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template from KACTL

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Template (1)

template.cpp	27 lines
#pragma once	
#include <bits/stdc++.h> #define sz(x) (int)(x).size() #define all(x) (x).begin(), (x).end()	
using namespace std;	
using ll = long long; using db = long double; using vi = vector<int>; using vl = vector<ll>; using vd = vector<db>; using pii = pair<int, int>; using pll = pair<ll, ll>; using pdd = pair<db, db>; const int INF = 0x3fffffff; // const int MOD=1000000007; const int MOD = 998244353; const ll LINF = 0x1fffffffffffffff; const db DINF = numeric_limits<db>::infinity(); const db EPS = 1e-9; const db PI = acos(db(-1));	

1	int main(){ cin.tie(nullptr)->sync_with_stdio(false); }	
1		
1	c.sh	2 lines
2	g++ -std=gnu++2a -Wall \$1 -o a.out ./a.out	

Mathematics (2)

2.1 Goldbatch’s Conjecture

- Even number can be written in sum of two primes (Up to 1e12)
- Range of N^{th} prime and $N + 1^{th}$ prime will be less than or equal to 300 (Up to 1e12)

2.2 Divisibility

Number of divisors of N is given by $\prod_{i=1}^k(a_i + 1)$ where $N = \prod_{i=1}^k p_i^{a_i}$ and p_i are prime factors of N .

Combinatorial (3)

3.1 Permutations

3.1.1 Factorial

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$n!$	1	2	6	24	120	720	5040	40320	362880	3628800
n	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
$n!$	4.0e7	4.8e8	6.2e9	8.7e10	1.3e12	2.1e13	3.6e14			
n	20	25	30	40	50	100	150	171		
$n!$	2e18	2e25	3e32	8e47	3e64	9e157	6e262	>DBL_MAX		

IntPerm.h	
Description: Permutation -> integer conversion. (Not order preserving). Integer -> permutation can use a lookup table. Time: $\mathcal{O}(n)$	044568, 6 lines

int permToInt(vi &v){ int use = 0, i = 0, r = 0; for (int x : v) r = r * ++i + __builtin_popcount(use & -(1 << x)), use = 1 << x; // (note: minus, not ~!) return r; }
--

3.1.2 Cycles

Let $g_S(n)$ be the number of n -permutations whose cycle lengths all belong to the set S . Then

$$\sum_{n=0}^\infty g_S(n) \frac{x^n}{n!} = \exp\left(\sum_{n \in S} \frac{x^n}{n}\right)$$

3.1.3 Derangements

Permutations of a set such that none of the elements appear in their original position.

$$D(n) = (n-1)(D(n-1) + D(n-2)) = nD(n-1) + (-1)^n = \left\lfloor \frac{n!}{e} \right\rfloor$$

3.1.4 Burnside’s lemma

Given a group G of symmetries and a set X , the number of elements of X up to symmetry equals

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|,$$

where X^g are the elements fixed by g ($g.x = x$).

If $f(n)$ counts “configurations” (of some sort) of length n , we can ignore rotational symmetry using $G = \mathbb{Z}_n$ to get

$$g(n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\gcd(n, k)) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k|n} f(k) \phi(n/k).$$

3.2 Partitions and subsets

3.2.1 Partition function

Number of ways of writing n as a sum of positive integers, disregarding the order of the summands.

$$p(0) = 1, \quad p(n) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} (-1)^{k+1} p(n - k(3k - 1)/2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} p(n) \sim 0.145/n \cdot \exp(2.56\sqrt{n}) \\ \hline \begin{array}{c|cccccccccccccccc} n & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 20 & 50 & 100 \\ \hline p(n) & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 11 & 15 & 22 & 30 & 627 & \sim 2\text{e}5 & \sim 2\text{e}8 \end{array} \end{array}$$

3.2.2 Lucas’ Theorem

Let n, m be non-negative integers and p a prime. Write $n = n_k p^k + \dots + n_1 p + n_0$ and $m = m_k p^k + \dots + m_1 p + m_0$. Then $\binom{n}{m} \equiv \prod_{i=0}^k \binom{n_i}{m_i} \pmod{p}$.

3.2.3 Binomials

multinomial.h	
Description: Computes $\binom{k_1 + \dots + k_n}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n} = \frac{(\sum k_i)!}{k_1! k_2! \dots k_n!}$.	a0a312, 6 lines
ll multinomial(vi& v) { ll c = 1, m = v.empty() ? 1 : v[0]; rep(i, 1, sz(v)) rep(j, 0, v[i]) c = c * ++m / (j+1); return c; }	

3.3 General purpose numbers

3.3.1 Bernoulli numbers

EGF of Bernoulli numbers is $B(t) = \frac{t}{e^t - 1}$ (FFT-able).
 $B[0, \dots] = [1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}, 0, -\frac{1}{30}, 0, \frac{1}{42}, \dots]$

Sums of powers:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n n^m = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m+1}{k} B_k \cdot (n+1)^{m+1-k}$$

Euler-Maclaurin formula for infinite sums:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=m}^\infty f(i) &= \int_m^\infty f(x)dx - \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{B_k}{k!} f^{(k-1)}(m) \\ &\approx \int_m^\infty f(x)dx + \frac{f(m)}{2} - \frac{f'(m)}{12} + \frac{f'''(m)}{720} + O(f^{(5)}(m)) \end{aligned}$$

3.3.2 Stirling numbers of the first kind

Number of permutations on n items with k cycles.

$$\begin{aligned} c(n,k) &= c(n-1,k-1) + (n-1)c(n-1,k), \quad c(0,0) = 1 \\ \sum_{k=0}^n c(n,k)x^k &= x(x+1)\dots(x+n-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c(8,k) &= 8, 0, 5040, 13068, 13132, 6769, 1960, 322, 28, 1 \\ c(n,2) &= 0, 0, 1, 3, 11, 50, 274, 1764, 13068, 109584, \dots \end{aligned}$$

