Тимбук

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 Геометрия Базовая геома 				
const ld EPS = 1e-10;				
<pre>int sgn(ld val) { return (0 < val) - (val < 0); }</pre>				
struct Point {				
ld x;				
<pre>ld y; ld absv() const;</pre>				
Point norm() const;				
Point rotate(ld a) const;				
};				
Point operator+(Point a, Point b) {				

```
return {a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y};
Point operator-(Point a, Point b) {
   return {a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y};
}
Point operator*(Point a, ld k) {
   return {a.x * k, a.y * k};
}
Point operator*(ld k, Point a) {
   return {a.x * k, a.y * k};
}
Point operator/(Point a, ld k) {
   return {a.x / k, a.y / k};
}
ld operator*(Point a, Point b) {
   return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;
}
ld operator%(Point a, Point b) {
   return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
}
bool operator==(Point a, Point b) {
   return a.x == b.x && a.y == b.y;
}
ld angle(Point a, Point b) {
```

```
return atan2(a % b, a * b):
}
ld Point::absv() const {
    return sqrt((*this) * (*this));
}
Point Point::norm() const {
    return (*this) / this->absv();
}
Point Point::rotate(ld a) const {
    return {
           cos(a) * x - sin(a) * v.
           sin(a) * x + cos(a) * y
   };
}
ld distance(Point p1, Point p2) {
    return (p2 - p1).absv();
}
struct Line {
    Point n{};
    Point p{};
    Line(Point a, Point b) {
       p = a;
       n = (b - a).norm();
    Line(ld a, ld b, ld c) {
       n = Point{-b, a}.norm();
       if (b == 0) {
           p = \{-c / a, 0\};
       } else {
           p = \{0, -c / b\};
       }
    bool contains(Point a) const;
    int halfPlane(Point p1) const;
};
Point perp(Point p, Line 1) {
    Point v = 1.p - p;
    return v - (1.n * v) * 1.n;
```

```
bool Line::contains(Point a) const {
   return abs((p - a) % n) < EPS;</pre>
bool operator | (Line a, Line b) {
   return abs(a.n % b.n) < EPS:
bool operator==(Line a, Line b) {
   return a.contains(b.p) && (a || b);
}
pair<Point, int> operator^(Line a, Line b) {
   if (a == b) {
       return {a.p, 2};
   } else if (a || b) {
       return {a.p, 0};
   } else {
       ld k = (a.n \% b.n);
       1d x = (b.n.x * (a.n % a.p) - a.n.x * (b.n)
           % b.p)) / k;
       ld y = (b.n.y * (a.n % a.p) - a.n.y * (b.n)
           % b.p)) / k;
       return {{x, y}, 1};
   }
}
int Line::halfPlane(Point p1) const {
   return sgn(n % (p1 - p));
}
ld distance(Point p, Line 1) {
   return perp(p, 1).absv();
}
struct Segment {
   Point a;
   Point b;
   Line 1;
   Segment(Point p1, Point p2): a{p1}, b{p2},
       1{p1, p2} {}
   bool contains(Point p) const;
```

```
};
bool Segment::contains(Point p) const {
   return 1.contains(p) && (a - p) * (b - p) <=</pre>
        EPS;
}
ld distance(Point p, Segment s) {
   Point pe = perp(p, s.1);
   if (s.contains(pe + p)) {
       return pe.absv();
   } else {
       return min((s.a - p).absv(), (s.b -
           p).absv());
   }
}
struct Ray {
   Point a:
   Point b;
   Line 1;
   Ray(Point p1, Point p2): a{p1}, b{p2}, 1{p1,
        p2} {}
   bool contains(Point p) const;
};
bool Ray::contains(Point p) const {
   return 1.contains(p) && ((a - p) * (b - p) <=</pre>
        EPS \mid | (a - b) * (p - b) \le EPS);
}
ld distance(Point p, Ray r) {
   Point pe = perp(p, r.1);
   if (r.contains(pe + p)) {
       return pe.absv();
   } else {
       return (r.a - p).absv();
}
ld distance(Line 11, Line 12) {
   int res = (11 ^ 12).second;
   if (res == 1 || res == 2) {
       return 0;
```

```
} else {
       return distance(l1.p, 12);
}
ld distance(Ray r, Line 1) {
    auto inter = r.l ^ 1;
   if (inter.second == 2 ||
       (inter.second == 1 &&
           r.contains(inter.first))) {
       return 0;
   } else {
       return distance(r.a, 1);
    }
}
ld distance(Segment s, Line 1) {
    auto inter = s.l ^ 1;
    if (inter.second == 2 ||
       (inter.second == 1 &&
           s.contains(inter.first))) {
       return 0:
   } else {
       return min(distance(s.a, 1), distance(s.b,
           1));
   }
}
ld distance(Ray r1, Ray r2) {
    auto inter = r1.1 ^ r2.1;
    if (inter.second == 2) {
       if (r1.contains(r2.a) ||
           r2.contains(r1.a)) {
           return 0;
       } else {
           return distance(r1.a, r2.a);
    } else if (inter.second == 1 &&
        r1.contains(inter.first) &&
        r2.contains(inter.first)) {
       return 0;
   } else {
       return min(distance(r1.a, r2),
           distance(r2.a, r1));
```

```
}
ld distance(Segment s, Ray r) {
   auto inter = s.l ^ r.l;
   if (inter.second == 2) {
       if (r.contains(s.a) || r.contains(s.b)) {
