ACM ICPC Team Reference

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Algebra

typedef long long ll;

```
ll mdc(ll a, ll b) {
    11 c;
    \mathbf{while}(b>0) {
        c=a\%b;
        a=b;
        b=c:
    return a;
ll mdc(ll a, ll b, ll c) {
    return a==0?mdc(b,c):mdc(mdc(a,b),c);
/* first*a + second*b = mdc(a, b) */
pair < ll, ll > mdc_ext(ll a, ll b) {
    if(b == 0) {
        return make_pair(1, 0);
    } else {
        pair < ll, ll > p = mdc_ext(b, a\%b);
        return make_pair(p.second, p.first - p.second*(a/b));
11 mmc(11 a, 11 b) {
    return (a / mdc(a, b)) * b;
/* a^e */
Îl pot(ll a, ll e) {
    ll resp = 1;
    for(;e>0;e/=2) {
        if (e%2==1)
             resp = (resp*a);
        \mathbf{a} = (\mathbf{a} * \mathbf{a});
    return resp;
/* (a^e)%m */
'll pot ('ll a, 'll e, ll m) {
    ll resp = 1;
    for (;e>0;e/=2) {
        if (e%2==1)
             resp = (resp*a) % m;
        a = (a*a)\%m;
    return resp;
```

```
/* (a1*q^0 + a1*q^1 + .. + an*q^n) % mod */
11 soma_pg_mod(11 a1, 11 q, 11 n, 11 mod) {
    if(n<=0) {
        return 0;
    } else if((n)%2==1) {
        return (soma_pg_mod((a1 * q) % mod, q, n-1, mod) + a1) % mod;
    } else {
        return ((1 + pot_mod(q, n/2, mod)) * soma_pg_mod(a1, q, n/2, mod)) % mod;
    }
}
</pre>
```

RIT

```
#define MAX_ELEMENTS 100
int soma[MAX_ELEMENTS];
int bit_tam;
void init (int N) {
    bit_tam = N;
    memset(soma, 0, sizeof(soma[0])*bit_tam);
/* O(lq bit_tam) */
void add(int p, int amount) {
    int inicio = 0, fim = bit_tam - 1, meio;
    while (inicio <= fim) {
        meio = (inicio + fim) / 2;
        if(p <= meio) {
            soma[meio] += amount;
            fim = meio - 1:
        } else {
            inicio = meio + 1;
/* O(lg bit_tam)
 * returns sumation of [0,p] */
int get(int p) {
    int inicio = 0, fim = bit_tam - 1, meio, ret = 0;
    while (inicio <= fim) {
        meio = (inicio + fim) / 2;
        if(p < meio) {
            fim = meio - 1;
        } else {
            ret = (soma[meio] + ret) % MOD;
            inicio = meio + 1;
    return ret;
/* O(lg bit_tam)
 * returns smaller p that get(p)>=amount */
int find(int amount) {
    int inicio = 0, fim = bit_tam - 1, meio, ultimo = bit_tam - 1;
    while (inicio <= fim) {
        meio = (inicio + fim) / 2;
        if (soma [meio] < amount) {
            amount -= soma [meio];
            inicio = meio + 1;
            ultimo = meio;
            fim = meio - 1;
    return ultimo;
```

Combinatória

```
#define MOD 57
typedef long long ll;
ll table [MOD];
/* Computa fatoriais modulo MOD */
void init() {
    table[0] = 1:
    for (int i=1; i \triangleleft MOD; ++i) {
        table[i] = (table[i-1] * i) \% MOD;
/* inverso multiplicativo no Zm */
ll inverse(ll a, ll m) {
    a = a\%m;
    if(a == 1) return 1;
    return ((1 - inverse(m, a)*m)/a+m)\%m;
11 fat(int a) {
    11 \text{ resp} = 1;
    for (int i = 2; i \le a; ++i) {
        resp *= i;
    return resp;
ll fat(int a, ll m)
    //return table[a];
    \hat{l}\hat{l} resp = 1;
    for (int i = 2; i \le a; ++i) {
        resp = (resp * i) \% m;
    return resp;
ll choose(ll a, ll b) {
    return fat(a) / fat(b) / fat(a-b);
ll choose(ll a, ll b, ll m) {
    if(b < 0 or a < b) {
        return 0;
    else\ if(a < m)
        return (fat(a,m)*inverse(fat(b,m)*fat(a-b,m),m)) \% m;
        return (choose (a\%m, b\%m, m) * choose (a/m, b/m, m)) % m;
```

Crivo

```
#define MAX_NUMBERS 100000
bool crivo [MAX_NUMBERS];
int primos[MAX_NUMBERS];
int n_primos;
void init_crivo(int last) {
    memset(crivo, true, sizeof(crivo));
    crivo[0] = crivo[1] = false;
    int m = int(sqrt(last)+1);
    for (int i=2; i < m; i++) {
        if (crivo[i]) {
             for (int j=i*i; j \le last; j+=i) {
                 crivo[j]=false;
    n_primos=0;
    for (int i=2; i \le last; ++i) {
        if (crivo[i]) {
             primos [n_primos++]=i;
```

