

Amigos do Beto - ICPC Library

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```

template<class T = int>
struct Bit2D {
public:
    // send updated points
    Bit2D(vector<pair<T, T>> pts) {
        sort(pts.begin(), pts.end());
        for(auto a : pts) {
            if(ord.empty() || a.first != ord.back()) {
                ord.push_back(a.first);
            }
        }
        fw.resize(ord.size() + 1);
        coord.resize(fw.size());
        for(auto &a : pts) {
            swap(a.first, a.second);
        }
        sort(pts.begin(), pts.end());
        for(auto &a : pts) {

```

```

swap(a.first, a.second);
for(int on = upper_bound(ord.begin(), ord.end(), a.first) - ord.begin(); on < fw.size(); on += on & -on) {
    if(coord[on].empty() || coord[on].back() != a.second) {
        coord[on].push_back(a.second);
    }
}
for(int i = 0; i < fw.size(); i++) {
    fw[i].assign(coord[i].size() + 1, 0);
}
void upd(T x, T y, T v) {
    for(int xx = upper_bound(ord.begin(), ord.end(), x) - ord.begin(); xx < fw.size(); xx += xx & -xx) {
        for(int yy = upper_bound(coord[xx].begin(), coord[xx].end(), y) - coord[xx].begin(); yy < fw[xx].size(); yy += yy & -yy) {
            fw[xx][yy] += v;
        }
    }
}
T qry(T x, T y) {
    T ans = 0;
    for(int xx = upper_bound(ord.begin(), ord.end(), x) - ord.begin(); xx > 0; xx -= xx & -xx) {
        for(int yy = upper_bound(coord[xx].begin(), coord[xx].end(), y) - coord[xx].begin(); yy > 0; yy -= yy & -yy) {
            ans += fw[xx][yy];
        }
    }
    return ans;
}
T qry(T x1, T y1, T x2, T y2) {
    return qry(x2, y2) - qry(x2, y1 - 1) - qry(x1 - 1, y2) + qry(x1 - 1, y1 - 1);
}
void upd(T x1, T y1, T x2, T y2, T v) {
    upd(x1, y1, v);
    upd(x1, y2 + 1, -v);
    upd(x2 + 1, y1, -v);
    upd(x2 + 1, y2 + 1, v);
}
private:
vector<T> ord;
vector<vector<T>> fw, coord;
};

```

1.2 Iterative Segment Tree

```

int n, t[2 * ms];

void build() {
    for(int i = n - 1; i > 0; --i) t[i] = t[i<<1] + t[i<<1|1]; // Merge
}

void update(int p, int value) { // set value at position p
    for(t[p += n] = value; p > 1; p >= 1) t[p>>1] = t[p] + t[p^1]; // Merge
}

int query(int l, int r) {
    int res = 0;
    for(l += n, r += n+1; l < r; l >= 1, r >= 1) {
        if(l&1) res += t[l++]; // Merge
        if(r&1) res += t[--r]; // Merge
    }
    return res;
}

// If is non-commutative
S query(int l, int r) {
    S resl, resr;
    for(l += n, r += n+1; l < r; l >= 1, r >= 1) {
        if(l&1) resl = combine(resl, t[l++]);
        if(r&1) resr = combine(t[--r], resr);
    }
    return combine(resl, resr);
}

```

1.3 Iterative Segment Tree with Interval Updates

```

int n, t[2 * ms];

void build() {
    for(int i = n - 1; i > 0; --i) t[i] = t[i<<1] + t[i<<1|1]; // Merge
}

void update(int v, int l, int r) {
    for(l += n, r += n+1; l < r; l >= 1, r >= 1) {
        if(l&1) t[l++] += v; // Merge
        if(r&1) t[--r] += v; // Merge
    }
}

int query(int p) {
    int res = 0;
    for(p += n; p > 0; p >= 1) res += t[p]; // Merge
    return res;
}

void push() { // push modifications to leafs
    for(int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        t[i<<1] += t[i]; // Merge
        t[i<<1|1] += t[i]; // Merge
        t[i] = 0;
    }
}

```

1.4 Segment Tree with Lazy Propagation

```

struct LazyContext {
    LazyContext() {}
    void reset() {}
    void operator += (LazyContext o) {}
};

struct Node {
    Node() {}
    Node() {}
    Node(Node l, Node r) {}
    bool canBreak(LazyContext lazy) {} // false if non beats
    bool canApply(LazyContext lazy) {} // true if non beats
    void apply(LazyContext &lazy) {}
};

template <class i_t, class e_t, class lazy_cont>
class SegmentTree {
public:
    void init(std::vector<e_t> base) {
        n = base.size();
        h = 0;
        while((1 << h) < n) h++;
        tree.resize(2 * n);
        dirty.assign(n, false);
        lazy.resize(n);
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            tree[i + n] = i_t(base[i]);
        }
        for(int i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
            tree[i] = i_t(tree[i + 1], tree[i + 1 + 1]);
            lazy[i].reset();
        }
    }

    i_t qry(int l, int r) {
        if(l >= r) return i_t();
        l += n, r += n;
        push(l);
        push(r - 1);
        i_t lp, rp;
        for(; l < r; l /= 2, r /= 2) {
            if(l & 1) lp = i_t(lp, tree[l++]);
            if(r & 1) rp = i_t(tree[--r], rp);
        }
        return i_t(lp, rp);
    }

    void upd(int l, int r, lazy_cont lc) {
        if(l >= r) return;
        l += n, r += n;
        push(l);
        push(r - 1);
        int l0 = l, r0 = r;
        for(; l < r; l /= 2, r /= 2) {
            if(l & 1) downUpd(l++, lc);

```

```

    if(r & 1) downUpd(--r, lc);
}
build(10);
build(r0 - 1);
}
void upd(int pos, e_t v) {
    pos += n;
    push(pos);
    tree[pos] = i_t(v);
    build(pos);
}
private:
    int n, h;
    std::vector<bool> dirty;
    std::vector<i_t> tree;
    std::vector<lazy_cont> lazy;
    void apply(int p, lazy_cont lc) {
        tree[p].apply(lc);
        if(p < n) {
            dirty[p] = true;
            lazy[p] += lc;
        }
    }
    void pushSingle(int p) {
        if(dirty[p]) {
            downUpd(p + p, lazy[p]);
            downUpd(p + p + 1, lazy[p]);
            lazy[p].reset();
            dirty[p] = false;
        }
    }
    void push(int p) {
        for(int s = h; s > 0; s--) {
            pushSingle(p >> s);
        }
    }
    void downUpd(int p, lazy_cont lc) {
        if(tree[p].canBreak(lc)) {
            return;
        } else if(tree[p].canApply(lc)) {
            apply(p, lc);
        } else {
            pushSingle(p);
            downUpd(p + p, lc);
            downUpd(p + p + 1, lc);
            tree[p] = i_t(tree[p + p], tree[p + p + 1]);
        }
    }
    void build(int p) {
        for(p /= 2; p > 0; p /= 2) {
            tree[p] = i_t(tree[p + p], tree[p + p + 1]);
            if(dirty[p]) {
                tree[p].apply(lazy[p]);
            }
        }
    }
};

```

1.5 Segment Tree with Lazy Propagation

```

int arr[ms], seg[4 * ms], lazy[4 * ms], n;

void build(int idx = 0, int l = 0, int r = n-1) {
    int mid = (l+r)/2;
    lazy[idx] = 0;
    if(l == r) {
        seg[idx] = arr[l];
        return;
    }
    build(2*idx+1, l, mid); build(2*idx+2, mid+1, r);
    seg[idx] = seg[2*idx+1] + seg[2*idx+2]; // Merge
}

void apply(int idx, int l, int r) {
    if(lazy[idx] && !canBreak) { // if not beats canBreak = false
        if(l < r) {
            lazy[2*idx+1] += lazy[idx]; // Merge de lazy
            lazy[2*idx+2] += lazy[idx]; // Merge de lazy
        }
        if(canApply) { // if not beats canApply = true

```

```

        seg[idx] += lazy[idx] * (r - l + 1); // Aplicar lazy no seg
    } else {
        apply(2*idx+1, l, mid); apply(2*idx+2, mid+1, r);
        seg[idx] = seg[2*idx+1] + seg[2*idx+2]; // Merge
    }
}
lazy[idx] = 0; // Limpar a lazy

int query(int L, int R, int idx = 0, int l = 0, int r = n-1) {
    int mid = (l+r)/2;
    apply(idx, l, r);
    if(l > R || r < L) return 0; // Valor que nao atrapalhe
    if(L <= l && r <= R) return seg[idx];
    return query(L, R, 2*idx+1, l, mid) + query(L, R, 2*idx+2, mid+1, r); // Merge
}

void update(int L, int R, int V, int idx = 0, int l = 0, int r = n-1) {
    int mid = (l+r)/2;
    apply(idx, l, r);
    if(l > R || r < L) return;
    if(L <= l && r <= R) {
        lazy[idx] = V;
        apply(idx, l, r);
        return;
    }
    update(L, R, V, 2*idx+1, l, mid); update(L, R, V, 2*idx+2, mid+1, r);
    seg[idx] = seg[2*idx+1] + seg[2*idx+2]; // Merge
}

```

1.6 Persistent Segment Tree

```

struct Node{
    int v = 0;
    Node *l = this, *r = this;
};

int CNT = 1;
Node buffer[ms * 20];
Node* update(Node *root, int l, int r, int idx, int val){
    Node *node = &buffer[CNT++];
    *node = *root;
    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
    node->v += val;
    if(l+1 == r){
        if(idx < mid) node->l = update(root->l, l, mid, idx, val);
        else node->r = update(root->r, mid, r, idx, val);
    }
    return node;
}

int query(Node *node, int tl, int tr, int l, int r){
    if(l <= tl && tr <= r) return node->v;
    if(tr <= l || tl >= r) return 0;
    int mid = (tl+tr) / 2;
    return query(node->l, tl, mid, l, r) + query(node->r, mid, tr, l, r);
}

```

1.7 Treap

```

mt19937 rng ((int) chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
typedef int Value;
typedef struct item * pitem;
struct item {
    item () {}
    item (Value v) { // add key if not implicit
        value = v;
        prio = uniform_int_distribution<int>() (rng);
        cnt = 1;
        rev = 0;
        l = r = 0;
    }
    pitem l, r;
    Value value;
    int prio, cnt;
    bool rev;
};

```

```

int cnt (pitem it) {
    return it ? it->cnt : 0;
}
void fix (pitem it) {
    if (it)
        it->cnt = cnt(it->l) + cnt(it->r) + 1;
}
void pushLazy (pitem it) {
    if (it && it->rev) {
        it->rev = false;
        swap(it->l, it->r);
        if (it->l) it->l->rev ^= true;
        if (it->r) it->r->rev ^= true;
    }
}
void insert (pitem & t, pitem it) {
    if (!t)
        t = it;
    else if (it->prio > t->prio)
        split (t, it->key, it->l, it->r), t = it;
    else
        insert (t->key <= it->key ? t->r : t->l, it);
}
void merge (pitem & t, pitem l, pitem r) {
    pushLazy (l); pushLazy (r);
    if (!l || !r) t = l ? l : r;
    else if (l->prio > r->prio)
        merge (l->r, l->r, r), t = l;
    else
        merge (r->l, l, r->l), t = r;
    fix (t);
}
void erase (pitem & t, int key) {
    if (t->key == key) {
        pitem th = t;
        merge (t, t->l, t->r);
        delete th;
    }
    else
        erase (key < t->key ? t->l : t->r, key);
}
void split (pitem t, pitem & l, pitem & r, int key) {
    if (!t) return void( l = r = 0 );
    pushLazy (t);
    int cur_key = cnt(t->l); // t->key if not implicit
    if (key <= cur_key)
        split (t->l, l, t->l, key), r = t;
    else
        split (t->r, t->r, r, key - (1 + cnt(t->l))), l = t;
    fix (t);
}
void reverse (pitem t, int l, int r) {
    pitem t1, t2, t3;
    split (t, t1, t2, l);
    split (t2, t2, t3, r-1+1);
    t2->rev ^= true;
    merge (t, t1, t2);
    merge (t, t, t3);
}
void unite (pitem & t, pitem l, pitem r) {
    if (!l || !r) return void ( t = l ? l : r );
    if (l->prio < r->prio) swap (l, r);
    pitem lt, rt;
    split (r, lt, rt, l->key);
    unite (l->l, l->l, lt);
    unite (l->r, l->r, rt);
    t = l;
}
pitem kth_element (pitem t, int k) {
    if(!t) return NULL;
    if(t->l) {
        if(t->l->size >= k) return kth_element(t->l, k);
        else k -= t->l->cnt;
    }
    return (k == 1) ? t : kth_element(t->r, k - 1);
}
int countLeft(pitem t, int key) {
    if(!t) return 0;
    } else if(t->key < key) {
        return 1 + (t->l ? t->l->size : 0) + countLeft(t->r, key);
    } else {

```

```

        return countLeft(t->l, key);
    }
}

```

1.8 Persistent Treap

```

mt19937_64 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
typedef int Key;
struct Treap {
    Treap(){}
    Treap(char k) {
        key = l;
        size = 1;
        l = r = NULL;
        val = k;
    }

    Treap *l, *r;
    Key key;
    char val;
    int size;
};
typedef Treap * PTreap;
bool leftSide(PTreap l, PTreap r) {
    return (int) (rng() % (l->size + r->size)) < l->size;
}
void fix(PTreap t) {
    if (t == NULL) {
        return;
    }
    t->size = 1;
    t->key = 1;
    if (t->l) {
        t->size += t->l->size;
        t->key += t->l->size;
    }
    if (t->r) {
        t->size += t->r->size;
    }
}
void split(PTreap t, Key key, PTreap &l, PTreap &r) {
    if (t == NULL) {
        l = r = NULL;
    } else if (t->key <= key) {
        l = new Treap();
        *l = *t;
        split(t->r, key - t->key, l->r, r);
        fix(l);
    } else {
        r = new Treap();
        *r = *t;
        split(t->l, key, l, r->l);
        fix(r);
    }
}
void merge(PTreap &t, PTreap l, PTreap r) {
    if (!l || !r) {
        t = l ? l : r;
        return;
    }
    t = new Treap();
    if (leftSide(l, r)) {
        *t = *l;
        merge(t->r, l->r, r);
    } else {
        *t = *r;
        merge(t->l, l, r->l);
    }
    fix(t);
}
vector<PTreap> ver = {NULL};
PTreap build(int l, int r, string& s) {
    if (l >= r) return NULL;
    int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
    auto ans = new Treap(s[mid]);
    ans->l = build(l, mid, s);
    ans->r = build(mid + 1, r, s);
    fix(ans);
    return ans;
}
int last = 0;

```

```

void go(PTreap t, int f) {
    if (!t) return;
    go(t->l, f);
    cout << t->val;
    last += (t->val == 'c') * f;
    go(t->r, f);
}

void insert(PTreap t, int pos, string& s) {
    PTreap l, r;
    split(t, pos + 1, l, r);
    PTreap mid = build(0, s.size(), s);
    merge(mid, l, mid);
    merge(mid, mid, r);
    ver.push_back(mid);
}

void erase(PTreap t, int L, int R) {
    PTreap l, mid, r;
    split(t, L, l, mid);
    split(mid, R - L + 1, mid, r);
    merge(l, l, r);
    ver.push_back(l);
}

```

1.9 KD-Tree

```

int d;
long long getValue(const PT &a) {return (d & 1) == 0 ? a.x : a.y; }
bool comp(const PT &a, const PT &b) {
    if ((d & 1) == 0) { return a.x < b.x; }
    else { return a.y < b.y; }
}

long long sqrDist(PT a, PT b) { return (a - b) * (a - b); }
class KD_Tree {
public:
    struct Node {
        PT point;
        Node *left, *right;
    };
    void init(std::vector<PT> pts) {
        if(pts.size() == 0) {
            return;
        }
        int n = 0;
        tree.resize(2 * pts.size());
        build(pts.begin(), pts.end(), n);
    }
    long long nearestNeighbor(PT point) {
        long long ans = (long long) 1e18;
        nearestNeighbor(&tree[0], point, 0, ans);
        return ans;
    }
private:
    std::vector<Node> tree;
    Node* build(std::vector<PT>::iterator l, std::vector<PT>::iterator r, int &n, int h
        = 0) {
        int id = n++;
        if(r - l == 1) {
            tree[id].left = tree[id].right = NULL;
            tree[id].point = *l;
        } else if(r - l > 1) {
            std::vector<PT>::iterator mid = l + ((r - l) / 2);
            d = h;
            std::nth_element(l, mid - 1, r, comp);
            tree[id].point = *(mid - 1);
            // BE CAREFUL!
            // DO EVERYTHING BEFORE BUILDING THE LOWER PART!
            tree[id].left = build(l, mid, n, h^1);
            tree[id].right = build(mid, r, n, h^1);
        }
        return &tree[id];
    }

    void nearestNeighbor(Node* node, PT point, int h, long long &ans) {
        if(!node) {
            return;
        }
        if(point != node->point) {
            // THIS WAS FOR A PROBLEM
            // THAT YOU DON'T CONSIDER THE DISTANCE TO ITSELF!
            ans = std::min(ans, sqrDist(point, node->point));
        }
    }
}

```

```

    } = h;
    long long delta = getValue(point) - getValue(node->point);
    if(delta <= 0) {
        nearestNeighbor(node->left, point, h^1, ans);
        if(ans > delta * delta) {
            nearestNeighbor(node->right, point, h^1, ans);
        }
    } else {
        nearestNeighbor(node->right, point, h^1, ans);
        if(ans > delta * delta) {
            nearestNeighbor(node->left, point, h^1, ans);
        }
    }
}
};

```

1.10 Link Cut Tree