          return 0:
       } else {
          return min(distance(s.a, r.a),
               distance(s.b, r.a));
   } else if (inter.second == 1 &&
        s.contains(inter.first) &&
       r.contains(inter.first)) {
       return 0:
   } else {
       return min(min(distance(s.a, r),
           distance(s.b, r)), distance(r.a, s));
   }
}
ld distance(Segment s1, Segment s2) {
   auto inter = s1.1 ^ s2.1;
   if (inter.second == 2) {
       if (s1.contains(s2.a) || s1.contains(s2.b)
           | s2.contains(s1.a) |
           s2.contains(s1.b)) {
          return 0:
       } else {
          return min(distance(s1.a, s2),
               distance(s1.b, s2));
   } else if (inter.second == 1 &&
        s1.contains(inter.first) &&
        s2.contains(inter.first)) {
       return 0;
   } else {
       return min(min(distance(s1.a, s2),
           distance(s1.b, s2)),
           min(distance(s2.a, s1), distance(s2.b,
           s1))):
   }
```

```
struct Triangle {
   Point a:
   Point b:
   Point c;
   bool contains(Point p) const;
};
bool Triangle::contains(Point p) const {
   ld p1 = (b - a) \% (p - a);
   1d p2 = (c - b) \% (p - b);
   1d p3 = (a - c) \% (p - c);
   return p1 >= -EPS && p2 >= -EPS && p3 >= -EPS;
}
struct ConvexPolygon {
   vector<Point> vs:
   vector<ld> angles;
   ConvexPolygon(vector<Point> &av): vs{av} {
       angles.resize(vs.size());
       angles[0] = angles[1] = 0;
       Point base = vs[1] - vs[0]:
       for (int i = 2; i < vs.size(); ++i) {</pre>
           angles[i] = angle(base, vs[i] - vs[0]);
   bool contains(Point p) const;
};
bool ConvexPolygon::contains(Point p) const {
   ld pa = angle(vs[1] - vs[0], p - vs[0]);
   auto it = upper_bound(angles.begin(),
        angles.end(), pa);
   if (it == angles.begin()) return false;
   if (it == angles.end()) {
       return Segment(vs[0],
           *(vs.end()-1)}.contains(p);
   int ind = it - angles.begin();
   return Triangle{vs[0], vs[ind-1],
        vs[ind] }.contains(p);
}
struct Circle {
```

```
Point o:
    ld r;
    bool contains(Point p) const;
};
bool Circle::contains(Point p) const {
    return distance(p, o) <= r+EPS;</pre>
}
bool operator==(Circle c1, Circle c2) {
   return c1.o == c2.o && c1.r == c2.r;
}
pair<pair<Point, Point>, int> operator^(Line 1,
    Circle c) {
    ld rho = distance(c.o. 1):
    if (rho > c.r+EPS) {
       return {{c.o, c.o}, 0};
   } else if (abs(rho - c.r) < EPS) {</pre>
       return {{c.o + perp(c.o, 1), c.o +
            perp(c.o, 1)}, 1};
   } else {
       ld d = sqrt(c.r * c.r - rho * rho);
       Point p = c.o + perp(c.o, 1);
       return \{\{p + 1.n * d, p - 1.n * d\}, 2\};
}
pair<pair<Point, Point>, int> operator^(Circle
    c1, Circle c2) {
    ld rho = distance(c1.o, c2.o);
    if (c1 == c2) {
       return {{c1.o, c1.o}, 3};
   } else if (c1.contains(c2.o)) {
       if (rho - c1.r + c2.r < EPS) {
           return {{c1.o, c1.o}, 0};
       } else if (abs(rho - c1.r + c2.r) < EPS) {
           Point p = c1.0 + (c2.0 - c1.0).norm()
               * c1.r;
           return {{p, p}, 1};
       } else {
           ld a = acos((c1.r * c1.r + rho * rho -
               c2.r * c2.r)/(2 * c1.r * rho));
           Point p = (c2.o - c1.o).norm() * c1.r;
```

```
return {{c1.o + p.rotate(a), c1.o +
               p.rotate(-a)}, 2};
   } else if (c2.contains(c1.o)) {
       if (rho - c2.r + c1.r < EPS) {
          return {{c2.o, c2.o}, 0};
       } else if (abs(rho - c2.r + c1.r) < EPS) {
          Point p = c2.0 + (c1.0 - c2.0).norm()
               * c2.r;
          return {{p, p}, 1};
       } else {
          1d a = acos((c2.r * c2.r + rho * rho -
               c1.r * c1.r)/(2 * c2.r * rho));
          Point p = (c1.o - c2.o).norm() * c2.r;
          return {{c2.o + p.rotate(a), c2.o +
               p.rotate(-a)}, 2};
       }
   } else {
       if (c1.r + c2.r - rho < EPS) {
          return {{c1.o, c1.o}, 0};
       } else if (abs(c1.r + c2.r - rho) < EPS) {
          Point p = c1.0 + (c2.0 - c1.0).norm()
               * c1.r;
          return {{p, p}, 1};
       } else {
          1d a = acos((c1.r * c1.r + rho * rho -
               c2.r * c2.r)/(2 * c1.r * rho));
          Point p = (c2.o - c1.o).norm() * c1.r;
          return {{c1.o + p.rotate(a), c1.o +
               p.rotate(-a)}, 2};
       }
   }
}
pair<pair<Point, Point>, int> tangents(Point p,
    Circle c) {
   ld rho = distance(p, c.o);
   if (c.contains(p)) {
       if (abs(rho - c.r) < EPS) {</pre>
          return {{p, p}, 1};
       } else {
          return {{p, p}, 0};
   } else {
```

```
ld d = sqrt(rho * rho - c.r * c.r);
    return Circle {p, d} ^ c;
}
```