3.3.3 Eulerian numbers

Number of permutations $\pi \in S_n$ in which exactly k elements are greater than the previous element. $k\ j$:s s.t. $\pi(j) > \pi(j+1)$, $k+1\ j$:s s.t. $\pi(j) \geq j$, $k\ j$:s s.t. $\pi(j) > j$.

$$E(n,k) = (n-k)E(n-1,k-1) + (k+1)E(n-1,k)$$

$$E(n,0) = E(n,n-1) = 1$$

$$E(n,k) = \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j \binom{n+1}{j} (k+1-j)^n$$

3.3.4 Stirling numbers of the second kind

Partitions of n distinct elements into exactly k groups.

$$S(n,k) = S(n-1,k-1) + kS(n-1,k)$$

$$S(n,1) = S(n,n) = 1$$

$$S(n,k) = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^{k-j} \binom{k}{j} j^n$$

3.3.5 Bell numbers

Total number of partitions of n distinct elements. $B(n) = 1, 1, 2, 5, 15, 52, 203, 877, 4140, 21147, \dots$. For p prime,

$$B(p^m + n) \equiv mB(n) + B(n+1) \pmod{p}$$

3.3.6 Labeled unrooted trees

on n vertices: n^{n-2}
on k existing trees of size n_i : $n_1 n_2 \dots n_k n^{k-2}$
with degrees d_i : $(n-2)! / ((d_1-1)! \dots (d_n-1)!)$

3.3.7 Catalan numbers

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n+1} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_0 &= 1, \quad C_{n+1} = \frac{2(2n+1)}{n+2} C_n, \quad C_{n+1} = \sum C_i C_{n-i} \\ C_n &= 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, 4862, 16796, 58786, \dots \end{aligned}$$

- sub-diagonal monotone paths in an $n \times n$ grid.
- strings with n pairs of parenthesis, correctly nested.
- binary trees with with $n+1$ leaves (0 or 2 children).
- ordered trees with $n+1$ vertices.
- ways a convex polygon with $n+2$ sides can be cut into triangles by connecting vertices with straight lines.
- permutations of $[n]$ with no 3-term increasing subseq.

Numerical (4)

4.1 Newton’s Method

if $F(Q) = 0$, then $Q_{2n} \equiv Q_n - \frac{F(Q_n)}{F'(Q_n)} \pmod{x^{2n}}$

$$Q = P^{-1} : Q_{2n} \equiv Q_n \cdot (2 - P \cdot Q_n^2) \pmod{x^{2n}}$$

$$Q = \ln P = \int \frac{P'}{P} dx$$

$$Q = e^P : Q_{2n} \equiv Q_n (1 + P - \ln Q_n) \pmod{x^{2n}}$$

$$Q = \sqrt{P} : Q_{2n} \equiv \frac{1}{2} (Q_n + P \cdot Q_n^{-1}) \pmod{x^{2n}}$$

$$Q = P^k = \alpha^k x^{kt} e^{k \ln T}; P = \alpha \cdot x^t \cdot T, T(0) = 1$$

Group (5)

5.1 Monoid

monoid/MonoidBase.hpp
Description: Monoid Base class.
e75b74, 6 lines
<pre>template<class T,T (*combine)(T,T),T (*identity)()> struct MonoidBase{ using value_type = T; static constexpr T op(const T &x,const T &y){return combine(x,y);} static constexpr T unit(){return identity();} };</pre>

5.2 Action

action/MonoidActionBase.hpp
Description: Monoid Action Base class.
425d83, 11 lines
<pre>template<class MInfo,class MTag,typename MInfo::value_type (*combine)(typename MInfo::value_type,typename MTag:: value_type)> struct MonoidActionBase{ using InfoMonoid = MInfo;</pre>

<pre>using TagMonoid = MTag; using Info = typename InfoMonoid::value_type; using Tag = typename TagMonoid::value_type; static constexpr Info op(const Info &a,const Tag &b){ return combine(a,b); } };</pre>
--

action/DefaultAction.hpp
Description: Default Action class.
e45000, 10 lines
<pre>template<class Monoid> struct DefaultAction{ using InfoMonoid = Monoid; using TagMonoid = Monoid; using Info = typename Monoid::value_type; using Tag = typename Monoid::value_type; static constexpr Info op(const Info &a,const Tag &b){ return Monoid::op(a,b); } };</pre>

Data Structures (6)

OrderedSet.hpp
Description: Ordered Set
1a7f5f, 14 lines
<pre>using namespace __gnu_pbds; template <class T> using ordered_set = tree<T, null_type, less<T>, rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>; // can be change to less_equal void usage() { ordered_set<int> st, st_2; st.insert(2); st.insert(1); cout << st.order_of_key(2); cout << *st.find_by_order(1); st.join(st_2); // merge }</pre>

FenwickTree.hpp
Description: Fenwick / Binary Indexed Tree
43767a, 41 lines
<pre>template<class T> struct Fenwick{ int n,logn; vector<T> t; Fenwick(){} Fenwick(int _n){init(vector<T>(_n,T{}));} template<class U> Fenwick(const vector<U> &a){init(a);} template<class U> void init(const vector<U> &a){ n=(int)a.size(); logn=31-__builtin_clz(n); t.assign(n+1,T{}); for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){ t[i]=t[i]+a[i-1]; int j=i+(i&-i); if(j<=n)t[j]=t[j]+t[i]; } } void update(int x,const T &v){ for(int i=x+1;i<=n;i+=i&-i)t[i]=t[i]+v; } };</pre>

```
void update(int l,int r,const T &v){
    update(l,v),update(r+1,-v);
}
T query(int x){
    T res{};
    for(int i=x+1;i>0;i-=i&-i)res=res+t[i];
    return res;
}
T query(int l,int r){
    return query(r)-query(l-1);
}
int find(const T &k){
    int x=0;
    T cur{};
    for(int i=1<<logn;i>0;i>=1)
        if(x+i<=n&&cur+t[x+i]<=k)x+=i,cur=cur+t[x];
    return x;
}
};
```