```

#pragma once

struct Node { // Splay tree. Root's pp contains tree's parent.
    Node *p = 0, *pp = 0, *c[2];
    bool flip = 0;
    Node() { c[0] = c[1] = 0; fix(); }
    void fix() {
        if (c[0]) c[0]->p = this;
        if (c[1]) c[1]->p = this;
        // (+ update sum of subtree elements etc. if wanted)
    }
    void push_flip() {
        if (!flip) return;
        flip = 0; swap(c[0], c[1]);
        if (c[0]) c[0]->flip ^= 1;
        if (c[1]) c[1]->flip ^= 1;
    }
    int up() { return p ? p->c[1] == this : -1; }
    void rot(int i, int b) {
        int h = i ^ b;
        Node *x = c[i], *y = b == 2 ? x : x->c[h], *z = b ? y : x;
        if ((y->p = p)) p->c[up()] = y;
        c[i] = z->c[i ^ 1];
        if (b < 2) {
            x->c[h] = y->c[h ^ 1];
            z->c[h ^ 1] = b ? x : this;
        }
        y->c[i ^ 1] = b ? this : x;
        fix(); x->fix(); y->fix();
        if (p) p->fix();
        swap(pp, y->pp);
    }
    void splay() { /// Splay this up to the root. Always finishes without flip set.
        for (push_flip(); p; ) {
            if (p->p) p->p->push_flip();
            p->push_flip(); push_flip();
            int c1 = up(), c2 = p->up();
            if (c2 == -1) p->rot(c1, 2);
            else p->p->rot(c2, c1 != c2);
        }
    }
    Node* first() { /// Return the min element of the subtree rooted at this, splayed to
        the top.
        push_flip();
        return c[0] ? c[0]->first() : (splay(), this);
    }
};

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

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

    void cut(int u, int v) { // remove an edge (u, v)
        Node *x = &node[u], *top = &node[v];
        make_root(top); x->splay();
    }
}

```

```

assert(top == (x->pp ? : x->c[0]));
if (x->pp) x->pp = 0;
else {
    x->c[0] = top->p = 0;
    x->fix();
}
}
bool connected(int u, int v) { // are u, v in the same tree?
    Node* nu = access(&node[u])->first();
    return nu == access(&node[v])->first();
}
void make_root(Node* u) { /// Move u to root of represented tree.
    access(u);
    u->splay();
    if(u->c[0]) {
        u->c[0]->p = 0;
        u->c[0]->flip ^= 1;
        u->c[0]->pp = u;
        u->c[0] = 0;
        u->fix();
    }
}
Node* access(Node* u) { /// Move u to root aux tree. Return the root of the root aux
    tree.
    u->splay();
    while (Node* pp = u->pp) {
        pp->splay(); u->pp = 0;
        if (pp->c[1]) {
            pp->c[1]->p = 0; pp->c[1]->pp = pp; }
        pp->c[1] = u; pp->fix(); u = pp;
    }
    return u;
}
};

```

1.11 Sparse Table

```

vector<vector<int>> table;
vector<int> lg2;
void build(int n, vector<int> v) {
    lg2.resize(n + 1);
    lg2[1] = 0;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
        lg2[i] = lg2[i >> 1] + 1;
    }
    table.resize(lg2[n] + 1);
    for (int i = 0; i < lg2[n] + 1; i++) {
        table[i].resize(n + 1);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        table[0][i] = v[i];
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < lg2[n]; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            if (j + (1 << i) >= n) break;
            table[i + 1][j] = min(table[i][j], table[i][j + (1 << i)]);
        }
    }
}
int get(int l, int r) {
    int k = lg2[r - l + 1];
    return min(table[k][l], table[k][r - (1 << k) + 1]);
}

```

1.12 Max Queue

```

template <class T, class C = less<T>>
struct MaxQueue {
    MaxQueue() { clear(); }
    void clear() {
        id = 0;
        q.clear();
    }
    void push(T x) {
        pair<int, T> nxt(1, x);
        while(q.size() > id && cmp(q.back().second, x)) {

```

```

            nxt.first += q.back().first;
            q.pop_back();
        }
        q.push_back(nxt);
    }
    T qry() { return q[id].second; }
    void pop() {
        q[id].first--;
        if(q[id].first == 0) { id++; }
    }
private:
    vector<std::pair<int, T>> q;
    int id;
    C cmp;
};

```

1.13 Policy Based Structures

```

#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp> // Common file
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp> // Including tree_order_statistics_node_update
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
typedef tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
tree_order_statistics_node_update> ordered_set;
ordered_set X;
X.insert(1); X.find_by_order(0);
X.order_of_key(-5); end(X), begin(X);

```

1.14 Color Updates Structure

```

struct range {
    int l, r;
    int v;
    range(int l = 0, int r = 0, int v = 0) : l(l), r(r), v(v) {}
    bool operator < (const range &a) const {
        return l < a.l;
    }
};
set<range> ranges;
vector<range> update(int l, int r, int v) { // [l, r)
    vector<range> ans;
    if(l >= r) return ans;
    auto it = ranges.lower_bound(l);
    if(it != ranges.begin()) {
        it--;
        if(it->r > l) {
            auto cur = *it;
            ranges.erase(it);
            ranges.insert(range(cur.l, l, cur.v));
            ranges.insert(range(l, cur.r, cur.v));
        }
    }
    it = ranges.lower_bound(r);
    if(it != ranges.begin()) {
        it--;
        if(it->r > r) {
            auto cur = *it;
            ranges.erase(it);
            ranges.insert(range(cur.l, r, cur.v));
            ranges.insert(range(r, cur.r, cur.v));
        }
    }
    for(it = ranges.lower_bound(l); it != ranges.end() && it->l < r; it++) {
        ans.push_back(*it);
    }
    ranges.erase(ranges.lower_bound(l), ranges.lower_bound(r));
    ranges.insert(range(l, r, v));
    return ans;
}
int query(int v) { // Substituir -1 por flag para quando nao houver resposta
    auto it = ranges.upper_bound(v);
    if(it == ranges.begin()) {
        return -1;
    }
    it--;
    return it->r >= v ? it->v : -1;
}

```

2 Graph Algorithms

2.1 Simple Disjoint Set

```
struct dsu {
    vector<int> hist, par, sz;
    vector<ii> changes;
    int n;
    dsu (int n) : n(n) {
        hist.assign(n, 1e9);
        par.resize(n);
        iota(par.begin(), par.end(), 0);
        sz.assign(n, 1);
    }

    int root (int x, int t) {
        if(hist[x] > t) return x;
        return root(par[x], t);
    }

    void join (int a, int b, int t) {
        a = root(a, t);
        b = root(b, t);
        if (a == b) { changes.emplace_back(-1, -1); return; }
        if (sz[a] > sz[b]) swap(a, b);
        par[a] = b;
        sz[b] += sz[a];
        hist[a] = t;
        changes.emplace_back(a, b);
        n--;
    }

    bool same (int a, int b, int t) {
        return root(a, t) == root(b, t);
    }

    void undo () {
        int a, b;
        tie(a, b) = changes.back();
        changes.pop_back();
        if (a == -1) return;
        sz[b] -= sz[a];
        par[a] = a;
        hist[a] = 1e9;
        n++;
    }

    int when (int a, int b) {
        while (1) {
            if (hist[a] > hist[b]) swap(a, b);
            if (par[a] == b) return hist[a];
            if (hist[a] == 1e9) return 1e9;
            a = par[a];
        }
    }
};
```

2.2 Blossom

```
#define MAXN 110
#define MAXM MAXN*MAXN
int n, m;
int mate[MAXN], first[MAXN], label[MAXN];
int adj[MAXN][MAXN], nadj[MAXN], from[MAXM], to[MAXM];
queue<int> q;
#define OUTER(x) (label[x] >= 0)
void L(int x, int y, int nxy) {
    int join, v, r = first[x], s = first[y];
    if (r == s) { return; }
    nxy += n + 1;
    label[r] = label[s] = -nxy;
    while (1) {
        if (s != 0) { swap(r, s); }
        r = first[label[mate[r]]];
```

```
    if (label[r] != -nxy) { label[r] = -nxy; }
    else {
        join = r;
        break;
    }
}
v = first[x];
while (v != join) {
    if (!OUTER(v)) { q.push(v); }
    label[v] = nxy;
    first[v] = join;
    v = first[label[mate[v]]];
}
v = first[y];
while (v != join) {
    if (!OUTER(v)) { q.push(v); }
    label[v] = nxy;
    first[v] = join;
    v = first[label[mate[v]]];
}
for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
    if (OUTER(i) && OUTER(first[i])) { first[i] = join; }
}

void R(int v, int w) {
    int t = mate[v];
    mate[v] = w;
    if (mate[t] != v) { return; }
    if (label[v] >= 1 && label[v] <= n) {
        mate[t] = label[v];
        R(label[v], t);
        return;
    }
    int x = from[label[v] - n - 1], y = to[label[v] - n - 1];
    R(x, y);
    R(y, x);
}

int E() {
    memset(mate, 0, sizeof(mate));
    int r = 0;
    bool e7;
    for (int u = 1; u <= n; u++) {
        memset(label, -1, sizeof(label));
        while (!q.empty()) { q.pop(); }
        if (mate[u]) { continue; }
        label[u] = first[u] = 0;
        q.push(u);
        e7 = false;
        while (!q.empty() && !e7) {
            int x = q.front();
            q.pop();
            for (int i = 0; i < nadj[x]; i++) {
                int y = from[adj[x][i]];
                if (y == x) { y = to[adj[x][i]]; }
                if (!mate[y] && y != u) {
                    mate[y] = x;
                    R(x, y);
                    r++;
                    e7 = true;
                    break;
                } else if (OUTER(y)) { L(x, y, adj[x][i]); }
            }
            else {
                int v = mate[y];
                if (!OUTER(v)) {
                    label[v] = x;
                    first[v] = y;
                    q.push(v);
                }
            }
        }
        label[0] = -1;
    }
    return r;
}

/*Exemplo simples de uso*/
memset(nadj, 0, sizeof(nadj));
for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) { // arestas
    scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
    a++, b++; // nao utilizar o vertice 0
    adj[a][nadj[a]++] = i;
    adj[b][nadj[b]++] = i;
}
```

```

    from[i] = a;
    to[i] = b;
}
printf("O emparelhamento tem tamanho %d\n", E());
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    if (mate[i] > 1) { printf("%d com %d\n", i - 1, mate[i] - 1); }
}

```

2.3 Boruvka

```

struct edge {
    int u, v;
    int w;
    int id;
    edge () {}
    edge (int u, int v, int w = 0, int id = 0) : u(u), v(v), w(w), id(id) {};
    bool operator < (edge &other) const { return w < other.w; };
};
vector<edge> boruvka (vector<edge> &edges, int n) {
    vector<edge> mst;
    vector<edge> best(n);
    initDSU(n);
    bool f = 1;
    while (f) {
        f = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) best[i] = edge(i, i, inf);
        for (auto e : edges) {
            int pu = root(e.u), pv = root(e.v);
            if (pu == pv) continue;
            if (e < best[pu]) best[pu] = e;
            if (e < best[pv]) best[pv] = e;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            edge e = best[root(i)];
            if (e.w != inf) {
                join(e.u, e.v);
                mst.push_back(e);
                f = 1;
            }
        }
    }
    return mst;
}

```

2.4 Dinic Max Flow

```

const int ms = 1e3; // vertices
const int me = 1e5; // arestas
int adj[ms], to[me], ant[me], wt[me], z, n;
int copy_adj[ms], fila[ms], level[ms];
void clear() { // Lembrar de chamar no main
    memset(adj, -1, sizeof adj);
    z = 0;
}
void add(int u, int v, int k) {
    to[z] = v;
    ant[z] = adj[u];
    wt[z] = k;
    adj[u] = z++;
    swap(u, v);
    to[z] = v;
    ant[z] = adj[u];
    wt[z] = 0; // Lembrar de colocar = 0
    adj[u] = z++;
}
int bfs(int source, int sink) {
    memset(level, -1, sizeof level);
    level[source] = 0;
    int front = 0, size = 0, v;
    fila[size++] = source;
    while(front < size) {
        v = fila[front++];
        for(int i = adj[v]; i != -1; i = ant[i]) {
            if(wt[i] && level[to[i]] == -1) {
                level[to[i]] = level[v] + 1;
                fila[size++] = to[i];
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
return level[sink] != -1;
}
int dfs(int v, int sink, int flow) {
    if(v == sink) return flow;
    int f;
    for(int &i = copy_adj[v]; i != -1; i = ant[i]) {
        if(wt[i] && level[to[i]] == level[v] + 1 &&
            (f = dfs(to[i], sink, min(flow, wt[i])))) {
            wt[i] -= f;
            wt[i ^ 1] += f;
            return f;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
int maxflow(int source, int sink) {
    int ret = 0, flow;
    while(bfs(source, sink)) {
        memcpy(copy_adj, adj, sizeof adj);
        while((flow = dfs(source, sink, 1 << 30))) {
            ret += flow;
        }
    }
    return ret;
}

```

2.5 Min Cost Max Flow

```

template <class T = int>
class MCMF {
public:
    struct Edge {
        Edge(int a, T b, T c) : to(a), cap(b), cost(c) {}
        int to;
        T cap, cost;
    };
    MCMF(int size) {
        n = size;
        edges.resize(n);
        pot.assign(n, 0);
        dist.resize(n);
        visit.assign(n, false);
    }
    pair<T, T> mcmf(int src, int sink) {
        pair<T, T> ans(0, 0);
        if(!SPFA(src, sink)) return ans;
        fixPot();
        // can use dijkstra to speed up depending on the graph
        while(SPFA(src, sink)) {
            auto flow = augment(src, sink);
            ans.first += flow.first;
            ans.second += flow.first * flow.second;
            fixPot();
        }
        return ans;
    }
    void addEdge(int from, int to, T cap, T cost) {
        edges[from].push_back(list.size());
        list.push_back(Edge(to, cap, cost));
        edges[to].push_back(list.size());
        list.push_back(Edge(from, 0, -cost));
    }
private:
    int n;
    vector<vector<int>>> edges;
    vector<Edge> list;
    vector<int> from;
    vector<T> dist, pot;
    vector<bool> visit;

    /*bool dij(int src, int sink) {
        T INF = std::numeric_limits<T>::max();
        dist.assign(n, INF);
        from.assign(n, -1);
        visit.assign(n, false);
    }
    */
}

```



```

dist[src] = 0;
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    int best = -1;
    for(int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        if(visit[j]) continue;
        if(best == -1 || dist[best] > dist[j]) best = j;
    }
    if(dist[best] >= INF) break;
    visit[best] = true;
    for(auto e : edges[best]) {
        auto ed = list[e];
        if(ed.cap == 0) continue;
        T toDist = dist[best] + ed.cost + pot[best] - pot[ed.to];
        assert(toDist >= dist[best]);
        if(toDist < dist[ed.to]) {
            dist[ed.to] = toDist;
            from[ed.to] = e;
        }
    }
}
return dist[sink] < INF;
}*/

pair<T, T> augment(int src, int sink) {
    pair<T, T> flow = {list[from[sink]].cap, 0};
    for(int v = sink; v != src; v = list[from[v]^1].to) {
        flow.first = min(flow.first, list[from[v]].cap);
        flow.second += list[from[v]].cost;
    }
    for(int v = sink; v != src; v = list[from[v]^1].to) {
        list[from[v]].cap -= flow.first;
        list[from[v]^1].cap += flow.first;
    }
    return flow;
}

queue<int> q;
bool SPFA(int src, int sink) {
    T INF = numeric_limits<T>::max();
    dist.assign(n, INF);
    from.assign(n, -1);
    q.push(src);
    dist[src] = 0;
    while(!q.empty()) {
        int on = q.front();
        q.pop();
        visit[on] = false;
        for(auto e : edges[on]) {
            auto ed = list[e];
            if(ed.cap == 0) continue;
            T toDist = dist[on] + ed.cost + pot[on] - pot[ed.to];
            if(toDist < dist[ed.to]) {
                dist[ed.to] = toDist;
                from[ed.to] = e;
                if(!visit[ed.to]) {
                    visit[ed.to] = true;
                    q.push(ed.to);
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return dist[sink] < INF;
}

void fixPot() {
    T INF = numeric_limits<T>::max();
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if(dist[i] < INF) pot[i] += dist[i];
    }
}
}

```

2.6 Euler Path and Circuit

```

int pathV[me], szV, del[me], pathE, szE;
int adj[ms], to[me], ant[me], wt[me], z, n;
// Funcao de add e clear no dinic
void eulerPath(int u) {
    for(int i = adj[u]; ~i; i = ant[u]) if(!del[i]) {
        del[i] = del[i^1] = 1;
    }
}

```

```

    eulerPath(to[i]);
    pathE[szE++] = i;
}
pathV[szV++] = u;
}

```

2.7 Articulation Points/Bridges/Biconnected Components

```

int adj[ms], to[me], ant[me], z;
int num[ms], low[ms], timer;
bool art[ms], bridge[me], f[me];
int bc[ms], nbc;
stack<int> st, stk;
vector<vector<int>> comps;

void clear() { // Lembrar de chamar no main
    memset(adj, -1, sizeof adj);
    z = 0;
}

void add(int u, int v) {
    to[z] = v;
    ant[z] = adj[u];
    adj[u] = z++;
}

void generateBc(int v) {
    while(!st.empty()) {
        int u = st.top();
        st.pop();
        bc[u] = nbc;
        if(v == u) break;
    }
    ++nbc;
}

void dfs(int v, int p) {
    st.push(v), stk.push(v);
    low[v] = num[v] = ++timer;
    for(int i = adj[v]; i != -1; i = ant[i]) {
        if(f[i] || f[i^1]) continue;
        f[i] = 1;
        int u = to[i];
        if(num[u] == -1) {
            dfs(u, v);
            low[v] = min(low[v], low[u]);
            if(low[u] > num[v]) bridge[i] = bridge[i^1] = 1;
            if(low[u] >= num[v]) {
                art[v] = (num[v] > 1 || num[u] > 2);
                comps.push_back({v});
                while(comps.back().back() != u)
                    comps.back().push_back(stk.top()), stk.pop();
            }
        } else {
            low[v] = min(low[v], num[u]);
        }
    }
    if(low[v] == num[v]) generateBc(v);
}

void biCon(int n) {
    nbc = 0, timer = 0;
    memset(num, -1, sizeof num);
    memset(bc, -1, sizeof bc);
    memset(bridge, 0, sizeof bridge);
    memset(art, 0, sizeof art);
    memset(f, 0, sizeof f);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if(num[i] == -1) {
            timer = 0;
            dfs(i, 0);
        }
    }
}

vector<int> g[ms];
int id[ms];
void buildBlockCut(int n) {
    int z = 0;
}

```

```

for (int u = 0; u < n; ++u) {
    if (art[u]) id[u] = z++;
}
for (auto &comp : comps) {
    int node = z++;
    for (int u : comp) {
        if (!art[u]) id[u] = node;
        else {
            g[node].push_back(id[u]);
            g[id[u]].push_back(node);
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