Determinante

```
#define MAX_TAM 20
double matriz [MAX_TAM] [MAX_TAM];
int pmatriz [MAX_TAM] [MAX_TAM];
int nmatriz [MAX.TAM];
double PD[1 << MAX\_TAM];
bitset <1<<MAX_TAM> visitado;
int mat_tam;
void init(int N) {
    mat_tam = N;
    memset(nmatriz, 0, sizeof(nmatriz));
    visitado.reset();
void add(int 1, int c, double v) {
    matriz[l][nmatriz[l]] = v;
    pmatriz[l][nmatriz[l]++]=c;
inline double det(int mask=0, int p=0) {
    if(p==N) return 1.0;
    double resp = 0.0;
    if (visitado [mask]) {
        return PD[mask];
    visitado.set(mask);
    for (int i=0; i < n \text{ matriz } [p]; ++i) {
        if(((1<<pmatriz[p][i])&mask)==0) {
            int d = pmatriz[p][i];
            d -= __builtin_popcount(mask>>d);
             if (d%2==0) {
                 resp += det(mask | (1 << pmatriz[p][i]),p+1) * matriz[p][i];
                 resp -= det(mask | (1 << pmatriz[p][i]), p+1) * matriz[p][i];
    return PD[mask] = resp;
```

Dijkstra

```
#define MAXV 10000
#define MAXE 20000000
int grafo [MAXV];
int next [MAXE];
int vertice [MAXE];
int cost [MAXE];
int edge_count;
int menor [MAXV];
typedef pair <int, int> pii;
void add_edge(int u, int v, int c) {
    int e = edge_count++;
    next[e] = grafo[u];
    vertice[e] = v;
    cost[e] = c;
    grafo[u] = e;
int menor_caminho(int u, int v) {
    priority_queue<pii, vector<pii>, greater<pii>> fila;
    fila.push(pii(0, u));
    memset (menor, 0x7f, sizeof (menor));
    menor[u] = 0;
    while(not fila.empty()) {
        int w = fila.top().second;
        fila.pop();
        if(w == v) {
            break;
        for(int e = grafo[w]; e != -1; e = next[e]) {
            int x = vertice[e];
            int tmp = menor[w] + cost[e];
            if(tmp < menor[x]) {
                menor[x] = tmp;
                fila.push(pii(tmp, x));
    return menor[v];
```

Floyd

Fração

```
typedef long long ll;
ll mdc(ll a, ll b) {
    return (b==0)?a:mdc(b,a%b);
11 mmc(11 a, 11 b) {
    return (a / mdc(a, b)) * b;
struct Fracao {
    ll a. b:
    Fracao() : a(0), b(1) \{ \}
    Fracao(ll _a, ll _b=1): a(_a), b(_b) {
        11 \text{ m} = \text{mdc}(a, b):
        a /= m; b/= m;
        if(b<0) a=-a, b=-b;
        if(a==0) b=1:
    Fracao operator+(const Fracao& f) const {
        ll m1 = mdc(b, f.b);
        return Fracao ((f.b/m1)*a+(b/m1)*f.a,(b/m1)*f.b);
    Fracao& operator+=(const Fracao& f) {
        *this = *this + f;
        return *this;
    Fracao operator - (const Fracao& f) const {
        ll m1 = mdc(b, f.b);
        return Fracao ((f.b/m1)*a-(b/m1)*f.a,(b/m1)*f.b);
    Fracao& operator -= (const Fracao& f) {
        *this = *this - f;
        return *this:
    Fracao operator*(const Fracao& f) const {
        11 \text{ m}1 = \text{mdc}(a, f.b);
        11 \text{ m2} = \text{mdc}(b, f.a);
        return Fracao ((a/m1)*(f.a/m2),(b/m2)*(f.b/m1));
    Fracao& operator *= (const Fracao& f) {
        *this = *this * f;
        return *this;
    Fracao operator/(const Fracao& f) const {
        11 \text{ m}1 = \text{mdc}(a, f.a);
        11 \text{ m2} = \text{mdc}(b, f.b);
        return Fracao ((a/m1)*(f.b/m2),(b/m2)*(f.a/m1));
    Fracao& operator/=(const Fracao& f) {
        *this = *this / f;
        return *this:
    bool operator==(ll n) const { return a==n and b==1; }
    bool operator!=(ll n) const { return a!=n or b!=1; }
    Fracao inv() const { return Fracao(b, a); }
    ll floor() const { return a/b; }
    ll ceil() const { return (a+b-1)/b; }
Fracao mmc(Fracao f1, Fracao f2) {
    11 \text{ m1} = \text{mdc}(f1.b, f2.b);
    11 \text{ m2} = \text{mmc}((f2.b/m1) * abs(f1.a), (f1.b/m1) * abs(f2.a));
    return Fracao(m2, (f1.b/m1) * f2.b);
```

Geometry

```
typedef long long ll;
#define ABS(x) ((x)>=0?(x):-(x))
struct geometry {
    11 \times y, y, w;
    geometry(): x(0), y(0), w(1) { }
    geometry (ll x, ll y, ll w=1) : x(x), y(y), w(w) {
     ll escalar (const geometry& g) {return x*g.x+y*g.y+w*g.w;}
    geometry operator * (const geometry& r) {
        return geometry (y*r.w-w*r.y, w*r.x-x*r.w, x*r.y-y*r.x);
    geometry operator+(const geometry& r) {
        return geometry (r.w*x+w*r.x,r.w*y+w*r.y,w*r.w);
    geometry operator - (const geometry& r) {
        return geometry (r.w*x-w*r.x,r.w*y-w*r.y,w*r.w);
    geometry perpendicular() {
        return geometry (-y, x, w);
    geometry passa_por(const geometry& g) {
        return geometry (x*g.w, y*g.w, -x*g.x-y*g.y);
    geometry operator * (ll k) {
        return geometry (x*k,y*k,w);
    geometry operator / (ll k) {
        return geometry (x, y, w*k);
    geometry inv() const {
        return geometry (-x, -y, -w);
    geometry dist2 (const geometry& g) {
        geometry tmp = *this-g;
        return geometry (tmp.x*tmp.x+tmp.y*tmp.y,0,tmp.w*tmp.w);
    bool operator < (const geometry& g) const {
        geometry g1=*this;
        geometry g2=g;
        assert (g1.w>=0);
         assert (g2.w \ge 0);
        if(g1.w<g2.w) return true;</pre>
        if (g1.w>g2.w) return false;
        if (g1.x<g2.x) return true;
        if(g1.x>g2.x) return false;
        if (g1.y<g2.y) return true;
        if (g1.y>g2.y) return false;
        return false;
    bool operator == (const geometry& g) const {
        return x==g.x and y==g.y and w==g.w;
    geometry unique() const {
        geometry r = *this;
         11 \text{ m=} mdc(ABS(x), ABS(y), ABS(w));
        if(this->w<0 \text{ or } (this->w==0 \text{ and } this->y<0) \text{ or}
             (this->w==0 and this->y==0 and this->x<0))
        r . x/=m;
        r.y/=m;
        r . w/=m;
        return r;
```

```
}     geometry norm() const {
          return geometry(x/w, y/w);
};

ostream& operator <<(ostream& stream, const geometry& g) {
    return stream << g.x << ',' << g.y << ',' << g.w;
}</pre>
```