SmallSegmentTree.hpp
Description: Zero-indexed max-tree. Bounds are inclusive to the left and exclusive to the right. Can be changed by modifying T, f and unit.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

0f4bdb, 19 lines

```
struct Tree {
    typedef int T;
    static constexpr T unit = INT_MIN;
    T f(T a, T b) { return max(a, b); } // (any associative fn)
    vector<T> s; int n;
    Tree(int n = 0, T def = unit) : s(2*n, def), n(n) {}
    void update(int pos, T val) {
        for (s[pos += n] = val; pos /= 2;)
            s[pos] = f(s[pos * 2], s[pos * 2 + 1]);
    }
    T query(int b, int e) { // query [b, e)
        T ra = unit, rb = unit;
        for (b += n, e += n; b < e; b /= 2, e /= 2) {
            if (b % 2) ra = f(ra, s[b++]);
            if (e % 2) rb = f(s[--e], rb);
        }
        return f(ra, rb);
    }
};
```

SegmentTree.hpp
Description: Segment Tree

c51dec, 85 lines

```
template<class Monoid>
struct SegmentTree{
    using T = typename Monoid::value_type;
    int n;
    vector<T> t;
    SegmentTree(){}
    SegmentTree(int n,function<T(int)>> create){init(n,create);}
    SegmentTree(int n,T v=Monoid::unit()){init(n,[&](int){
        return v;});}
    template<class U>
    SegmentTree(const vector<U> &a){init((int)a.size(), [&](int i){return T(a[i]);});}
    void init(int _n,function<T(int)>> create){
        n=_n;
        t.assign(4<<(31-__builtin_clz(n)),Monoid::unit());
        function<void(int,int,int)> build=[&](int l,int r,int i){
            if(l==r)return void(t[i]=create(l));
            int m=(l+r)/2;
            build(l,m,i*2);
            build(m+1,r,i*2+1);
        };
    }
};
```

```
pull(i);
};
build(0,n-1,1);
}
void pull(int i){
    t[i]=Monoid::op(t[i*2],t[i*2+1]);
}
void modify(int l,int r,int i,int x,const T &v){
    if(x<l||r<x)return;
    if(l==r)return void(t[i]=v);
    int m=(l+r)/2;
    modify(l,m,i*2,x,v);
    modify(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,v);
    pull(i);
}
void modify(int x,const T &v){
    modify(0,n-1,1,x,v);
}
template<class U>
void update(int l,int r,int i,int x,const U &v){
    if(x<l||r<x)return;
    if(l==r)return void(t[i]=Monoid::op(t[i],v));
    int m=(l+r)/2;
    update(l,m,i*2,x,v);
    update(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,v);
    pull(i);
}
template<class U>
void update(int x,const U &v){
    update(0,n-1,1,x,v);
}
T query(int l,int r,int i,int x,int y){
    if(y<l||r<x)return Monoid::unit();
    if(x<=l&&r<=y)return t[i];
    int m=(l+r)/2;
    return Monoid::op(query(l,m,i*2,x,y),query(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,y));
}
T query(int x,int y){
    return query(0,n-1,1,x,y);
}
template<class F>
int findfirst(int l,int r,int i,int x,int y,const F &f){
    if(y<l||r<x||!f(t[i]))return n;
    if(l==r)return l;
    int m=(l+r)/2;
    int res=findfirst(l,m,i*2,x,y,f);
    if(res==n)res=findfirst(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,y,f);
    return res;
}
template<class F>
int findfirst(int x,int y,const F &f){
    return findfirst(0,n-1,1,x,y,f);
}
template<class F>
int findlast(int l,int r,int i,int x,int y,const F &f){
    if(y<l||r<x||!f(t[i]))return -1;
    if(l==r)return l;
    int m=(l+r)/2;
    int res=findlast(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,y,f);
    if(res==-1)res=findlast(l,m,i*2,x,y,f);
    return res;
}
template<class F>
int findlast(int x,int y,const F &f){
    return findlast(0,n-1,1,x,y,f);
}
};
```

```
SegmentTreeBeats.hpp
Description: Segment Tree Beats
"../template/Header.hpp" efa2ef, 134 lines

const int N = 2e5 + 5;
const int K = 1 << 19;

int n, q;
ll a[N];

struct SegTree{
    struct Node{
        ll sum,add;
        ll mn,mn2,fn;
        ll mx,mx2,fx;
        Node(){
            sum=add=fn=fx=0,mn=mn2=LINF,mx=mx2=-LINF;
        }
        Node(ll v){
            sum=mn=mx=v,add=0,mn2=LINF,mx2=-LINF,fn=fx=1;
        }
        friend Node operator+(const Node &l,const Node &r){
            Node res;
            res.sum=l.sum+r.sum;
            res.add=0;
            if(l.mx>r.mx){
                res.mx=l.mx,res.fx=l.fx;
                res.mx2=max(l.mx2,r.mx);
            }else if(r.mx>l.mx){
                res.mx=r.mx,res.fx=r.fx;
                res.mx2=max(r.mx2,l.mx);
            }else{
                res.mx=l.mx,res.fx=l.fx+r.fx;
                res.mx2=max(l.mx2,r.mx2);
            }
            if(l.mn<r.mn){
                res.mn=l.mn,res.fn=l.fn;
                res.mn2=min(l.mn2,r.mn);
            }else if(r.mn<l.mn){
                res.mn=r.mn,res.fn=r.fn;
                res.mn2=min(r.mn2,l.mn);
            }else{
                res.mn=l.mn,res.fn=l.fn+r.fn;
                res.mn2=min(l.mn2,r.mn2);
            }
            return res;
        }
    }
    void apply(int l,int r,ll v){
        sum+=(r-l+1)*v;
        mx+=v,mx2+=v;
        mn+=v,mn2+=v;
        add+=v;
    }
    void chmin(ll v){
        if(v>=mx)return;
        sum+=(v-mx)*fx;
        if(mn==mx)mn=v;
        if(mn2==mx)mn2=v;
        mx=v;
    }
    void chmax(ll v){
        if(v<=mn)return;
        sum+=(v-mn)*fn;
        if(mx==mn)mx=v;
        if(mx2==mn)mx2=v;
        mn=v;
    }
}t[K];
void pull(int i){
    t[i]=t[i*2]+t[i*2+1];
};
```

```

}
void push(int l,int r,int i){
    int m=(l+r)/2;
    t[i*2].apply(l,m,t[i].add);
    t[i*2+1].apply(m+1,r,t[i].add);
    t[i*2].chmin(t[i].mx);
    t[i*2+1].chmin(t[i].mx);
    t[i*2].chmax(t[i].mn);
    t[i*2+1].chmax(t[i].mn);
    t[i].add=0;
}
void build(int l,int r,int i){
    if(l==r)return void(t[i]=Node(a[l]));
    int m=(l+r)/2;
    build(l,m,i*2);
    build(m+1,r,i*2+1);
    pull(i);
}
void build(){
    build(1,n,1);
}
void range_add(int l,int r,int i,int x,int y,ll v){
    if(y<l||r<x)return;
    if(x<=l&&r<=y)return t[i].apply(l,r,v);
    int m=(l+r)/2;
    push(l,r,i);
    range_add(l,m,i*2,x,y,v);
    range_add(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,y,v);
    pull(i);
}
void range_add(int x,int y,ll v){
    range_add(1,n,1,x,y,v);
}
void range_chmin(int l,int r,int i,int x,int y,ll v){
    if(y<l||r<x||t[i].mx<=v)return;
    if(x<=l&&r<=y&&t[i].mx2<v)return t[i].chmin(v);
    int m=(l+r)/2;
    push(l,r,i);
    range_chmin(l,m,i*2,x,y,v);
    range_chmin(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,y,v);
    pull(i);
}
void range_chmin(int x,int y,ll v){
    range_chmin(1,n,1,x,y,v);
}
void range_chmax(int l,int r,int i,int x,int y,ll v){
    if(y<l||r<x||t[i].mn>=v)return;
    if(x<=l&&r<=y&&t[i].mn2>v)return t[i].chmax(v);
    int m=(l+r)/2;
    push(l,r,i);
    range_chmax(l,m,i*2,x,y,v);
    range_chmax(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,y,v);
    pull(i);
}
void range_chmax(int x,int y,ll v){
    range_chmax(1,n,1,x,y,v);
}
ll query(int l,int r,int i,int x,int y){
    if(y<l||r<x)return 0;
    if(x<=l&&r<=y)return t[i].sum;
    int m=(l+r)/2;
    push(l,r,i);
    return query(l,m,i*2,x,y)+query(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,y);
}
ll query(int x,int y){
    return query(1,n,1,x,y);
}
};
```