2.8 SCC - Strongly Connected Components / 2SAT

```

const int ms = 212345;
vector<int> g[ms];
int idx[ms], low[ms], z, comp[ms], ncomp;
stack<int> st;
int dfs(int u) {
    if (~idx[u]) return idx[u] ? idx[u] : z;
    low[u] = idx[u] = z++;
    st.push(u);
    for (int v : g[u]) {
        low[u] = min(low[u], dfs(v));
    }
    if (low[u] == idx[u]) {
        while (st.top() != u) {
            int v = st.top();
            idx[v] = 0;
            low[v] = low[u];
            comp[v] = ncomp;
            st.pop();
        }
        idx[st.top()] = 0;
        st.pop();
        comp[u] = ncomp++;
    }
    return low[u];
}
bool solveSat(int n) {
    memset(idx, -1, sizeof idx);
    z = 1; ncomp = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 2*n; i++) dfs(i);
    for (int i = 0; i < 2*n; i++) if (comp[i] == comp[i^1]) return false;
    return true;
}
int trad(int v) { return v < 0 ? (~v)*2^1 : v * 2; }
void add(int a, int b) { g[trad(a)].push_back(trad(b)); }
void addOr(int a, int b) { add(~a, b); add(~b, a); }
void addImp(int a, int b) { addOr(~a, b); }
void addEqual(int a, int b) { addOr(a, ~b); addOr(~a, b); }
void addDiff(int a, int b) { addEqual(a, ~b); }
// value[i] = comp[trad(i)] < comp[trad(~id)];

```

2.9 LCA - Lowest Common Ancestor

```

int par[ms][mlg+1], lvl[ms];
void dfs(int v, int p, int l = 0) { // chamar como dfs(root, root)
    lvl[v] = l;
    par[v][0] = p;
    for (int k = 1; k <= mlg; k++) {
        par[v][k] = par[par[v][k-1]][k-1];
    }
    for (int u : g[v]) {
        if (u != p) dfs(u, v, l + 1);
    }
}
int lca(int a, int b) {
    if (lvl[b] > lvl[a]) swap(a, b);
    for (int i = mlg; i >= 0; i--) {
        if (lvl[a] - (1 << i) >= lvl[b]) a = par[a][i];
    }
    if (a == b) return a;
}

```

```

for (int i = mlg; i >= 0; i--) {
    if (par[a][i] != par[b][i]) a = par[a][i], b = par[b][i];
}
return par[a][0];
}

```

2.10 LCA O(1)

```

template<class T>
struct RMQ {
    vector<vector<T>> jmp;

    RMQ(const vector<T>& V) : jmp(1, V) {
        for (int pw = 1, k = 1; pw * 2 <= (int)size(V); pw *= 2, ++k) {
            jmp.emplace_back(size(V) - pw * 2 + 1);
            for (int j = 0; j < (int)size(jmp[k]); ++j)
                jmp[k][j] = min(jmp[k-1][j], jmp[k-1][j + pw]);
        }
    }

    T query(int a, int b) {
        assert(a < b); // or return inf if a == b
        int dep = 31 - __builtin_clz(b - a);
        return min(jmp[dep][a], jmp[dep][b - (1 << dep)]);
    }
};

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

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

    int lca(int a, int b) {
        if (a == b) return a;
        tie(a, b) = minmax(time[a], time[b]);
        return path[rmq.query(a, b)];
    }
};

```

2.11 Heavy Light Decomposition

```

class HLD {
public:
    void init(int n) { /* resize everything */ }
    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
        edges[u].push_back(v);
        edges[v].push_back(u);
    }
    void setRoot(int r) {
        t = 0;
        p[r] = r;
        h[r] = 0;
        prep(r, r);
        nxt[r] = r;
        hld(r);
    }
    int getLCA(int u, int v) {
        while (!inSubtree(nxt[u], v)) u = p[nxt[u]];
        while (!inSubtree(nxt[v], u)) v = p[nxt[v]];
        return in[u] < in[v] ? u : v;
    }
    // is v in the subtree of u?
    bool inSubtree(int u, int v) {
        return in[u] <= in[v] && in[v] < out[u];
    }
    // returns ranges [l, r) that the path has
    vector<pair<int, int>> getPath(int u, int anc) {
        vector<std::pair<int, int>> ans;
        //assert(inSubtree(anc, u));
        while (nxt[u] != nxt[anc]) {

```

```

    ans.emplace_back(in[nxt[u]], in[u] + 1);
    u = p[nxt[u]];
}
// this includes the ancestor! care
ans.emplace_back(in[anc], in[u] + 1);
return ans;
}
private:
vector<int> in, out, p, rin, sz, nxt, h;
vector<vector<int>>> edges;
int t;
void prep(int on, int par) {
    sz[on] = 1;
    p[on] = par;
    for(int i = 0; i < (int) edges[on].size(); i++) {
        int &u = edges[on][i];
        if(u == par) {
            swap(u, edges[on].back());
            edges[on].pop_back();
            i--;
        } else {
            h[u] = 1 + h[on];
            prep(u, on);
            sz[on] += sz[u];
            if(sz[u] > sz[edges[on][0]]) {
                swap(edges[on][0], u);
            }
        }
    }
}
void hld(int on) {
    in[on] = t++;
    rin[in[on]] = on;
    for(auto u : edges[on]) {
        nxt[u] = (u == edges[on][0] ? nxt[on] : u);
        hld(u);
    }
    out[on] = t;
}
};

```

2.12 Centroid Decomposition

```

template<typename T>
struct CentroidDecomposition {
    vector<int> sz, h, dad;
    vector<vector<pair<int, T>>> adj;
    vector<vector<T>> dis;
    vector<bool> removed;
    CentroidDecomposition (int n) {
        sz.resize(n);
        h.resize(n);
        dis.resize(n, vector<T>(30, 0));
        adj.resize(n);
        removed.resize(n, 0);
        dad.resize(n);
    }
    void add (int a, int b, T w = 1) {
        adj[a].push_back({b, w});
        adj[b].push_back({a, w});
    }
    void dfsSize (int v, int par){
        sz[v] = 1;
        for (auto u : adj[v]){
            if (u.x == par || removed[u.x]) continue;
            dfsSize(u.x, v);
            sz[v] += sz[u.x];
        }
    }
    int getCentroid (int v, int par, int tam){
        for (auto u : adj[v]) {
            if (u.x == par || removed[u.x]) continue;
            if ((sz[u.x] << 1) > tam) return getCentroid(u.x, v, tam);
        }
        return v;
    }
    void setDis (int v, int par, int nv){
        for (auto u : adj[v]) {
            if (u.x == par || removed[u.x]) continue;
            dis[u.x][nv] = dis[v][nv] + u.y;
        }
    }
};

```

```

        setDis(u.x, v, nv);
    }
}
void decompose (int v, int par = -1, int nv = 0){
    dfsSize(v, par);
    int c = getCentroid(v, par, sz[v]);
    dad[c] = par;
    removed[c] = 1;
    h[c] = nv;
    setDis(c, par, nv);
    for (auto u : adj[c]){
        if (!removed[u.x]){
            decompose(u.x, c, nv + 1);
        }
    }
}
int operator [] (const int idx) const {
    return dad[idx];
}
T dist (int u, int v) {
    if (h[u] < h[v]) swap(u, v);
    return dis[u][h[v]];
}
};

```

2.13 Sack

```

void dfs(int v, int par = -1, bool keep = 0) {
    int big = -1;
    for (int u : adj[v]) {
        if (u == par) continue;
        if (big == -1 || sz[u] > sz[big]) {
            big = u;
        }
    }
    for (int u : adj[v]) {
        if (u == par || u == big) {
            continue;
        }
        dfs(u, v, 0);
    }
    if (big != -1) {
        dfs(big, v, 1);
    }
    for (int u : adj[v]) {
        if (u == par || u == big) {
            continue;
        }
        put(u, v);
    }
    if (!keep) {
    }
}

```

2.14 Hungarian Algorithm - Maximum Cost Matching

```

int u[ms], v[ms], p[ms], way[ms], minv[ms];
bool used[ms];
pair<vector<int>, int> solve(const vector<vector<int>>> &matrix) {
    int n = matrix.size();
    if(n == 0) return {vector<int>(), 0};
    int m = matrix[0].size();
    assert(n <= m);
    memset(u, 0, (n+1)*sizeof(int));
    memset(v, 0, (m+1)*sizeof(int));
    memset(p, 0, (m+1)*sizeof(int));
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        memset(minv, 0x3f, (m+1)*sizeof(int));
        memset(way, 0, (m+1)*sizeof(int));
        for(int j = 0; j <= m; j++) used[j] = 0;
        p[0] = i;
        int k0 = 0;
        do {
            used[k0] = 1;

```

```

int i0 = p[k0], delta = inf, k1;
for(int j = 1; j <= m; j++) {
    if(!used[j]) {
        int cur = matrix[i0-1][j-1] - u[i0] - v[j];
        if (cur < minv[j]) {
            minv[j] = cur;
            way[j] = k0;
        }
        if(minv[j] < delta) {
            delta = minv[j];
            k1 = j;
        }
    }
}
for(int j = 0; j <= m; j++) {
    if(used[j]) {
        u[p[j]] += delta;
        v[j] -= delta;
    } else {
        minv[j] -= delta;
    }
}
k0 = k1;
} while(p[k0]);
do {
    int k1 = way[k0];
    p[k0] = p[k1];
    k0 = k1;
} while(k0);
}
vector<int> ans(n, -1);
for(int j = 1; j <= m; j++) {
    if(!p[j]) continue;
    ans[p[j] - 1] = j - 1;
}
return {ans, -v[0]};
}

```

2.15 Burunduk

```

struct edge {
    int a, b, l, r;
};
typedef vector<edge> List;
int cnt[N + 1], ans[N], u[N], color[N], deg[N];
vi g[N];
void add (int a, int b) {
    g[a].pb(b), g[b].pb(a);
}
void dfs (int v, int value) {
    u[v] = 1, color[v] = value;
    forn(i, sz(g[v]))
        if (!u[g[v][i]])
            dfs(g[v][i], value);
}
int compress (List &vl, int vn, int &add_vn) {
    int vnl = 0;
    forn (i, vn) u[i] = 0;
    forn (i, vn) {
        if (!u[i]) deg[vnl] = 0, dfs(i, vnl++);
    }
    forn (i, sz(vl)) {
        vl[i].a = color[vl[i].a];
        vl[i].b = color[vl[i].b];
        if (vl[i].a != vl[i].b)
            deg[vl[i].a]++, deg[vl[i].b]++;
    }
    vn = vnl, vnl = 0;
    forn (i, vn) {
        u[i] = vnl, vnl += (deg[i] > 0), add_vn += !deg[i];
    }
    forn (i, sz(vl)) {
        vl[i].a = u[vl[i].a];
        vl[i].b = u[vl[i].b];
    }
    return vnl;
}
void go (int l, int r, const List &v, int vn, int add_vn) {
    if (cnt[l] == cnt[r]) return;
}

```

```

if (!sz(v)) {
    while (l < r)
        ans[l++] = vn + add_vn;
    return;
}
List vl;
forn (i, vn) {
    g[i].clear();
}
forn (i, sz(v)) {
    if (v[i].a != v[i].b) {
        if (v[i].l <= 1 && v[i].r >= r)
            add(v[i].a, v[i].b);
        else if (1 < v[i].r && r > v[i].l)
            vl.pb(v[i]);
    }
}
int vnl = compress(vl, vn, add_vn);
int m = (1 + r) / 2;
go(l, m, vl, vnl, add_vn);
go(m, r, vl, vnl, add_vn);
}

```

2.16 Minimum Arborescence

```

// uncommented O(V^2) arborescence
struct Edges {
    //set<pair<long long, int>> cost; O(Elog^2)
    long long cost[ms];
    // possible optimization, use vector of size n
    // instead of ms
    long long sum = 0;
    Edges() {
        memset(cost, 0x3f, sizeof cost);
    }
    void addEdge(int u, long long c) {
        // cost.insert({c - sum, u}); O(Elog^2)
        cost[u] = min(cost[u], c - sum);
    }
    pair<long long, int> getMin() {
        //return *cost.begin(); O(E*log^2)
        pair<long long, int> ans(cost[0], 0);
        // in this loop can change ms to n to make it faster for many cases
        for(int i = 1; i < ms; i++) {
            if(cost[i] < ans.first) {
                ans = pair<long long, int>(cost[i], i);
            }
        }
        return ans;
    }
    void unite(Edges &e) {
        /*
        O(E*log^2E)
        if(e.cost.size() > cost.size()) {
            cost.swap(e.cost);
            swap(sum, e.sum);
        }
        for(auto i : e.cost) {
            addEdge(i.second, i.first + e.sum);
        }
        e.cost.clear();
        */
        // O(V^2)
        // can change ms to n
        for(int i = 0; i < ms; i++) {
            cost[i] = min(cost[i], e.cost[i] + e.sum - sum);
        }
    }
};
typedef vector<vector<pair<long long, int>>> Graph;
Edges ed[ms];
int par[ms];
long long best[ms];
int col[ms];
int getPar(int x) { return par[x] < 0 ? x : par[x] = getPar(par[x]); }
void makeUnion(int a, int b) {
    a = getPar(a);
    b = getPar(b);
    if(a == b) return;
    ed[a].unite(ed[b]);
}

```

```

    par[b] = a;
}
long long arborescence(Graph edges) {
    // root is 0
    // edges has transposed adjacency list (cost, from)
    // edge from i to j cost c is
    // edge[j].emplace_back(c, i)
    int n = (int) edges.size();
    long long ans = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        ed[i] = Edges();
        par[i] = -1;
        for(auto j : edges[i]) {
            ed[i].addEdge(j.second, j.first);
        }
        col[i] = 0;
    }
    // to change the root you can simply change this next line to
    // col[root] = 2;
    col[0] = 2;
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if(col[getPar(i)] == 2) {
            continue;
        }
        int on = getPar(i);
        vector<int> st;
        while(col[on] != 2) {
            assert(getPar(on) == on);
            if(col[on] == 1) {
                int v = on;
                vector<int> cycle;
                //cout << "found cycle\n";
                while(st.back() != v) {
                    //cout << st.back() << endl;
                    cycle.push_back(st.back());
                    st.pop_back();
                }
                for(auto u : cycle) { // compress cycle
                    makeUnion(v, u);
                }
                v = getPar(v);
                col[v] = 0;
                on = v;
            } else {
                // still no cycle
                // while best is in compressed cycle, remove
                // THIS IS TO MAKE O(E*log^2) ALGORITHM!!
                // while(!ed[on].cost.empty() && getPar(on) == getPar(ed[on].getMin().second))
                {
                    // ed[on].cost.erase(ed[on].cost.begin());
                    // }
                    // O(V^2)
                }
                for(int x = 0; x < n; x++) {
                    if(on == getPar(x)) {
                        ed[on].cost[x] = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3fLL;
                    }
                }
                // best edge
                auto e = ed[on].getMin();
                // O(E*log^2) assert(!ed[on].cost.empty()) if every vertex appears in the
                // arborescence
                // O(V^2)
                assert(e.first < 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3fLL);
                int v = getPar(e.second);
                //cout << "found not cycle to " << v << " of cost " << e.first + ed[on].sum <<
                // '\n';
                assert(v != on);
                best[on] = e.first + ed[on].sum;
                ans += best[on];
                // compress edges
                ed[on].sum = -(e.first);
                st.push_back(on);
                col[on] = 1;
                on = v;
            }
        }
    }
    // make everything 2
    for(auto u : st) {
        assert(getPar(u) == u);
        col[u] = 2;
    }
}
return ans;
}

```

2.17 Dominator Tree

```

struct dominator_tree {
    vector<basic_string<int>> g, rg, bucket;
    vector<int> arr, par, rev, sdom, dom, dsu, label;
    int n, t;
    dominator_tree(int n) : g(n), rg(n), bucket(n), arr(n, -1),
        par(n), rev(n), sdom(n), dom(n), dsu(n), label(n), n(n), t(0) {}
    void add_edge(int u, int v) { g[u] += v; }
    void dfs(int u) {
        arr[u] = t;
        rev[t] = u;
        label[t] = sdom[t] = dsu[t] = t;
        t++;
        for (int w : g[u]) {
            if (arr[w] == -1) {
                dfs(w);
                par[arr[w]] = arr[u];
            }
            rg[arr[w]] += arr[u];
        }
    }
    int find(int u, int x=0) {
        if (u == dsu[u])
            return x ? -1 : u;
        int v = find(dsu[u], x+1);
        if (v < 0)
            return u;
        if (sdom[label[dsu[u]]] < sdom[label[u]])
            label[u] = label[dsu[u]];
        dsu[u] = v;
        return x ? v : label[u];
    }
    vector<int> run(int root) {
        dfs(root);
        iota(dom.begin(), dom.end(), 0);
        for (int i=t-1; i>=0; i--) {
            for (int w : rg[i])
                sdom[i] = min(sdom[i], sdom[find(w)]);
            if (i)
                bucket[sdom[i]] += i;
            for (int w : bucket[i]) {
                int v = find(w);
                if (sdom[v] == sdom[w])
                    dom[w] = sdom[w];
                else
                    dom[w] = v;
            }
            if (i > 1)
                dsu[i] = par[i];
        }
        for (int i=1; i<t; i++) {
            if (dom[i] != sdom[i])
                dom[i] = dom[dom[i]];
        }
        vector<int> outside_dom(n);
        iota(begin(outside_dom), end(outside_dom), 0);
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
            outside_dom[rev[i]] = rev[dom[i]];
        return outside_dom;
    }
};

```

3 Dynamic Programming

3.1 Line Container

```

bool Q;
struct Line {
    mutable ll k, m, p;
    bool operator<(const Line& o) const {
        return Q ? p < o.p : k < o.k;
    }
};
struct LineContainer : multiset<Line> {

```

```
// (for doubles, use inf = 1/.0, div(a,b) = a/b)
const ll inf = LLONG_MAX;
ll div(ll a, ll b) { // floored division
    return a / b - ((a ^ b) < 0 && a % b); }
bool isect(iterator x, iterator y) {
    if (y == end()) { x->p = inf; return false; }
    if (x->k == y->k) x->p = x->m > y->m ? inf : -inf;
    else x->p = div(y->m - x->m, x->k - y->k);
    return x->p >= y->p;
}
void add(ll k, ll m) {
    auto z = insert({k, m, 0}), y = z++, x = y;
    while (isect(y, z)) z = erase(z);
    if (x != begin() && isect(--x, y)) isect(x, y = erase(y));
    while ((y = x) != begin() && (--x)->p >= y->p)
        isect(x, erase(y));
}
ll query(ll x) {
    assert(!empty());
    Q = 1; auto l = *lower_bound({0,0,x}); Q = 0;
    return l.k * x + l.m;
}
};
```