1.2 Выпуклая оболочка

2 Графы

2.1 HLD

```
//
// Heavy-Light Decomposition
// Позволяет выполнять запросы на путях в дереве.
// Источник:
    https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/53170
//

struct HLD {
    int n, t = 0;
    vector<vector<int>> g;
    vector<int> tin, siz, par, h, up;
```

```
SegmentTree st;
 HLD(int n, const vector<vector<int>> &g)
     : n(n), g(g), tin(n), siz(n, 1), par(n),
         h(n), up(n), st(n) {
   par[0] = -1, h[0] = 0, up[0] = 0;
   dfs sz(0):
   dfs_up(0);
 void dfs_sz(int v) {
   if (par[v] != -1) g[v].erase(find(all(g[v]),
        par[v]));
   for (int &u : g[v]) {
     par[u] = v, h[u] = h[v] + 1;
     dfs sz(u):
     siz[v] += siz[u];
     if (siz[u] > siz[g[v][0]]) swap(u, g[v][0]);
   }
 }
 void dfs_up(int v) {
   tin[v] = t++;
   for (int u : g[v]) {
     if (u == g[v][0])
       up[u] = up[v];
     else
       up[u] = u;
     dfs_up(u);
 int get_path(int v, int u) { // запрос на пути от v до u
   int res = 0;
   for (; up[v] != up[u]; v = par[up[v]]) {
     if (h[up[v]] < h[up[u]]) swap(v, u);</pre>
     res += st.get(tin[up[v]], tin[v] + 1);
     // если значения на рёбрах, прибавить к левой
          границе +1
   if (h[v] > h[u]) swap(v, u);
   res += st.get(tin[v], tin[u] + 1);
   return res;
 }
 int get_subtree(int v) { return st.get(tin[v],
      tin[v] + siz[v]); }
};
```

2.2 Конденсация

```
vector<vector<int>> adj, adj_rev;
vector<bool> used;
vector<int> order, component;
void dfs1(int v) {
 used[v] = true:
 for (auto u : adj[v])
   if (!used[u])
     dfs1(u);
 order.push_back(v);
void dfs2(int v) {
 used[v] = true;
 component.push_back(v);
 for (auto u : adj_rev[v])
   if (!used[u])
     dfs2(u);
int main() {
 int n:
 // ... read n ...
 for (::) {
   int a, b;
   // ... read next directed edge (a,b) ...
   adj[a].push_back(b);
   adj_rev[b].push_back(a);
 used.assign(n, false);
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
   if (!used[i])
     dfs1(i);
 used.assign(n, false);
 reverse(order.begin(), order.end());
 for (auto v : order)
   if (!used[v]) {
     dfs2(v);
     // ... processing next component ...
     component.clear();
   }
```

2.3 Kyh

```
vi lr(k, -1), rl(n, -1);
vi used(k, 0);
int curr = 1;
auto dfs = [&g, &used, &lr, &rl, &curr]\
(const auto &rec, int v) -> bool {
   if (used[v] == curr)
       return false:
   used[v] = curr:
   for (int to : g[v]) {
       if (rl[to] == -1 || rec(rec, rl[to])) {
           rl[to] = v:
           lr[v] = to;
           return true;
       }
   }
   return false;
};
11 \text{ ans} = 0;
for (bool run = true; run;) {
   run = false;
   ++curr:
   for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) {</pre>
       if (lr[i] == -1 && dfs(dfs, i)) {
           run = true;
           ++ans;
   }
}
```