LazySegmentTree.hpp

Description: Segment Tree with Lazy Propagation

91ab0c, 103 lines

```

template<class MonoidAction>
struct LazySegmentTree{
    using InfoMonoid = typename MonoidAction::InfoMonoid;
    using TagMonoid = typename MonoidAction::TagMonoid;
    using Info = typename MonoidAction::Info;
    using Tag = typename MonoidAction::Tag;
    int n;
    vector<Info> t;
    vector<Tag> lz;
    LazySegmentTree(){}
    LazySegmentTree(int n,function<Info(int)> create){init(n,create);}
    LazySegmentTree(int n,Info v=InfoMonoid::unit()){init(n,[&](int){return v;});}
    template<class T>
    LazySegmentTree(const vector<T> &a){init((int)a.size(),[&](int i){return Info(a[i]);});}
    void init(int _n,function<Info(int)> create){
        n=_n;
        int m=4<<(31-__builtin_clz(n));
        t.assign(m,InfoMonoid::unit());
        lz.assign(m,TagMonoid::unit());
        function<void(int,int,int)> build=[&](int l,int r,int i){
            if(l==r)return void(t[i]=create(l));
            int m=(l+r)/2;
            build(l,m,i*2);
            build(m+1,r,i*2+1);
            pull(i);
        };
        build(0,n-1,1);
    }
    void pull(int i){
        t[i]=InfoMonoid::op(t[i*2],t[i*2+1]);
    }
    void apply(int i,const Tag &v){
        t[i]=MonoidAction::op(t[i],v);
        lz[i]=TagMonoid::op(lz[i],v);
    }
    void push(int i){
        apply(i*2,lz[i]);
        apply(i*2+1,lz[i]);
        lz[i]=TagMonoid::unit();
    }
    void modify(int l,int r,int i,int x,const Info &v){
        if(x<l||r<x)return;
        if(l==r)return void(t[i]=v);
        int m=(l+r)/2;
        push(i);
        modify(l,m,i*2,x,v);
        modify(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,v);
        pull(i);
    }
    void modify(int x,const Info &v){
        modify(0,n-1,1,x,v);
    }
    void update(int l,int r,int i,int x,int y,const Tag &v){
        if(y<l||r<x)return;
        if(x<=l&&r<=y)return apply(i,v);
        int m=(l+r)/2;
        push(i);
        update(l,m,i*2,x,y,v);
        update(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,y,v);
        pull(i);
    }
    void update(int x,int y,const Tag &v){
```

```

        update(0,n-1,1,x,y,v);
    }
    Info query(int l,int r,int i,int x,int y){
        if(y<l||r<x)return InfoMonoid::unit();
        if(x<=l&&r<=y)return t[i];
        int m=(l+r)/2;
        push(i);
        return InfoMonoid::op(query(l,m,i*2,x,y),query(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,y));
    }
    Info query(int x,int y){
        return query(0,n-1,1,x,y);
    }
    template<class F>
    int findfirst(int l,int r,int i,int x,int y,const F &f){
        if(y<l||r<x||!f(t[i]))return n;
        if(l==r)return l;
        int m=(l+r)/2;
        push(i);
        int res=findfirst(l,m,i*2,x,y,f);
        if(res==n)res=findfirst(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,y,f);
        return res;
    }
    template<class F>
    int findfirst(int x,int y,const F &f){
        return findfirst(0,n-1,1,x,y,f);
    }
    template<class F>
    int findlast(int l,int r,int i,int x,int y,const F &f){
        if(y<l||r<x||!f(t[i]))return -1;
        if(l==r)return l;
        int m=(l+r)/2;
        push(i);
        int res=findlast(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,y,f);
        if(res==-1)res=findlast(l,m,i*2,x,y,f);
        return res;
    }
    template<class F>
    int findlast(int x,int y,const F &f){
        return findlast(0,n-1,1,x,y,f);
    }
};
```

