s + n, last = -1;
    memset(c, 0, sizeof(int) * z);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) uniq &= ++c[s[i]] < 2;
    for (int i = 0; i < z - 1; ++i) c[i + 1] += c[i];
    if (uniq) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) sa[--c[s[i]]] = i;
        return;
    }
    for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; --i) t[i] = (s[i] == s[i + 1] ? t[i + 1] : s[i] < s[i + 1]);
    pre(sa, c, n, z);
}

```

```

for (int i = 1; i <= n - 1; ++i) if (t[i] && !t[i - 1]) sa[--x[s[i]]] = p[q[i] = nn++] = i;
induce(sa, c, s, t, n, z);
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (sa[i] && t[sa[i]] && !t[sa[i] - 1]) {
    bool neq = last < 0 || memcmp(s + sa[i], s + last, (p[q[sa[i]] + 1] - sa[i]) * sizeof(int));
    ns[q[last = sa[i]]] = nmzx += neq;
}
sais(ns, nsa, p + nn, q + n, t + n, c + z, nn, nmzx + 1);
pre(sa, c, n, z);
for (int i = nn - 1; i >= 0; --i) sa[--x[s[p[nsa[i]]]]] = p[nsa[i]];
induce(sa, c, s, t, n, z);
}
void build(const string &s) {
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)s.size(); ++i) _s[i] = s[i];
    _s[(int)s.size()] = 0; // s shouldn't contain 0
    sais(_s, sa, p, q, t, c, (int)s.size() + 1, 256);
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)s.size(); ++i) sa[i] = sa[i] + 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)s.size(); ++i) rev[sa[i]] = i;
    int ind = 0; hi[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)s.size(); ++i) {
        if (!rev[i]) {
            ind = 0;
            continue;
        }
        while (i + ind < (int)s.size() && s[i + ind] == s[sa[rev[i] - 1] + ind]) ++ind;
        hi[rev[i]] = ind ? ind - 1 : 0;
    }
}
}

```

## 5.7 Lexicographically Smallest Rotation

```

string rotate(const string &s) {
    int n = s.length();
    string t = s + s;
    int i = 0, j = 1;
    while (i < n && j < n) {
        int k = 0;
        while (k < n && t[i + k] == t[j + k]) ++k;
        if (t[i + k] <= t[j + k]) j += k + 1;
        else i += k + 1;
        if (i == j) ++j;
    }
    int pos = (i < n ? i : j);
    return t.substr(pos, n);
}

```

## 6 Math

### 6.1 Fast Fourier Transform

```

namespace fft {
struct cplx {
    double re, im;
    cplx(): re(0), im(0) {}
    cplx(double r, double i): re(r), im(i) {}
    cplx operator+(const cplx &rhs) const { return cplx(re + rhs.re, im + rhs.im); }
    cplx operator-(const cplx &rhs) const { return cplx(re - rhs.re, im - rhs.im); }
    cplx operator*(const cplx &rhs) const { return cplx(re * rhs.re - im * rhs.im, re * rhs.im + im * rhs.re); }
    cplx conj() const { return cplx(re, -im); }
};
const int maxn = 262144;
const double pi = acos(-1);
cplx omega[maxn + 1];
bool init;
void prefft() {
}

```

```

for (int i = 0; i <= maxn; ++i)
    omega[i] = cplx(cos(2 * pi * i / maxn), sin(2 * pi
        * i / maxn));
}
void bitrev(vector<cplx> &v, int n) {
    int z = __builtin_ctz(n) - 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        int x = 0;
        for (int j = 0; (1 << j) < n; ++j) x ^= (i >> j &
            1) << (z - j);
        if (x > i) swap(v[x], v[i]);
    }
}
void fft(vector<cplx> &v, int n) {
    if (!init) {
        init = true;
        prefft();
    }
    bitrev(v, n);
    for (int s = 2; s <= n; s <= 1) {
        int z = s >> 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += s) {
            for (int k = 0; k < z; ++k) {
                cplx x = v[i + z + k] * omega[maxn / s * k];
                v[i + z + k] = v[i + k] - x;
                v[i + k] = v[i + k] + x;
            }
        }
    }
}
void ifft(vector<cplx> &v, int n) {
    fft(v, n);
    reverse(v.begin() + 1, v.end());
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) v[i] = v[i] * cplx(1. / n
        , 0);
}
vector<long long> convolution(const vector<int> &a,
    const vector<int> &b) {
    // Should be able to handle N <= 10^5, C <= 10^4
    int sz = 1;
    while (sz < a.size() + b.size() - 1) sz <= 1;
    vector<cplx> v(sz);
    for (int i = 0; i < sz; ++i) {
        double re = i < a.size() ? a[i] : 0;
        double im = i < b.size() ? b[i] : 0;
        v[i] = cplx(re, im);
    }
    fft(v, sz);
    for (int i = 0; i <= sz / 2; ++i) {
        int j = (sz - i) & (sz - 1);
        cplx x = (v[i] + v[j].conj()) * (v[i] - v[j].conj())
            * cplx(0, -0.25);
        if (j != i) v[j] = (v[j] + v[i].conj()) * (v[j] - v
            [i].conj()) * cplx(0, -0.25);
        v[i] = x;
    }
    ifft(v, sz);
    vector<long long> c(sz);
    for (int i = 0; i < sz; ++i) c[i] = round(v[i].re);
    return c;
}
vector<int> convolution_mod(const vector<int> &a, const
    vector<int> &b, int p) {
    int sz = 1;
    while (sz < (int)a.size() + (int)b.size() - 1) sz <=
        1;
    vector<cplx> fa(sz), fb(sz);
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); ++i) {
        int x = (a[i] % p + p) % p;
        fa[i] = cplx(x & ((1 << 15) - 1), x >> 15);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)b.size(); ++i) {
        int x = (b[i] % p + p) % p;
        fb[i] = cplx(x & ((1 << 15) - 1), x >> 15);
    }
    fft(fa, sz), fft(fb, sz);
    double r = 0.25 / sz;
    cplx r2(0, -1), r3(r, 0), r4(0, -r), r5(0, 1);
    for (int i = 0; i <= (sz >> 1); ++i) {
        int j = (sz - i) & (sz - 1);
        cplx a1 = (fa[i] + fa[j].conj());
        cplx a2 = (fa[i] - fa[j].conj()) * r2;

```

```

        cplx b1 = (fb[i] + fb[j].conj()) * r3;
        cplx b2 = (fb[i] - fb[j].conj()) * r4;
        if (i != j) {
            cplx c1 = (fa[j] + fa[i].conj());
            cplx c2 = (fa[j] - fa[i].conj()) * r2;
            cplx d1 = (fb[j] + fb[i].conj()) * r3;
            cplx d2 = (fb[j] - fb[i].conj()) * r4;
            fa[i] = c1 * d1 + c2 * d2 * r5;
            fb[i] = c1 * d2 + c2 * d1;
        }
        fa[j] = a1 * b1 + a2 * b2 * r5;
        fb[j] = a1 * b2 + a2 * b1;
    }
    fft(fa, sz), fft(fb, sz);
    vector<int> res(sz);
    for (int i = 0; i < sz; ++i) {
        long long a = round(fa[i].re);
        long long b = round(fb[i].re);
        long long c = round(fa[i].im);
        res[i] = (a + ((b % p) << 15) + ((c % p) << 30)) %
            p;
    }
    return res;
}
}

```

## 6.2 Number Theoretic Transform

```

template <long long mod, long long root>
struct NTT {
    vector<long long> omega;
    NTT() {
        omega.resize(maxn + 1);
        long long x = fpow(root, (mod - 1) / maxn);
        omega[0] = 1ll;
        for (int i = 1; i <= maxn; ++i)
            omega[i] = omega[i - 1] * x % mod;
    }
    long long fpow(long long a, long long n) {
        (n += mod - 1) %= mod - 1;
        long long r = 1;
        for (; n; n >>= 1) {
            if (n & 1) (r *= a) %= mod;
            (a *= a) %= mod;
        }
        return r;
    }
    void bitrev(vector<long long> &v, int n) {
        int z = __builtin_ctz(n) - 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            int x = 0;
            for (int j = 0; j <= z; ++j) x ^= (i >> j & 1) <<
                (z - j);
            if (x > i) swap(v[x], v[i]);
        }
    }
    void ntt(vector<long long> &v, int n) {
        bitrev(v, n);
        for (int s = 2; s <= n; s <= 1) {
            int z = s >> 1;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i += s) {
                for (int k = 0; k < z; ++k) {
                    long long x = v[i + k + z] * omega[maxn / s *
                        k] % mod;
                    v[i + k + z] = (v[i + k] + mod - x) % mod;
                    (v[i + k] += x) %= mod;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    void intt(vector<long long> &v, int n) {
        ntt(v, n);
        for (int i = 1; i < n / 2; ++i) swap(v[i], v[n - i
            ]);
        long long inv = fpow(n, -1);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) (v[i] *= inv) %= mod;
    }
    vector<long long> operator()(vector<long long> a,
        vector<long long> b) {
        int sz = 1;
        while (sz < a.size() + b.size() - 1) sz <= 1;

```

```

while (a.size() < sz) a.push_back(0);
while (b.size() < sz) b.push_back(0);
ntt(a, sz), ntt(b, sz);
vector<long long> c(sz);
for (int i = 0; i < sz; ++i) c[i] = a[i] * b[i] %
mod;
intt(c, sz);
return c;
}
};

vector<long long> convolution(vector<long long> a,
vector<long long> b) {
NTT<mod1, root1> conv1;
NTT<mod2, root2> conv2;
vector<long long> pa(a.size()), pb(b.size());
for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); ++i) pa[i] = (a[i]
% mod1 + mod1) % mod1;
for (int i = 0; i < (int)b.size(); ++i) pb[i] = (b[i]
% mod1 + mod1) % mod1;
vector<long long> c1 = conv1(pa, pb);
for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); ++i) pa[i] = (a[i]
% mod2 + mod2) % mod2;
for (int i = 0; i < (int)b.size(); ++i) pb[i] = (b[i]
% mod2 + mod2) % mod2;
vector<long long> c2 = conv2(pa, pb);
long long x = conv2.fpow(mod1, -1);
long long y = conv1.fpow(mod2, -1);
long long prod = mod1 * mod2;
vector<long long> res(c1.size());
for (int i = 0; i < c1.size(); ++i) {
long long z = ((ull)fmul(c1[i] * mod2 % prod, y,
prod) + (ull)fmul(c2[i] * mod1 % prod, x, prod)) %
prod;
if (z >= prod / 2) z -= prod;
res[i] = z;
}
return res;
}
}

```

### 6.2.1 NTT Prime List

Prime	Root	Prime	Root
7681	17	167772161	3
12289	11	104857601	3
40961	3	985661441	3
65537	3	998244353	3
786433	10	1107296257	10
5767169	3	2013265921	31
7340033	3	2810183681	11
23068673	3	2885681153	3
469762049	3	605028353	3

## 6.3 Polynomial Division