Matching

```
#define MAXV 1000
#define MAXE 10000
int grafo[MAXV];
int next[MAXE];
int vertice [MAXE];
int edge_count;
int match [MAXV];
int visited [MAXV];
int mark;
inline void init() {
    memset(grafo, -1, sizeof(grafo));
    edge\_count = 0;
inline void add_edge(int u, int v) {
    int e1 = edge_count++;
    vertice [e1] = v;
    next[e1] = grafo[u];
    grafo[u] = e1;
    int e2 = edge\_count++;
    vertice[e2] = u;
    next[e2] = grafo[v];
    grafo[v] = e2;
bool dfs(int v) {
    if(visited[v] == mark) return false;
    visited[v] = mark;
    for (int e = grafo[v]; e != -1; e = next[e]) {
        int u = vertice[e];
        if(match[u] = -1 \text{ or } dfs(match[u])) {
            \operatorname{match}[v] = u;
            match[u] = v;
            return true;
    return false;
int max_matching() {
    memset(visited, 0, sizeof(visited));
    memset (match, -1, sizeof(match));
    mark = 1;
    int total = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) if (match [i] == -1) {
        if(dfs(i)) {
            ++total;
            ++mark;
    return total;
```

Matriz

#include <iostream>

```
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
#define MAX_TAM 64
#define MOD 123
#define EVAL(x) (x)
//\#define\ EVAL(x)\ ((x)\ \%\ MOD)
typedef int element_t;
typedef element_t vetor_t [MAX_TAM];
typedef element_t matriz_t [MAX_TAM] [MAX_TAM];
void vet_cpy(vetor_t& r, const vetor_t& v, int size) {
    memcpy(r, v, sizeof(r[0])*size);
void mat_zero(matriz_t& r, int size) {
    for (int i=0; i < size; ++i) {
        memset(r[i], 0, sizeof(r[0][0]) * size);
void mat_ident(matriz_t& r, int size) {
    mat_zero(r, size);
    for (int i=0; i < size; ++i) {
        r[i][i] = 1;
void mat_cpy(matriz_t& r, const matriz_t& m, int size) {
    for(int i=0;i<size;++i) {
        memcpy(r[i], m[i], sizeof(m[0][0])*size);
void mat_add(matriz_t& r, const matriz_t& m, int size) {
    for(int i=0;i<size;++i) {
        for (int j=0; j < size; ++j) {
            r[i][j] = EVAL(r[i][j] + m[i][j]);
void mat_add(matriz_t&r, const matriz_t&m1, const matriz_t&m2, int size) {
    mat_cpy(r, m1, size);
    mat_add(r, m2, size);
void mat_mul(matriz_t&r, const matriz_t&m1, const matriz_t&m2, int size) {
    for (int i=0; i < size; ++i) {
        for (int j=0; j < size; ++j) {
            r[i][j] = 0;
            for (int k=0; k < size; ++k) {
                r[i][j] = EVAL(r[i][j] + m1[i][k] * m2[k][j]);
void mat_mul(matriz_t& r, const matriz_t& m, int size) {
```

```
matriz_t tmp;
    mat_mul(tmp, r, m, size);
   mat_cpy(r, tmp, size);
void vet_mul(vetor_t& r, const matriz_t& m, const vetor_t& v, int size) {
    for (int i=0; i < size; ++i) {
        r[i] = 0;
        for (int j=0; j < size; ++j) {
            r[i] = EVAL(r[i] + m[i][j] * v[j]);
void vet_mul(vetor_t& r, const matriz_t& m, int size) {
    vetor_t tmp;
    vet_mul(tmp, m, r, size);
    vet_cpy(r, tmp, size);
void mat_pow(matriz_t& r, int e, int size) {
    matriz_t b;
    mat_cpy(b, r, size);
    mat_ident(r, size);
    while (e>0) {
        if (e%2==1)
            mat_mul(r, b, size);
        mat_mul(b, b, size);
        e/=2;
void mat_pow(matriz_t& r, const matriz_t& b, int e, int size) {
    mat_cpy(r, b, size);
    mat_pow(r, e, size);
```