2.4 Мосты

```
void dfs(int v, int p = -1) {
   used[v] = true;
   d[v] = h[v] = (p == -1 ? 0 : h[p] + 1);
   for (int u : g[v]) {
      if (u != p) {
        if (used[u]) // если ребро обратное
            d[v] = min(d[v], h[u]);
        else { // если ребро прямое
```

2.5 Точки сочленения

```
void dfs(int v, int p = -1) {
 used[v] = 1;
 d[v] = h[v] = (p == -1 ? 0 : h[p] + 1);
 int children = 0:
 for (int u : g[v]) {
   if (u != p) {
     if (used[u])
       d[v] = min(d[v], h[u]);
   else {
       dfs(u, v);
       d[v] = min(d[v], d[u]);
       if (h[v] <= d[u] && p != -1) {</pre>
        // v - точка сочленения
         // (это условие может выполниться много
             раз для разных
        // детей)
       children++;
   }
 if (p == -1 && children > 1) {
   // v - корень и точка сочленения
 }
```

2.6 Центроиды

```
// Центроиды с алгоритмики
int 1 = 179;
int ans = 0;
bool used[maxn];
int s[maxn]:
void sizes(int v, int p) {
   s[v] = 1;
   for (int u : g[v])
       if (u != p && !used[u])
          sizes(u, v), s[v] += s[u];
}
int centroid(int v, int p, int n) {
   for (int u : g[v])
       if (u != p && !used[u] && s[u] > n/2)
          return centroid(u, v, n);
   return v;
}
void dfs(int v, int p, int d, vector<int> &t) {
   t.push_back(d);
   for (int u : g[v])
       if (u != p && !used[u])
          dfs(u, v, d + 1, t);
}
void solve(int v) {
   sizes(v);
   vector<int> d(s[v], 0);
   d[0] = 1;
   for (int u : g[v]) {
       if (!used[u]) {
          vector<int> t;
          dfs(u, v, 1, t);
          for (int x : t)
              if (x \le 1)
                  ans += d[1-x]:
          for (int x : t)
              d[x]++;
```

```
}

used[v] = 1;
for (int u : g[v])
    if (!used[u])
        solve(centroid(u, v, s[u]));
}
```

3 Контест

3.1 CMakeLists

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.14)
project(mrc)

set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 17)
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS "-Wall -Wextra -pedantic
    -Wfloat-equal -Wconversion -Wlogical-op
    -Wshift-overflow=2
    -fsanitize=address,undefined,\
signed-integer-overflow,pointer-compare,\
pointer-subtract,shadow-call-stack,\
leak,bounds,pointer-overflow
    -fno-sanitize-recover -D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG
    -D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG_PEDANTIC -DONPC")

add_executable(A A.cpp)
```

3.2 Стресс-тесты

```
import subprocess, sys
_, f1, f2, gen, iters = sys.argv

for i in range(int(iters)):
    print('Test', i+1)
    test = subprocess.run(["python", gen],
        encoding="utf-8",
```

```
capture_output=True).stdout
   #print(test)
   v1 = subprocess.run(["./%s" % f1],
       input=test, encoding="utf-8",
       capture_output=True).stdout
   v2 = subprocess.run(["./%s" % f2],
       input=test, encoding="utf-8",
       capture_output=True).stdout
   if v1 != v2:
       print("FAIL!\nInput:")
       print(test)
       print("Correct output:")
       print(v1)
       print("Wrong output:")
      print(v2)
       sys.exit()
print("No output differences found.")
```

3.3 Шаблон

```
#ifndef ONPC
#pragma GCC optimize("03")
#pragma GCC target("avx2,avx,sse,sse2,\
sse3,ssse3,sse4,sse4.1,sse4.2,\
lzcnt,popcnt,abm,bmi,bmi2")
#pragma GCC optimize("unroll-loops")
#endif
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
using namespace std;
using ll = int64_t;
using ii = pair<int, int>;
using vi = vector<int>;
using vll = vector<ll>;
using vii = vector<ii>;
using vvi = vector<vi>;
using vc = vector<char>;
using vvc = vector<vc>;
```

```
using ui = uint32_t;
using ull = uint64_t;
using ld = long double;
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
template<typename T>
using OrderedSet<T> tree<T, null_type, less<>,
    rb_tree_tag,
    tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
#define all(x) (x).begin(), (x).end()
#define nl '\n'
template<typename T>
istream& operator>>(istream& s, vector<T>& v) {
   for (auto &&el : v)
       s >> el:
   return s;
template<typename T>
ostream& operator<<(ostream& s, const vector<T>&
    v) {
   for (auto &&el : v)
       s << el << '';
   s << '\n';
   return s:
signed main() {
   ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
   cin.tie(nullptr);
```

4 Строки

4.1 Z-функция