```

vector<int> inverse(const vector<int> &v, int n) {
vector<int> q(1, fpow(v[0], mod - 2));
for (int i = 2; i <= n; i <= 1) {
vector<int> fv(v.begin(), v.begin() + i);
vector<int> fq(q.begin(), q.end());
fv.resize(2 * i), fq.resize(2 * i);
ntt(fq, 2 * i), ntt(fv, 2 * i);
for (int j = 0; j < 2 * i; ++j) {
fv[j] = fv[j] * 1ll * fq[j] % mod * 1ll * fq[j] %
mod;
}
intt(fv, 2 * i);
vector<int> res(i);
for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) {
res[j] = mod - fv[j];
if (j < (i >> 1)) (res[j] += 2 * q[j] % mod) %=
mod;
}
q = res;
}
return q;
}

vector<int> divide(const vector<int> &a, const vector<
int> &b) {
// leading zero should be trimmed
int n = (int)a.size(), m = (int)b.size();

```

```

int k = 2;
while (k < n - m + 1) k <= 1;
vector<int> ra(k), rb(k);
for (int i = 0; i < min(n, k); ++i) ra[i] = a[n - i -
1];
for (int i = 0; i < min(m, k); ++i) rb[i] = b[m - i -
1];
vector<int> rbi = inverse(rb, k);
vector<int> res = convolution(rbi, ra);
res.resize(n - m + 1);
reverse(res.begin(), res.end());
return res;
}

```

## 6.4 Polynomial Square Root

```

// Find G(x) such that G^2(x) = F(x) (mod x^{N+1})
vector<int> solve(vector<int> b, int n) {
if (n == 1) return {sqr[b[0]]};
vector<int> h = solve(b, n >> 1); h.resize(n);
vector<int> c = inverse(h, n);
h.resize(n << 1); c.resize(n << 1);
vector<int> res(n << 1);
conv.ntt(h, n << 1);
for (int i = n; i < (n << 1); ++i) b[i] = 0;
conv.ntt(b, n << 1);
conv.ntt(c, n << 1);
for (int i = 0; i < (n << 1); ++i) res[i] = 1ll * (h[
i] + 1ll * c[i] * b[i] % mod) % mod * inv2 % mod;
conv.intt(res, n << 1);
for (int i = n; i < (n << 1); ++i) res[i] = 0;
return res;
}

```

## 6.5 Fast Walsh-Hadamard Transform

### 6.5.1 XOR Convolution

- $tf(A) = (tf(A_0) + tf(A_1), tf(A_0) - tf(A_1))$
- $utf(A) = (utf(\frac{A_0+A_1}{2}), utf(\frac{A_0-A_1}{2}))$

### 6.5.2 OR Convolution

- $tf(A) = (tf(A_0), tf(A_0) + tf(A_1))$
- $utf(A) = (utf(A_0), utf(A_1) - utf(A_0))$

### 6.5.3 AND Convolution

- $tf(A) = (tf(A_0) + tf(A_1), tf(A_1))$
- $utf(A) = (utf(A_0) - utf(A_1), utf(A_1))$

## 6.6 Simplex Algorithm

```

namespace simplex {
// maximize c^T x under Ax <= B
// return vector<double>(n, -inf) if the solution doesn
't exist
// return vector<double>(n, +inf) if the solution is
unbounded
const double eps = 1e-9;
const double inf = 1e+9;
int n, m;
vector<vector<double>> d;
vector<int> p, q;
void pivot(int r, int s) {
double inv = 1.0 / d[r][s];
for (int i = 0; i < m + 2; ++i) {
for (int j = 0; j < n + 2; ++j) {
if (i != r && j != s) d[i][j] -= d[r][j] * d[i][s]
* inv;
}
}
}
for (int i = 0; i < m + 2; ++i) if (i != r) d[i][s]
*= -inv;
}

```

```

    for (int j = 0; j < n + 2; ++j) if (j != s) d[r][j]
        *= +inv;
    d[r][s] = inv;
    swap(p[r], q[s]);
}
bool phase(int z) {
    int x = m + z;
    while (true) {
        int s = -1;
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) {
            if (!z && q[i] == -1) continue;
            if (s == -1 || d[x][i] < d[x][s]) s = i;
        }
        if (d[x][s] > -eps) return true;
        int r = -1;
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
            if (d[i][s] < eps) continue;
            if (r == -1 || d[i][n + 1] / d[i][s] < d[r][n + 1] / d[r][s]) r = i;
        }
        if (r == -1) return false;
        pivot(r, s);
    }
}
vector<double> solve(const vector<vector<double>> &a,
    const vector<double> &b, const vector<double> &c) {
    m = b.size(), n = c.size();
    d = vector<vector<double>>(m + 2, vector<double>(n + 2));
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) d[i][j] = a[i][j];
    }
    p.resize(m), q.resize(n + 1);
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) p[i] = n + i, d[i][n] = -1, d[i][n + 1] = b[i];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) q[i] = i, d[m][i] = -c[i];
    q[n] = -1, d[m + 1][n] = 1;
    int r = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < m; ++i) if (d[i][n + 1] < d[r][n + 1]) r = i;
    if (d[r][n + 1] < -eps) {
        pivot(r, n);
        if (!phase(1) || d[m + 1][n + 1] < -eps) return vector<double>(n, -inf);
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (p[i] == -1) {
            int s = min_element(d[i].begin(), d[i].end() - 1) - d[i].begin();
            pivot(i, s);
        }
    }
    if (!phase(0)) return vector<double>(n, inf);
    vector<double> x(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (p[i] < n) x[p[i]] = d[i][n + 1];
    return x;
}
}

```

### 6.6.1 Construction

Standard form: maximize  $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} c_i x_i$  such that for all  $1 \leq j \leq m$ ,  $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji} x_i \leq b_j$  and  $x_i \geq 0$  for all  $1 \leq i \leq n$ .

1. In case of minimization, let  $c'_i = -c_i$
2.  $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji} x_i \geq b_j \rightarrow \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} -A_{ji} x_i \leq -b_j$
3.  $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji} x_i = b_j$ 
  - $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji} x_i \leq b_j$
  - $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{ji} x_i \geq b_j$
4. If  $x_i$  has no lower bound, replace  $x_i$  with  $x_i - x'_i$

## 6.7 Schreier–Sims Algorithm

```

namespace schreier {
int n;
vector<vector<vector<int>>> bkts, binv;

```

```

vector<vector<int>> lk;
vector<int> operator*(const vector<int> &a, const
    vector<int> &b) {
    vector<int> res(a.size());
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); ++i)
        res[i] = b[a[i]];
    return res;
}
vector<int> inv(const vector<int> &a) {
    vector<int> res(a.size());
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); ++i)
        res[a[i]] = i;
    return res;
}
int filter(const vector<int> &g, bool add = true) {
    n = (int)bkts.size();
    vector<int> p = g;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        assert(p[i] >= 0 && p[i] < (int)lk[i].size());
        int res = lk[i][p[i]];
        if (res == -1) {
            if (add) {
                bkts[i].push_back(p);
                binv[i].push_back(inv(p));
                lk[i][p[i]] = (int)bkts[i].size() - 1;
            }
            return i;
        }
        p = p * binv[i][res];
    }
    return -1;
}
bool inside(const vector<int> &g) {
    return filter(g, false) == -1;
}
void solve(const vector<vector<int>> &gen, int _n) {
    n = _n;
    bkts.clear(), bkts.resize(n);
    binv.clear(), binv.resize(n);
    lk.clear(), lk.resize(n);
    vector<int> iden(n);
    iota(iden.begin(), iden.end(), 0);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        lk[i].resize(n, -1);
        bkts[i].push_back(iden);
        binv[i].push_back(iden);
        lk[i][i] = 0;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)gen.size(); ++i)
        filter(gen[i]);
    queue<pair<pair<int, int>, pair<int, int>>> upd;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        for (int j = i; j < n; ++j) {
            for (int k = 0; k < (int)bkts[i].size(); ++k) {
                for (int l = 0; l < (int)bkts[j].size(); ++l)
                    upd.emplace(make_pair(i, k), make_pair(j, l));
            }
        }
    }
    while (!upd.empty()) {
        auto a = upd.front().first;
        auto b = upd.front().second;
        upd.pop();
        int res = filter(bkts[a.first][a.second] * bkts[b.first][b.second]);
        if (res == -1) continue;
        pair<int, int> pr = make_pair(res, (int)bkts[res].size() - 1);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            for (int j = 0; j < (int)bkts[i].size(); ++j) {
                if (i <= res)
                    upd.emplace(make_pair(i, j), pr);
                if (res <= i)
                    upd.emplace(pr, make_pair(i, j));
            }
        }
    }
}
long long size() {
    long long res = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)

```



```

    res = res * bkts[i].size();
    return res;
}

```

## 6.8 Berlekamp-Massey Algorithm