3.2 Li Chao Tree

```
// by luucasv
typedef long long T;
const T INF = 1e18, EPS = 1;
const int BUFFER_SIZE = 1e4;
struct Line {
    T m, b;

    Line(T m = 0, T b = INF): m(m), b(b) {}
    T apply(T x) { return x * m + b; }
};
struct Node {
    Node *left, *right;
    Line line;
    Node(): left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
};
struct LiChaoTree {
    Node *root, buffer[BUFFER_SIZE];
    T min_value, max_value;
    int buffer_pointer;
    LiChaoTree(T min_value, T max_value): min_value(min_value), max_value(max_value + 1) {
        clear();
    }
    void clear() { buffer_pointer = 0; root = newNode(); }
    void insert_line(T m, T b) { update(root, min_value, max_value, Line(m, b)); }
    T eval(T x) { return query(root, min_value, max_value, x); }
    void update(Node *cur, T l, T r, Line line) {
        T m = l + (r - l) / 2;
        bool left = line.apply(l) < cur->line.apply(l);
        bool mid = line.apply(m) < cur->line.apply(m);
        bool right = line.apply(r) < cur->line.apply(r);
        if (mid) {
            swap(cur->line, line);
        }
        if (r - l <= EPS) return;
        if (left == right) return;
        if (mid != left) {
            if (cur->left == NULL) cur->left = newNode();
            update(cur->left, l, m, line);
        } else {
            if (cur->right == NULL) cur->right = newNode();
            update(cur->right, m, r, line);
        }
    }
    T query(Node *cur, T l, T r, T x) {
        if (cur == NULL) return INF;
        if (r - l <= EPS) {
            return cur->line.apply(x);
        }
        T m = l + (r - l) / 2;
        T ans;
        if (x < m) {
            ans = query(cur->left, l, m, x);
        } else {
            ans = query(cur->right, m, r, x);
        }
    }
};
```

```
    }
    return min(ans, cur->line.apply(x));
}
Node* newNode() {
    buffer[buffer_pointer] = Node();
    return &buffer[buffer_pointer++];
}
};
```

3.3 Divide and Conquer Optimization

```
int n, k;
ll dpold[ms], dp[ms], c[ms][ms]; // c(i, j) pode ser funcao
void compute(int l, int r, int optl, int optr) {
    if (l > r) return;
    int mid = (l+r)/2;
    pair<ll, int> best = {inf, -1}; // long long inf
    for (int k = optl; k <= min(mid, optr); k++) {
        best = min(best, {dpold[k-1] + c[k][mid], k});
    }
    dp[mid] = best.first;
    int opt = best.second;
    compute(l, mid-1, optl, opt);
    compute(mid+1, r, opt, optr);
}
ll solve() {
    dp[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) dp[i] = inf; // initialize row 0 of the dp
    for (int i = 1; i <= k; i++) {
        swap(dpold, dp);
        compute(0, n, 0, n); // solve row i of the dp
    }
    return dp[n]; // return dp[k][n]
}
```

3.4 Knuth Optimization

```
int n, m, mid[ms][ms];
ll dp[ms][ms];
void knuth() {
    for (int i = n; i >= 0; i--) { // limites entre 0 e n
        dp[i][i+1] = 0; mid[i][i+1] = i; // caso base
        for (int j = i+2; j <= n; j++) {
            dp[i][j] = inf; // long long inf
            for (int k = mid[i][j-1]; k <= mid[i+1][j]; k++) {
                if (dp[i][j] > dp[i][k] + dp[k][j]) {
                    dp[i][j] = dp[i][k] + dp[k][j];
                    mid[i][j] = k;
                }
            }
            dp[i][j] += c(i, j); // custo associado ao intervalo
        }
    }
}
```

4 Math

4.1 Chinese Remainder Theorem

```
long long modinverse(long long a, long long b, long long s0 = 1, long long s1 = 0) {
    if (!b) return s0;
    else return modinverse(b, a % b, s1, s0 - s1 * (a / b));
}

long long gcd(long long a, long long b) {
    if (!b) return a;
    else return gcd(b, a % b);
}

ll mul(ll a, ll b, ll m) {
```

```

ll q = (long double) a * (long double) b / (long double) m;
ll r = a * b - q * m;
return (r + 5 * m) % m;
}

long long safemod(long long a, long long m){
    return (a % m + m) % m;
}

struct equation{
    equation(long long a, long long m){mod = m, ans = a, valid = true;}
    equation(){valid = false;}
    equation(equation a, equation b) {
        if(!a.valid || !b.valid) {
            valid = false;
            return;
        }
        long long g = gcd(a.mod, b.mod);
        if((a.ans - b.ans) % g != 0) {
            valid = false;
            return;
        }
        valid = true;
        mod = a.mod * (b.mod / g);
        ans = a.ans +
            mul(
                mul(a.mod, modinverse(a.mod, b.mod), mod),
                (b.ans - a.ans) / g
            , mod);
        ans = safemod(ans, mod);
    }
    long long mod, ans;
    bool valid;

    void print()
    {
        if(!valid)
            std::cout << "equation is not valid\n";
        else
            std::cout << "equation is " << ans << " mod " << mod << '\n';
    }
};

```

4.2 Diophantine Equations

```

int gcd_ext(int a, int b, int& x, int& y) {
    if (b == 0) {
        x = 1, y = 0;
        return a;
    }
    int nx, ny;
    int gc = gcd_ext(b, a % b, nx, ny);
    x = ny;
    y = nx - (a / b) * ny;
    return gc;
}

vector<int> diophantine(int D, vector<int> l) {
    int n = l.size();
    vector<int> gc(n), ans(n);
    gc[n - 1] = l[n - 1];
    for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; i--) {
        int x, y;
        gc[i] = gcd_ext(l[i], gc[i + 1], x, y);
    }
    if (D % gc[0] != 0) {
        return vector<int>();
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (i == n - 1) {
            ans[i] = D / l[i];
            D -= l[i] * ans[i];
            continue;
        }
        int x, y;
        gcd_ext(l[i] / gc[i], gc[i + 1] / gc[i], x, y);
        ans[i] = (long long int) D / gc[i] * x % (gc[i + 1] / gc[i]);
        if (D < 0 && ans[i] > 0) {
            ans[i] -= (gc[i + 1] / gc[i]);
        }
    }
}

```

```

if (D > 0 && ans[i] < 0) {
    ans[i] += (gc[i + 1] / gc[i]);
}
D -= l[i] * ans[i];
}
return ans;
}

```

4.3 Discrete Logarithm

```

ll discreteLog(ll a, ll b, ll m) {
    a %= m; b %= m;
    ll n = (ll) sqrt(m + .0) + 1, an = 1;
    for (ll i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        an = (an * a) % m;
    }
    map<ll, ll> vals;
    for (ll i = 1, cur = an; i <= n; i++) {
        if (!vals.count(cur)) vals[cur] = i;
        cur = (cur * an) % m;
    }
    ll ans = 1e18; //inf
    for (ll i = 0, cur = b; i <= n; i++) {
        if (vals.count(cur)) {
            ans = min(ans, vals[cur] * n - i);
        }
        cur = (cur * a) % m;
    }
    return ans;
}

```

4.4 Discrete Root

```

//x^k = a % mod
ll discreteRoot(ll k, ll a, ll mod) {
    ll g = primitiveRoot(mod);
    ll y = discreteLog(fexp(g, k, mod), a, mod);
    if (y == -1) {
        return y;
    }
    return fexp(g, y, mod);
}

```

4.5 Division Trick

```

for(int l = 1, r; l <= n; l = r + 1) {
    r = n / (n / l);
    // n / i has the same value for l <= i <= r
}

```

4.6 Modular Sum

```

//calcula (sum(0 <= i <= n) P(i)) % mod,
//onde P(i) eh uma PA modular (com outro modulo)
namespace sum_pa_mod{
    ll calc(ll a, ll b, ll n, ll mod){
        assert(a < b);
        if(a >= b){
            ll ret = ((n*(n+1)/2)%mod)*(a/b);
            if(a%b) ret = (ret + calc(a%b, b, n, mod))%mod;
            else ret = (ret+n+1)%mod;
            return ret;
        }
        return ((n+1)*(((n*a)/b+1)%mod) - calc(b, a, (n*a)/b, mod) + mod + n/b + 1)%mod;
    }
}
//P(i) = a*i mod m
ll solve(ll a, ll n, ll m, ll mod){
    a = (a%m + m)%m;
    if(!a) return 0;
    ll ret = (n*(n+1)/2)%mod;
    ret = (ret*a)%mod;
    ll g = __gcd(a, m);
    ret -= m*(calc(a/g, m/g, n, mod)-n-1);
}

```

```

    return (ret%mod + mod)%mod;
}
//P(i) = a + r*i mod m
ll solve(ll a, ll r, ll n, ll m, ll mod){
    a = (a%m + m)%m;
    r = (r%m + m)%m;
    if(!r) return (a*(n+1))%mod;
    if(!a) return solve(r, n, m, mod);
    ll g, x, y;
    g = gcdExtended(r, m, x, y);
    x = (x%m + m)%m;
    ll d = a - (a/g)*g;
    a -= d;
    x = (x*(a/g))%m;
    return (solve(r, n+x, m, mod) - solve(r, x-1, m, mod) + mod + d*(n+1))%mod;
}
};

```

4.7 Primitive Root

```

//is n primitive root of p ?
bool test(long long x, long long p) {
    long long m = p - 1;
    for(int i = 2; i * i <= m; ++i) if(!(m % i)) {
        if(fexp(x, i, p) == 1) return false;
        if(fexp(x, m / i, p) == 1) return false;
    }
    return true;
}
//find the smallest primitive root for p
int search(int p) {
    for(int i = 2; i < p; i++) if(test(i, p)) return i;
    return -1;
}

```

4.8 Linear Sieve

```

//check long long
vector<int> prime;
bool is_composite[MAXN];
int cnt[MAXN];
long long primePow[MAXN];
long long func[MAXN];

long long getFunction(int i, int p) {
    return cnt[i] + 1;
}

void sieve (int n) {
    fill(is_composite, is_composite + n, false);
    func[1] = 1;
    for (int i = 2; i < n; ++i) {
        if (!is_composite[i]) {
            prime.push_back (i);
            func[i] = 1; // base case
            cnt[i] = 1; primePow[i] = i;
        }
        for (int j = 0; j < prime.size () && i * prime[j] < n; ++j) {
            is_composite[i * prime[j]] = true;
            if (i % prime[j] == 0) {
                func[i * prime[j]] = func[i / primePow[i]] * getFunction(i, prime[j]); // f(ip) = f(i / primePow[i]) * f(primePow[i] * prime[j])
                cnt[i * prime[j]] = cnt[i] + 1;
                primePow[i * prime[j]] = primePow[i] * prime[j];
                break;
            } else {
                func[i * prime[j]] = func[i] * func[prime[j]]; // f(ip) = f(i) * f(p)
                cnt[i * prime[j]] = 1;
                primePow[i * prime[j]] = prime[j];
            }
        }
    }
}

```

4.9 Extended Euclides

```

// euclides estendido: acha u e v da equacao:
// u * x + v * y = gcd(x, y);
// u eh inverso modular de x no modulo y
// v eh inverso modular de y no modulo x

pair<ll, ll> euclides(ll a, ll b) {
    ll u = 0, oldu = 1, v = 1, oldv = 0;
    while(b) {
        ll q = a / b;
        oldv = oldv - v * q;
        oldu = oldu - u * q;
        a = a - b * q;
        swap(a, b);
        swap(u, oldu);
        swap(v, oldv);
    }
    return make_pair(oldu, oldv);
}

```

4.10 Fast Exponentiation

```

const int mod = 1e9+7;

int fexp(int a, int b) {
    int ans = 1;
    while(b) {
        if(b & 1) ans = ans * a % mod;
        a = a * a % mod;
        b >>= 1;
    }
    return ans;
}

```

4.11 Matrix

```

const ll mod = 1e9+7;
const int m = 2; // size of matrix

struct Matrix {
    ll mat[m][m];
    Matrix operator * (const Matrix &p) {
        Matrix ans;
        for(int i = 0; i < m; i++)
            for(int j = 0; j < m; j++)
                for(int k = 0; k < m; k++)
                    ans.mat[i][j] = (ans.mat[i][j] + mat[i][k] * p.mat[k][j]) % mod;
        return ans;
    }
};

```

4.12 FFT - Fast Fourier Transform

```

typedef double ld;
const ld PI = acos(-1);
struct Complex {
    ld real, imag;
    Complex conj() { return Complex(real, -imag); }
    Complex(ld a = 0, ld b = 0) : real(a), imag(b) {}
    Complex operator + (const Complex &o) const { return Complex(real + o.real, imag + o.imag); }
    Complex operator - (const Complex &o) const { return Complex(real - o.real, imag - o.imag); }
    Complex operator * (const Complex &o) const { return Complex(real * o.real - imag * o.imag, real * o.imag + imag * o.real); }
    Complex operator / (ld o) const { return Complex(real / o, imag / o); }
    void operator *= (Complex o) { *this = *this * o; }
    void operator /= (ld o) { real /= o, imag /= o; }
};
typedef std::vector<Complex> CVector;
const int ms = 1 << 22;
int bits[ms];
Complex root[ms];

```



```

void initFFT() {
    root[1] = Complex(1);
    for(int len = 2; len < ms; len += len) {
        Complex z(cos(PI / len), sin(PI / len));
        for(int i = len / 2; i < len; i++) {
            root[2 * i] = root[i];
            root[2 * i + 1] = root[i] * z;
        }
    }
}

void pre(int n) {
    int LOG = 0;
    while(1 << (LOG + 1) < n) {
        LOG++;
    }
    for(int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        bits[i] = (bits[i] >> 1) >> 1 | ((i & 1) << LOG);
    }
}

CVector fft(CVector a, bool inv = false) {
    int n = a.size();
    pre(n);
    if(inv) {
        std::reverse(a.begin() + 1, a.end());
    }
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int to = bits[i];
        if(to > i) {
            std::swap(a[to], a[i]);
        }
    }
    for(int len = 1; len < n; len *= 2) {
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * len) {
            for(int j = 0; j < len; j++) {
                Complex u = a[i + j], v = a[i + j + len] * root[len + j];
                a[i + j] = u + v;
                a[i + j + len] = u - v;
            }
        }
    }
    if(inv) {
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            a[i] /= n;
    }
    return a;
}

void fft2in1(CVector &a, CVector &b) {
    int n = (int) a.size();
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        a[i] = Complex(a[i].real, b[i].real);
    }
    auto c = fft(a);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        a[i] = (c[i] + c[(n-i) % n].conj()) * Complex(0.5, 0);
        b[i] = (c[i] - c[(n-i) % n].conj()) * Complex(0, -0.5);
    }
}

void ifft2in1(CVector &a, CVector &b) {
    int n = (int) a.size();
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) a[i] = a[i] + b[i] * Complex(0, 1);
    a = fft(a, true);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        b[i] = Complex(a[i].imag, 0);
        a[i] = Complex(a[i].real, 0);
    }
}

std::vector<long long> mod_mul(const std::vector<long long> &a, const std::vector<long long> &b, long long cut = 1 << 15) {
    int n = (int) a.size();
    CVector C[4];
    for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++) C[i].resize(n);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        C[0][i] = a[i] % cut;
        C[1][i] = a[i] / cut;
        C[2][i] = b[i] % cut;
        C[3][i] = b[i] / cut;
    }
    fft2in1(C[0], C[1]);
    fft2in1(C[2], C[3]);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        // 00, 01, 10, 11
        Complex cur[4];

```

```

        for(int j = 0; j < 4; j++) cur[j] = C[j/2+2][i] * C[j % 2][i];
        for(int j = 0; j < 4; j++) C[j][i] = cur[j];
    }
    ifft2in1(C[0], C[1]);
    ifft2in1(C[2], C[3]);
    std::vector<long long> ans(n, 0);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        // if there are negative values, care with rounding
        ans[i] += (long long) (C[0][i].real + 0.5);
        ans[i] += (long long) (C[1][i].real + C[2][i].real + 0.5) * cut;
        ans[i] += (long long) (C[3][i].real + 0.5) * cut * cut;
    }
    return ans;
}

std::vector<int> mul(const std::vector<int> &a, const std::vector<int> &b) {
    int n = 1;
    while(n - 1 < (int) a.size() + (int) b.size() - 2) n += n;
    CVector poly(n);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if(i < (int) a.size()) {
            poly[i].real = a[i];
        }
        if(i < (int) b.size()) {
            poly[i].imag = b[i];
        }
    }
    poly = fft(poly);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        poly[i] *= poly[i];
    }
    poly = fft(poly, true);
    std::vector<int> c(n, 0);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        c[i] = (int) (poly[i].imag / 2 + 0.5);
    }
    while(c.size() > 0 && c.back() == 0) c.pop_back();
    return c;
}

```

4.13 NTT - Number Theoretic Transform

```

const int MOD = 998244353;
const int me = 15;
const int ms = 1 << me;

#define add(x, y) x+y>=MOD?x+y-MOD:x+y

const int gen = 3; // use search() from PrimitiveRoot.cpp if MOD isn't 998244353

int bits[ms], root[ms];
void initFFT() {
    root[1] = 1;
    for(int len = 2; len < ms; len += len) {
        int z = fexp(gen, (MOD - 1) / len / 2);
        for(int i = len / 2; i < len; i++) {
            root[2 * i] = root[i];
            root[2 * i + 1] = (long long) root[i] * z % MOD;
        }
    }
}

void pre(int n) {
    int LOG = 0;
    while(1 << (LOG + 1) < n) {
        LOG++;
    }
    for(int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        bits[i] = (bits[i] >> 1) >> 1 | ((i & 1) << LOG);
    }
}

vector<int> fft(vector<int> a, bool inv = false) {
    int n = (int) a.size();
    pre(n);
    if(inv) {
        reverse(a.begin() + 1, a.end());
    }
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int to = bits[i];
        if(i < to)
            swap(a[i], a[to]);
    }