DynamicSegmentTree.hpp

Description: Dynamic Segment Tree

e84eeb, 106 lines

```

template<class MonoidAction>
struct DynamicSegmentTree{
    using InfoMonoid = typename MonoidAction::InfoMonoid;
    using TagMonoid = typename MonoidAction::TagMonoid;
    using Info = typename MonoidAction::Info;
    using Tag = typename MonoidAction::Tag;
    struct Node;
    using Ptr = Node*;
    struct Node{
        Info val;
        Tag lz;
        Ptr l,r;
        Node(Info v):val(v),lz(TagMonoid::unit()),l(nullptr),r(nullptr){}
        Node(Info v,Tag t):val(v),lz(t),l(nullptr),r(nullptr){}
    };
    ll lb,ub;
    Ptr rt;
    function<Info(ll,ll)> create;
    DynamicSegmentTree(){init(0,0);}
    DynamicSegmentTree(ll n){init(0,n-1);}
    DynamicSegmentTree(ll lb,ll ub){init(lb,ub);}
```

```
DynamicSegmentTree(ll lb,ll ub,function<Info(ll,ll)> create
){init(lb,ub,create);}
void init(ll _lb,ll _ub,function<Info(ll,ll)> _create=[](ll
l,ll r){return InfoMonoid::unit();}){
lb=_lb,ub=_ub;
create=_create;
rt=new Node(create(lb,ub));
}
Info val(Ptr t){
return t?>val:InfoMonoid::unit();
}
void pull(Ptr &t){
t->val=InfoMonoid::op(val(t->l),val(t->r));
}
void apply(Ptr &t,const Tag &v,ll l,ll r){
if(!t)t=new Node(create(l,r));
t->val=MonoidAction::op(t->val,v);
t->lz=TagMonoid::op(t->lz,v);
}
void push(Ptr &t,ll l,ll m,ll r){
apply(t->l,t->lz,l,m);
apply(t->r,t->lz,m+1,r);
t->lz=TagMonoid::unit();
}
void modify(ll l,ll r,Ptr &t,ll x,const Info &v){
if(x<l||r<x)return;
if(l==r)return void (t->val=v);
ll m=l+(r-l)/2;
push(t,l,m,r);
modify(l,m,t->l,x,v);
modify(m+1,r,t->r,x,v);
pull(t);
}
void modify(ll x,const Info &v){
modify(lb,ub,rt,x,v);
}
void update(ll l,ll r,Ptr &t,ll x,ll y,const Tag &v){
if(y<l||r<x)return;
if(x<=l&&r<=y)return apply(t,v,l,r);
ll m=l+(r-l)/2;
push(t,l,m,r);
update(l,m,t->l,x,y,v);
update(m+1,r,t->r,x,y,v);
pull(t);
}
void update(ll x,ll y,const Tag &v){
update(lb,ub,rt,x,y,v);
}
Info query(ll l,ll r,Ptr &t,ll x,ll y){
if(y<l||r<x)return InfoMonoid::unit();
if(x<=l&&r<=y)return t->val;
ll m=l+(r-l)/2;
push(t,l,m,r);
return InfoMonoid::op(query(l,m,t->l,x,y),query(m+1,r,t
->r,x,y));
}
Info query(ll x,ll y){
return query(lb,ub,rt,x,y);
}
template<class F>
ll findfirst(ll l,ll r,Ptr t,ll x,ll y,const F &f){
if(y<l||r<x||!f(t->val))return -1;
if(l==r)return l;
ll m=l+(r-l)/2;
push(t,l,m,r);
ll res=findfirst(l,m,t->l,x,y,f);
if(res!=-1)res=findfirst(m+1,r,t->r,x,y,f);
return res;
}
```

```
template<class F>
ll findfirst(ll x,ll y,const F &f){
return findfirst(lb,ub,rt,x,y,f);
}
template<class F>
ll findlast(ll l,ll r,Ptr t,ll x,ll y,const F &f){
if(y<l||r<x||!t||!f(t->val))return -1;
if(l==r)return l;
ll m=l+(r-l)/2;
push(t,l,m,r);
ll res=findlast(m+1,r,t->r,x,y,f);
if(res!=-1)res=findlast(l,m,t->l,x,y,f);
return res;
}
template<class F>
ll findlast(ll x,ll y,const F &f){
return findlast(lb,ub,rt,x,y,f);
}
};
```

DSU.hpp

Description: Disjoint Set Union.0b3cb8, 26 lines

```
struct DSU{
vector<int> p,sz;
DSU(){}
DSU(int n){init(n);}
void init(int n){
p.resize(n);
iota(p.begin(),p.end(),0);
sz.assign(n,1);
}
int find(int u){
return p[u]==u?p[u]=find(p[u]);
}
bool same(int u,int v){
return find(u)==find(v);
}
bool merge(int u,int v){
u=find(u),v=find(v);
if(u==v)return false;
sz[u]+=sz[v];
p[v]=u;
return true;
}
int size(int u){
return sz[find(u)];
}
};
```