```

template <int P>
vector<int> BerlekampMassey(vector<int> x) {
    vector<int> cur, ls;
    int lf = 0, ld = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)x.size(); ++i) {
        int t = 0;
        for (int j = 0; j < (int)cur.size(); ++j)
            (t += 1LL * cur[j] * x[i - j - 1] % P) %= P;
        if (t == x[i]) continue;
        if (cur.empty()) {
            cur.resize(i + 1);
            lf = i, ld = (t + P - x[i]) % P;
            continue;
        }
        int k = 1LL * fpow(ld, P - 2, P) * (t + P - x[i]) % P;
        vector<int> c(i - lf - 1);
        c.push_back(k);
        for (int j = 0; j < (int)ls.size(); ++j)
            c.push_back(1LL * k * (P - ls[j]) % P);
        if (c.size() < cur.size()) c.resize(cur.size());
        for (int j = 0; j < (int)cur.size(); ++j)
            c[j] = (c[j] + cur[j]) % P;
        if (i - lf + (int)ls.size() >= (int)cur.size()) {
            ls = cur, lf = i;
            ld = (t + P - x[i]) % P;
        }
        cur = c;
    }
    return cur;
}

```

## 6.9 Miller Rabin

```

// n < 4759123141  chk = [2, 7, 61]
// n < 1122004669633  chk = [2, 13, 23, 1662803]
// n < 2^64  chk = [2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775,
// 9780504, 1795265022]
//
vector<long long> chk = { 2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775,
    9780504, 1795265022 };

bool check(long long a, long long u, long long n, int t)
{
    a = fpow(a, u, n);
    if (a == 0) return true;
    if (a == 1 || a == n - 1) return true;
    for (int i = 0; i < t; ++i) {
        a = fmul(a, a, n);
        if (a == 1) return false;
        if (a == n - 1) return true;
    }
    return false;
}

bool is_prime(long long n) {
    if (n < 2) return false;
    if (n % 2 == 0) return n == 2;
    long long u = n - 1; int t = 0;
    for (; !(u & 1); u >>= 1, ++t);
    for (long long i : chk) {
        if (!check(i, u, n, t)) return false;
    }
    return true;
}

```

## 6.10 Pollard's Rho

```

map<long long, int> cnt;

```

```

long long f(long long x, long long n, int p) { return (
    fmul(x, x, n) + p) % n; }
void pollard_rho(long long n) {
    if (n == 1) return;
    if (prime(n)) return ++cnt[n], void();
    if (n % 2 == 0) return pollard_rho(n / 2), ++cnt[2],
        void();
    long long x = 2, y = 2, d = 1, p = 1;
    while (true) {
        if (d != n && d != 1) {
            pollard_rho(n / d);
            pollard_rho(d);
            return;
        }
        if (d == n) ++p;
        x = f(x, n, p); y = f(f(y, n, p), n, p);
        d = __gcd(abs(x - y), n);
    }
}

```

## 6.11 Meissel-Lehmer Algorithm

```

int prc[maxn];
long long phic[msz][nsz];

void sieve() {
    bitset<maxn> v;
    pr.push_back(0);
    for (int i = 2; i < maxn; ++i) {
        if (!v[i]) pr.push_back(i);
        for (int j = 1; i * pr[j] < maxn; ++j) {
            v[i * pr[j]] = true;
            if (i % pr[j] == 0) break;
        }
    }
    for (int i = 1; i < pr.size(); ++i) prc[pr[i]] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i < maxn; ++i) prc[i] += prc[i - 1];
}

long long p2(long long, long long);
long long phi(long long m, long long n) {
    if (m < msz && n < nsz && phic[m][n] != -1) return
        phic[m][n];
    if (n == 0) return m;
    if (pr[n] >= m) return 1;
    long long ret = phi(m, n - 1) - phi(m / pr[n], n - 1);
    if (m < msz && n < nsz) phic[m][n] = ret;
    return ret;
}

long long pi(long long m) {
    if (m < maxn) return prc[m];
    long long n = pi(sqrt(m));
    return phi(m, n) + n - 1 - p2(m, n);
}

long long p2(long long m, long long n) {
    long long ret = 0;
    long long lim = sqrt(m);
    for (int i = n + 1; pr[i] <= lim; ++i) ret += pi(m /
        pr[i]) - pi(pr[i]) + 1;
    return ret;
}

```

## 6.12 Discrete Logarithm

```

// to solve discrete x for x^a = b (mod p) with p is
// prime
// let c = primitive root of p
// find k such that c^k = b (mod p) by bsgs
// solve fa = k (mod p - 1) by euclidean algorithm
// x = c^af
int bsgs(int a, int b, int p) {
    // return L such that a^L = b (mod p)
    if (p == 1) {
        if (!b) return a != 1;
        return -1;
    }
    if (b == 1) {
        if (a) return 0;
    }
}

```

```

    return -1;
}
if (a % p == 0) {
    if (!b) return 1;
    return -1;
}
int num = 0, d = 1;
while (true) {
    int r = __gcd(a, p);
    if (r == 1) break;
    if (b % r) return -1;
    ++num;
    b /= r, p /= r;
    d = (1ll * d * a / r) % p;
}
for (int i = 0, now = 1; i < num; ++i, now = 1ll *
    now * a % p) {
    if (now == b) return i;
}
int m = ceil(sqrt(p)), base = 1;
map<int, int> mp;
for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
    if (mp.find(base) == mp.end()) mp[base] = i;
    else mp[base] = min(mp[base], i);
    base = 1ll * base * a % p;
}
for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
    // can be modified to fpow if p is prime
    int r, x, y; tie(r, x, y) = extgcd(d, p);
    x = (1ll * x * b % p + p) % p;
    if (mp.find(x) != mp.end()) return i * m + mp[x] +
        num;
    d = 1ll * d * base % p;
}
return -1;
}

```

### 6.13 Quadratic Residue

```

int Jacobi(int a, int m) {
    int s = 1;
    for (; m > 1; ) {
        a %= m;
        if (a == 0) return 0;
        const int r = __builtin_ctz(a);
        if ((r & 1) && ((m + 2) & 4)) s = -s;
        a >>= r;
        if (a & m & 2) s = -s;
        swap(a, m);
    }
    return s;
}

int QuadraticResidue(int a, int p) {
    if (p == 2) return a & 1;
    const int jc = Jacobi(a, p);
    if (jc == 0) return 0;
    if (jc == -1) return -1;
    int b, d;
    for (; ; ) {
        b = rand() % p;
        d = (1ll * b * b + p - a) % p;
        if (Jacobi(d, p) == -1) break;
    }
    int f0 = b, f1 = 1, g0 = 1, g1 = 0, tmp;
    for (int e = (p + 1) >> 1; e; e >>= 1) {
        if (e & 1) {
            tmp = (1ll * g0 * f0 + 1ll * d * (1ll * g1 * f1 %
                p)) % p;
            g1 = (1ll * g0 * f1 + 1ll * g1 * f0) % p;
            g0 = tmp;
        }
        tmp = (1ll * f0 * f0 + 1ll * d * (1ll * f1 * f1 % p
            )) % p;
        f1 = (2ll * f0 * f1) % p;
        f0 = tmp;
    }
    return g0;
}

```

### 6.14 Gaussian Elimination

```

void gauss(vector<vector<double>> &d) {
    int n = d.size(), m = d[0].size();
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
        int p = -1;
        for (int j = i; j < n; ++j) {
            if (fabs(d[j][i]) < eps) continue;
            if (p == -1 || fabs(d[j][i]) > fabs(d[p][i])) p =
                j;
        }
        if (p == -1) continue;
        for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j) swap(d[p][j], d[i][j]);
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
            if (i == j) continue;
            double z = d[j][i] / d[i][i];
            for (int k = 0; k < m; ++k) d[j][k] -= z * d[i][k]
        }
    }
}

```

### 6.15 $\mu$ function

```

int mu[maxn], pi[maxn];
vector<int> prime;

void sieve() {
    mu[1] = pi[1] = 1;
    for (int i = 2; i < maxn; ++i) {
        if (!pi[i]) {
            pi[i] = i;
            prime.push_back(i);
            mu[i] = -1;
        }
        for (int j = 0; i * prime[j] < maxn; ++j) {
            pi[i * prime[j]] = prime[j];
            mu[i * prime[j]] = -mu[i];
            if (i % prime[j] == 0) {
                mu[i * prime[j]] = 0;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

### 6.16 $\lfloor \frac{n}{i} \rfloor$ Enumeration

$$T_0 = 1, T_i = \lfloor \frac{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{T_{i-1} + 1} \rfloor} \rfloor$$

### 6.17 De Bruijn Sequence

```

int res[maxn], aux[maxn], a[maxn], sz;

void db(int t, int p, int n, int k) {
    if (t > n) {
        if (n % p == 0) {
            for (int i = 1; i <= p; ++i) res[sz++] = aux[i];
        }
        else {
            aux[t] = aux[t - p];
            db(t + 1, p, n, k);
            for (int i = aux[t - p] + 1; i < k; ++i) {
                aux[t] = i;
                db(t + 1, t, n, k);
            }
        }
    }
}

int de_bruijn(int k, int n) {
    // return cyclic string of length k^n such that every
    // string of length n using k character appears as a
    // substring.
    if (k == 1) {
        res[0] = 0;
        return 1;
    }
}

```

```

}
for (int i = 0; i < k * n; i++) aux[i] = 0;
sz = 0;
db(1, 1, n, k);
return sz;
}

```

## 6.18 Extended GCD

```

template <typename T> tuple<T, T, T> extgcd(T a, T b) {
    if (!b) return make_tuple(a, 1, 0);
    T d, x, y;
    tie(d, x, y) = extgcd(b, a % b);
    return make_tuple(d, y, x - (a / b) * y);
}

```

## 6.19 Euclidean Algorithms

- $m = \lfloor \frac{an+b}{c} \rfloor$
- Time complexity:  $O(\log n)$

$$f(a, b, c, n) = \sum_{i=0}^n \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor \cdot (n+1) \\ + g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n), & a \geq c \vee b \geq c \\ 0, & n < 0 \vee a = 0 \\ nm - f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$g(a, b, c, n) = \sum_{i=0}^n i \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ + g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n), & a \geq c \vee b \geq c \\ 0, & n < 0 \vee a = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot (n(n+1)m - f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1)) \\ - h(c, c-b-1, a, m-1), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$h(a, b, c, n) = \sum_{i=0}^n \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor^2$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor^2 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor^2 \cdot (n+1) \\ + \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot \lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor \cdot n(n+1) \\ + h(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n) \\ + 2\lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n) \\ + 2\lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor \cdot f(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n), & a \geq c \vee b \geq c \\ 0, & n < 0 \vee a = 0 \\ nm(m+1) - 2g(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) \\ - 2f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) - f(a, b, c, n), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## 6.20 Chinese Remainder Theorem

```

long long crt(vector<int> mod, vector<int> a) {
    long long mult = mod[0];
    int n = (int)mod.size();
    long long res = a[0];
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
        long long d, x, y;
        tie(d, x, y) = extgcd(mult, mod[i] * 1ll);
        if ((a[i] - res) % d) return -1;
        long long new_mult = mult / __gcd(mult, 1ll * mod[i]
        ]) * mod[i];
        res += x * ((a[i] - res) / d) % new_mult * mult %
        new_mult;
        mult = new_mult;
        ((res %= mult) += mult) %= mult;
    }
    return res;
}

```

## 6.21 Theorem

### 6.21.1 Kirchhoff's Theorem

Denote  $L$  be a  $n \times n$  matrix as the Laplacian matrix of graph  $G$ , where  $L_{ii} = d(i)$ ,  $L_{ij} = -c$  where  $c$  is the number of edge  $(i, j)$  in  $G$ .