```

```

    }
    for(int len = 1; len < n; len *= 2) {
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i += len * 2) {
            for(int j = 0; j < len; j++) {
                int u = a[i + j], v = (ll) a[i + j + len] * root[len + j] % mod;
                a[i + j] = add(u, v);
                a[i + j + len] = add(u, mod - v);
            }
        }
    }
    if(inv) {
        int rev = fexp(n, mod-2, mod);
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            a[i] = (ll) a[i] * rev % mod;
    }
    return a;
}

std::vector<int> shift(const std::vector<int> &a, int s) {
    int n = std::max(0, s + (int) a.size());
    std::vector<int> b(n, 0);
    for(int i = std::max(-s, 0); i < (int) a.size(); i++) {
        b[i + s] = a[i];
    }
    return b;
}

std::vector<int> cut(const std::vector<int> &a, int n) {
    std::vector<int> b(n, 0);
    for(int i = 0; i < (int) a.size() && i < n; i++) {
        b[i] = a[i];
    }
    return b;
}

std::vector<int> operator+(std::vector<int> a, const std::vector<int> &b) {
    int sz = (int) std::max(a.size(), b.size());
    a.resize(sz, 0);
    for(int i = 0; i < (int) b.size(); i++) {
        a[i] = add(a[i], b[i]);
    }
    return a;
}

std::vector<int> operator-(std::vector<int> a, const std::vector<int> &b) {
    int sz = (int) std::max(a.size(), b.size());
    a.resize(sz, 0);
    for(int i = 0; i < (int) b.size(); i++) {
        a[i] = add(a[i], MOD - b[i]);
    }
    return a;
}

std::vector<int> operator*(std::vector<int> a, std::vector<int> b) {
    while(!a.empty() && a.back() == 0) a.pop_back();
    while(!b.empty() && b.back() == 0) b.pop_back();
    if(a.empty() || b.empty()) return std::vector<int>(0, 0);
    int n = 1;
    while(n-1 < (int) a.size() + (int) b.size() - 2) n += n;
    a.resize(n, 0);
    b.resize(n, 0);
    a = fft(a, false);
    b = fft(b, false);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        a[i] = (int) ((long long) a[i] * b[i] % MOD);
    }
    return fft(a, true);
}

std::vector<int> inverse(const std::vector<int> &a, int k) {
    assert(!a.empty() && a[0] != 0);
    if(k == 0) {
        return std::vector<int>(1, (int) fexp(a[0], MOD - 2));
    } else {
        int n = 1 << k;
        auto c = inverse(a, k-1);
        return cut(c * cut(std::vector<int>(1, 2) - cut(a, n) * c, n), n);
    }
}

std::vector<int> log(const std::vector<int> &a, int k) {
    assert(!a.empty() && a[0] != 0);
    int n = 1 << k;
    std::vector<int> b(n, 0);
    for(int i = 0; i+1 < (int) a.size() && i < n; i++) {
        b[i] = (int) ((i + 1LL) * a[i+1] % MOD);
    }
    b = cut(b * inverse(a, k), n);
}

```

```

assert((int) b.size() == n);
for(int i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
    b[i] = (int) (b[i-1] * fexp(i, MOD - 2) % MOD);
}
b[0] = 0;
return b;
}

std::vector<int> exp(const std::vector<int> &a, int k) {
    assert(!a.empty() && a[0] == 0);
    if(k == 0) {
        return std::vector<int>(1, 1);
    } else {
        auto b = exp(a, k-1);
        int n = 1 << k;
        return cut(b * cut(std::vector<int>(1, 1) + cut(a, n) - log(b, k), n), n);
    }
}

```

4.14 Fast Walsh Hadamard Transform

```

vector<ll> FWHT(char oper, vector<ll> a, const bool inv = false) {
    int n = (int) a.size();
    for(int len = 1; len < n; len += len) {
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * len) {
            for(int j = 0; j < len; j++) {
                auto u = a[i + j] % mod, v = a[i + j + len] % mod;
                if(oper == '^') {
                    a[i + j] = (u + v) % mod;
                    a[i + j + len] = (u - v + mod) % mod;
                }
                if(oper == '|') {
                    if(!inv) {
                        a[i + j + len] = (u + v) % mod;
                    } else {
                        a[i + j + len] = (v - u + mod) % mod;
                    }
                }
                if(oper == '&') {
                    if(!inv) {
                        a[i + j] = (u + v) % mod;
                    } else {
                        a[i + j] = (u - v + mod) % mod;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    if(oper == '^' && inv) {
        ll rev = fexp(n, mod - 2);
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            a[i] = a[i] * rev % mod;
        }
    }
    return a;
}

vector<ll> multiply(char oper, vector<ll> a, vector<ll> b) {
    int n = 1;
    while (n < (int) max(a.size(), b.size())) {
        n <<= 1;
    }
    vector<ll> ans(n);
    while (a.size() < ans.size()) a.push_back(0);
    while (b.size() < ans.size()) b.push_back(0);
    a = FWHT(oper, a);
    b = FWHT(oper, b);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        ans[i] = a[i] * b[i] % mod;
    }
    ans = FWHT(oper, ans, true);
    return ans;
}

const int mxlog = 17;

vector<ll> subset_multiply(vector<ll> a, vector<ll> b) {
    int n = 1;
    while (n < (int) max(a.size(), b.size())) {
        n <<= 1;
    }
    vector<ll> ans(n);
}

```

```

while (a.size() < ans.size()) a.push_back(0);
while (b.size() < ans.size()) b.push_back(0);
vector<vector<ll>> A(mxlog + 1, vector<ll>(a.size())), B(mxlog + 1, vector<ll>(b.
size()));
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    A[___builtin_popcount(i)][i] = a[i];
    B[___builtin_popcount(i)][i] = b[i];
}
for (int i = 0; i <= mxlog; i++) {
    A[i] = FWHT('|', A[i]);
    B[i] = FWHT('|', B[i]);
}
for (int i = 0; i <= mxlog; i++) {
    vector<ll> C(n);
    for (int x = 0; x <= i; x++) {
        int y = i - x;
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            C[j] = (C[j] + A[x][j] * B[y][j] % mod) % mod;
        }
    }
    C = FWHT('|', C, true);
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        if (___builtin_popcount(j) == i) {
            ans[j] = (ans[j] + C[j]) % mod;
        }
    }
}
return ans;
}

```

4.15 Miller and Rho

```

//miller_rabin
typedef unsigned long long ull;
typedef long double ld;

ull fmul(ull a, ull b, ull m) {
    ull q = (ld) a * (ld) b / (ld) m;
    ull r = a * b - q * m;
    return (r + m) % m;
}

bool miller(ull p, ull a) {
    ull s = p - 1;
    while(s % 2 == 0) s >>= 1;
    while(a >= p) a >>= 1;
    ull mod = fexp(a, s, p);
    while(s != p - 1 && mod != 1 && mod != p - 1) {
        mod = fmul(mod, mod, p);
        s <<= 1;
    }
    if(mod != p - 1 && s % 2 == 0) return false;
    else return true;
}

bool prime(ull p) {
    if(p <= 3) return true;
    if(p % 2 == 0) return false;
    return miller(p, 2) && miller(p, 3)
        && miller(p, 5) && miller(p, 7)
        && miller(p, 11) && miller(p, 13)
        && miller(p, 17) && miller(p, 19)
        && miller(p, 23) && miller(p, 29)
        && miller(p, 31) && miller(p, 37);
}

//pollard_rho
ull func(ull x, ull c, ull n) {
    return (fmul(x, x, n) + c) % n;
}

ull gcd(ull a, ull b) {
    if(!b) return a;
    else return gcd(b, a % b);
}

ull rho(ull n) {
    if(n % 2 == 0) return 2;
    if(prime(n)) return n;
    while(1) {
        ull c;
        do {
            c = rand() % n;

```

```

} while(c == 0 || (c + 2) % n == 0);
ull x = 2, y = 2, d = 1;
ull pot = 1, lam = 1;
do {
    if(pot == lam) {
        x = y;
        pot <<= 1;
        lam = 0;
    }
    y = func(y, c, n);
    lam++;
    d = gcd(x >= y ? x - y : y - x, n);
} while(d == 1);
if(d != n) return d;
}

vector<ull> factors(ull n) {
    vector<ull> ans, rest, times;
    if(n == 1) return ans;
    rest.push_back(n);
    times.push_back(1);
    while(!rest.empty()) {
        ull x = rho(rest.back());
        if(x == rest.back()) {
            int freq = 0;
            for(int i = 0; i < rest.size(); i++) {
                int cur_freq = 0;
                while(rest[i] % x == 0) {
                    rest[i] /= x;
                    cur_freq++;
                }
                freq += cur_freq * times[i];
            }
            if(rest[i] == 1) {
                swap(rest[i], rest.back());
                swap(times[i], times.back());
                rest.pop_back();
                times.pop_back();
                i--;
            }
            while(freq-- > 0) {
                ans.push_back(x);
            }
            continue;
        }
        ull e = 0;
        while(rest.back() % x == 0) {
            rest.back() /= x;
            e++;
        }
        e *= times.back();
        if(rest.back() == 1) {
            rest.pop_back();
            times.pop_back();
        }
        rest.push_back(x);
        times.push_back(e);
    }
    return ans;
}

```

4.16 Determinant using Mod

```

// by zchao1995
// Determinante com coordenadas inteiras usando Mod

ll mat[ms][ms];

ll det (int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            mat[i][j] %= mod;
        }
    }
    ll res = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (!mat[i][i]) {
            bool flag = false;
            for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
                if (mat[j][i]) {
                    flag = true;

```

```

        for (int k = i; k < n; k++) {
            swap (mat[i][k], mat[j][k]);
        }
        res = -res;
        break;
    }
    if (!flag) {
        return 0;
    }
    for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
        while (mat[j][i]) {
            ll t = mat[i][i] / mat[j][i];
            for (int k = i; k < n; k++) {
                mat[i][k] = (mat[i][k] - t * mat[j][k]) % mod;
                swap (mat[i][k], mat[j][k]);
            }
            res = -res;
        }
    }
    res = (res * mat[i][i]) % mod;
}
return (res + mod) % mod;
}

```

4.17 Gauss

```

const double eps = 1e-7;

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){
            if (abs (a[i][col]) > abs (a[sel][col]))
                sel = i;
        }
        if (abs (a[sel][col]) < eps) continue;
        for (int i=col; i<m; ++i)
            swap (a[sel][i], a[row][i]);
        where[col] = row;
        for (int i=0; i<n; ++i){
            if (i != row) {
                double c = a[i][col] / a[row][col];
                for (int j=col; j<m; ++j)
                    a[i][j] -= a[row][j] * c;
            }
        }
        ++row;
    }
    ans.assign (m, 0);
    for (int i=0; i<m; ++i){
        if (where[i] != -1)
            ans[i] = a[where[i]][m] / a[where[i]][i];
    }
    for (int i=0; i<n; ++i) {
        double sum = 0;
        for (int j=0; j<m; ++j)
            sum += ans[j] * a[i][j];
        if (abs (sum - a[i][m]) > eps)
            return 0;
    }
    for (int i=0; i<m; ++i){
        if (where[i] == -1)
            return INF;
    }
    return 1;
}

// mod 2 (xor);
int gauss (vector<bitset<ms>> a, int m) {
    int n = (int) a.size();
    vector<int> where (m, -1);
    for (int col=0, row=0; col<m && row<n; ++col) {
        for (int i=row; i<n; ++i){
            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;
    }
    //same above
}

```

4.18 Lagrange Interpolation

```

class LagrangePoly {
public:
    LagrangePoly(std::vector<long long> _a) {
        //f(i) = _a[i]
        //interpola o vetor em um polinomio de grau y.size() - 1
        y = _a;
        den.resize(y.size());
        int n = (int) y.size();
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            y[i] = (y[i] % MOD + MOD) % MOD;
            den[i] = ifat[n - i - 1] * ifat[i] % MOD;
            if((n - i - 1) % 2 == 1) {
                den[i] = (MOD - den[i]) % MOD;
            }
        }
    }

    long long getVal(long long x) {
        int n = (int) y.size();
        x %= MOD;
        if(x < n) {
            //return y[(int) x];
        }
        std::vector<long long> l, r;
        l.resize(n);
        l[0] = 1;
        for(int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
            l[i] = l[i - 1] * (x - (i - 1) + MOD) % MOD;
        }
        r.resize(n);
        r[n - 1] = 1;
        for(int i = n - 2; i >= 0; i--) {
            r[i] = r[i + 1] * (x - (i + 1) + MOD) % MOD;
        }
        long long ans = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            long long coef = l[i] * r[i] % MOD;
            ans = (ans + coef * y[i] % MOD * den[i]) % MOD;
        }
        return ans;
    }

private:
    std::vector<long long> y, den;
};

int main(){
    fat[0] = ifat[0] = 1;
    for(int i = 1; i < ms; i++) {
        fat[i] = fat[i - 1] * i % MOD;
        ifat[i] = fexp(fat[i], MOD - 2);
    }
    // Codeforces 622F
    int x, k;
    std::cin >> x >> k;
    std::vector<long long> a;
    a.push_back(0);
    for(long long i = 1; i <= k + 1; i++) {
        a.push_back((a.back() + fexp(i, k)) % MOD);
    }
    LagrangePoly f(a);
    std::cout << f.getVal(x) << '\n';
}

```

4.19 Lagrange extracting polynomial

```
// O(n^2), recebe v {x, y} e retorna o polinomio em fracao
vector<pair<int, int>> interpolate(vector<ii> v) {
    int n = v.size();
    vector<int> prod(n+1);
    prod[0] = 1;
    for(auto p : v) {
        for(int i = n; i > 0; i--) {
            prod[i] = prod[i-1] - p.first * prod[i];
        }
        prod[0] = -p.first * prod[0];
    }
    vector<pair<int, int>> ans(n+1);
    for(int i = 0; i <= n; i++) ans[i].second = 1;
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        vector<int> pol(n+1); // (x - v[i].first)
        for(int j = n; j > 0; j--) {
            pol[j-1] = prod[j] + pol[j] * v[i].first;
        }
        for(int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            pol[j] *= v[i].second;
        }
        int k = 1;
        for(int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            if(i==j) continue;
            k *= v[i].first - v[j].first;
        }
        if(k < 0) {
            k = -k;
            for(auto &p : pol) p = -p;
        }
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            ans[i] = {ans[i].first*k + pol[i]*ans[i].second, k*ans[i].second};
            if(ans[i].first == 0) ans[i].second = 1;
            else {
                int gc = __gcd(abs(ans[i].first), ans[i].second);
                ans[i].first /= gc;
                ans[i].second /= gc;
            }
        }
    }
    return ans;
}
```

4.20 Count integer points inside triangle

```
//gcd(p, q) == 1
ll get(ll p, ll q, ll n, bool floor = true) {
    if (n == 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    if (p % q == 0) {
        return n * (n + 1) / 2 * (p / q);
    }
    if (p > q) {
        return n * (n + 1) / 2 * (p / q) + get(p % q, q, n, floor);
    }
    ll new_n = p * n / q;
    ll ans = (n + 1) * new_n - get(q, p, new_n, false);
    if (!floor) {
        ans += n - n / q;
    }
    return ans;
}
```

4.21 Prime Counting

```
const int ms = 5001000, lim_n = 3e5, lim_p = 1e2;
std::vector<int> primes;
int id[ms];
int memo[lim_n][lim_p];
void pre() {
```

```
std::vector<bool> isPrime(ms, true);
for(int i = 2; i < ms; i++) {
    id[i] = (int) primes.size();
    if(!isPrime[i]) continue;
    id[i]++;
    primes.push_back(i);
    for(int j = i+1; j < ms; j += i) isPrime[j] = false;
}
for(int i = 1; i < lim_n; i++) {
    memo[i][0] = i;
    for(int j = 1; j < lim_p; j++) memo[i][j] = memo[i][j-1] - memo[i/primes[j-1]][j-1];
}
}
int cbc(long long n) {
    int ans = std::max(0, (int) pow((double) n, 1.0 / 3) - 2);
    while((ll) ans * ans * ans < n) ans++;
    return ans;
}
long long dp(long long n, int i) {
    if(n == 0) return 0; if(i == 0) return n;
    if(primes[i-1] >= n) return 1;
    if((ll) primes[i-1] * primes[i-1] > n && n < ms) return id[n] - (i-1);
    else if(n < lim_n && i < lim_p) return memo[n][i];
    else return dp(n, i-1) - dp(n / primes[i-1], i-1);
}
long long primeFunction(long long n) {
    if(n < ms) return id[(int)n];
    int i = id[cbc(n)];
    long long ans = dp(n, i) + i - 1;
    while((long long) primes[i] * primes[i] <= n) {
        ans -= primeFunction(n / primes[i]) - i;
        i++;
    }
    return ans;
}
```

4.22 Berlekamp Massey

```
vector<int> berlekampMassey(const vector<int> &s) {
    int n = (int) s.size(), l = 0, m = 1;
    vector<int> b(n), c(n);
    int ld = b[0] = c[0] = 1;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++, m++) {
        int d = s[i];
        for (int j=l; j<=l; j++)
            d = (d + c[j] * s[i-j]) % mod;
        if (d == 0)
            continue;
        vector<int> temp = c;
        int coef = d * fexp(ld, mod-2) % mod;
        for (int j=m; j<n; j++)
            (c[j] = (c[j] - coef * b[j-m]) % mod + mod) % mod;
        if (2 * l <= i) {
            l = i + 1 - l;
            b = temp;
            ld = d;
            m = 0;
        }
    }
    c.resize(l + 1);
    c.erase(c.begin());
    for (int &x : c)
        x = mod-x;
    return c;
}

// p = p*q % h
void mull(vector<int> &p, vector<int> &q, vector<int> &h, int m) {
    vector<int> t_(m+m);
    for(int i=0; i<m; ++i) if(p[i])
        for(int j=0; j<m; ++j)
            t_[i+j] = (t_[i+j] + p[i] * q[j]) % mod;
    for(int i=m+m-1; i>=m; --i) if(t_[i])
        //miuns t_[i]*x^(i-m) (x^m - \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} x^{m-j-1} h_j)
        for(int j=m-1; j>=0; --j)
            t_[i-j-1] = (t_[i-j-1] + t_[i] * h[j]) % mod;
    for(int i=0; i<m; ++i) p[i] = t_[i];
}
```

```

}

// a = caso base, h = recorrência, m = tamanho da recorrência
inline int calc(vector<int> &a, vector<int> &h, int K, int m) {
    vector<int> s(m), t(m);
    //init
    s[0]=1; if(m!=1) t[1]=1; else t[0]=h[0];
    //binary-exponentiation
    while(K) {
        if(K&1) mull(s,t,h,m);
        mull(t,t,h,m); K>>=1;
    }
    int su=0;
    for(int i=0;i<m;++i) su=(su+s[i]*a[i])%mod;
    return (su%mod+mod)%mod;
}