BinaryTrie.hpp

Description: Binary Trieae5b7a, 66 lines

```
template<int BIT,class T = uint32_t,class S = int>
struct BinaryTrie{
struct Node{
array<int,2> ch;
S cnt;
Node():ch{-1,-1},cnt(0){}
};
vector<Node> t;
BinaryTrie():t{Node()}{}
int new_node(){
t.emplace_back(Node());
return t.size()-1;
}
S size(){
return t[0].cnt;
}
```

```
bool empty(){
return size()==0;
}
S get_cnt(int i){
return i!=-1?t[i].cnt:S(0);
}
void insert(T x,S k=1){
int u=0;
t[u].cnt+=k;
for(int i=BIT-1;i>=0;i--){
int v=x>>i&1;
if(t[u].ch[v]==-1)t[u].ch[v]=new_node();
u=t[u].ch[v];
t[u].cnt+=k;
}
}
void erase(T x,S k=1){
int u=0;
assert(t[u].cnt==k);
t[u].cnt-=k;
for(int i=BIT-1;i>=0;i--){
int v=x>>i&1;
u=t[u].ch[v];
assert(u!=-1&&t[u].cnt>=k);
t[u].cnt-=k;
}
}
T kth(S k,T x=0){
assert(k<size());
int u=0;
T res=0;
for(int i=BIT-1;i>=0;i--){
int v=x>>i&1;
if(k<get_cnt(t[u].ch[v])){
u=t[u].ch[v];
}else{
res|=T(1)<<i;
k-=get_cnt(t[u].ch[v]);
u=t[u].ch[v^1];
}
}
return res;
}
T min(T x){
return kth(0,x);
}
T max(T x){
return kth(size()-1,x);
}
};
```

LiChaoTree.hpp

Description: Li-Chao Tree (minimize).4ab713, 52 lines

```
template<class T>
struct LiChaoTree{
static const T INF=numeric_limits<T>::max()/2;
struct Line{
T m,c;
Line(T _m,T _c):m(_m),c(_c){}
inline T eval(T x)const{return m*x+c;}
};
vector<T> xs;
vector<Line> t;
LiChaoTree(){}
LiChaoTree(const vector<T> &x):xs(x){init(x);}
LiChaoTree(int n):xs(n){
vector<T> x(n);
iota(x.begin(),x.end(),0);
}
```

```
        init(x);
    }
    void init(const vector<T> &x){
        xs=x;
        sort(xs.begin(),xs.end());
        xs.erase(unique(xs.begin(),xs.end()),xs.end());
        t.assign(4<<(31-__builtin_clz(xs.size())) ,Line(0,INF));
    }
    void insert(int l,int r,int i,Line v){
        int m=(l+r)/2;
        if(v.eval(xs[m])<t[i].eval(xs[m]))swap(t[i],v);
        if(v.eval(xs[l])<t[i].eval(xs[l]))insert(l,m,i*2,v);
        if(v.eval(xs[r])<t[i].eval(xs[r]))insert(m+1,r,i*2+1,v);
    }
    inline void insert(T m,T c){
        insert(0,(int)xs.size()-1,1,Line(m,c));
    }
    void insert_range(int l,int r,int i,T x,T y,Line v){
        if(y<xs[l]||xs[r]<x)return;
        if(x<=xs[l]&&xs[r]<=y)return insert(l,r,i,v);
        int m=(l+r)/2;
        insert_range(l,m,i*2,x,y,v);
        insert_range(m+1,r,i*2+1,x,y,v);
    }
    inline void insert_range(T m,T c,T x,T y){
        insert_range(0,(int)xs.size()-1,1,x,y,Line(m,c));
    }
    T query(int l,int r,int i,T x){
        if(l==r)return t[i].eval(x);
        int m=(l+r)/2;
        if(x<=xs[m])return min(t[i].eval(x),query(l,m,i*2,x));
        return min(t[i].eval(x),query(m+1,r,i*2+1,x));
    }
    inline T query(T x){
        return query(0,(int)xs.size()-1,1,x);
    }
};
```

DynamicLiChaoTree.hpp

Description: Dynamic Li-Chao Tree (minimize).

b8af36, 50 lines

```
template<class T>
struct DynamicLiChaoTree{
    static const T INF=numeric_limits<T>::max()/2;
    struct Line{
        T m,c;
        Line(T _m,T _c):m(_m),c(_c){}
        inline T eval(T x)const{return m*x+c;}
    };
    struct Node;
    using Ptr = Node*;
    struct Node{
        Line v;
        Ptr l,r;
        Node():v(0,INF),l(nullptr),r(nullptr){}
        Node(Line _v):v(_v),l(nullptr),r(nullptr){}
    };
    ll lb,ub;
    Ptr root;
    DynamicLiChaoTree(ll _lb,ll _ub):lb(_lb),ub(_ub),root(nullptr){}
    void insert(T l,T r,Ptr &t,Line v){
        if(!t)return void(t=new Node(v));
        T m=l+(r-l)/2;
        if(v.eval(m)<t->v.eval(m))swap(t->v,v);
        if(v.eval(l)<t->v.eval(l))insert(l,m,t->l,v);
        if(v.eval(r)<t->v.eval(r))insert(m+1,r,t->r,v);
    }
};
```

```
inline void insert(T m,T c){
    insert(lb,ub,root,Line(m,c));
}
void insert_range(T l,T r,Ptr &t,T x,T y,Line v){
    if(y<l||r<x)return;
    if(!t)t=new Node();
    if(x<=l&&r<=y)return insert(l,r,t,v);
    T m=l+(r-l)/2;
    insert_range(l,m,t->l,x,y,v);
    insert_range(m+1,r,t->r,x,y,v);
}
inline void insert_range(T m,T c,T x,T y){
    insert_range(lb,ub,root,x,y,Line(m,c));
}
T query(T l,T r,Ptr t,T x){
    if(!t)return INF;
    T m=l+(r-l)/2;
    if(x<=m)return min(t->v.eval(x),query(l,m,t->l,x));
    return min(t->v.eval(x),query(m+1,r,t->r,x));
}
inline T query(T x){
    return query(lb,ub,root,x);
}
};
```