Maxflow Dinitz

```
int grafo [MAXV];
int next[MAXE];
int vertice [MAXE];
int flow [MAXE];
int dist[MAXV];
int fila [MAXV];
bool bfs(int s, int d) {
    int ffila=0, ifila=0;
    memset(dist, -1, sizeof(dist));
    fila [ffila++] = s;
    dist[s] = 0;
    while (ifila != ffila)
        int u = fila[ifila++];
        for(int e = grafo[u]; e != -1; e = next[e]) {
             int w = vertice [e];
             if(flow[e] > 0 and dist[w] == -1) {
                 fila[ffila++] = w;
                 dist[w] = dist[u] + 1;
    return dist[d] !=-1;
int nedge [MAXV];
int dfs(int v, int d, int mf = 1 << 30) {
    if(v == d) return mf;
    int ret = 0;
    for(int\& e = nedge[v]; e != -1; e = next[e]) {
        int w = vertice[e];
        if(flow[e] > 0 \text{ and } dist[w] == dist[v] + 1) {
             int tmp = dfs(w, d, min(mf - ret, flow[e]));
             if(tmp > 0) {
                 flow[e] = tmp;
                 flow [e^1] += tmp;
                 ret += tmp;
                 if(ret == mf) break;
    return ret;
int max_flow(int s, int d) {
    int resp = 0;
    \mathbf{while}(\mathbf{bfs}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{d})) {
        memcpy(nedge, grafo, sizeof(nedge));
        resp += dfs(s, d);
    return resp;
```

Maxflow Edmonds Karp

```
int grafo [MAXV];
int next[MAXE];
int vertice [MAXE];
int flow [MAXE];
int edge_count;
int pai [MAXV];
int fila [MAXV]
int cflow [MAXV];
void _add_edge(int u, int v, int f) {
   int e = edge_count++;
    next[e] = grafo[u];
    vertice[e] = v;
   flow[e] = f;
   grafo[u] = e;
void add_edge(int u, int v, int f1, int f2 = 0) {
    _add_edge(u, v, f1);
    _add_edge(v, u, f2);
int max_flow(int source, int sink) {
    int resp = 0;
    while(1) {
        memset (pai, -1, sizeof(pai));
        int ifila = 0, ffila = 0;
        fila [ffila ++] = source;
        pai [source] = -2;
        cflow[source] = 0 \times 7 ffffffff;
        while (if ila != ffila and pai [\sinh] == -1) {
            int v = fila [ifila ++];
            for (int e = grafo[v]; e != -1; e = next[e]) if (flow[e] > 0) {
                int u = vertice[e];
                 if (pai[u] != -1) continue;
                pai[u] = e^1;
                fila [ffila ++] = u;
                cflow[u] = min(cflow[v], flow[e]);
        if(pai[sink]==-1) break;
        int f = cflow [sink];
        for (int v = sink; pai [v] != -2; v = vertice[pai [v]]) {
            flow [pai [v]] += f;
            flow[pai[v]^1] -= f;
        resp += f;
   return resp;
```

Maxflow Mincost

#define INF 0x7f7f7f7f

```
#define MAXV 1000
#define MAXE 60000
int grafo [MAXV];
int next[MAXE];
int vertice [MAXE];
int flow [MAXE];
int cost [MAXE];
int fila [MAXV];
int nafila [MAXV];
int pai [MAXV];
int dist[MAXV]:
int cflow [MAXV];
int edge_count;
void init() {
    memset(grafo, -1, sizeof(grafo));
    edge\_count = -1;
void add_edge(int u, int v, int f1, int c) {
    int e1 = edge_count++;
    int e2 = edge\_count++;
    next[e1] = grafo[u];
    vertice [e1] = v;
    flow[e1] = f1;
    cost[e1] = c;
    grafo[u] = e1;
    next[e2] = grafo[v];
    vertice [e2] = u;
    flow[e2] = 0;
    cost[e2] = -c;
    grafo[v] = e2;
int mincostflow(int source, int sink) {
    int resp = 0;
    \mathbf{while}(1) {
        memset(nafila, 0, sizeof(nafila));
        memset(dist, 0x7f, sizeof(nafila));
        int ffila = 0, ifila = 0;
        fila [ffila ++] = source;
        dist [source] = 0;
        nafila [source] = 1;
        cflow[source] = 1 < < 30;
        pai [source] = -1;
        while (ffila != ifila)
            int u = fila[ifila];
            nafila[u] = 0;
            ifila = (ifila + 1)\%MAXV;
            for(int e = grafo[u]; e != -1 ; e = next[e]) if(flow[e] > 0) {
                 int v = vertice[e];
                 int tmp = dist[u] + cost[e];
                 if(tmp < dist[v]) {
                     dist[v] = tmp;
                     pai[v] = e^1;
                     cflow[v] = min(cflow[u], flow[e]);
```

```
if(nafila[v] == 0) {
            fila[ffila] = v;
            nafila[v] = 1;
            ffila = (ffila + 1)%MAXV;
            }
        }
        if(dist[sink] == INF) break;
        int f = cflow[sink];
        resp += dist[sink] * f;
        for(int u = sink; pai[u] != -1; u = vertice[pai[u]]) {
            flow[pai[u]^1] -= f;
            flow[pai[u]] += f;
        }
}
return resp;
```