```

5 Geometry

5.1 Geometry

```

const double inf = 1e100, eps = 1e-12;
const double PI = acos(-1.0L);
int cmp(double a, double b = 0) {
    if (abs(a-b) < eps) return 0;
    return (a < b) ? -1 : +1;
}
struct PT {
    double x, y;
    PT(double x = 0, double y = 0) : x(x), y(y) {}
    PT operator + (const PT &p) const { return PT(x+p.x, y+p.y); }
    PT operator - (const PT &p) const { return PT(x-p.x, y-p.y); }
    PT operator * (double c) const { return PT(x*c, y*c); }
    PT operator / (double c) const { return PT(x/c, y/c); }
    bool operator < (const PT &p) const {
        if(cmp(x, p.x) != 0) return x < p.x;
        return cmp(y, p.y) < 0;
    }
    bool operator == (const PT &p) const { return !cmp(x, p.x) && !cmp(y, p.y); }
    bool operator != (const PT &p) const { return !(p == *this); }
};
ostream &operator<<(ostream &os, const PT &p) {
    os << "(" << p.x << ", " << p.y << ")";
}
double dot (PT p, PT q) { return p.x * q.x + p.y*q.y; }
double cross (PT p, PT q) { return p.x * q.y - p.y*q.x; }
double dist2 (PT p, PT q = PT(0, 0)) { return dot(p-q, p-q); }
double dist (PT p, PT q) { return hypot(p.x-q.x, p.y-q.y); }
double norm (PT p) { return hypot(p.x, p.y); }
PT normalize (PT p) { return p/hypot(p.x, p.y); }
double angle (PT p, PT q) { return atan2(cross(p, q), dot(p, q)); }
double angle (PT p) { return atan2(p.y, p.x); }
double polarAngle (PT p) {
    double a = atan2(p.y, p.x);
    return a < 0 ? a + 2*PI : a;
}
PT rotateCCW90 (PT p) { return PT(-p.y, p.x); }
PT rotateCW90 (PT p) { return PT(p.y, -p.x); }
PT rotateCCW (PT p, double t) {
    return PT(p.x*cos(t)-p.y*sin(t), p.x*sin(t)+p.y*cos(t));
}
typedef pair<PT, int> Line;
PT getDir (PT a, PT b) {
    if (a.x == b.x) return PT(0, 1);
    if (a.y == b.y) return PT(1, 0);
    int dx = b.x-a.x;
    int dy = b.y-a.y;
    int g = __gcd(abs(dx), abs(dy));
    if (dx < 0) g = -g;
    return PT(dx/g, dy/g);
}
Line getLine (PT a, PT b) {
    PT dir = getDir(a, b);
    return {dir, cross(dir, a)};
}
PT projPtLine (PT a, PT b, PT c) { // ponto c na linha a - b, a.b = |a| cost * |b|
    return a + (b-a) * dot(b-a, c-a)/dot(b-a, b-a);
}
PT reflectPointLine (PT a, PT b, PT c) {

```

```

    PT p = projPtLine(a, b, c);
    return p*2 - c;
}
PT projPtSeg (PT a, PT b, PT c) { // c no segmento a - b
    double r = dot(b-a, b-a);
    if (cmp(r) == 0) return a;
    r = dot(b-a, c-a)/r;
    if (cmp(r, 0) < 0) return a;
    if (cmp(r, 1) > 0) return b;
    return a + (b - a) * r;
}
double distancePointSegment (PT a, PT b, PT c) { // ponto c e o segmento a - b
    return dist(c, projPtSeg(a, b, c));
}
bool ptInSegment (PT a, PT b, PT c) { // ponto c esta em um segmento a - b
    if (a == b) return a == c;
    a = a-c, b = b-c;
    return cmp(cross(a, b)) == 0 && cmp(dot(a, b)) <= 0;
}
bool parallel (PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
    return cmp(cross(b - a, c - d)) == 0;
}
bool collinear (PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
    return parallel(a, b, c, d) && cmp(cross(a - b, a - c)) == 0 && cmp(cross(c - d, c - a)) == 0;
}
// Calcula distancia entre o ponto (x, y, z) e o plano ax + by + cz = d
double distPtPlane(double x, double y, double z, double a, double b, double c, double d) {
    return abs(a * x + b * y + c * z - d) / sqrt(a * a + b * b + c * c);
}
bool segInter (PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
    if (collinear(a, b, c, d)) {
        if (cmp(dist(a, c)) == 0 || cmp(dist(a, d)) == 0 || cmp(dist(b, c)) == 0 || cmp(
            dist(b, d)) == 0) return true;
        if (cmp(dot(c - a, c - b)) > 0 && cmp(dot(d - a, d - b)) > 0 && cmp(dot(c - b, d - b)) > 0) return false;
        return true;
    }
    if (cmp(cross(d - a, b - a) * cross(c - a, b - a)) > 0) return false;
    if (cmp(cross(a - c, d - c) * cross(b - c, d - c)) > 0) return false;
    return true;
}
// Calcula a intersecao entre as retas a - b e c - d assumindo que uma unica
// intersecao existe
// Para intersecao de segmentos, cheque primeiro se os segmentos se intersectam e que
// nao sao paralelos
PT lineLine (PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
    b = b - a; d = d - c; c = c - a;
    assert(cmp(cross(b, d)) != 0);
    return a + b * cross(c, d) / cross(b, d);
}
PT circleCenter (PT a, PT b, PT c) {
    b = (a + b) / 2; // bissector
    c = (a + c) / 2; // bissector
    return lineLine(b, b + rotateCW90(a - b), c, c + rotateCW90(a - c));
}
vector<PT> circle2PtsRad (PT p1, PT p2, double r) {
    vector<PT> ret;
    double d2 = dist2(p1, p2);
    double det = r * r / d2 - 0.25;
    if (det < 0.0) return ret;
    double h = sqrt(det);
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        double x = (p1.x + p2.x) * 0.5 + (p1.y - p2.y) * h;
        double y = (p1.y + p2.y) * 0.5 + (p2.x - p1.x) * h;
        ret.push_back(PT(x, y));
        swap(p1, p2);
    }
    return ret;
}
bool circleLineIntersection(PT a, PT b, PT c, double r) {
    return cmp(dist(c, projPtLine(a, b, c)), r) <= 0;
}
vector<PT> circleLine (PT a, PT b, PT c, double r) {
    vector<PT> ret;
    PT p = projPtLine(a, b, c), pl;
    double h = norm(c-p);
    if (cmp(h, r) == 0) {
        ret.push_back(p);
    } else if (cmp(h, r) < 0) {
        double k = sqrt(r*r - h*h);
        pl = p + (b-a)/(norm(b-a))*k;
        ret.push_back(pl);
        pl = p - (b-a)/(norm(b-a))*k;
    }
}

```

```

    ret.push_back(p1);
}
return ret;
}
bool ptInsideTriangle(PT p, PT a, PT b, PT c) {
    if(cross(b-a, c-b) < 0) swap(a, b);
    if(ptInSegment(a,b,p)) return 1;
    if(ptInSegment(b,c,p)) return 1;
    if(ptInSegment(c,a,p)) return 1;
    bool x = cross(b-a, p-b) < 0;
    bool y = cross(c-b, p-c) < 0;
    bool z = cross(a-c, p-a) < 0;
    return x == y && y == z;
}
bool pointInConvexPolygon(const vector<PT> &p, PT q) {
    if (p.size() == 1) return p.front() == q;
    int l = 1, r = p.size()-1;
    while(abs(r-l) > 1) {
        int m = (r+l)/2;
        if(cross(p[m]-p[0], q-p[0]) < 0) r = m;
        else l = m;
    }
    return ptInsideTriangle(q, p[0], p[l], p[r]);
}
// Determina se o ponto esta num poligono possivelmente nao-convexo
// Retorna 1 para pontos estritamente dentro, 0 para pontos estritamente fora do
// poligono
// e 0 ou 1 para os pontos restantes
bool pointInPolygon(const vector<PT> &p, PT q) {
    bool c = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {
        int j = (i + 1) % p.size();
        if((p[i].y <= q.y && q.y < p[j].y || p[j].y <= q.y && q.y < p[i].y) &&
            q.x < p[i].x + (p[j].x - p[i].x) * (q.y - p[i].y) / (p[j].y - p[i].y))
            c = !c;
    }
    return c;
}
// Determina se o ponto esta na borda do poligono
bool pointOnPolygon(const vector<PT> &p, PT q) {
    for(int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++)
        if(cmp(dist(projPtSeg(p[i], p[(i + 1) % p.size()], q), q)) == 0)
            return true;
    return false;
}
// area / semiperimeter
double rIncircle (PT a, PT b, PT c) {
    double ab = norm(a-b), bc = norm(b-c), ca = norm(c-a);
    return abs(cross(b-a, c-a) / (ab+bc+ca));
}
vector<PT> circleCircle (PT a, double r, PT b, double R) {
    vector<PT> ret;
    double d = norm(a-b);
    if (d > r + R || d + min(r, R) < max(r, R)) return ret;
    double x = (d*d - R*R + r*r) / (2*d); // x = r*cos(R opposite angle)
    double y = sqrt(r*r - x*x);
    PT v = (b - a)/d;
    ret.push_back(a + v*x + rotateCCW90(v)*y);
    if (cmp(y) > 0)
        ret.push_back(a + v*x - rotateCCW90(v)*y);
    return ret;
}
double circularSegArea (double r, double R, double d) {
    double ang = 2 * acos((d*d - R*R + r*r) / (2*d*r)); // cos(R opposite angle) = x/r
    double tri = sin(ang) * r * r;
    double sector = ang * r * r;
    return (sector - tri) / 2;
}
double computeSignedArea (const vector<PT> &p) {
    double area = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {
        int j = (i+1) % p.size();
        area += p[i].x*p[j].y - p[j].x*p[i].y;
    }
    return area/2.0;
}
double computeArea(const vector<PT> &p) { return abs(computeSignedArea(p)); }
PT computeCentroid(const vector<PT> &p) {
    PT c(0,0);
    double scale = 6.0 * computeSignedArea(p);
    for(int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {
        int j = (i + 1) % p.size();
        c = c + (p[i] + p[j]) * (p[i].x * p[j].y - p[j].x * p[i].y);
    }
}

```

```

    }
    return c / scale;
}
// Testa se o poligono listada em ordem CW ou CCW eh simples (nenhuma linha se
// intersecta)
bool isSimple(const vector<PT> &p) {
    for(int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {
        for(int k = i + 1; k < p.size(); k++) {
            int j = (i + 1) % p.size();
            int l = (k + 1) % p.size();
            if (i == l || j == k) continue;
            if (segInter(p[i], p[j], p[k], p[l]))
                return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}
vector< pair<PT, PT> > getTangentSegs (PT c1, double r1, PT c2, double r2) {
    if (r1 < r2) swap(c1, c2), swap(r1, r2);
    vector<pair<PT, PT> > ans;
    double d = dist(c1, c2);
    if (cmp(d) <= 0) return ans;
    double dr = abs(r1 - r2), sr = r1 + r2;
    if (cmp(dr, d) >= 0) return ans;
    double u = acos(dr / d);
    PT dc1 = normalize(c2 - c1)*r1;
    PT dc2 = normalize(c2 - c1)*r2;
    ans.push_back(make_pair(c1 + rotateCCW(dc1, +u), c2 + rotateCCW(dc2, +u)));
    ans.push_back(make_pair(c1 + rotateCCW(dc1, -u), c2 + rotateCCW(dc2, -u)));
    if (cmp(sr, d) >= 0) return ans;
    double v = acos(sr / d);
    dc2 = normalize(c1 - c2)*r2;
    ans.push_back((c1 + rotateCCW(dc1, +v), c2 + rotateCCW(dc2, +v)));
    ans.push_back((c1 + rotateCCW(dc1, -v), c2 + rotateCCW(dc2, -v)));
    return ans;
}

```

5.2 Convex Hull

```

vector<PT> convexHull(vector<PT> p, bool needs = 1) {
    if(needs) sort(p.begin(), p.end());
    p.erase(unique(p.begin(), p.end()), p.end());
    int n = p.size(), k = 0;
    if(n <= 1) return p;
    vector<PT> h(n + 2); // se der wa bota n+2
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        while(k >= 2 && cross(h[k - 1] - h[k - 2], p[i] - h[k - 2]) <= 0) k--;
        h[k++] = p[i];
    }
    for(int i = n - 2, t = k + 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        while(k >= t && cross(h[k - 1] - h[k - 2], p[i] - h[k - 2]) <= 0) k--;
        h[k++] = p[i];
    }
    h.resize(k); // n+1 points where the first is equal to the last
    return h;
}
vector<PT> splitHull(const vector<PT> &hull) {
    vector<PT> ans(hull.size());
    for(int i = 0, j = (int) hull.size()-1, k = 0; k < (int) hull.size(); k++) {
        if(hull[i] < hull[j]) {
            ans[k] = hull[i++];
        } else {
            ans[k] = hull[j--];
        }
    }
    return ans;
}
// uniao de convex hulls
vector<PT> ConvexHull(const vector<PT> &a, const vector<PT> &b) {
    auto A = splitHull(a);
    auto B = splitHull(b);
    vector<PT> C(A.size() + B.size());
    merge(A.begin(), A.end(), B.begin(), B.end(), C.begin());
    return ConvexHull(C, false);
}
int maximizeScalarProduct(const vector<PT> &hull, PT vec) {
    // this code assumes that there are no 3 colinear points
    int ans = 0;
    int n = hull.size();
}

```

```

if(n < 20) {
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if(dot(hull[i], vec) > dot(hull[ans], vec)) {
            ans = i;
        }
    }
} else {
    if(dot(hull[1], vec) > dot(hull[ans], vec)) {
        ans = 1;
    }
    for(int rep = 0; rep < 2; rep++) {
        int l = 2, r = n - 1;
        while(l != r) {
            int mid = (l + r + 1) / 2;
            bool flag = dot(hull[mid], vec) >= dot(hull[mid-1], vec);
            if(rep == 0) { flag = flag && dot(hull[mid], vec) >= dot(hull[0], vec); }
            else { flag = flag || dot(hull[mid-1], vec) < dot(hull[0], vec); }
            if(flag) {
                l = mid;
            } else {
                r = mid - 1;
            }
        }
        if(dot(hull[ans], vec) < dot(hull[1], vec)) {
            ans = 1;
        }
    }
}
return ans;
}

```

5.3 Cut Polygon

```

struct Segment {
    typedef long double T;
    PT p1, p2;
    T a, b, c;

    Segment() {}

    Segment(PT st, PT en) {
        p1 = st, p2 = en;
        a = -(st.y - en.y);
        b = st.x - en.x;
        c = a * en.x + b * en.y;
    }

    T plug(T x, T y) {
        // plug >= 0 is to the right
        return a * x + b * y - c;
    }

    T plug(PT p) {
        return plug(p.x, p.y);
    }

    bool inLine(PT p) { return cross((p - p1), (p2 - p1)) == 0; }
    bool inSegment(PT p) {
        return inLine(p) && dot((p1 - p2), (p - p2)) >= 0 && dot((p2 - p1), (p - p1)) >= 0;
    }

    PT lineIntersection(Segment s) {
        long double A = a, B = b, C = c;
        long double D = s.a, E = s.b, F = s.c;
        long double x = (long double) C * E - (long double) B * F;
        long double y = (long double) A * F - (long double) C * D;
        long double tmp = (long double) A * E - (long double) B * D;
        x /= tmp;
        y /= tmp;
        return PT(x, y);
    }

    bool polygonIntersection(const vector<PT> &poly) {
        long double l = -1e18, r = 1e18;
        for(auto p : poly) {
            long double z = plug(p);
            l = max(l, z);
            r = min(r, z);
        }
        return l - r > eps;
    }
};

```

```

vector<PT> cutPolygon(vector<PT> poly, Segment seg) {
    int n = (int) poly.size();
    vector<PT> ans;
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        double z = seg.plug(poly[i]);
        if(z > -eps) {
            ans.push_back(poly[i]);
        }
        double z2 = seg.plug(poly[(i + 1) % n]);
        if((z > eps && z2 < -eps) || (z < -eps && z2 > eps)) {
            ans.push_back(seg.lineIntersection(Segment(poly[i], poly[(i + 1) % n])));
        }
    }
    return ans;
}

```

5.4 Smallest Enclosing Circle

```

typedef pair<PT, double> circle;
bool inCircle (circle c, PT p) {
    return cmp(dist(c.first, p), c.second) <= 0;
}

PT circumcenter (PT p, PT q, PT r) {
    PT a = p-r, b = q-r;
    PT c = PT(dot(a, p+r)/2, dot(b, q+r)/2);
    return PT(cross(c, PT(a.y,b.y)), cross(PT(a.x,b.x), c)) / cross(a, b);
}

mt19937 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
circle spanningCircle (vector<PT> &v) {
    int n = v.size();
    shuffle(v.begin(), v.end(), rng);
    circle C(PT(), -1);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) if (!inCircle(C, v[i])) {
        C = circle(v[i], 0);
        for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) if (!inCircle(C, v[j])) {
            C = circle((v[i]+v[j])/2, dist(v[i], v[j])/2);
            for(int k = 0; k < j; k++) if (!inCircle(C, v[k])) {
                PT o = circumcenter(v[i], v[j], v[k]);
                C = circle(o, dist(o, v[k]));
            }
        }
    }
    return C;
}

```

5.5 Minkowski

```

bool comp(PT a, PT b) {
    int hp1 = (a.x < 0 || (a.x==0 && a.y<0));
    int hp2 = (b.x < 0 || (b.x==0 && b.y<0));
    if(hp1 != hp2) return hp1 < hp2;
    long long R = cross(a, b);
    if(R) return R > 0;
    return dot(a, a) < dot(b, b);
}

// This code assumes points are ordered in ccw and the first points in both vectors
// is the min lexicographically
vector<PT> minkowskiSum(const vector<PT> &a, const vector<PT> &b) {
    if(a.empty() || b.empty()) return vector<PT>(0);
    vector<PT> ret;
    int n1 = a.size(), n2 = b.size();
    if(min(n1, n2) < 2) {
        for(int i = 0; i < n1; i++) {
            for(int j = 0; j < n2; j++) {
                ret.push_back(a[i]+b[j]);
            }
        }
        return ret;
    }
    PT v1, v2, p = a[0]+b[0];
    ret.push_back(p);
    for (int i = 0, j = 0; i + j + 1 < n1+n2; ) {
        v1 = a[(i+1)%n1]-a[i];