SplayTreeBase.hpp

Description: Splay Tree. splay(u) will make node u be the root of the tree in amortized O(log n) time.

cc90a9, 113 lines

```
template<class Node>
struct SplayTreeBase{
    using Ptr = Node*;
    bool is_root(Ptr t){
        return !(t->p)|| (t->p->l!=t&&t->p->r!=t);
    } // The parent of the root stores the path parant in link cut tree.
    int size(Ptr t){
        return t?t->size:0;
    }
    virtual void push(Ptr t){};
    virtual void pull(Ptr t){};
    int pos(Ptr t){
        if(t->p){
            if(t->p->l==t)return -1;
            if(t->p->r==t)return 1;
        }
        return 0;
    }
    void rotate(Ptr t){
        Ptr x=t->p,y=x->p;
        if(pos(t)==-1){
            if((x->l==t->r))t->r->p=x;
            t->r=x,x->p=t;
        }else{
            if((x->r==t->l))t->l->p=x;
            t->l=x,x->p=t;
        }
        pull(x),pull(t);
        if((t->p==y)){
            if(y->l==x)y->l=t;
            if(y->r==x)y->r=t;
        }
    }
    void splay(Ptr t){
        if(!t)return;
        push(t);
        while(!is_root(t)){
            Ptr x=t->p;
            if(is_root(x)){
```

```
            push(x),push(t);
            rotate(t);
        }else{
            Ptr y=x->p;
            push(y),push(x),push(t);
            if(pos(x)==pos(t))rotate(x),rotate(t);
            else rotate(t),rotate(t);
        }
    }
    Ptr get_first(Ptr t){
        while(t->l)push(t),t=t->l;
        splay(t);
        return t;
    }
    Ptr get_last(Ptr t){
        while(t->r)push(t),t=t->r;
        splay(t);
        return t;
    }
    Ptr merge(Ptr l,Ptr r){
        splay(l),splay(r);
        if(!l)return r;
        if(!r)return l;
        l=get_last(l);
        l->r=r;
        r->p=l;
        pull(l);
        return l;
    }
    pair<Ptr,Ptr> split(Ptr t,int k){
        if(!t)return {nullptr,nullptr};
        if(k==0)return {nullptr,t};
        if(k==size(t))return {t,nullptr};
        push(t);
        if(k<=size(t->l)){
            auto x=split(t->l,k);
            t->l=x.second;
            t->p=nullptr;
            if(x.second)x.second->p=t;
            pull(t);
            return {x.first,t};
        }else{
            auto x=split(t->r,k-size(t->l)-1);
            t->r=x.first;
            t->p=nullptr;
            if(x.first)x.first->p=t;
            pull(t);
            return {t,x.second};
        }
    }
    void insert(Ptr &t,int k,Ptr v){
        splay(t);
        auto x=split(t,k);
        t=merge(merge(x.first,v),x.second);
    }
    void erase(Ptr &t,int k){
        splay(t);
        auto x=split(t,k);
        auto y=split(x.second,1);
        // delete y.first;
        t=merge(x.first,y.second);
    }
};
template<class T>
Ptr build(const vector<T> &v){
    if(v.empty())return nullptr;
    function<Ptr(int,int)> build=[&](int l,int r){
        if(l==r)return new Node(v[l]);
        int m=(l+r)/2;
```

```
        return merge(build(l,m),build(m+1,r));
    };
    return build(0,v.size()-1);
}
};
```

LazyReversibleBBST.hpp

Description: Lazy Reversible BBST Base. 904708, 81 lines

```
template<class Tree,class Node,class MonoidAction>
struct LazyReversibleBBST:Tree{
    using Tree::merge;
    using Tree::split;
    using typename Tree::Ptr;
    using InfoMonoid = typename MonoidAction::InfoMonoid;
    using TagMonoid = typename MonoidAction::TagMonoid;
    using Info = typename MonoidAction::Info;
    using Tag = typename MonoidAction::Tag;

    LazyReversibleBBST()=default;

    Info sum(Ptr t){
        return t?t->sum:InfoMonoid::unit();
    }
    void pull(Ptr t){
        if(!t) return;
        push(t);
        t->size=1;
        t->sum=t->val;
        t->revsum=t->val;
        if(t->l){
            t->size+=t->l->size;
            t->sum=InfoMonoid::op(t->l->sum,t->sum);
            t->revsum=InfoMonoid::op(t->revsum,t->l->revsum);
        }
        if(t->r){
            t->size+=t->r->size;
            t->sum=InfoMonoid::op(t->sum,t->r->sum);
            t->revsum=InfoMonoid::op(t->r->revsum,t->revsum);
        }
    }
    void push(Ptr t){
        if(!t) return;
        if(t->rev){
            toggle(t->l);
            toggle(t->r);
            t->rev=false;
        }
        if(t->lz!=TagMonoid::unit()){
            propagate(t->l,t->lz);
            propagate(t->r,t->lz);
            t->lz=TagMonoid::unit();
        }
    }
    void toggle(Ptr t){
        if(!t) return;
        swap(t->l,t->r);
        swap(t->sum,t->revsum);
        t->rev^=true;
    }
    void propagate(Ptr t,const Tag &v){
        if(!t) return;
        t->val=MonoidAction::op(t->val,v);
        t->sum=MonoidAction::op(t->sum,v);
        t->revsum=MonoidAction::op(t->revsum,v);
        t->lz=TagMonoid::op(t->lz,v);
    }
    void apply(Ptr &t,int l,int r,const Tag &v){
        if(l>r) return;
```

```
        auto x=split(t,l);
        auto y=split(x.second,r-l+1);
        propagate(y.first,v);
        t=merge(x.first,merge(y.first,y.second));
    }
    Info query(Ptr &t,int l,int r){
        if(l>r) return InfoMonoid::unit();
        auto x=split(t,l);
        auto y=split(x.second,r-l+1);
        Info res=sum(y.first);
        t=merge(x.first,merge(y.first,y.second));
        return res;
    }
    void reverse(Ptr &t,int l,int r){
        if(l>r) return;
        auto x=split(t,l);
        auto y=split(x.second,r-l+1);
        toggle(y.first);
        t=merge(x.first,merge(y.first,y.second));
    }
};
```