- The number of undirected spanning in  $G$  is  $|\det(\tilde{L}_{11})|$ .
- The number of directed spanning tree rooted at  $r$  in  $G$  is  $|\det(\tilde{L}_{rr})|$ .

### 6.21.2 Tutte's Matrix

Let  $D$  be a  $n \times n$  matrix, where  $d_{ij} = x_{ij}$  ( $x_{ij}$  is chosen uniform randomly) if  $i < j$  and  $(i, j) \in E$ , otherwise  $d_{ij} = -d_{ji}$ .  $\frac{\text{rank}(D)}{2}$  is the maximum matching on  $G$ .

### 6.21.3 Cayley's Formula

- Given a degree sequence  $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n$  for each labeled vertices, there're  $\frac{(n-2)!}{(d_1-1)!(d_2-1)!\dots(d_n-1)!}$  spanning trees.
- Let  $T_{n,k}$  be the number of labeled forests on  $n$  vertices with  $k$  components, such that vertex  $1, 2, \dots, k$  belong to different components. Then  $T_{n,k} = kn^{n-k-1}$ .

### 6.21.4 Erdős–Gallai theorem

A sequence of non-negative integers  $d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \dots \geq d_n$  can be represented as the degree sequence of a finite simple graph on  $n$  vertices if and only if  $d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_n$  is even and

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

holds for all  $1 \leq k \leq n$ .

## 6.22 Primes

97, 101, 131, 487, 593, 877, 1087, 1187, 1487, 1787, 3187, 12721, 13331, 14341, 75577, 123457, 222557, 556679, 999983, 1097774749, 1076767633, 100102021, 999997771, 1001010013, 1000512343, 987654361, 999991231, 999888733, 98789101, 987777733, 999991921, 1000000007, 1000000087, 1000000123, 1010101333, 1010102101, 100000000039, 100000000000037, 2305843009213693951, 4611686018427387847, 9223372036854775783, 18446744073709551557

## 7 Dynamic Programming

### 7.1 Convex Hull Optimization

```

struct line {
    int m, y;
    int l, r;
    line(int m = 0, int y = 0, int l = -5, int r =
    1000000009): m(m), y(y), l(l), r(r) {}
    int get(int x) const { return m * x + y; }
    int useful(line le) const {
        return (int)(get(l) >= le.get(l)) + (int)(get(r) >=
        le.get(r));
    }
};

int magic;
bool operator < (const line &a, const line &b) {
    if (magic) return a.m < b.m;
    return a.l < b.l;
}

set<line> st;

void addline(line l) {
    magic = 1;
    auto it = st.lower_bound(l);
    if (it != st.end() && it->useful(l) == 2) return;
    while (it != st.end() && it->useful(l) == 0) it = st.
    erase(it);
    if (it != st.end() && it->useful(l) == 1) {

```

```

int L = it->l, R = it->r, M;
while (R > L) {
    M = (L + R + 1) >> 1;
    if (it->get(M) >= l.get(M)) R = M - 1;
    else L = M;
}
line cp = *it;
st.erase(it);
cp.l = L + 1;
if (cp.l <= cp.r) st.insert(cp);
l.r = L;
}
else if (it != st.end()) l.r = it->l - 1;
it = st.lower_bound(l);
while (it != st.begin() && prev(it)->useful(l) == 0)
    it = st.erase(prev(it));
if (it != st.begin() && prev(it)->useful(l) == 1) {
    --it;
    int L = it->l, R = it->r, M;
    while (R > L) {
        M = (L + R) >> 1;
        if (it->get(M) >= l.get(M)) L = M + 1;
        else R = M;
    }
    line cp = *it;
    st.erase(it);
    cp.r = L - 1;
    if (cp.l <= cp.r) st.insert(cp);
    l.l = L;
}
else if (it != st.begin()) l.l = prev(it)->r + 1;
if (l.l <= l.r) st.insert(l);
}

int getval(int d) {
    magic = 0;
    return (--st.upper_bound(line(0, 0, d, 0)))->get(d);
}

```

## 7.2 1D/1D Convex Optimization

```

struct segment {
    int i, l, r;
    segment() {}
    segment(int a, int b, int c): i(a), l(b), r(c) {}
};

inline long long f(int l, int r) {
    return dp[l] + w(l + 1, r);
}

void solve() {
    dp[0] = 0ll;
    deque<segment> deq; deq.push_back(segment(0, 1, n));
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        dp[i] = f(deq.front().i, i);
        while (deq.size() && deq.front().r < i + 1) deq.pop_front();
        deq.front().l = i + 1;
        segment seg = segment(i, i + 1, n);
        while (deq.size() && f(i, deq.back().l) < f(deq.back().i, deq.back().l)) deq.pop_back();
        if (deq.size()) {
            int d = 1048576, c = deq.back().l;
            while (d >= 1) if (c + d <= deq.back().r) {
                if (f(i, c + d) > f(deq.back().i, c + d)) c += d;
            }
            deq.back().r = c; seg.l = c + 1;
        }
        if (seg.l <= n) deq.push_back(seg);
    }
}

```

## 7.3 Conditon

### 7.3.1 Totally Monotone (Concave/Convex)

$$\forall i < i', j < j', B[i][j] \leq B[i'][j] \implies B[i][j'] \leq B[i'][j']$$

$$\forall i < i', j < j', B[i][j] \geq B[i'][j] \implies B[i][j'] \geq B[i'][j']$$

### 7.3.2 Monge Condition (Concave/Convex)

$$\forall i < i', j < j', B[i][j] + B[i'][j'] \geq B[i][j'] + B[i'][j]$$

$$\forall i < i', j < j', B[i][j] + B[i'][j'] \leq B[i][j'] + B[i'][j]$$

### 7.3.3 Optimal Split Point

If

$$B[i][j] + B[i+1][j+1] \geq B[i][j+1] + B[i+1][j]$$

then

$$H_{i,j-1} \leq H_{i,j} \leq H_{i+1,j}$$

## 8 Geometry

### 8.1 Basic

```

bool same(double a, double b) { return abs(a - b) < eps; }

struct P {
    double x, y;
    P() : x(0), y(0) {}
    P(double x, double y) : x(x), y(y) {}
    P operator + (P b) { return P(x + b.x, y + b.y); }
    P operator - (P b) { return P(x - b.x, y - b.y); }
    P operator * (double b) { return P(x * b, y * b); }
    P operator / (double b) { return P(x / b, y / b); }
    double operator * (P b) { return x * b.x + y * b.y; }
    double operator ^ (P b) { return x * b.y - y * b.x; }
    double abs() { return hypot(x, y); }
    P unit() { return *this / abs(); }
    P spin(double o) {
        double c = cos(o), s = sin(o);
        return P(c * x - s * y, s * x + c * y);
    }
    double angle() { return atan2(y, x); }
};

struct L {
    // ax + by + c = 0
    double a, b, c, o;
    P pa, pb;
    L() : a(0), b(0), c(0), o(0), pa(), pb() {}
    L(P pa, P pb) : a(pa.y - pb.y), b(pb.x - pa.x), c(pa.x * pb.y - o(atan2(-a, b)), pa(pa), pb(pb) {}
    P project(P p) { return pa + (pb - pa).unit() * ((pb - pa) * (p - pa) / (pb - pa).abs()); }
    P reflect(P p) { return p + (project(p) - p) * 2; }
    double get_ratio(P p) { return (p - pa) * (pb - pa) / ((pb - pa).abs() * (pb - pa).abs()); }
};

bool SegmentIntersect(P p1, P p2, P p3, P p4) {
    if (max(p1.x, p2.x) < min(p3.x, p4.x) || max(p3.x, p4.x) < min(p1.x, p2.x)) return false;
    if (max(p1.y, p2.y) < min(p3.y, p4.y) || max(p3.y, p4.y) < min(p1.y, p2.y)) return false;
    return sign((p3 - p1) ^ (p4 - p1)) * sign((p3 - p2) ^ (p4 - p2)) <= 0 &&
        sign((p1 - p3) ^ (p2 - p3)) * sign((p1 - p4) ^ (p2 - p4)) <= 0;
}

bool parallel(L x, L y) { return same(x.a * y.b, x.b * y.a); }

P Intersect(L x, L y) { return P(-x.b * y.c + x.c * y.b, x.a * y.c - x.c * y.a) / (-x.a * y.b + x.b * y.a); }