```



```

v2 = b[(j+1)%n2]-b[j];
if(j == n2 || (i < n1 && comp(v1, v2))) p = p + v1, i++;
else p = p + v2, j++;
while(ret.size() >= 2 && cmp(cross(p-ret.back(), p-ret[(int)ret.size()-2])) == 0)
{
    // removing colinear points
    // needs the scalar product stuff if the result is a line
    ret.pop_back();
}
ret.push_back(p);
return ret;
}

```

5.6 Half Plane Intersection

```

struct L {
    PT a, b;
    L() {}
    L(PT a, PT b) : a(a), b(b) {}
};
double angle (L la) { return atan2(-(la.a.y - la.b.y), la.b.x - la.a.x); }
bool comp (L la, L lb) {
    if (cmp(angle(la), angle(lb)) == 0) return cross((lb.b - lb.a), (la.b - lb.a)) >
        eps;
    return cmp(angle(la), angle(lb)) < 0;
}
PT computeLineIntersection (L la, L lb) {
    return computeLineIntersection(la.a, la.b, lb.a, lb.b);
}
bool check (L la, L lb, L lc) {
    PT p = computeLineIntersection(lb, lc);
    double det = cross((la.b - la.a), (p - la.a));
    return cmp(det) < 0;
}
vector<PT> hpi (vector<L> line) { // salvar (i, j) CCW, (j, i) CW
    sort(line.begin(), line.end(), comp);
    vector<L> pl(1, line[0]);
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)line.size(); ++i) if (cmp(angle(line[i]), angle(pl.back()))
        != 0) pl.push_back(line[i]);
    deque<int> dq;
    dq.push_back(0);
    dq.push_back(1);
    for (int i = 2; i < (int)pl.size(); ++i) {
        while ((int)dq.size() > 1 && check(pl[i], pl[dq.back()], pl[dq[dq.size() -
            2]])) dq.pop_back();
        while ((int)dq.size() > 1 && check(pl[i], pl[dq[0]], pl[dq[1]])) dq.pop_front();
        dq.push_back(i);
    }
    while ((int)dq.size() > 1 && check(pl[dq[0]], pl[dq.back()], pl[dq[dq.size() -
        2]])) dq.pop_back();
    while ((int)dq.size() > 1 && check(pl[dq.back()], pl[dq[0]], pl[dq[1]])) dq.
        pop_front();
    vector<PT> res;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)dq.size(); ++i) {
        res.emplace_back(computeLineIntersection(pl[dq[i]], pl[dq[(i + 1) % dq.size()
            ]]));
    }
    return res;
}

```

5.7 Closest Pair

```

double closestPair(vector<PT> p) {
    int n = p.size(), k = 0;
    sort(p.begin(), p.end());
    double d = inf;
    set<PT> ptsInv;
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        while(k < i && p[k].x < p[i].x - d) {
            ptsInv.erase(swapCoord(p[k++]));
        }
        for(auto it = ptsInv.lower_bound(PT(p[i].y - d, p[i].x - d));
            it != ptsInv.end() && it->x <= p[i].y + d; it++) {
            d = min(d, dist(p[i] - swapCoord(*it), PT(0, 0)));
        }
    }
}

```

```

ptsInv.insert(swapCoord(p[i]));
return d;
}

```

5.8 Voronoi

```

Segment getBisector(PT a, PT b) {
    Segment ans(a, b);
    swap(ans.a, ans.b);
    ans.b *= -1;
    ans.c = ans.a * (a.x + b.x) * 0.5 + ans.b * (a.y + b.y) * 0.5;
    return ans;
}

// BE CAREFUL!
// the first point may be any point
// O(N^3)
vector<PT> getCell(vector<PT> pts, int i) {
    vector<PT> ans;
    ans.emplace_back(0, 0);
    ans.emplace_back(1e6, 0);
    ans.emplace_back(1e6, 1e6);
    ans.emplace_back(0, 1e6);
    for(int j = 0; j < (int) pts.size(); j++) {
        if(j != i) {
            ans = cutPolygon(ans, getBisector(pts[i], pts[j]));
        }
    }
    return ans;
}

// O(N^2) expected time
vector<vector<PT>> getVoronoi(vector<PT> pts) {
    // assert(pts.size() > 0);
    int n = (int) pts.size();
    vector<int> p(n, 0);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        p[i] = i;
    }
    shuffle(p.begin(), p.end(), rng);
    vector<vector<PT>> ans(n);
    ans[0].emplace_back(0, 0);
    ans[0].emplace_back(w, 0);
    ans[0].emplace_back(w, h);
    ans[0].emplace_back(0, h);
    for(int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        ans[i] = ans[0];
    }
    for(auto i : p) {
        for(auto j : p) {
            if(j == i) break;
            auto bi = getBisector(pts[j], pts[i]);
            if(!bi.polygonIntersection(ans[j])) continue;
            ans[j] = cutPolygon(ans[j], getBisector(pts[j], pts[i]));
            ans[i] = cutPolygon(ans[i], getBisector(pts[i], pts[j]));
        }
    }
    return ans;
}

```

6 String Algorithms

6.1 KMP

```

vector<int> getBorder(string str) {
    int n = str.size();
    vector<int> border(n, -1);
    for(int i = 1, j = -1; i < n; i++) {
        while(j >= 0 && str[i] != str[j + 1]) {
            j = border[j];
        }
        if(str[i] == str[j + 1]) {
            j++;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        border[i] = j;
    }
    return border;
}

int matchPattern(const string &txt, const string &pat, const vector<int> &border) {
    int freq = 0;
    for(int i = 0, j = -1; i < txt.size(); i++) {
        while(j >= 0 && txt[i] != pat[j + 1]) {
            j = border[j];
        }
        if(pat[j + 1] == txt[i]) {
            j++;
        }
        if(j + 1 == (int) pat.size()) {
            //found occurrence
            freq++;
            j = border[j];
        }
    }
    return freq;
}

```

6.2 KMP Automaton

```

// trad converts a char to its index
int trad(char ch) { return (int) ch; }
// sigma should be greater then the greatest value returned by trad
vector<vector<int>> buildAutomaton(string p, int sigma=300) {
    vector<vector<int>> A(p.size() + 1, vector<int>(sigma));
    int brd = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < sigma; i++) A[0][i] = 0;
    A[0][trad(p[0])] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= p.size(); i++) {
        for (int ch = 0; ch < sigma; ch++) {
            A[i][ch] = A[brd][ch];
        }
        if (i < p.size()) {
            A[i][trad(p[i])] = i + 1;
            brd = A[brd][trad(p[i])];
        }
    }
    return A;
}

```

6.3 Aho-Corasick

```

const int ms = 1e6; // quantidade de caracteres
const int sigma = 26; // tamanho do alfabeto
int trie[ms][sigma], fail[ms], superfail[ms], terminal[ms], qtd;
void init() {
    qtd = 1;
    memset(trie[0], -1, sizeof trie[0]);
}

void add(string &s) {
    int node = 0;
    for (char ch : s) {
        int pos = val(ch); // no caso de alfabeto a-z: val(ch) = ch - 'a'
        if (trie[node][pos] == -1) {
            memset(trie[qtd], -1, sizeof trie[qtd]);
            terminal[qtd] = 0;
            trie[node][pos] = qtd++;
        }
        node = trie[node][pos];
    }
    ++terminal[node]; // trocar pela info que quiser
}

void buildFailure() {
    memset(fail, 0, sizeof(int) * qtd), memset(superfail, 0, sizeof(int) * qtd);
    queue<int> Q;
    Q.push(0);
    while (Q.size()) {
        int node = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        for (int pos = 0; pos < sigma; ++pos) {
            int &v = trie[node][pos];

```

```

            int f = node == 0 ? 0 : trie[fail[node]][pos];
            // int sf = present[f] ? f : superfail[f];
            // present marks if that vertex is a terminal node or not
            // if summing up on terminal, doesn't work
            if (v == -1) {
                v = f;
            } else {
                fail[v] = f;
                // superfail[v] = sf;
                Q.push(v);
                // dar merge nas infos (por ex: terminal[v] += terminal[f])
            }
        }
    }

    void search(string &s) {
        int node = 0;
        for (char ch : s) {
            int pos = val(ch);
            node = trie[node][pos];
            // processar infos no no atual (por ex: ocorrencias += terminal[node])
        }
        // se tiver usando super fail, cuidado com o estado que voce ta, antes de subir pro sf
        // porque pode ser que o estado que ta nao seja no terminal
    }
}

```

6.4 Algoritmo de Z

```

template <class T>
vector<int> ZFunc(const vector<T> &v) {
    vector<int> z(v.size(), 0);
    int n = (int) v.size(), a = 0, b = 0;
    if (!z.empty()) z[0] = n;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        int end = i; if (i < b) end = min(i + z[i - a], b);
        while(end < n && v[end] == v[end - i]) ++end;
        z[i] = end - i; if(end > b) a = i, b = end;
    }
    return z;
}

```

6.5 Suffix Array

```

vector<int> buildSa(const string& in) {
    int n = in.size(), c = 0;
    vector<int> temp(n), posBucket(n), bucket(n), bpos(n), out(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) out[i] = i;
    sort(out.begin(), out.end(), [&](int a, int b) { return in[a] < in[b]; });
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        bucket[i] = c;
        if (i + 1 == n || in[out[i]] != in[out[i + 1]]) c++;
    }
    for (int h = 1; h < n && c < n; h <= 1) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) posBucket[out[i]] = bucket[i];
        for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) bpos[bucket[i]] = i;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            if (out[i] >= n - h) temp[bpos[bucket[i]]++] = out[i];
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            if (out[i] >= h) temp[bpos[posBucket[out[i] - h]]++] = out[i] - h;
        }
        c = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i + 1 < n; i++) {
            int a = (bucket[i] != bucket[i + 1]) || (temp[i] >= n - h)
                || (posBucket[temp[i + 1] + h] != posBucket[temp[i] + h]);
            bucket[i] = c;
            c += a;
        }
        bucket[n - 1] = c++;
        temp.swap(out);
    }
    return out;
}

vector<int> buildLcp(string s, vector<int> sa) {
    int n = (int) s.size();

```

```

vector<int> pos(n), lcp(n, 0);
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    pos[sa[i]] = i;
}
int k = 0;
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    if (pos[i] + 1 == n) {
        k = 0;
        continue;
    }
    int j = sa[pos[i] + 1];
    while(i + k < n && j + k < n && s[i + k] == s[j + k]) k++;
    lcp[pos[i]] = k;
    k = max(k - 1, 0);
}
return lcp;
}

```

6.6 Suffix Tree

```

#define fpos adla
const int inf = 1e9;
const int maxn = 1e4;
char s[maxn];
map<int, int> to[maxn];
int len[maxn], fpos[maxn], link[maxn];
int node, pos;
int sz = 1, n = 0;
int make_node(int _pos, int _len)
{
    fpos[sz] = _pos;
    len[sz] = _len;
    return sz++;
}
void go_edge()
{
    while(pos > len[to[node][s[n - pos]]])
    {
        node = to[node][s[n - pos]];
        pos -= len[node];
    }
}
void add_letter(int c)
{
    s[n++] = c;
    pos++;
    int last = 0;
    while(pos > 0)
    {
        go_edge();
        int edge = s[n - pos];
        int &v = to[node][edge];
        int t = s[fpos[v] + pos - 1];
        if(v == 0)
        {
            v = make_node(n - pos, inf);
            link[last] = node;
            last = 0;
        }
        else if(t == c)
        {
            link[last] = node;
            return;
        }
        else
        {
            int u = make_node(fpos[v], pos - 1);
            to[u][c] = make_node(n - 1, inf);
            to[u][t] = v;
            fpos[v] += pos - 1;
            len[v] -= pos - 1;
            v = u;
            link[last] = u;
            last = u;
        }
        if(node == 0)
            pos--;
        else
            node = link[node];
    }
}

```

```
//len[0] = inf
```

6.7 Suffix Automaton

```

int len[ms*2], link[ms*2], nxt[ms*2][sigma];
int sz, last;
void build(string &s) {
    len[0] = 0; link[0] = -1;
    sz = 1; last = 0;
    memset(nxt[0], -1, sizeof nxt[0]);
    for(char ch : s) {
        int c = ch - 'a', cur = sz++;
        len[cur] = len[last] + 1;
        memset(nxt[cur], -1, sizeof nxt[cur]);
        int p = last;
        while(p != -1 && nxt[p][c] == -1) {
            nxt[p][c] = cur; p = link[p];
        }
        if(p == -1) {
            link[cur] = 0;
        } else {
            int q = nxt[p][c];
            if(len[p] + 1 == len[q]) {
                link[cur] = q;
            } else {
                len[sz] = len[p] + 1; link[sz] = link[q];
                memcpy(nxt[sz], nxt[q], sizeof nxt[q]);
                while (p != -1 && nxt[p][c] == q) {
                    nxt[p][c] = sz; p = link[p];
                }
                link[q] = link[cur] = sz++;
            }
        }
        last = cur;
    }
}

```

6.8 Manacher

```

std::array<std::vector<int>, 2> manacher(const std::string& s) {
    int n = (int) s.size();
    std::array<std::vector<int>, 2> p = {std::vector<int>(n+1), std::vector<int>(n)};
    for(int z = 0; z < 2; z++) for (int i = 0, l = 0, r = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int t = r - i + 1;
        if (i < r) p[z][i] = std::min(t, p[z][l + t]);
        int L = i - p[z][i], R = i + p[z][i] - 1;
        while (L >= 1 && R + 1 < n && s[L - 1] == s[R + 1])
            p[z][i]++, L--, R++;
        if (R > r) l = L, r = R;
    }
    return p;
} // pra cada centro o tamanho max do palindromo centrado ali, qualquer coisa printa a
    saida pra abacabaab

```

6.9 Polish Notation

```

inline bool isOp(char c) {
    return c == '+' || c == '-' || c == '*' || c == '/' || c == '^';
}

inline bool isCarac(char c) {
    return (c >= 'a' && c <= 'z') || (c >= 'A' && c <= 'Z') || (c >= '0' && c <= '9');
}

int paren2polish(char* paren, char* polish) {
    map<char, int> prec;
    prec['('] = 0;
    prec['+'] = prec['-'] = 1;
    prec['*'] = prec['/'] = 2;
    prec['^'] = 3;
    int len = 0;
    stack<char> op;
}

```

```

for (int i = 0; paren[i]; i++) {
    if (isOp(paren[i])) {
        while (!op.empty() && prec[op.top()] >= prec[paren[i]]) {
            polish[len++] = op.top(); op.pop();
        }
        op.push(paren[i]);
    }
    else if (paren[i]=='(') op.push('(');
    else if (paren[i]==')') {
        for (; op.top()!='('; op.pop())
            polish[len++] = op.top();
        op.pop();
    }
    else if (isCarac(paren[i]))
        polish[len++] = paren[i];
}
for (; !op.empty(); op.pop())
    polish[len++] = op.top();
polish[len] = 0;
return len;
}

```

6.10 String Hash

```

struct StringHashing {
    const uint64_t MOD = (1LL << 61) - 1;
    const int base = 31;
    vector<uint64_t> h, p;

    uint64_t modMul(uint64_t a, uint64_t b) {
        uint64_t l1 = (uint32_t)a, h1 = a >> 32, l2 = (uint32_t)b, h2 = b >> 32;
        uint64_t l = l1 * l2, m = l1 * h2 + l2 * h1, h = h1 * h2;
        uint64_t ret = (l & MOD) + (l >> 61) + (h << 3) + (m >> 29) + ((m << 35) >> 3) +
            1;
        ret = (ret & MOD) + (ret >> 61);
        ret = (ret & MOD) + (ret >> 61);
        return ret - 1;
    }

    uint64_t getKey(int l, int r) { // [l, r]
        uint64_t res = h[r];
        if (l > 0) res = (res + MOD - modMul(p[r - l + 1], h[l - 1])) % MOD;
        return res;
    }

    uint64_t getInt(char c) {
        return c - 'a' + 1;
    }

    StringHashing(string &s) {
        int n = s.size();
        h.resize(n);
        p.resize(n);
        p[0] = 1;
        h[0] = getInt(s[0]);
        for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
            p[i] = modMul(p[i - 1], base);
            h[i] = (modMul(h[i - 1], base) + getInt(s[i])) % MOD;
        }
    }
};

```

7 Miscellaneous

7.1 Ternary Search

```

// R
for (int i = 0; i < LOG; i++) {
    long double m1 = (A * 2 + B) / 3.0;
    long double m2 = (A + 2 * B) / 3.0;

    if (f(m1) > f(m2))
        A = m1;
    else

```

```

        B = m2;
    }
    ans = f(A);
    // Z
    while (B - A > 4) {
        int m1 = (A + B) / 2;
        int m2 = (A + B) / 2 + 1;
        if (f(m1) > f(m2))
            A = m1;
        else
            B = m2;
    }
    ans = inf;
    for (int i = A; i <= B; i++) ans = min(ans, f(i));
}

```

7.2 Count Sort

```

int H[(1<<15)+1], to[mx], b[mx];
void sort(int m, int a[]) {
    memset(H, 0, sizeof H);
    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) H[a[i] % (1<<15)]++;
    for (int i = 1; i < 1<<15; i++) H[i] += H[i-1];
    for (int i = m; i; i--) to[i] = H[a[i] % (1 << 15)]--;
    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) b[to[i]] = a[i];
    memset(H, 0, sizeof H);
    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) H[b[i]>>15]++;
    for (int i = 1; i < 1<<15; i++) H[i] += H[i-1];
    for (int i = m; i; i--) to[i] = H[b[i]>>15]--;
    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) a[to[i]] = b[i];
}

```

7.3 Random Number Generator

```

// mt19937_64 se LL
mt19937 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
// Random_Shuffle
shuffle(v.begin(), v.end(), rng);
// Random number in interval
int randomInt = uniform_int_distribution(0, i)(rng);
double randomDouble = uniform_real_distribution(0, 1)(rng);
// bernoulli_distribution, binomial_distribution, geometric_distribution
// normal_distribution, poisson_distribution, exponential_distribution

```

7.4 Rectangle Hash

```

namespace {
    struct safe_hash {
        static uint64_t splitmix64(uint64_t x) {
            // http://xorshift.di.unimi.it/splitmix64.c
            x += 0x9e3779b97f4a7c15;
            x = (x ^ (x >> 30)) * 0xbf58476d1ce4e5b9;
            x = (x ^ (x >> 27)) * 0x94d049bb133111eb;
            return x ^ (x >> 31);
        }

        size_t operator()(uint64_t x) const {
            static const uint64_t FIXED_RANDOM = std::chrono::steady_clock::now().
                time_since_epoch().count();
            return splitmix64(x + FIXED_RANDOM);
        }
    };
}

struct rect {
    int x1, y1, x2, y2; // x1 < x2, y1 < y2
    rect() {}
    rect(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2) : x1(x1), x2(x2), y1(y1), y2(y2) {}

    rect inter(const rect other) {
        int x3 = max(x1, other.x1);
        int y3 = max(y1, other.y1);