```
void z_func(int n) {
  z[0] = n;
```

```
int l = 0, r = 0;
for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
    z[i] = MIN(r - i, z[i - 1]);
    if (z[i] < 0)
        z[i] = 0;
    while (i + z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i +
        z[i]])
        ++z[i];
    if (i + z[i] > r) {
        l = i;
        r = i + z[i];
    }
}
```

4.2 Ахо-Корасик

```
// Здесь код какой-то задачи на Ахо-Корасик
// Вряд ли понадобится, и я уже не помню, что
    здесь происходит
struct query {
   int 1, r;
};
bool operator<(const query &a, const query &b) {</pre>
   if (a.1 == b.1)
       return a.r < b.r;</pre>
   return a.l < b.l;</pre>
}
const int ALPHA = 26;
const char OFF = 'a';
struct Node {
   array<int, ALPHA> next;
   int p, link, zip;
   bool term;
   int pchar;
   int len;
};
```

```
struct Trie {
   vector<Node> t;
   int n = 0;
   Trie(const vector<string> &vec) {
       create(-1, -1):
       for (auto &s : vec)
          insert(s):
       build();
   }
   int create(int p, int pchar) {
       t.push_back({});
       fill(all(t[n].next), -1):
       t[n].p = p;
       t[n].pchar = pchar;
       t[n].link = t[n].zip = -1;
       t[n].term = false;
       t[n].len = -1;
       ++n;
       return n - 1;
   void insert(const string &s, int pos = 0, int
       v = 0) {
       if (pos == static_cast<int>(s.size())) {
          t[v].term = true:
          t[v].len = pos;
          return:
       int c = s[pos] - OFF;
       if (t[v].next[c] == -1)
          t[v].next[c] = create(v, c);
       insert(s, pos + 1, t[v].next[c]);
   void build() {
       deque<int> q;
       for (int i = 0; i < ALPHA; ++i) {</pre>
          if (t[0].next[i] == -1)
              t[0].next[i] = 0;
          else
              q.push_back(t[0].next[i]);
       }
```

```
t[0].link = 0:
       while (!q.empty()) {
           int v = q.front();
           q.pop_front();
          if (t[v].p == 0)
              t[v].link = 0;
           else
              t[v].link =
                   t[t[t[v].p].link].next[t[v].pchar];
           if (t[t[v].link].term)
              t[v].zip = t[v].link;
           else if (t[v].link == 0)
              t[v].zip = -1;
              t[v].zip = t[t[v].link].zip;
          for (int i = 0; i < ALPHA; ++i) {</pre>
              if (t[v].next[i] == -1)
                  t[v].next[i] =
                      t[t[v].link].next[i];
                  q.push_back(t[v].next[i]);
          }
       }
   }
};
struct vertex {
   vi e:
   int d;
};
void dfs(vector<vertex> &g, vi &tin, vi &tout,
    int &t, int v, int p, int d) {
   tin[v] = t++:
   g[v].d = d;
   for (int to : g[v].e) {
       if (to == p)
           continue;
       dfs(g, tin, tout, t, to, v, d + 1);
   }
   tout[v] = t;
}
```

```
int32 t main() {
   fast_io
   int n:
   cin >> n;
   vector<string> vec(n);
   for (auto &s : vec) {
       cin >> s:
       reverse(all(s));
   Trie trie(vec);
   string s;
   cin >> s:
   int len = static_cast<int>(s.size());
   vi v(len):
   int curr = 0;
   for (int i = len - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
       curr = trie.t[curr].next[s[i] - OFF];
       v[i] = curr;
   vector<vertex> g(len + 1);
   for (int i = len - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
       int ln = -1:
       int currv = v[i];
       if (trie.t[currv].term)
           ln = trie.t[currv].len:
       if (ln == -1 && trie.t[currv].zip != -1) {
           currv = trie.t[currv].zip;
          ln = trie.t[currv].len;
       }
       if (ln != -1) {
          g[i + ln].e.push_back(i);
       }
   vi tin(len + 1, -1), tout(len + 1, -1);
   for (int root = len; root >= 0; --root) {
       if (tin[root] == -1)
           dfs(g, tin, tout, t, root, -1, 0);
   auto anc = [&tin, &tout](int u, int v) ->
       bool {
```