Suffix Array

```
// Vetor de sufixos
// tam maximo do vetor de sufixos
// tome MAX maior que o tamanho do alfabeto
#define MAX 200010
//log do numero anterior
#define LMAX 20
char S[MAX]; //string que vai gerar o vetor
int n; // n = strlen(S);
int P[LMAX][MAX]; // P[j][i] eh o "balde" onde o sufixo comecado em i
                   // estarah quando estivermos considerando tam 2^j
int lim; //variavel interna
int sar [MAX]; // o vetor de sufixos
// struct usado numa lista ligada interna
struct node{
  int v;
  node *prox;
// lista livre
node buf[3*MAX];
int bufp;
node * lista [2] [MAX];
inline int insere(int k, int i, int v)
  node *novo = &buf[bufp++];
  novo->v = v;
  novo \rightarrow prox = lista[k][i];
  lista [k][i] = novo;
void monta()
  // mudar isso se o seu alfabeto for diferente
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
   P[0][i] = S[i] - 'a' + 1;
  int pot = 1;
  bool para = false;
  int cnt = 30; //aqui so comecamos com as letras minusculas
  for(\lim = 1; !para; \lim ++){
    for (int i = 0; i \ll cnt; i++)
     lista[0][i] = lista[1][i] = NULL;
    bufp = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
      if(i + pot >= n)
        insere (0, 0, i);
      else
        insere(0, P[lim-1][i+pot], i);
    for(int i = cnt; i >= 0; i--)
      for (node *it = lista[0][i]; it != NULL; it = it->prox)
        insere (1, P[\lim -1][it \rightarrow v], it \rightarrow v);
    para = true;
```

```
int ncnt = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i \le cnt; i++){
      int ult = -1;
      for (node *it = lista[1][i]; it != NULL; it = it->prox){
        int at = ((it - v + pot) = n) ? 0 : P[\lim -1][it - v + pot];
        if (at != ult)
          ncnt++;
        else
          para = false;
        P[\lim | [it ->v] = ncnt;
        ult = at;
    if (!para)
      cnt = ncnt;
    pot \ll 1;
  int k = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i \le cnt; i++)
    for (node *it = lista[1][i]; it != NULL; it = it->prox)
      \operatorname{sar}[k++] = \operatorname{it} -> v;
// devolve o tamanho do maior prefixo comum
i// entre S[i ... n-1] e S[j ... n-1]
int iguais(int i, int j)
 int k = lim - 1;
 int r = 0;
  while(k \ge 0 && i < n && j < n){
    if(P[k][i] == P[k][j])
     r += (1 << k);
      i += (1 << k);
      j += (1 << k);
 return r;
```

Mincut Stoer-Wagner

```
int grafo[MAXTAM][MAXTAM];
bool visitado [MAXTAM];
int cost [MAXTAM];
/* O(N^3) */
int mincut(int N)
    int resp = INF;
    bzero(cost, sizeof(cost));
    for (; N>1;--N) {
        int cut = 0;
        bzero(visitado, sizeof(visitado[0])*N);
        int 11=0, 12=0;
        for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
            int v=-1, c=-1;
            for (int u=0; u \le N; ++u) if (not visitado [u] and cost [u]>c)
                 c = cost[v=u];
            visitado[v] = true;
            cut -= cost[v];
            cost[v]=0;
            for(int u=0; u < N; ++u) if(not visitado[u]) 
                 cost[u] += grafo[u][v];
                 cut += grafo[u][v];
            12=11; 11=v;
            if (i=N-2 \text{ and } cut < resp)
                 resp=cut;
        grafo [11][12]=grafo [12][11]=0;
        for(int i=0;i<N;++i) {
             grafo[i][l1] = (grafo[l1][i] += grafo[l2][i]);
            grafo[12][i] = grafo[i][12] = 0;
        for(int i=0;i<N;++i) {
            grafo[i][12] = grafo[12][i] = grafo[N-1][i];
    return resp;
```

Triângulo de pascal

Polinômio

```
struct Polinomio {
    double coefs [MAX_POL];
    Polinomio() { clear(); }
    double& operator[](int n) { return coefs[n]; }
    const double& operator[](int n) const { return coefs[n]; }
    void clear() { for(int i=0; i < MAX.POL; ++i) coefs[i] = 0; }
    Polinomio operator+(const Polinomio& p) const {
        Polinomio tmp:
        for (int i=0; i < MAX_POL; ++ i) tmp [i] = coefs [i] + p[i];
        return tmp:
    Polinomio& operator+=(const Polinomio& p) {
        *this = *this + p;
        return *this;
    Polinomio operator-(const Polinomio& p) const {
        Polinomio tmp;
        for (int i=0; i < MAX_POL; ++i) tmp [i] = coefs [i] - p[i];
        return tmp;
    Polinomio& operator -= (const Polinomio& p) {
        *this = *this - p;
        return *this;
    Polinomio operator*(const Polinomio& p) const {
        Polinomio tmp;
        for(int i=0; i < MAX_POL;++i) for(int j=0; i+j < MAX_POL;++j) {
            tmp[i+j] += coefs[i]*p[j];
        return tmp;
    pair < Polinomio, Polinomio > operator / (const Polinomio & p2) const {
        Polinomio p1 = *this, resp;
        int g1=p1.grau(), g2=p2.grau();
        for (; g1>=g2;--g1) {
            Polinomio tmp;
            resp[g1-g2] = tmp[g1-g2] = p1[g1] / p2[g2];
            tmp = tmp * p2;
            p1 -= tmp;
        return make_pair(resp, p1);
    Polinomio derivate() const {
        Polinomio tmp;
        for (int i=1; i \in MAX.POL; ++i) {
            tmp[i-1] = coefs[i]*i;
        return tmp;
    int grau() const {
        for (g=MAX.POL-1; abs(coefs[g])<1e-8 and g>0;--g);
        return g;
};
```

Prim

```
int grafo[MAXV];
int in_tree [MAXV];
int next [MAXE];
int vertice [MAXE];
int cost [MAXE];
typedef pair <int, int> pii;
int agm(int u, int v) {
    priority_queue<pii, vector<pii>, greater<pii>> fila;
    fila.push(pii(0, u));
   memset(menor, 0x7f, sizeof(menor));
   memset(in_tree, 0, sizeof(in_tree));
   menor[u] = 0;
   int cost = 0;
   while(not fila.empty()) {
        int w = fila.top().second;
        if(in_tree[w]) continue;
        in_tree[w] = 1;
        cost += menor[w];
        fila.pop();
        for (int e = grafo[w]; e != -1; e = next[e]) {
            int x = vertice[e];
            if(cost[e] < menor[x]) {
                menor[x] = cost[e];
                fila.push(pii(cost[e], x));
   return cost;
```