```

## 8.2 KD Tree

```

namespace kdt {
int root, lc[maxn], rc[maxn], xl[maxn], xr[maxn], yl[
    maxn], yr[maxn];
point p[maxn];
int build(int l, int r, int dep = 0) {
    if (l == r) return -1;
    function<bool(const point &, const point &)> f = [dep]
        (const point &a, const point &b) {
        if (dep & 1) return a.x < b.x;
        else return a.y < b.y;
    };
    int m = (l + r) >> 1;
    nth_element(p + l, p + m, p + r, f);
    xl[m] = xr[m] = p[m].x;
    yl[m] = yr[m] = p[m].y;
    lc[m] = build(l, m, dep + 1);
    if (~lc[m]) {
        xl[m] = min(xl[m], xl[lc[m]]);
        xr[m] = max(xr[m], xr[lc[m]]);
        yl[m] = min(yl[m], yl[lc[m]]);
        yr[m] = max(yr[m], yr[lc[m]]);
    }
    rc[m] = build(m + 1, r, dep + 1);
    if (~rc[m]) {
        xl[m] = min(xl[m], xl[rc[m]]);
        xr[m] = max(xr[m], xr[rc[m]]);
        yl[m] = min(yl[m], yl[rc[m]]);
        yr[m] = max(yr[m], yr[rc[m]]);
    }
    return m;
}
bool bound(const point &q, int o, long long d) {
    double ds = sqrt(d + 1.0);
    if (q.x < xl[o] - ds || q.x > xr[o] + ds ||
        q.y < yl[o] - ds || q.y > yr[o] + ds) return false;
    return true;
}
long long dist(const point &a, const point &b) {
    return (a.x - b.x) * 1ll * (a.x - b.x) +
        (a.y - b.y) * 1ll * (a.y - b.y);
}
void dfs(const point &q, long long &d, int o, int dep =
    0) {
    if (!bound(q, o, d)) return;
    long long cd = dist(p[o], q);
    if (cd != 0) d = min(d, cd);
    if ((dep & 1) && q.x < p[o].x || !(dep & 1) && q.y <
        p[o].y) {
        if (~lc[o]) dfs(q, d, lc[o], dep + 1);
        if (~rc[o]) dfs(q, d, rc[o], dep + 1);
    } else {
        if (~rc[o]) dfs(q, d, rc[o], dep + 1);
        if (~lc[o]) dfs(q, d, lc[o], dep + 1);
    }
}
void init(const vector<point> &v) {
    for (int i = 0; i < v.size(); ++i) p[i] = v[i];
    root = build(0, v.size());
}
long long nearest(const point &q) {
    long long res = 1e18;
    dfs(q, res, root);
    return res;
}
}

```

## 8.3 Delaunay Triangulation

```

namespace triangulation {
static const int maxn = 1e5 + 5;
vector<point> p;
set<int> g[maxn];
int o[maxn];
set<int> s;
void add_edge(int x, int y) {
    s.insert(x), s.insert(y);
    g[x].insert(y);
    g[y].insert(x);
}
}

```

```

}
bool inside(point a, point b, point c, point p) {
    if (((b - a) ^ (c - a)) < 0) swap(b, c);
    function<long long(int)> sqr = [](int x) { return x *
        1ll * x; };
    long long k11 = a.x - p.x, k12 = a.y - p.y, k13 = sqr
        (a.x) - sqr(p.x) + sqr(a.y) - sqr(p.y);
    long long k21 = b.x - p.x, k22 = b.y - p.y, k23 = sqr
        (b.x) - sqr(p.x) + sqr(b.y) - sqr(p.y);
    long long k31 = c.x - p.x, k32 = c.y - p.y, k33 = sqr
        (c.x) - sqr(p.x) + sqr(c.y) - sqr(p.y);
    long long det = k11 * (k22 * k33 - k23 * k32) - k12 *
        (k21 * k33 - k23 * k31) + k13 * (k21 * k32 - k22 *
        k31);
    return det > 0;
}
bool intersect(const point &a, const point &b, const
    point &c, const point &d) {
    return ((b - a) ^ (c - a)) * ((b - a) ^ (d - a)) < 0
        &&
        ((d - c) ^ (a - c)) * ((d - c) ^ (b - c)) < 0;
}
void dfs(int l, int r) {
    if (r - l <= 3) {
        for (int i = l; i < r; ++i) {
            for (int j = i + 1; j < r; ++j) add_edge(i, j);
        }
        return;
    }
    int m = (l + r) >> 1;
    dfs(l, m), dfs(m, r);
    int pl = l, pr = r - 1;
    while (true) {
        int z = -1;
        for (int u : g[pl]) {
            long long c = ((p[pl] - p[pr]) ^ (p[u] - p[pr]));
            if (c > 0 || c == 0 && abs(p[u] - p[pr]) < abs(p[
                pl] - p[pr])) {
                z = u;
                break;
            }
        }
        if (z != -1) {
            pl = z;
            continue;
        }
        for (int u : g[pr]) {
            long long c = ((p[pr] - p[pl]) ^ (p[u] - p[pl]));
            if (c < 0 || c == 0 && abs(p[u] - p[pl]) < abs(p[
                pr] - p[pl])) {
                z = u;
                break;
            }
        }
        if (z != -1) {
            pr = z;
            continue;
        }
        break;
    }
    add_edge(pl, pr);
    while (true) {
        int z = -1;
        bool b = false;
        for (int u : g[pl]) {
            long long c = ((p[pl] - p[pr]) ^ (p[u] - p[pr]));
            if (c < 0 && (z == -1 || inside(p[pl], p[pr], p[z
                ], p[u]))) z = u;
        }
        for (int u : g[pr]) {
            long long c = ((p[pr] - p[pl]) ^ (p[u] - p[pl]));
            if (c > 0 && (z == -1 || inside(p[pl], p[pr], p[z
                ], p[u]))) z = u, b = true;
        }
        if (z == -1) break;
        int x = pl, y = pr;
        if (b) swap(x, y);
        for (auto it = g[x].begin(); it != g[x].end(); ) {
            int u = *it;
            if (intersect(p[x], p[u], p[y], p[z])) {
                it = g[x].erase(it);
                g[u].erase(x);
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    } else {
        ++it;
    }
}
if (b) add_edge(pl, z), pr = z;
else add_edge(pr, z), pl = z;
}
}
vector<vector<int>> solve(vector<point> v) {
    int n = v.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) g[i].clear();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) o[i] = i;
    sort(o, o + n, [&](int i, int j) { return v[i] < v[j]; });
    p.resize(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) p[i] = v[o[i]];
    dfs(0, n);
    vector<vector<int>> res(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        for (int j : g[i]) res[o[i]].push_back(o[j]);
    }
    return res;
}
}

```

## 8.4 Sector Area

```

// calc area of sector which include a, b
double SectorArea(P a, P b, double r) {
    double o = atan2(a.y, a.x) - atan2(b.y, b.x);
    while (o <= 0) o += 2 * pi;
    while (o >= 2 * pi) o -= 2 * pi;
    o = min(o, 2 * pi - o);
    return r * r * o / 2;
}

```

## 8.5 Half Plane Intersection

```

bool jizz(L l1, L l2, L l3) {
    P p = intersect(l2, l3);
    return ((l1.pb - l1.pa) ^ (p - l1.pa)) < -eps;
}

bool cmp(const L &a, const L &b) {
    return same(a.o, b.o) ? (((b.pb - b.pa) ^ (a.pb - b.pa)) > eps) :
        a.o < b.o;
}

// available area for L l is (l.pb - l.pa) ^ (p - l.pa) > 0
vector<P> HPI(vector<L> &ls) {
    sort(ls.begin(), ls.end(), cmp);
    vector<L> pls(1, ls[0]);
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)ls.size(); ++i) if (!same(ls[i].o, pls.back().o)) pls.push_back(ls[i]);
    deque<int> dq; dq.push_back(0); dq.push_back(1);
    #define meow(a, b, c) while(dq.size() > 1u && jizz(pls[a], pls[b], pls[c]))
    for (int i = 2; i < (int)pls.size(); ++i) {
        meow(i, dq.back(), dq[dq.size() - 2]); dq.pop_back();
        meow(i, dq[0], dq[1]); dq.pop_front();
        dq.push_back(i);
    }
    meow(dq.front(), dq.back(), dq[dq.size() - 2]); dq.pop_back();
    meow(dq.back(), dq[0], dq[1]); dq.pop_front();
    if (dq.size() < 3u) return vector<P>(); // no solution or solution is not a convex
    vector<P> rt;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)dq.size(); ++i) rt.push_back(intersect(pls[dq[i]], pls[dq[(i + 1) % dq.size()]]));
    return rt;
}

```

## 8.6 Rotating Sweep Line

```

void rotatingSweepLine(vector<pair<int, int>> &ps) {
    int n = (int)ps.size();
    vector<int> id(n), pos(n);
    vector<pair<int, int>> line(n * (n - 1) / 2);
    int m = -1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) for (int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j) line[++m] = make_pair(i, j); ++m;
    sort(line.begin(), line.end(), [&](const pair<int, int> &a, const pair<int, int> &b) -> bool {
        if (ps[a.first].first == ps[a.second].first) return 0;
        if (ps[b.first].first == ps[b.second].first) return 1;
        return (double)(ps[a.first].second - ps[a.second].second) / (ps[a.first].first - ps[a.second].first) < (double)(ps[b.first].second - ps[b.second].second) / (ps[b.first].first - ps[b.second].first);
    });
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) id[i] = i;
    sort(id.begin(), id.end(), [&](const int &a, const int &b) { return ps[a] < ps[b]; });
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) pos[id[i]] = i;

    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
        auto l = line[i];
        // meow
        tie(pos[l.first], pos[l.second], id[pos[l.first]], id[pos[l.second]]) = make_tuple(pos[l.second], pos[l.first], l.second, l.first);
    }
}

```

## 8.7 Triangle Center

```

Point TriangleCircumCenter(Point a, Point b, Point c) {
    Point res;
    double a1 = atan2(b.y - a.y, b.x - a.x) + pi / 2;
    double a2 = atan2(c.y - b.y, c.x - b.x) + pi / 2;
    double ax = (a.x + b.x) / 2;
    double ay = (a.y + b.y) / 2;
    double bx = (c.x + b.x) / 2;
    double by = (c.y + b.y) / 2;
    double r1 = (sin(a2) * (ax - bx) + cos(a2) * (by - ay)) / (sin(a1) * cos(a2) - sin(a2) * cos(a1));
    return Point(ax + r1 * cos(a1), ay + r1 * sin(a1));
}

Point TriangleMassCenter(Point a, Point b, Point c) {
    return (a + b + c) / 3.0;
}

Point TriangleOrthoCenter(Point a, Point b, Point c) {
    return TriangleMassCenter(a, b, c) * 3.0 - TriangleCircumCenter(a, b, c) * 2.0;
}

Point TriangleInnerCenter(Point a, Point b, Point c) {
    Point res;
    double la = len(b - c);
    double lb = len(a - c);
    double lc = len(a - b);
    res.x = (la * a.x + lb * b.x + lc * c.x) / (la + lb + lc);
    res.y = (la * a.y + lb * b.y + lc * c.y) / (la + lb + lc);
    return res;
}