```
if (tin[u] == -1 || tin[v] == -1)
       return false;
   return tin[u] <= tin[v] && tin[v] <</pre>
        tout[u]:
};
int m;
cin >> m:
while (m--) {
   int 1, r;
   cin >> 1 >> r;
   if (!anc(1, r) && !anc(r, 1))
       cout << "-1\n";
   else
       cout << abs(g[1].d - g[r].d) << '\n';
}
int k;
cin >> k;
while (k--) {
   11 sum = 0;
   int T, a, b, c, d, e, li, ri;
   cin >> T >> a >> b >> c >> d >> e >> li >>
       ri;
   int 1, r;
   for (int i = 0: i < T: ++i) {
       1 = min(li % len, ri % len);
       r = max(li \% len + 1, ri \% len + 1);
       int ans = 0;
       if (!anc(1, r) && !anc(r, 1)) {
           ans = -1:
       } else {
           ans = abs(g[1].d - g[r].d);
           sum += ans:
           sum %= e;
       li = (a * li + b) \% e;
       ri = (c * ri + d + ans) \% e;
   cout << sum << '\n';
```

}

4.3 Манакер

```
vector<int> manacher_odd(string s) {
 int n = (int)s.size();
 vector<int> d(n, 1);
 int 1 = 0, r = 0;
 for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
   if (i < r)
     d[i] = min(r - i + 1, d[1 + r - i]);
   while (i - d[i] >= 0 \&\& i + d[i] < n \&\&
          s[i - d[i]] == s[i + d[i]])
     d[i]++;
   if (i + d[i] - 1 > r)
     1 = i - d[i] + 1, r = i + d[i] - 1;
 return d:
}
vector<int> manacher_even(string s) {
 int n = (int)s.size();
 vector<int> d(n, 0);
 int 1 = -1, r = -1;
 for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
   if (i < r)</pre>
     d[i] = min(r - i, d[1 + r - i - 1]);
   while (i - d[i] >= 0 \&\& i + d[i] + 1 < n \&\&
          s[i - d[i]] == s[i + d[i] + 1])
     d[i]++;
   if (i + d[i] > r)
     1 = i - d[i] + 1, r = i + d[i]:
 return d:
```

4.4 Префикс-функция

```
void pref_func(size_t n, const char str[n], int
    p[n]) {
    p[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
        int k = p[i - 1];
        while (k > 0 && str[i] != str[k])
```

4.5 Суффиксный автомат

```
// Суффиксный автомат
// Автомат, который принимает все подстроки строки
// Каждая вершина отвечает за несколько
    последовательных суффиксов какого-то
  префикса. Строится побуквенно, поддерживает
    построение от нескольких строк.
struct SuffixAutomaton {
 struct Node {
   int suf = -1, par = -1, nx[26];
   Node(int suf, int par) : suf(suf), par(par) {
       fill(nx, nx + 26, -1); 
 };
 vector<Node> nodes;
 int root = 0, last = 0;
 SuffixAutomaton() { nodes.emplace_back(-1, -1);
 int addChar(int x) {
   int cur = sz(nodes):
   nodes.emplace_back(0, last);
   int p = last;
   for (; p != -1 && nodes[p].nx[x] == -1; p =
       nodes[p].suf)
     nodes[p].nx[x] = cur;
   if (p != -1) {
     int q = nodes[p].nx[x];
     if (nodes[q].par == p) {
       nodes[cur].suf = q;
     } else {
       int u = sz(nodes);
       nodes.push_back(nodes[q]);
```

4.6 Суффиксный массив

```
11
// Суффиксный массив
// Возвращает список индексов в порядке
    возрастания соответствующих суффиксов.
// sa[0] = n, потому что пустой суффикс считается
    минимальным.
vector<int> suffix_array(string s) {
 int n = sz(s) + 1, a, b, lim = 256;
 vector\langle int \rangle x(all(s) + 1), y(n), ws(max(n,
      lim)), rank(n), sa(n);
 iota(all(sa), 0);
 for (int j = 0, p = 0; p < n; j = max(1, j *
      2), lim = p) {
   p = j, iota(all(y), n - j);
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
     if (sa[i] >= j) y[p++] = sa[i] - j;
   fill(all(ws), 0);
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) ws[x[i]]++;
   for (int i = 1; i < lim; i++) ws[i] += ws[i -</pre>
        1];
   for (int i = n; i--;) sa[--ws[x[y[i]]]] =
   swap(x, y), p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0;
   for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)</pre>
     a = sa[i - 1], b = sa[i],
     x[b] = (y[a] == y[b] && y[a + j] == y[b +
          j]) ? p - 1 : p++;
 }
```

```
return sa;
}
vector<int> largest_common_prefix(string s, const
    vector<int> &sa) {
    int n = sz(sa);
    vector<int> rank(n), lcp(n);
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;
    for (int i = 0, k = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
        if (k) k--;
        int j = sa[rank[i] - 1];
        while (s[i + k] == s[j + k]) k++;
        lcp[rank[i]] = k;
}
return lcp;
}</pre>
```

5 Структуры данных

5.1 Sparse table