Sistema linear

```
#define MAXTAM 32
double matriz [MAXTAM] [MAXTAM];
double variables [MAXTAM];
void solve(int N) {
     for (int i=0; i< N; ++i) {
         int m = i;
          for (int j=i+1; j< N; ++j) {
              if (abs(matriz[j][i]) > abs(matriz[m][i]))
                   m = j;
          for(int j=i; j<=N;++j) {
              swap ( matriz [ i ] [ j ] , matriz [m] [ j ] );
         for (int j=i+1; j < N; ++j) {
              if (abs(matriz[j][i])<1e-9) continue;
              double f = matriz[j][i]/matriz[i][i];
              for (int k=i; k<=N;++k) {
                   matriz[j][k] -= matriz[i][k] * f;
     variables[N] = 1.0;
     for(int i=N-1;i>=0;--i) {
          double soma = 0.0;
          \  \, \mathbf{for} \, (\, \mathbf{int} \  \, j\!=\!i+1; j\!<\!\!=\!\!\! N; ++\, j \,\, ) \  \, \{ \,\,
              soma += matriz[i][j] * variables[j];
          variables [i] = -soma / matriz [i][i];
```

Union-Find

```
#define MAX.ELEMENTS 256
int sets[MAX.ELEMENTS];
int set_count;

void init(int element_count) {
    set_count = element_count;
    for(int i = 0; i < element_count; ++i) {
        sets[i] = i;
    }
}
int find(int a) { return (sets[a]==a)?(a):(sets[a]=find(sets[a])); }

bool merge(int a, int b) {
    a = find(a), b = find(b);
    if(a!= b) {
        -- set_count;
        sets[a] = b;
    }
    return a!= b;
}</pre>
```

Raiz Polinomio

```
bool eh_raiz_inteira(const vector<int>& polinomio, int x) {
    ll tmp=0;
    if(x==0)
        return polinomio[0]==0;
    for(int i = 0;i<sz(polinomio);++i) {
        tmp += polinomio[i];
        if(tmp%x!=0)
            return false;
        tmp /= x;
    }
    return tmp==0;
}</pre>
```

KMP

```
void kmp_pre(int* table, char* needle) {
    table[0] = -1;
    for(int i = 1; needle[i]; ++i) {
        int p = table[i-1];
        while (p \ge 0 \text{ and needle } [i] != needle [p+1]) {
             p = table[p];
        if(needle[i] == needle[p+1]) {
             table [i] = p + 1;
        else table [i] = -1;
void kmp(char* haystack, char* needle, int* table) {
    int p = -1;
    for (int i = 0; haystack [i]; ++i) {
        while (p \ge 0 \text{ and } needle [p+1] != haystack [i]) {
            p = table[p];
        if(needle[p+1] == haystack[i]) {
             ++p;
        \mathbf{if} (\text{needle}[p+1] == 0)  {
             printf("%d\n", i - p);
```

Pontes

```
#define MAX 50010
vector <int> G[MAX];
int lbl[MAX], low[MAX];
int tempo;
void dfs(int i, int p)
  lbl[i] = tempo++;
  low[i] = lbl[i];
  for (int k = 0; k < (int)G[i].size(); k++){
    int j = G[i][k];
    if(j == p) continue;
    if(lbl[j] = -1){
      dfs(j, i);
      if(low[j]) >= lbl[j])
        printf("A_aresta_entre_%d_e_%d_eh_uma_ponte.\n", i, j);
      low[i] = min(low[i], low[j]);
      else{
      low[i] = min(low[i], lbl[j]);
// Supoe que G seja um grafo conexo
void imprime_pontes()
  tempo = 0;
  memset(lbl, -1, sizeof lbl);
  dfs(0, -1);
```

Componentes fortemente conexas

```
//numero maximo de vertices
\#define MAX 5010
// grafo original, o seu transposto e numero de vertices
vector < int > G[MAX];
vector < int > Ginv [MAX];
int n;
int numcomp;
int comp [MAX];
int tempo;
int final [MAX];
char vis [MAX];
void dfs1(int i)
  if(vis[i]) return;
  vis[i] = 1;
  for (int k = 0; k < (int)G[i].size(); k++)
    dfs1(G[i][k]);
  final[tempo++] = i;
void dfs2(int i, int cp)
  \mathbf{if} (\text{comp} [i] != -1)
    return;
  comp[i] = cp;
  for (int k = 0; k < (int) Ginv[i]. size(); k++)
    dfs2(Ginv[i][k], cp);
void encontra_componentes()
  memset(vis, 0, sizeof vis);
  memset (comp, -1, size of comp);
  tempo = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    dfs1(i);
  numcomp = 0;
  for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--){
    int j = final[i];
    if(comp[j] == -1)
      dfs2(j, numcomp++);
```