```

## 8.8 Polygon Center

```

Point BaryCenter(vector<Point> &p, int n) {
    Point res(0, 0);
    double s = 0.0, t;
    for (int i = 1; i < p.size() - 1; ++i) {
        t = Cross(p[i] - p[0], p[i + 1] - p[0]) / 2;
        s += t;
        res.x += (p[0].x + p[i].x + p[i + 1].x) * t;
        res.y += (p[0].y + p[i].y + p[i + 1].y) * t;
    }
}

```



```

    res.x /= (3 * s);
    res.y /= (3 * s);
    return res;
}

```

## 8.9 Maximum Triangle

```

double ConvexHullMaxTriangleArea(Point p[], int res[],
    int chnum) {
    double area = 0, tmp;
    res[chnum] = res[0];
    for (int i = 0, j = 1, k = 2; i < chnum; i++) {
        while (fabs(Cross(p[res[j]] - p[res[i]], p[res[(k + 1) % chnum]] - p[res[i]])) > fabs(Cross(p[res[j]] - p[res[i]], p[res[k]] - p[res[i]]))) k = (k + 1) % chnum;
        tmp = fabs(Cross(p[res[j]] - p[res[i]], p[res[k]] - p[res[i]]));
        if (tmp > area) area = tmp;
        while (fabs(Cross(p[res[(j + 1) % chnum]] - p[res[i]], p[res[k]] - p[res[i]])) > fabs(Cross(p[res[j]] - p[res[i]], p[res[k]] - p[res[i]]))) j = (j + 1) % chnum;
        tmp = fabs(Cross(p[res[j]] - p[res[i]], p[res[k]] - p[res[i]]));
        if (tmp > area) area = tmp;
    }
    return area / 2;
}

```

## 8.10 Point in Polygon

```

int pip(vector<P> ps, P p) {
    int c = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < ps.size(); ++i) {
        int a = i, b = (i + 1) % ps.size();
        L l(ps[a], ps[b]);
        P q = l.project(p);
        if ((p - q).abs() < eps && l.inside(q)) return 1;
        if (same(ps[a].y, ps[b].y) && same(ps[a].y, p.y)) continue;
        if (ps[a].y > ps[b].y) swap(a, b);
        if (ps[a].y <= p.y && p.y < ps[b].y && p.x <= ps[a].x + (ps[b].x - ps[a].x) / (ps[b].y - ps[a].y) * (p.y - ps[a].y)) ++c;
    }
    return (c & 1) * 2;
}

```

## 8.11 Circle

```

struct C {
    P c;
    double r;
    C(P c = P(0, 0), double r = 0) : c(c), r(r) {}
};

vector<P> Intersect(C a, C b) {
    if (a.r > b.r) swap(a, b);
    double d = (a.c - b.c).abs();
    vector<P> p;
    if (same(a.r + b.r, d)) p.push_back(a.c + (b.c - a.c).unit() * a.r);
    else if (a.r + b.r > d && d + a.r >= b.r) {
        double o = acos((sq(a.r) + sq(d) - sq(b.r)) / (2 * a.r * d));
        P i = (b.c - a.c).unit();
        p.push_back(a.c + i.spin(o) * a.r);
        p.push_back(a.c + i.spin(-o) * a.r);
    }
    return p;
}

double IntersectArea(C a, C b) {
    if (a.r > b.r) swap(a, b);
    double d = (a.c - b.c).abs();
    if (d >= a.r + b.r - eps) return 0;

```

```

    if (d + a.r <= b.r + eps) return sq(a.r) * acos(-1);
    double p = acos((sq(a.r) + sq(d) - sq(b.r)) / (2 * a.r * d));
    double q = acos((sq(b.r) + sq(d) - sq(a.r)) / (2 * b.r * d));
    return p * sq(a.r) + q * sq(b.r) - a.r * d * sin(p);
}

// remove second level if to get points for line (
// default: segment)
vector<P> CircleCrossLine(P a, P b, P o, double r) {
    double x = b.x - a.x, y = b.y - a.y, A = sq(x) + sq(y), B = 2 * x * (a.x - o.x) + 2 * y * (a.y - o.y), C = sq(a.x - o.x) + sq(a.y - o.y) - sq(r), d = B * B - 4 * A * C;
    vector<P> t;
    if (d >= -eps) {
        d = max(0., d);
        double i = (-B - sqrt(d)) / (2 * A);
        double j = (-B + sqrt(d)) / (2 * A);
        if (i - 1.0 <= eps && i >= -eps) t.emplace_back(a.x + i * x, a.y + i * y);
        if (j - 1.0 <= eps && j >= -eps) t.emplace_back(a.x + j * x, a.y + j * y);
    }
    return t;
}

// calc area intersect by circle with radius r and triangle OAB
double AreaOfCircleTriangle(P a, P b, double r) {
    bool ina = a.abs() < r, inb = b.abs() < r;
    auto p = CircleCrossLine(a, b, P(0, 0), r);
    if (ina) {
        if (inb) return abs(a ^ b) / 2;
        return SectorArea(b, p[0], r) + abs(a ^ p[0]) / 2;
    }
    if (inb) return SectorArea(p[0], a, r) + abs(p[0] ^ b) / 2;
    if (p.size() == 2u) return SectorArea(a, p[0], r) + SectorArea(p[1], b, r) + abs(p[0] ^ p[1]) / 2;
    else return SectorArea(a, b, r);
}

// for any triangle
double AreaOfCircleTriangle(vector<P> ps, double r) {
    double ans = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
        int j = (i + 1) % 3;
        double o = atan2(ps[i].y, ps[i].x) - atan2(ps[j].y, ps[j].x);
        if (o >= pi) o = o - 2 * pi;
        if (o <= -pi) o = o + 2 * pi;
        ans += AreaOfCircleTriangle(ps[i], ps[j], r) * (o >= 0 ? 1 : -1);
    }
    return abs(ans);
}

```

## 8.12 Tangent of Circles and Points to Circle

```

vector<L> tangent(C a, C b) {
#define Pij \
    P i = (b.c - a.c).unit() * a.r, j = P(i.y, -i.x);\
    z.emplace_back(a.c + i, a.c + j);\
#define deo(I,J) \
    double d = (a.c - b.c).abs(), e = a.r I b.r, o = acos(e / d);\
    P i = (b.c - a.c).unit(), j = i.spin(o), k = i.spin(-o);\
    z.emplace_back(a.c + j * a.r, b.c J j * b.r);\
    z.emplace_back(a.c + k * a.r, b.c J k * b.r);\
    if (a.r < b.r) swap(a, b);
    vector<L> z;
    if ((a.c - b.c).abs() + b.r < a.r) return z;
    else if (same((a.c - b.c).abs() + b.r, a.r)) { Pij; }
    else {
        deo(+,+);
        if (same(d, a.r + b.r)) { Pij; }
        else if (d > a.r + b.r) { deo(+,-); }
    }
    return z;
}

```

```
vector<L> tangent(C c, P p) {
    vector<L> z;
    double d = (p - c.c).abs();
    if (same(d, c.r)) {
        P i = (p - c.c).spin(pi / 2);
        z.emplace_back(p, p + i);
    } else if (d > c.r) {
        double o = acos(c.r / d);
        P i = (p - c.c).unit(), j = i.spin(o) * c.r, k = i.
            spin(-o) * c.r;
        z.emplace_back(c.c + j, p);
        z.emplace_back(c.c + k, p);
    }
    return z;
}
```

### 8.13 Area of Union of Circles

```
vector<pair<double, double>> CoverSegment(C &a, C &b) {
    double d = (a.c - b.c).abs();
    vector<pair<double, double>> res;
    if (same(a.r + b.r, d)) {
        else if (d <= abs(a.r - b.r) + eps) {
            if (a.r < b.r) res.emplace_back(0, 2 * pi);
        } else if (d < abs(a.r + b.r) - eps) {
            double o = acos((sq(a.r) + sq(d) - sq(b.r)) / (2 *
                a.r * d)), z = (b.c - a.c).angle();
            if (z < 0) z += 2 * pi;
            double l = z - o, r = z + o;
            if (l < 0) l += 2 * pi;
            if (r > 2 * pi) r -= 2 * pi;
            if (l > r) res.emplace_back(l, 2 * pi), res.
                emplace_back(0, r);
            else res.emplace_back(l, r);
        }
    }
    return res;
}

double CircleUnionArea(vector<C> c) { // circle should
    be identical
    int n = c.size();
    double a = 0, w;
    for (int i = 0; w = 0, i < n; ++i) {
        vector<pair<double, double>> s = {{2 * pi, 9}}, z;
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) if (i != j) {
            z = CoverSegment(c[i], c[j]);
            for (auto &e : z) s.push_back(e);
        }
        sort(s.begin(), s.end());
        auto F = [&](double t) { return c[i].r * (c[i].r *
            t + c[i].c.x * sin(t) - c[i].c.y * cos(t)); };
        for (auto &e : s) {
            if (e.first > w) a += F(e.first) - F(w);
            w = max(w, e.second);
        }
    }
    return a * 0.5;
}
```

### 8.14 Minimum Distance of 2 Polygons

```
// p, q is convex
double TwoConvexHullMinDist(Point P[], Point Q[], int n
    , int m) {
    int YMinP = 0, YMaxQ = 0;
    double tmp, ans = 999999999;
    for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (P[i].y < P[YMinP].y) YMinP
        = i;
    for (i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (Q[i].y > Q[YMaxQ].y) YMaxQ
        = i;
    P[n] = P[0], Q[m] = Q[0];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        while (tmp = Cross(Q[YMaxQ + 1] - P[YMinP + 1], P[
            YMinP] - P[YMinP + 1]) > Cross(Q[YMaxQ] - P[YMinP +
            1], P[YMinP] - P[YMinP + 1])) YMaxQ = (YMaxQ + 1)
            % m;
        if (tmp < 0) ans = min(ans, PointToSegDist(P[YMinP
            ], P[YMinP + 1], Q[YMaxQ]));
    }
```

```
    else ans = min(ans, TwoSegMinDist(P[YMinP], P[YMinP
        + 1], Q[YMaxQ], Q[YMaxQ + 1]));
    YMinP = (YMinP + 1) % n;
}
return ans;
}
```