```
vi logs(n + 1, 0);
int last_pow = 1;
for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {</pre>
   logs[i] = logs[i - 1];
   if (i >= last_pow * 2) {
       last_pow *= 2;
       ++logs[i];
   }
}
vvi sp(n, vi(logs[n] + 1, INF));
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
    sp[i][0] = a[i];
for (int l = 1; l < logs[n] + 1; ++1) {</pre>
   for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
       if (i + (1 << (1 - 1)) >= n)
           break:
       sp[i][1] = min(sp[i][1 - 1], sp[i + (1 <<
            (1 - 1))[1 - 1]);
   }
```

```
while (q--) {
   int l, r;
   cin >> l >> r;
   int len = logs[r - l];
   cout << min(sp[l][len], sp[r - (1 <<
        len)][len]) << '\n';
}</pre>
```

5.2 ДО с массовыми

```
// ДО с массовыми операциями для операция вида
    ах+b и суммы на отрезке по модулю
struct affine {
   ll k, b;
};
struct segtree {
   int n;
   vll t;
   vector<affine> aff;
   segtree(const vi &a) {
       n = a.size();
       t.resize(n * 4, 0);
       aff.resize(n * 4, \{1, 0\});
       build(a, 1, 0, n);
   ll build(const vi &a, int v, int l, int r) {
       if (1 + 1 == r) {
           return t[v] = a[1];
       int m = (1 + r) / 2;
       return t[v] = (build(a, 2 * v, 1, m) +
           build(a, 2 * v + 1, m, r) % M;
   }
   void push(int v, int 1, int r) {
       t[v] *= aff[v].k;
       t[v] += aff[v].b * (r - 1);
```

```
t[v] %= M:
   aff[2 * v].k *= aff[v].k;
   aff[2 * v].b *= aff[v].k:
   aff[2 * v].b += aff[v].b;
   aff[2 * v].k \%= M:
   aff[2 * v].b \% = M;
   aff[2 * v + 1].k *= aff[v].k;
   aff[2 * v + 1].b *= aff[v].k:
   aff[2 * v + 1].b += aff[v].b;
   aff[2 * v + 1].k \% = M;
   aff[2 * v + 1].b \% = M;
   aff[v].k = 1;
   aff[v].b = 0:
}
11 fresh(int v, int 1, int r) const {
   return (t[v] * aff[v].k + aff[v].b * (r -
       1)) % M;
}
ll get(int ql, int qr, int v = 1, int l = 0,
    int r = -1) {
   if (r == -1)
       r = n:
   if (qr <= 1 || r <= ql)</pre>
       return 0:
   if (ql <= 1 && r <= qr)</pre>
       return fresh(v, 1, r);
   push(v, 1, r);
   int m = (1 + r) / 2;
   qr, 2 * v + 1, m, r)) % M;
}
void upd(int ql, int qr, int k, int b, int v
    = 1, int 1 = 0, int r = -1) {
   if (r == -1)
       r = n:
   if (qr <= 1 || r <= q1)</pre>
       return;
```

```
if (ql <= 1 && r <= qr) {
    aff[v].k *= k;
    aff[v].b *= k;
    aff[v].b += b;
    aff[v].k %= M;
    aff[v].b %= M;
    return;
}

push(v, l, r);
    int m = (1 + r) / 2;
    upd(ql, qr, k, b, 2 * v, l, m);
    upd(ql, qr, k, b, 2 * v + 1, m, r);
    t[v] = (fresh(2 * v, l, m) + fresh(2 * v + 1, m, r)) % M;
}
};</pre>
```

5.3 ДО снизу

```
// ДО снизу от peltorator
vector<long long> tree;
int n:
void build(const vector<int>& arr) {
   n = arr.size():
   tree.assign(2 * n, 0);
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
       tree[n + i] = arr[i];
   for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
       tree[i] = tree[i << 1] + tree[(i << 1) |</pre>
           17:
   }
void update_point(int pos, int newval) { //
    arr[pos] := newval
   pos += n;
   tree[pos] = newval;
   pos >>= 1;
```

```
while (pos > 0) {
       tree[pos] = tree[pos << 1] + tree[(pos <<</pre>
       pos >>= 1;
}
long long find_sum(int 1, int r) { // [1, r)
   1 += n:
   r += n:
   long long ans = 0;
    while (1 < r) {</pre>
       if (1 & 1) {
           ans += tree[1++]:
       }
       if (r & 1) {
           ans += tree[--r]:
       1 >>= 1:
       r >>= 1;
   return ans;
```

5.4 Дерево Фенвика