Primos grandes

 $10000000000000000079 \ 10000000000000177 \ 10000000000000183$ $1000000000000000387 \ 10000000000000507 \ 10000000000000523$ $10000000000000000621 \ 100000000000000799 \ 10000000000000841$ $1000000000000000861 \ 10000000000000877 \ 10000000000000913$ $10000000000000000031 \ 100000000000000997 \ 100000000000001093$ $100000000000001191 \ 10000000000001267 \ 10000000000001323$ $100000000000001347 \ 10000000000001359 \ 10000000000001453$ $100000000000001459 \ 10000000000001537 \ 10000000000001563$ $100000000000001593 \ 10000000000001659 \ 10000000000001683$ $100000000000001729 \ 1000000000001743 \ 10000000000001771$ $100000000000001827 \ 10000000000001879 \ 10000000000001953$ $1000000000000002049 \ 10000000000002097 \ 10000000000002137$ $100000000000002217 \ 1000000000002271 \ 1000000000002319$ $1000000000000002481 \ 10000000000002493 \ 10000000000002497$ $1000000000000002509 \ 10000000000002517 \ 10000000000002539$ $1000000000000002557 \ 10000000000002587 \ 10000000000002607$ $1000000000000002611 \ 10000000000002679 \ 10000000000002851$ $100000000000002857 \ 10000000000002901 \ 10000000000002907$ $1000000000000002931 \ 10000000000002961 \ 10000000000003111$ $100000000000003129 \ 1000000000003139 \ 1000000000003187$ $100000000000003201 \ 1000000000003207 \ 10000000000003237$ 100000000000003271 10000000000003279 1000000000003337 $100000000000003339 \ 1000000000003423 \ 1000000000003489$ $100000000000003493 \ 10000000000003529 \ 10000000000003621$ $100000000000003643 \ 10000000000003661 \ 10000000000003669$ $100000000000003733 \ 10000000000003811 \ 1000000000003813$ 100000000000003973 10000000000004071 10000000000004083 $1000000000000004117 \quad 10000000000004137 \quad 1000000000004189$ $100000000000004209 \ 10000000000004231 \ 10000000000004317$ 1000000000000004383 100000000000004387 100000000000044131000000000000004447