### 8.15 2D Convex Hull

```
bool operator < (const P &a, const P &b) { return same(
    a.x, b.x) ? a.y < b.y : a.x < b.x; }
bool operator > (const P &a, const P &b) { return same(
    a.x, b.x) ? a.y > b.y : a.x > b.x; }
```

```
#define crx(a, b, c) ((b - a) ^ (c - a))
```

```
vector<P> convex(vector<P> ps) {
    vector<P> p;
    sort(ps.begin(), ps.end(), [&](P a, P b) { return
        same(a.x, b.x) ? a.y < b.y : a.x < b.x; });
    for (int i = 0; i < ps.size(); ++i) {
        while (p.size() >= 2 && crx(p[p.size() - 2], ps[i],
            p[p.size() - 1]) >= 0) p.pop_back();
        p.push_back(ps[i]);
    }
    int t = p.size();
    for (int i = (int)p.size() - 2; i >= 0; --i) {
        while (p.size() > t && crx(p[p.size() - 2], ps[i],
            p[p.size() - 1]) >= 0) p.pop_back();
        p.push_back(ps[i]);
    }
    p.pop_back();
    return p;
}
```

```
int sgn(double x) { return same(x, 0) ? 0 : x > 0 ? 1 :
    -1; }
```

```
P isLL(P p1, P p2, P q1, P q2) {
    double a = crx(q1, q2, p1), b = -crx(q1, q2, p2);
    return (p1 * b + p2 * a) / (a + b);
}
```

```
struct CH {
    int n;
    vector<P> p, u, d;
    CH() {}
    CH(vector<P> ps) : p(ps) {
        n = ps.size();
        rotate(p.begin(), min_element(p.begin(), p.end()),
            p.end());
        auto t = max_element(p.begin(), p.end());
        d = vector<P>(p.begin(), next(t));
        u = vector<P>(t, p.end()); u.push_back(p[0]);
    }
    int find(vector<P> &v, P d) {
        int l = 0, r = v.size();
        while (l + 5 < r) {
            int L = (l * 2 + r) / 3, R = (l + r * 2) / 3;
            if (v[L] * d > v[R] * d) r = R;
            else l = L;
        }
        int x = l;
        for (int i = l + 1; i < r; ++i) if (v[i] * d > v[x]
            * d) x = i;
        return x;
    }
    int findFarest(P v) {
        if (v.y > 0 || v.y == 0 && v.x > 0) return ((int)d.
            size() - 1 + find(u, v)) % p.size();
        return find(d, v);
    }
    P get(int l, int r, P a, P b) {
        int s = sgn(crx(a, b, p[l % n]));
        while (l + 1 < r) {
            int m = (l + r) >> 1;
            if (sgn(crx(a, b, p[m % n])) == s) l = m;
            else r = m;
        }
        return isLL(a, b, p[l % n], p[(l + 1) % n]);
    }
```

```

}
vector<P> getIS(P a, P b) {
    int X = findFarest((b - a).spin(pi / 2));
    int Y = findFarest((a - b).spin(pi / 2));
    if (X > Y) swap(X, Y);
    if (sgn(crx(a, b, p[X])) * sgn(crx(a, b, p[Y])) < 0) return {get(X, Y, a, b), get(Y, X + n, a, b)};
    return {};
}
void update_tangent(P q, int i, int &a, int &b) {
    if (sgn(crx(q, p[a], p[i])) > 0) a = i;
    if (sgn(crx(q, p[b], p[i])) < 0) b = i;
}
void bs(int l, int r, P q, int &a, int &b) {
    if (l == r) return;
    update_tangent(q, l % n, a, b);
    int s = sgn(crx(q, p[l % n], p[(l + 1) % n]));
    while (l + 1 < r) {
        int m = (l + r) >> 1;
        if (sgn(crx(q, p[m % n], p[(m + 1) % n])) == s) l = m;
        else r = m;
    }
    update_tangent(q, r % n, a, b);
}
bool contain(P p) {
    if (p.x < d[0].x || p.x > d.back().x) return 0;
    auto it = lower_bound(d.begin(), d.end(), P(p.x, -1e12));
    if (it->x == p.x) {
        if (it->y > p.y) return 0;
    } else if (crx(*prev(it), *it, p) < -eps) return 0;
    it = lower_bound(u.begin(), u.end(), P(p.x, 1e12), greater<P>());
    if (it->x == p.x) {
        if (it->y < p.y) return 0;
    } else if (crx(*prev(it), *it, p) < -eps) return 0;
    return 1;
}
bool get_tangent(P p, int &a, int &b) { // b -> a
    if (contain(p)) return 0;
    a = b = 0;
    int i = lower_bound(d.begin(), d.end(), p) - d.begin();
    bs(0, i, p, a, b);
    bs(i, d.size(), p, a, b);
    i = lower_bound(u.begin(), u.end(), p, greater<P>()) - u.begin();
    bs((int)d.size() - 1, (int)d.size() - 1 + i, p, a, b);
    bs((int)d.size() - 1 + i, (int)d.size() - 1 + u.size(), p, a, b);
    return 1;
}
};

```

## 8.16 3D Convex Hull

```

double absvol(const P a, const P b, const P c, const P d) {
    return abs(((b-a)^(c-a))*(d-a))/6;
}

struct convex3D {
    static const int maxn=1010;
    struct T {
        int a, b, c;
        bool res;
        T() {}
        T(int a, int b, int c, bool res=1): a(a), b(b), c(c), res(res) {}
    };
    int n, m;
    P p[maxn];
    T f[maxn*8];
    int id[maxn][maxn];
    bool on(T &t, P &q) {
        return ((p[t.c]-p[t.b])^(p[t.a]-p[t.b]))*(q-p[t.a]) > eps;
    }
};

```

```

void meow(int q, int a, int b) {
    int f2=id[a][b];
    if(f[f2].res){
        if(on(f[f2],p[q]))dfs(q,f2);
    } else{
        id[q][b]=id[a][q]=id[b][a]=m;
        f[m++]=T(b,a,q,1);
    }
}

void dfs(int p, int i) {
    f[i].res=0;
    meow(p, f[i].b, f[now].a);
    meow(p, f[i].c, f[now].b);
    meow(p, f[i].a, f[now].c);
}

void operator()() {
    if(n<4)return;
    if([&]()->int){
        for(int i=1;i<n;++i)if(abs(p[0]-p[i])>eps)return swap(p[1],p[i]),0;
        return 1;
    }()return;
    if([&]()->int){
        for(int i=2;i<n;++i)if(abs((p[0]-p[i])^(p[1]-p[i]))>eps)return swap(p[2],p[i]),0;
        return 1;
    }()return;
    if([&]()->int){
        for(int i=3;i<n;++i)if(abs(((p[1]-p[0])^(p[2]-p[0]))*(p[i]-p[0]))>eps)return swap(p[3],p[i]),0;
        return 1;
    }()return;
    for(int i=0;i<4;++i){
        T t((i+1)%4,(i+2)%4,(i+3)%4,1);
        if(on(t,p[i]))swap(t.b,t.c);
        id[t.a][t.b]=id[t.b][t.c]=id[t.c][t.a]=m;
        f[m++]=t;
    }
    for(int i=4;i<n;++i)for(int j=0;j<m;++j)if(f[j].res && on(f[j],p[i])){
        dfs(i,j);
        break;
    }
    int mm=m; m=0;
    for(int i=0;i<mm;++i)if(f[i].res)f[m++]=f[i];
}

bool same(int i, int j) {
    return !(absvol(p[f[i].a],p[f[i].b],p[f[i].c],p[f[j].a])>eps || absvol(p[f[i].a],p[f[i].b],p[f[i].c],p[f[j].b])>eps || absvol(p[f[i].a],p[f[i].b],p[f[i].c],p[f[j].c])>eps);
}

int faces() {
    int r=0;
    for(int i=0;i<m;++i){
        int iden=1;
        for(int j=0;j<i;++j)if(same(i,j))iden=0;
        r+=iden;
    }
    return r;
}

}
tb;

```

## 8.17 Minimum Enclosing Circle

```

pt center(const pt &a, const pt &b, const pt &c) {
    pt p0 = b - a, p1 = c - a;
    double c1 = norm2(p0) * 0.5, c2 = norm2(p1) * 0.5;
    double d = p0 ^ p1;
    double x = a.x + (c1 * p1.y - c2 * p0.y) / d;
    double y = a.y + (c2 * p0.x - c1 * p1.x) / d;
    return pt(x, y);
}

circle min_enclosing(vector<pt> &p) {
    random_shuffle(p.begin(), p.end());
    double r = 0.0;
    pt cent;
    for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); ++i) {

```

```

    if (norm2(cent - p[i]) <= r) continue;
    cent = p[i];
    r = 0.0;
    for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) {
        if (norm2(cent - p[j]) <= r) continue;
        cent = (p[i] + p[j]) / 2;
        r = norm2(p[j] - cent);
        for (int k = 0; k < j; ++k) {
            if (norm2(cent - p[k]) <= r) continue;
            cent = center(p[i], p[j], p[k]);
            r = norm2(p[k] - cent);
        }
    }
    return circle(cent, sqrt(r));
}

```

## 8.18 Closest Pair

```

double closest_pair(int l, int r) {
    // p should be sorted increasingly according to the x
    // -coordinates.
    if (l == r) return 1e9;
    if (r - l == 1) return dist(p[l], p[r]);
    int m = (l + r) >> 1;
    double d = min(closest_pair(l, m), closest_pair(m +
        1, r));
    vector<int> vec;
    for (int i = m; i >= l && fabs(p[m].x - p[i].x) < d;
        --i) vec.push_back(i);
    for (int i = m + 1; i <= r && fabs(p[m].x - p[i].x) <
        d; ++i) vec.push_back(i);
    sort(vec.begin(), vec.end(), [&](int a, int b) {
        return p[a].y < p[b].y; });
    for (int i = 0; i < vec.size(); ++i) {
        for (int j = i + 1; j < vec.size() && fabs(p[vec[j]
            ].y - p[vec[i]].y) < d; ++j) {
            d = min(d, dist(p[vec[i]], p[vec[j]]));
        }
    }
    return d;
}