```

```

int x4 = min(x2, other.x2);
int y4 = min(y2, other.y2);
return rect(x3, y3, x4, y4);
}

uint64_t get_hash() {
    safe_hash sh;
    uint64_t ret = sh(x1);
    ret ^= sh(ret ^ y1);
    ret ^= sh(ret ^ x2);
    ret ^= sh(ret ^ y2);
    return ret;
}
};

```

7.5 Safe Hash

```

namespace {
    struct safe_hash {
        static uint64_t splitmix64(uint64_t x) {
            // http://xorshift.di.unimi.it/splitmix64.c
            x += 0x9e3779b97f4a7c15;
            x = (x ^ (x >> 30)) * 0xbf58476d1ce4e5b9;
            x = (x ^ (x >> 27)) * 0x94d049bb133111eb;
            return x ^ (x >> 31);
        }

        size_t operator()(uint64_t x) const {
            static const uint64_t FIXED_RANDOM = std::chrono::steady_clock::now().
                time_since_epoch().count();
            return splitmix64(x + FIXED_RANDOM);
        }
    };
}

```

7.6 Unordered Map Tricks

```

// pair<int, int> hash function
struct HASH{
    size_t operator()(const pair<int,int>&x) const{
        return (size_t) x.first * 37U + (size_t) x.second;
    }
};

unordered_map<int,int>mp;
mp.reserve(1024);
mp.max_load_factor(0.25);

```

7.7 Iterate masks in bitcount order

```

for(int k = n-1; k >= 0; k--) {
    unsigned int i = (1 << k) - 1;
    while(i < (1 << n)) {
        // do what you want
        unsigned int t = (i | (i - 1)) + 1;
        if(i == 0) break;
        i = t | (((t & -t) / (i & -i)) >> 1) - 1;
    }
}

```

7.8 Submask Enumeration

```

for (int s=m; ; s=(s-1)&m) {
    ... you can use s ...
    if (s==0) break;
}

```

7.9 Sum over Subsets DP

```

// F[i] = Sum of all A[j] where j is a submask of i
for(int i = 0; i < (1 << N); ++i)
    F[i] = A[i];
for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) for(int mask = 0; mask < (1 << N); ++mask){
    if(mask & (1 << i))
        F[mask] += F[mask ^ (1 << i)];
}

```

7.10 Dates

```

string dayOfWeek[] = {"Mon", "Tue", "Wed", "Thu", "Fri", "Sat", "Sun"};

// converts Gregorian date to integer (Julian day number)
int dateToInt (int m, int d, int y){
    return
        1461 * (y + 4800 + (m - 14) / 12) / 4 +
        367 * (m - 2 - (m - 14) / 12 * 12) / 12 -
        3 * ((y + 4900 + (m - 14) / 12) / 100) / 4 +
        d - 32075;
}

// converts integer (Julian day number) to Gregorian date: month/day/year
void intToDate (int jd, int &m, int &d, int &y){
    int x, n, i, j;

    x = jd + 68569;
    n = 4 * x / 146097;
    x -= (146097 * n + 3) / 4;
    i = (4000 * (x + 1)) / 1461001;
    x -= 1461 * i / 4 - 31;
    j = 80 * x / 2447;
    d = x - 2447 * j / 80;
    x = j / 11;
    m = j + 2 - 12 * x;
    y = 100 * (n - 49) + i + x;
}

// converts integer (Julian day number) to day of week
string intToDay (int jd){
    return dayOfWeek[jd % 7];
}

```

7.11 Regular Expressions

```

import java.util.*;
import java.util.regex.*;

public class Main {
    public static String BuildRegex () {
        return "^" + sentence + "$";
    }

    public static void main (String args[]){
        String regex = BuildRegex();
        // check pattern documentation
        Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile (regex);
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        String sentence = s.nextLine().trim();
        boolean found = pattern.matcher(sentence).find()
    }
}

```

7.12 Lat Long

```

/*
Converts from rectangular coordinates to latitude/longitude and vice
versa. Uses degrees (not radians).
*/

```

```

struct ll
{
    double r, lat, lon;
};

struct rect
{
    double x, y, z;
};

ll convert(rect& P)
{
    ll Q;
    Q.r = sqrt(P.x*P.x+P.y*P.y+P.z*P.z);
    Q.lat = 180/M_PI*asin(P.z/Q.r);
    Q.lon = 180/M_PI*acos(P.x/sqrt(P.x*P.x+P.y*P.y));

    return Q;
}

rect convert(ll& Q)
{
    rect P;
    P.x = Q.r*cos(Q.lon*M_PI/180)*cos(Q.lat*M_PI/180);
    P.y = Q.r*sin(Q.lon*M_PI/180)*cos(Q.lat*M_PI/180);
    P.z = Q.r*sin(Q.lat*M_PI/180);

    return P;
}

```

7.13 Stable Marriage

```

std::vector<std::vector<int>> stableMarriage(std::vector<std::vector<int>> first, std
::vector<std::vector<int>> second, std::vector<int> cap) {
    assert(cap.size() == second.size());
    int n = (int) first.size(), m = (int) second.size();
    // if O(N * M) first in memory, use table
    std::map<std::pair<int, int>, int> prio;
    std::vector<std::set<std::pair<int, int>>> current(m);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        std::reverse(first[i].begin(), first[i].end());
    }
    for(int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        for(int j = 0; j < (int) second[i].size(); j++) {
            prio[{second[i][j], i}] = j;
        }
    }
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int on = i;
        while(!first[on].empty()) {
            int to = first[on].back();
            first[on].pop_back();
            if(cap[to]) {
                cap[to]--;
                assert(prio.count({on, to}));
                current[to].insert({prio[{on, to}], on});
                break;
            }
            assert(!current[to].empty());
            auto it = current[to].end();
            it--;
            if(it->first > prio[{on, to}]) {
                int nxt = it->second;
                current[to].erase(it);
                current[to].insert({prio[{on, to}], on});
                on = nxt;
            }
        }
    }
    std::vector<std::vector<int>> ans(m);
    for(int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        for(auto it : current[i]) {
            ans[i].push_back(it.second);
        }
    }
    return ans;
}

```

7.14 Mo

```

const int blk_sz = 170;

struct Query {
    int l, r, idx;
    bool operator < (Query a) {
        if (l / blk_sz == a.l / blk_sz) {
            return r < a.r;
        }
        return (l / blk_sz) < (a.l / blk_sz);
    }
};

vector<Query> queries;
int a[MAXN], ans[MAXN], qnt[1000010];
int diff = 0;

void add(int x) {
    x = a[x];
    if (qnt[x] == 0) {
        diff++;
    }
    qnt[x]++;
}

void remove(int x) {
    x = a[x];
    qnt[x]--;
    if (qnt[x] == 0) {
        diff--;
    }
}

void mos() {
    int curr_l = 0, curr_r = -1;
    sort(queries.begin(), queries.end());
    for (Query q : queries) {
        while (curr_l > q.l) {
            curr_l--;
            add(curr_l);
        }
        while (curr_r < q.r) {
            curr_r++;
            add(curr_r);
        }
        while (curr_l < q.l) {
            remove(curr_l);
            curr_l++;
        }
        while (curr_r > q.r) {
            remove(curr_r);
            curr_r--;
        }
        ans[q.idx] = diff;
    }
}

```

8 Teoremas e formulas uteis

8.1 Grafos

Formula de Euler: $V - E + F = 2$ (para grafo planar)

Handshaking: Numero par de vertices tem grau impar

Kirchhoff's Theorem: Monta matriz onde $M_{i,i} = \text{Grau}[i]$ e $M_{i,j} = -1$ se houver aresta $i-j$ ou 0 caso contrario, remove uma linha e uma coluna qualquer e o numero de spanning trees nesse grafo eh o det da matriz

Grafo contem caminho hamiltoniano se:

Dirac's theorem: Se o grau de cada vertice for pelo menos $n/2$

Ore's theorem: Se a soma dos graus que cada par nao-adjacente de vertices for pelo menos n

Boruvka's: enquanto grafo nao conexo, para cada componente conexa use a aresta que sai de menor custo.

Trees:

Tem Catalan(N) Binary trees de N vertices

Tem Catalan(N-1) Arvores enraizadas com N vertices

Caley Formula: n^{n-2} arvores em N vertices com label

Prufer code: Cada etapa voce remove a folha com menor label e o label do vizinho eh adicionado ao codigo ate ter 2 vertices

Flow:
 Recuperar min cut eh ver se level[u] != -1 ai eh do lado do source
 Max Edge-disjoint paths: Max flow com arestas com peso 1
 Max Node-disjoint paths: Faz a mesma coisa mas separa cada vertice em um com as arestas de chegadas e um com as arestas de saida e uma aresta de peso 1 conectando o vertice com aresta de chegada com ele mesmo com arestas de saida
 Konig's Theorem: minimum node cover = maximum matching se o grafo for bipartido, complemento eh o maximum independent set
 Min vertex cover sao os vertices da particao do source que nao tao do lado do source do cut e os do sink que tao do lado do source, independent set o contrario
 Min edge cover eh N - match, pega as arestas do match mais qualquer aresta dos outros vertices
 Min Node disjoint path cover: formar grafo bipartido de vertices duplicados, onde aresta sai do vertice tipo A e chega em tipo B, entao o path cover eh N - matching
 Min General path cover: Mesma coisa mas colocando arestas de A pra B sempre que houver caminho de A pra B
 Dilworth's Theorem: Min General Path cover = Max Antichain (set de vertices tal que nao existe caminho no grafo entre vertices desse set)
 Hall's marriage: um grafo tem um matching completo do lado X se para cada subconjunto W de X,
 $|W| \leq |\text{vizinhos}W|$ onde $|W|$ eh quantos vertices tem em W
 feasible flow in a network with both upper and lower capacity constraints, no source or sink: capacities are changed to upper bound - lower bound. Add a new source and a sink. let $M[v] = (\text{sum of lower bounds of ingoing edges to } v) - (\text{sum of lower bounds of outgoing edges from } v)$. For all v, if $M[v] > 0$ then add edge (S,v) with capcity M, otherwise add (v,T) with capacity -M. If all outgoing edges from S are full, then a feasible flow exists, it is the flow plus the original lower_bounds

8.2 Math

Goldbach's: todo numero par $n > 2$ pode ser representado com $n = a + b$ onde a e b sao primos
 Twin prime: existem infinitos pares p, p + 2 onde ambos sao primos
 Legendre's: sempre tem um primo entre n^2 e $(n+1)^2$
 Lagrange's: todo numero inteiro pode ser inscrito como a soma de 4 quadrados
 Zeckendorf's: todo numero pode ser representado pela soma de dois numeros de fibonnacis diferentes e nao consecutivos
 Euclid's: toda tripla de pitagoras primitiva pode ser gerada com
 $(n^2 - m^2, 2nm, n^2 + m^2)$ onde n, m sao coprimos e um deles eh par
 Wilson's: n eh primo quando $(n-1)! \bmod n = n - 1$
 Mcnugget: Para dois coprimos x, y o maior inteiro que nao pode ser escrito como $ax + by$ eh $(x-1)(y-1)/2$

Fermat: Se p eh primo entao $a^{(p-1)} \% p = 1$
 Se x e m tambem forem coprimos entao $x^k \% m = x^{(k \bmod (m-1))} \% m$
 Euler's theorem: $x^{(\phi(m))} \bmod m = 1$ onde $\phi(m)$ eh o totiente de euler

Chinese remainder theorem:
 Para equacoes no formato $x = a_1 \bmod m_1, \dots, x = a_n \bmod m_n$ onde todos os pares m_1, \dots, m_n sao coprimos
 Deixe $X_k = m_1 m_2 \dots m_n / m_k$ e $X_k^{-1} \bmod m_k = \text{inverso de } X_k \bmod m_k$, entao
 $x = \text{somatorio com k de 1 ate n de } a_k X_k (X_k, m_k^{-1} \bmod m_k)$
 Para achar outra solucao so somar $m_1 m_2 \dots m_n$ a solucao existente

Catalan number: exemplo expressoes de parenteses bem formadas
 $C_0 = 1, C_n = \text{somatorio de } i=0 \rightarrow n-1 \text{ de } C_i C_{(n-1-i)}$
 outra forma: $C_n = (2n \text{ escolhe } n) / (n+1)$
 Bertrand's ballot theorem: p votos tipo A e q votos tipo B com $p > q$, prob de em todo ponto ter mais As do que Bs antes dele = $(p-q)/(p+q)$
 Se puder empates entao prob = $(p+1-q)/(p+1)$, para achar quantidade de possibilidades nos dois casos basta multiplicar por $(p+q \text{ escolhe } q)$

Propriedades de Coeficientes Binomiais:
 Somatorio de $k = 0 \rightarrow m$ de $(-1)^k * (n \text{ escolhe } k) = (-1)^m * (n-1 \text{ escolhe } m)$
 $(N \text{ escolhe } K) = (N \text{ escolhe } N-K)$
 $(N \text{ escolhe } K) = N/K * (n-1 \text{ escolhe } k-1)$
 Somatorio de $k = 0 \rightarrow n$ de $(n \text{ escolhe } k) = 2^n$
 Somatorio de $m = 0 \rightarrow n$ de $(m \text{ escolhe } k) = (n+1 \text{ escolhe } k+1)$
 Somatorio de $k = 0 \rightarrow m$ de $(n+k \text{ escolhe } k) = (n+m+1 \text{ escolhe } m)$
 Somatorio de $k = 0 \rightarrow n$ de $(n \text{ escolhe } k)^2 = (2n \text{ escolhe } n)$
 Somatorio de $k = 0$ ou $1 \rightarrow n$ de $k * (n \text{ escolhe } k) = n * 2^{(n-1)}$
 Somatorio de $k = 0 \rightarrow n$ de $(n-k \text{ escolhe } k) = \text{Fib}(n+1)$

Hockey-stick: Somatorio de $i = r \rightarrow n$ de $(i \text{ escolhe } r) = (n+1 \text{ escolhe } r+1)$
 Vandermonde: $(m+n \text{ escolhe } r) = \text{somatorio de } k = 0 \rightarrow r \text{ de } (m \text{ escolhe } k) * (n \text{ escolhe } r-k)$

Burnside lemma: colares diferentes nao contando rotacoes quando m = cores e n = comprimento
 $(m^n + \text{somatorio } i=1 \rightarrow n-1 \text{ de } m^{\text{gcd}(i, n)})/n$

Distribuicao uniforme a,a+1, ..., b Expected[X] = (a+b)/2
 Distribuicao binomial com n tentativas de probabilidade p, X = sucessos:
 $P(X = x) = p^x * (1-p)^{(n-x)} * (n \text{ escolhe } x)$ e $E[X] = p*n$
 Distribuicao geometrica onde continuamos ate ter sucesso, X = tentativas:
 $P(X = x) = (1-p)^{(x-1)} * p$ e $E[X] = 1/p$
 Linearity of expectation: Tendo duas variaveis X e Y e constantes a e b, o valor esperado de $aX + bY = aE[X] + bE[Y]$
 $V(X) = E((X-u)^2)$
 $V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

PG: $a_1 * (q^n - 1)/(q - 1)$

Mobius Inverse: $\text{Sum}(d|n): \text{mobius}(d) = [n = 1]$ (expressao booleana)

Soma dos cubos de 1 a N = a^2 onde a = somatorio de 1 a N
 Lindstrom-Gessel-Viennot: quantidade de caminhos disjuntos nas linhas do grid eh o determinante da matriz de qnts caminhos

8.3 Geometry

Formula de Euler: $V - E + F = 2$
 Pick Theorem: Para achar pontos em coords inteiras num poligono Area = $i + b/2 - 1$ onde i eh o o numero de pontos dentro do poligono e b de pontos no perimetro do poligono
 Two ears theorem: Todo poligono simples com mais de 3 vertices tem pelo menos 2 orelhas, vertices que podem ser removidos sem criar um crossing, remover orelhas repetidamente triangula o poligono
 Incentro triangulo: $(a(X_a, Y_a) + b(X_b, Y_b) + c(X_c, Y_c))/(a+b+c)$ onde a = lado oposto ao vertice a, incentro eh onde cruzam as bisettrizes, eh o centro da circunferencia inscrita e eh equidistante aos lados

Delaunay Triangulation: Triangulacao onde nenhum ponto esta dentro de nenhum circulo circunscrito nos triangulos
 Eh uma triangulacao que maximiza o menor angulo e a MST euclidiana de um conjunto de pontos eh um subconjunto da triangulacao

Brahmagupta's formula: Area cyclic quadrilateral
 $s = (a+b+c+d)/2$
 $\text{area} = \text{sqrt}((s-a)*(s-b)*(s-c)*(s-d))$
 $d = 0 \Rightarrow \text{area} = \text{sqrt}((s-a)*(s-b)*(s-c)*s)$

8.4 Dynamic Programming

Divide and conquer - $\text{dp}[i][j] = \text{mink} < j \{ \text{dp}[i-1][k] + C[k][j] \}$
 dividir o subsegmento ate j em i segmentos com custo, valido se $A[i][j] \leq A[i][j+1]$
 Knuth - $\text{p}[i][j] = \text{mini} < k < j \{ \text{dp}[i][k] + \text{dp}[k][j] \} + C[i][j]$, valido se $A[i, j-1] \leq A[i][j] \leq A[i+1, j]$
 onde $A[i][j]$ eh o menor k que da a resposta otima
 slope trick - funcao piecewise linear convexa, descrita pelos pontos de mudanca de slope (multiset/heap)
 lembre que existe fft, cht, aliens trick e bitset

8.5 Mersenne's Primes

Primos de Mersenne $2^n - 1$
 Lista de Ns que resultam nos primeiros 41 primos de Mersenne:
 2; 3; 5; 7; 13; 17; 19; 31; 61; 89; 107; 127; 521; 607; 1.279; 2.203; 2.281; 3.217; 4.253; 4.423; 9.689; 9.941; 11.213; 19.937; 21.701; 23.209; 44.497; 86.243; 110.503; 132.049; 216.091; 756.839; 859.433; 1.257.787; 1.398.269; 2.976.221; 3.021.377; 6.972.593; 13.466.917; 20.996.011; 24.036.583;