```
int res = 0:
   for (; r > 0; r -= F(r)) res += t[r];
   return res:
 }
  int lower_bound(int sum) { // вернёт первое r
      Takoe, \forall To get(r) >= sum
   // или n + 1, если такого r нет
   const int K = 20;
   int i = 0;
   for (int k = 1 \ll K; k > 0; k >>= 1) {
     if (i + k <= n && t[i + k] < sum) {</pre>
       sum -= t[i += k]:
   }
   return i + 1;
 }
};
```

5.5 CHM

```
struct dsu {
   vi p;
   vi rank;
   dsu(int n) {
       p.resize(n);
       rank.resize(n, 1);
       iota(all(p), 0);
   }
   int root(int x) {
       if (p[x] == x)
           return x;
       return p[x] = root(p[x]);
   void unite(int a, int b) {
       a = root(a):
       b = root(b):
       if (a == b)
           return:
       if (rank[a] < rank[b])</pre>
```

```
swap(a, b);
p[b] = a;
rank[a] += rank[b];
};
```

5.6 Хеш-таблица

```
struct HashMap {
 const uint64_t C = 11(4e18 * acos(0)) | 71;
 uint64 t hash(uint64 t x) const { return
      __builtin_bswap64(x * C); }
 int n;
 vector<uint64_t> keys;
 vector<int> values;
 HashMap(int n) : n(n), keys(n, -1), values(n) {}
  int position(uint64_t key) const {
   uint64_t h = hash(key);
   int i = h % n;
   while (keys[i] != -1 && keys[i] != key)
     if (++i == n) i = 0;
   return i:
  int& operator[](uint64_t key) {
   int i = position(key);
   if (keys[i] == -1) keys[i] = key, values[i] =
   return values[i];
 }
};
```

6 Теория Чисел

6.1 KTO

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

```
}
ll crt(ll a, ll m, ll b, ll n) {
  if (n > m) swap(a, b), swap(m, n);
  ll x, y, g = euclid(m, n, x, y);
  if (a - b) % g == 0) return -1;
  x = (b - a) % n * x % n / g * m + a;
  return x < 0 ? x + m * n / g : x;
}</pre>
```

6.2 Метод Гаусса

```
int gauss(vector<vector<double>> a,
    vector<double>& ans) {
 int n = (int)a.size();
 int m = (int)a[0].size() - 1:
 vector<int> where(m, -1);
 for (int col = 0, row = 0; col < m && row < n;
      ++col) {
   int sel = row;
   for (int i = row; i < n; ++i)</pre>
     if (abs(a[i][col]) > abs(a[sel][col])) sel =
          i:
   if (abs(a[sel][col]) < EPS) continue;</pre>
   for (int i = col; i <= m; ++i)</pre>
        swap(a[sel][i], a[row][i]);
   where [col] = row;
   for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
     if (i != row) {
       double c = a[i][col] / a[row][col];
       for (int j = col; j <= m; ++j) a[i][j] -=</pre>
            a[row][j] * c;
     }
   ++row;
 ans.assign(m, 0);
 for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i)</pre>
   if (where[i] != -1) ans[i] = a[where[i]][m] /
        a[where[i]][i]:
 for (int i = 0: i < n: ++i) {</pre>
   double sum = 0;
```

```
for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j) sum += ans[j] *</pre>
        a[i][i];
   if (abs(sum - a[i][m]) > EPS) return 0;
 for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i)</pre>
   if (where[i] == -1) return INF;
 return 1;
}
// бинарный
int gauss(vector<bitset<N>> a, int n, int m,
    bitset<N>& ans) {
 vector<int> where(m, -1);
 for (int col = 0, row = 0; col < m && row < n;</pre>
      ++col) {
   for (int i = row; i < n; ++i)</pre>
     if (a[i][col]) {
       swap(a[i], a[row]);
       break;
     }
    if (!a[row][col]) continue;
    where [col] = row:
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
     if (i != row && a[i][col]) a[i] ^= a[row];
```

```
++row;
}
}
```

6.3 Ро-алгоритм Полларда

```
cout << "IMPOSSIBLE" << endl;</pre>
          exit(0);
int main() {
          cin >> n;
          if (n <= (int)1e6) Slow(n);</pre>
          11 C = 2 * pow(n, 1.0 / 4);
          for (int cnt = 0; cnt < 4; cnt++) {</pre>
                    x[0] = abs((int)rnd()) \% (n - 1) + 1;
                    for (i = 0; i < C; i++) x[i + 1] = (mul(x[i], i++)) x[i + 1] x
                                             x[i], n) + 3) % n;
                    for (int i = 0; i < C; i++) {</pre>
                              ll g = gcd(abs(x[i] - x[C]), n);
                               if (g != 1 && g != n) {
                                                                                                                                                       << n / g << endl;
                                         cout << g <<
                                        return 0;
                  }
          }
          cout << "IMPOSSIBLE" << endl;</pre>
          return 0;
```