```

## 9 Miscellaneous

### 9.1 Bitwise Hack

```

long long next_perm(long long v) {
    long long t = v | (v - 1);
    return (t + 1) | (((~t & ~t) - 1) >> (__builtin_ctz(
        v) + 1));
}

void subset(long long s) {
    long long sub = s;
    while (sub) {
        // do things
        sub = (sub - 1) & s;
    }
}

```

### 9.2 Hilbert's Curve (faster Mo's algorithm)

```

long long hilbert(int n, int x, int y) {
    long long res = 0;
    for (int s = n / 2; s; s >>= 1) {
        int rx = (x & s) > 0;
        int ry = (y & s) > 0;
        res += s * 111 * s * ((3 * rx) ^ ry);
        if (ry == 0) {
            if (rx == 1) {
                x = s - 1 - x;
                y = s - 1 - y;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        swap(x, y);
    }
}
return res;
}

```

### 9.3 Java

```

import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.lang.*;
import java.math.*;

public class filename{
    static Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws
        Exception {
        Scanner fin = new Scanner(new File("infile"));
        PrintWriter fout = new PrintWriter("outfile", "UTF
            -8");
        fout.println(fin.nextLine());
        fout.close();
        while (in.hasNext()) {
            String str = in.nextLine(); // getline
            String stu = in.next(); // string
        }
        System.out.println("Case #" + t);
        System.out.printf("%d\n", 7122);
        int[] d = {{7,1,2,2},{8,7}};
        int g = Integer.parseInt("-123");

        long f = (long)d[0][2];

        List<Integer> l = new ArrayList<>();
        Random rg = new Random();
        for (int i = 9; i >= 0; --i) {
            l.add(Integer.valueOf(rg.nextInt(100) + 1));
            l.add(Integer.valueOf((int)(Math.random() * 100)
                + 1));
        }
        Collections.sort(l, new Comparator<Integer>() {
            public int compare(Integer a, Integer b) { return
                a - b; }
        });
        for (int i = 0; i < l.size(); ++i)
            System.out.print(l.get(i));

        Set<String> s = new HashSet<String>(); // TreeSet
        s.add("jizz");
        System.out.println(s);
        System.out.println(s.contains("jizz"));

        Map<String, Integer> m = new HashMap<String,
            Integer>();
        m.put("lol", 7122);
        System.out.println(m);
        for (String key: m.keySet())
            System.out.println(key + " : " + m.get(key));
        System.out.println(m.containsKey("lol"));
        System.out.println(m.containsValue(7122));

        System.out.println(Math.PI);
        System.out.println(Math.acos(-1));

        BigInteger bi = in.nextBigInteger(), bj = new
            BigInteger("-7122"), bk = BigInteger.valueOf(17171)
            ;
        int sgn = bi.signum(); // sign(bi)
        bi = bi.subtract(BigInteger.ONE).multiply(bj).
            divide(bj).and(bj).gcd(bj).max(bj).pow(87);
        int meow = bi.compareTo(bj); // -1 0 1
        String stz = "f5abd69150";
        BigInteger b16 = new BigInteger(stz, 16);
        System.out.println(b16.toString(2));
    }
}

```

### 9.4 Dancing Links

```

namespace dlx {
int lt[maxn], rg[maxn], up[maxn], dn[maxn], cl[maxn],
    rw[maxn], bt[maxn], s[maxn], head, sz, ans;
void init(int c) {
    for (int i = 0; i < c; ++i) {
        up[i] = dn[i] = bt[i] = i;
        lt[i] = i == 0 ? c : i - 1;
        rg[i] = i == c - 1 ? c : i + 1;
        s[i] = 0;
    }
    rg[c] = 0, lt[c] = c - 1;
    up[c] = dn[c] = -1;
    head = c, sz = c + 1;
}
void insert(int r, const vector<int> &col) {
    if (col.empty()) return;
    int f = sz;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)col.size(); ++i) {
        int c = col[i], v = sz++;
        dn[bt[c]] = v;
        up[v] = bt[c], bt[c] = v;
        rg[v] = (i + 1 == (int)col.size() ? f : v + 1);
        rw[v] = r, cl[v] = c;
        ++s[c];
        if (i > 0) lt[v] = v - 1;
    }
    lt[f] = sz - 1;
}
void remove(int c) {
    lt[rg[c]] = lt[c], rg[lt[c]] = rg[c];
    for (int i = dn[c]; i != c; i = dn[i]) {
        for (int j = rg[i]; j != i; j = rg[j]) {
            up[dn[j]] = up[j], dn[up[j]] = dn[j];
            --s[cl[j]];
        }
    }
}
void restore(int c) {
    for (int i = up[c]; i != c; i = up[i]) {
        for (int j = lt[i]; j != i; j = lt[j]) {
            ++s[cl[j]];
            up[dn[j]] = j, dn[up[j]] = j;
        }
    }
    lt[rg[c]] = c, rg[lt[c]] = c;
}
// Call dlx::make after inserting all rows.
void make(int c) {
    for (int i = 0; i < c; ++i)
        dn[bt[i]] = i, up[i] = bt[i];
}
void dfs(int dep) {
    if (dep >= ans) return;
    if (rg[head] == head) return ans = dep, void();
    if (dn[rg[head]] == rg[head]) return;
    int c = rg[head];
    int w = c;
    for (int x = c; x != head; x = rg[x]) {
        if (s[x] < s[w]) w = x;
    }
    remove(w);
    for (int i = dn[w]; i != w; i = dn[i]) {
        for (int j = rg[i]; j != i; j = rg[j]) remove(cl[j]);
    }
    dfs(dep + 1);
    for (int j = lt[i]; j != i; j = lt[j]) restore(cl[j]);
}
restore(w);
}
int solve() {
    ans = 1e9, dfs(0);
    return ans;
}
}

```

## 9.5 Offline Dynamic MST

```

int cnt[maxn], cost[maxn], st[maxn], ed[maxn];
pair<int, int> qr[maxn];

```

```

// qr[i].first = id of edge to be changed, qr[i].second
// = weight after operation
// cnt[i] = number of operation on edge i
// call solve(0, q - 1, v, 0), where v contains edges i
// such that cnt[i] == 0

void contract(int l, int r, vector<int> v, vector<int>
    &x, vector<int> &y) {
    sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&](int i, int j) {
        if (cost[i] == cost[j]) return i < j;
        return cost[i] < cost[j];
    });
    djs.save();
    for (int i = l; i <= r; ++i) djs.merge(st[qr[i].first],
        ed[qr[i].first]);
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)v.size(); ++i) {
        if (djs.find(st[v[i]]) != djs.find(ed[v[i]])) {
            x.push_back(v[i]);
            djs.merge(st[v[i]], ed[v[i]]);
        }
    }
    djs.undo();
    djs.save();
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)x.size(); ++i) djs.merge(st[x[i]],
        ed[x[i]]);
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)v.size(); ++i) {
        if (djs.find(st[v[i]]) != djs.find(ed[v[i]])) {
            y.push_back(v[i]);
            djs.merge(st[v[i]], ed[v[i]]);
        }
    }
    djs.undo();
}

void solve(int l, int r, vector<int> v, long long c) {
    if (l == r) {
        cost[qr[l].first] = qr[l].second;
        if (st[qr[l].first] == ed[qr[l].first]) {
            printf("%lld\n", c);
            return;
        }
        int minv = qr[l].second;
        for (int i = 0; i < (int)v.size(); ++i) minv = min(
            minv, cost[v[i]]);
        printf("%lld\n", c + minv);
        return;
    }
    int m = (l + r) >> 1;
    vector<int> lv = v, rv = v;
    vector<int> x, y;
    for (int i = m + 1; i <= r; ++i) {
        cnt[qr[i].first]--;
        if (cnt[qr[i].first] == 0) lv.push_back(qr[i].first);
    }
    contract(l, m, lv, x, y);
    long long lc = c, rc = c;
    djs.save();
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)x.size(); ++i) {
        lc += cost[x[i]];
        djs.merge(st[x[i]], ed[x[i]]);
    }
    solve(l, m, y, lc);
    djs.undo();
    x.clear(), y.clear();
    for (int i = m + 1; i <= r; ++i) cnt[qr[i].first]++;
    for (int i = l; i <= m; ++i) {
        cnt[qr[i].first]--;
        if (cnt[qr[i].first] == 0) rv.push_back(qr[i].first);
    }
    contract(m + 1, r, rv, x, y);
    djs.save();
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)x.size(); ++i) {
        rc += cost[x[i]];
        djs.merge(st[x[i]], ed[x[i]]);
    }
    solve(m + 1, r, y, rc);
    djs.undo();
    for (int i = l; i <= m; ++i) cnt[qr[i].first]++;
}

```

## 9.6 Manhattan Distance MST

```

void solve(int n) {
    init();
    vector<int> v(n), ds;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        v[i] = i;
        ds.push_back(x[i] - y[i]);
    }
    sort(ds.begin(), ds.end());
    ds.resize(unique(ds.begin(), ds.end()) - ds.begin());
    sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&](int i, int j) { return x[i] == x[j] ? y[i] > y[j] : x[i] > x[j]; });
    int j = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        int p = lower_bound(ds.begin(), ds.end(), x[v[i]] - y[v[i]]) - ds.begin() + 1;
        pair<int, int> q = query(p);
        // query return prefix minimum
        if (~q.second) add_edge(v[i], q.second);
        add(p, make_pair(x[v[i]] + y[v[i]], v[i]));
    }
}

void make_graph() {
    solve(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) swap(x[i], y[i]);
    solve(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) x[i] = -x[i];
    solve(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) swap(x[i], y[i]);
    solve(n);
}

```

## 9.7 IOI 2016 Alien trick

```

long long Alien() {
    long long c = kInf;
    for (int d = 60; d >= 0; --d) {
        // cost can be negative as well, depending on the
        // problem.
        if (c - (1LL << d) < 0) continue;
        long long ck = c - (1LL << d);
        pair<long long, int> r = check(ck);
        if (r.second == k) return r.first - ck * k;
        if (r.second < k) c = ck;
    }
    pair<long long, int> r = check(c);
    return r.first - c * k;
}

```