Primos

Inteiros Grandes

```
/* ÚNMEROS GRANDES
 * Contem rotinas para çõoperaes com únmeros grandes.
 * Os únmeros ãsero representados em base 10000.
 * Os digitos menos significativos avo aparecer nas
 * primeiras posicoes do vetor.
 * Ex: 15000 \Rightarrow num[0] = 5000, num[1] = 1
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cstring>
#define MAX 100 /* (Numero de digitos)/4 */
/* STRING_TO_NUM
 * Converte um únmero de string para inteiro
 * âParmetros:
 *-entrada: úNmero em forma de string
 * -num: Vetor onde o únmero convertido áficar quardado
 * -ndig: úNmero de coposies ocupadas pelo únmero em num (base 10000)
int stringToNum(char *entrada, int num[100]) {
  int i, j, k, tam;
  int ndig;
  tam = strlen(entrada);
  ndig = 0;
  for (i = tam - 1; i >= 0; i --)
    num[ndig] = 0;
    k = 1;
    for (j = 0; j < 4 \&\& i >= 0; j++,i--) {
      num[ndig] = num[ndig] + k*(entrada[i]-'0');
      k *= 10;
    i++;
    ndig++;
  /* Tirar Os à esquerda */
  while (n \operatorname{dig} >= 1 \&\& \operatorname{num} [\operatorname{ndig} -1] == 0)
    ndig --;
  /* Caso ópatolgico . . . */
  if (ndig == 0) {
    num [0] = 0;
    ndig = 1;
  return ndig;
/* IMPRIME
 * Imprime um únmero grande
 * âParmetros:
 * -a: Vetor com o únmero grande
 * -tam: çõ Posies de a ocupadas pelo únmero
void imprime(int a [MAX], int tam) {
  int i = tam - 1;
  printf("%d",a[i]);
  for (i--; i>= 0; i--) {
    printf("%04d",a[i]);
  return;
```

```
/* SOMA
* Calcula a soma de dois inteiros grandes
* âParmetros:
*-a, tama: Vetor com o °1 únmero e seu tamanho
*-b, tamb: Vetor com o ^{\circ}2 únmero e seu tamanho
* -c: Vetor que recebe o resultado
* íSada:
* \ - Devolve \ o \ tamanho \ do \ vetor \ c
int soma(int a [MAX], int tama, int b [MAX], int tamb, int c [MAX]) {
 int i, j, cont = 0, tamc;
 for (i = 0; i < tama && i < tamb; i++) {
   c[i] = a[i]+b[i]+cont;
   cont = c[i]/10000;
   c[i] = c[i]\%10000;
 while (i < tama) {
   c[i] = a[i] + cont;
   cont = c[i]/10000;
   c[i] = c[i]\%10000;
   i++;
 while (i < tamb) {
   c[i] = b[i] + cont;
   cont = c[i]/10000;
   c[i] = c[i]\%10000;
   i++;
 if (cont)
   c[i++] = cont;
 tamc = i;
 return tamc;
* Calcula a soma de dois inteiros grandes e quarda no primeiro
*-a, tama: Vetor com o °1 únmero e seu tamanho
*-b.tamb: Vetor com o ^{\circ}2 únmero e seu tamanho
* íSada:
*-Devolve o tamanho do vetor c
int soma2(int a [MAX], int tama, int b [MAX], int tamb) {
 int i, j, cont = 0, tamc;
 for (i = 0; i < tama && i < tamb; i++) {
   a[i] = a[i]+b[i]+cont;
   cont = a[i]/10000;
   a[i] = a[i]\%10000;
 while (i < tama) {
   a[i] = a[i] + cont;
   cont = a[i]/10000;
   a[i] = a[i]\%10000;
   i++;
 while (i < tamb) {
   a[i] = b[i] + cont;
   cont = a[i]/10000;
   a[i] = a[i]\%10000;
   i++;
 if (cont)
   a[i++] = cont;
```

```
tamc = i;
 return tamc;
/* MULT
* Calcula a úçã mltiplica o de dois inteiros grandes
* âParmetros:
*-a, ta: Vetor com o °1 únmero e seu tamanho
* -b, tb: Vetor\ com\ o\ ^{\circ}2\ únmero\ e\ seu\ tamanho
* -c: Vetor que recebe o resultado
* íSada:
* -Devolve o tamanho do vetor c
int mult(int a [MAX], int ta, int b [MAX], int tb, int c [MAX]) {
 int i, j, k, tc, aux, resto;
 /* Zera o vetor da resposta */
 tc = ta + tb + 1;
 for (i = 0; i < tc; i++)
   c[i] = 0;
  resto = 0;
 for (i = 0; i < ta; i++) {
    for (j = 0; j < tb; j++) {
      aux = a[i]*b[j] + resto + c[i+j];
      c[i+j] = (aux)\%10000;
      resto = (aux)/10000;
    j = i + j;
    while (resto) {
      aux = resto + c[j];
      c[j] = (aux)\%10000;
      resto = (aux)/10000;
      j++;
 if (resto)
   c[tc-1] = resto;
  /* Retira os zeros à esquerda */
 i = tc - 1:
 while(c[i] == 0 \&\& i > 0)
   i --;
 return i + 1;
/* DIVIDE
* Calcula a ãdiviso de um inteiro grande por um inteiro pequeno
* âParmetros:
*-a, tama: Vetor com o únmero grande e seu tamanho
* - divi: Inteiro pequeno que vai dividir o inteiro grande
* íSada:
* - Devolve o tamanha do vetor a, que guarda o resultado da ãdiviso
*/
int divide(int a[MAX], int tama, int divi) {
 int i,j,k,l,tam, resto, quoc;
 char num[10000], resp[10000];
 i = tama -1;
 sprintf(num, "%d", a[i]);
 tam = strlen(num);
```

```
for (i--; i>= 0; i--) {
   sprintf(num+tam, "%04d", a[i]);
   tam = strlen(num);
 resp[0] = 0;
 j = 0;
 resto = 0;
 quoc = num[0] - '0';
 i = 1;
 while (i < tam && quoc < divi) {
   quoc = 10*quoc + num[i]-'0';
   i++;
 while(i <= tam) {
   resp[j] = ((quoc/divi))\%10 + '0';
   quoc = quoc%divi;
   quoc = 10*quoc + num[i]-'0';
   i++;
 resp[j] = ' \setminus 0';
 tama = stringToNum(resp,a);
 return tama;
/* COMPARA
* Compara dois únmeros grandes
* âParmetros:
*-a, tama: Vetor com o °1 únmero e seu tamanho
*-b, tamb: Vetor com o ^{\circ}2 únmero e seu tamanho
* íSada:
* -a > b: 1
* -a < b: -1
* -a = b: 0
int compara(int *a, int tama, int *b, int tamb) {
 int i;
 if (tama > tamb)
   return 1;
 else if (tama < tamb)
   return -1;
 for (i = tama - 1; i >= 0; i --) {
   if (a[i] > b[i])
     return 1;
   else if (a[i] < b[i])
     return -1;
 return 0;
/* SUBTRAI
* Subtrai o primeiro únmero do segundo (o primeiro deve ser maior).
* âParmetros:
*-a, ta: Vetor com o °1 únmero e seu tamanho
*-b, tb: Vetor com o ^{\circ}2 únmero e seu tamanho
* -c: Vetor que recebe o resultado
* íSada:
*-Devolve o tamanho do vetor c
```

```
int subtrai(int *a, int tama, int *b, int tamb, int *c) {
  int tamc;
  int i, j, cont = 0;
 for (i = j = 0; i < tama && j < tamb; <math>i++,j++) {
    c[i] = a[i]-b[j]-cont;
    if (c[i] < 0) {
      cont = 1;
      c[i] += 10000;
    else
      cont = 0;
  while (i < tama) {
    c[i] = a[i] - cont;
    if (c[i] < 0) {
      cont = 1;
      c[i] += 10000;
    i++;
  tamc = i;
  while (tamc > 1 \&\& c[tamc-1] == 0)
   tamc--;
  return tamc;
int main() {
  char entrada [10000];
 int n1[100], t1;
int n2[100], t2;
  int n3[100], t3;
  int k;
  \mathbf{while}(1) {
    /* Leitura dos únmeros e aconverso */
    scanf("%s", entrada);
    t1 = stringToNum(entrada, n1);
    scanf ("%s", entrada);
    t2 = stringToNum(entrada, n2);
    /* Soma dos únmeros */
    t3 = soma(n1, t1, n2, t2, n3);
    printf("A_soma_dos_únmeros_é_");
    imprime(n3,t3);
    putchar ('\n');
    /* Produto dos únmeros */
    t3 = mult(n1, t1, n2, t2, n3);
    printf("O_produto_dos_únmeros_é_");
    imprime (n3, t3);
    putchar('\n');
    /* Compara os dois únmeros */
    k = compara(n1, t1, n2, t2);
    if (k == 1)
      printf("O_primeiro_é_maior_que_o_segundo\n");
    if (k == 0)
      printf("Os_dois_únmeros_ãso_iguais\n");
    if (k == -1)
      printf("O_segundo_é_maior_que_o_primeiro\n");
```

```
/* çãSubtrao dos únmeros */
if (k >= 0)
    t3 = subtrai(n1,t1,n2,t2,n3);
else
    t3 = subtrai(n2,t2,n1,t1,n3);
printf("A_cţdiferena_dos_únmeros_é_");
imprime(n3,t3);
putchar('\n');

/* ãDiviso de únmeros */
t1 = divide(n1,t1,n2[0]);
printf("A_ādiviso_dos_únmeros_é_");
imprime(n1,t1);
putchar('\n');
}
return 0;
}
```