LazyReversibleSplayTree.hpp

Description: Lazy Reversible Splay Tree. "SplayTreeBase.hpp", "LazyReversibleBBST.hpp" b8455b, 23 lines

```
template<class MonoidAction>
struct LazyReversibleSplayTreeNode{
    using Ptr = LazyReversibleSplayTreeNode*;
    using InfoMonoid = typename MonoidAction::InfoMonoid;
    using TagMonoid = typename MonoidAction::TagMonoid;
    using Info = typename MonoidAction::Info;
    using Tag = typename MonoidAction::Tag;
    using value_type = Info;
    Ptr l,r,p;
    Info val,sum,revsum;
    Tag lz;
    int size;
    bool rev;
    LazyReversibleSplayTreeNode(const Info &_val=InfoMonoid::unit(),const Tag &_lz=TagMonoid::unit())
        :l(),r(),p(),val(_val),sum(_val),revsum(_val),lz(_lz),size(1),rev(false){}
};

template<class MonoidAction>
struct LazyReversibleSplayTree
: LazyReversibleBBST<SplayTreeBase<
    LazyReversibleSplayTreeNode<MonoidAction>>,
    LazyReversibleSplayTreeNode<MonoidAction>,MonoidAction>{
    using Node = LazyReversibleSplayTreeNode<MonoidAction>;
};
```

LinkCutTreeBase.hpp

Description: Link Cut Tree Base.
Usage: evert(u): make u be the root of the tree.
link(u,v): attach u to v.
cut(u,v): remove edge between u and v.
get_root(u): get the root of the tree containing u.
lca(u,v): get the lowest common ancestor of u and v.
fold(u,v): get the value of the path from u to v. b432c3, 59 lines

```
template<class Splay>
struct LinkCutTreeBase:Splay{
    using Node = typename Splay::Node;
    using Ptr = Node*;
    using T = typename Node::value_type;
    Ptr expose(Ptr t){
        Ptr pc=nullptr; // preferred child
        for(Ptr cur=t;cur;cur=cur->p){
```

```
            this->splay(cur);
            cur->r=pc;
            this->pull(cur);
            pc=cur;
        }
        this->splay(t);
        return pc;
    }
    void evert(Ptr t){ // make t be the root of the tree
        expose(t);
        this->toggle(t);
        this->push(t);
    }
    void link(Ptr u,Ptr v){ // attach u to v
        evert(u);
        expose(v);
        u->p=v;
    }
    void cut(Ptr u,Ptr v){ // cut edge between u and v
        evert(u);
        expose(v);
        assert(u->p==v);
        v->l=u->p=nullptr;
        this->pull(v);
    }
    Ptr get_root(Ptr t){
        expose(t);
        while(t->l) this->push(t),t=t->l;
        this->splay(t);
        return t;
    }
    Ptr lca(Ptr u,Ptr v){
        if(get_root(u)!=get_root(v)) return nullptr;
        expose(u);
        return expose(v);
    }
    void set_val(Ptr t,const T &val){
        this->evert(t);
        t->val=val;
        this->pull(t);
    }
    T get_val(Ptr t){
        this->evert(t);
        return t->val;
    }
    T fold(Ptr u,Ptr v){
        evert(u);
        expose(v);
        return v->sum;
    }
};
```

LazyLinkCutTree.hpp

Description: Lazy Link Cut Tree.

StaticTopTree.hpp	
Description: Static Top Tree.	7e10be, 186 lines

StaticTopTree

```

static Point add_edge(Path p);
static Path add_vertex(Point p, int u);
static Path vertex(int u);
};
*/

template<class HLD, class TreeDP>
struct StaticTopTreeRerootingDP{
    using Path = typename TreeDP::Path;
    using Point = typename TreeDP::Point;
    StaticTopTree<HLD> stt;
    vector<Path> path, rpath;
    vector<Point> point;
    StaticTopTreeRerootingDP(HLD &hld):stt(hld){
        int n=stt.n;
        path.resize(n);
        point.resize(n);
        rpath.resize(n);
        dfs(stt.root);
    }
    void _update(int u){
        if(stt.type[u]==stt.Vertex){
            path[u]=rpath[u]=TreeDP::vertex(u);
        }else if(stt.type[u]==stt.Compress){
            path[u]=TreeDP::compress(path[stt.lch[u]],path[stt.rch[u]]);
            rpath[u]=TreeDP::compress(rpath[stt.rch[u]],rpath[stt.lch[u]]);
        }else if(stt.type[u]==stt.Rake){
            point[u]=TreeDP::rake(point[stt.lch[u]],point[stt.rch[u]]);
        }else if(stt.type[u]==stt.AddEdge){
            point[u]=TreeDP::add_edge(path[stt.lch[u]]);
        }else{
            path[u]=rpath[u]=TreeDP::add_vertex(point[stt.lch[u]],u);
        }
    }
    void dfs(int u){
        if(u==-1)return;
        dfs(stt.lch[u]);
        dfs(stt.rch[u]);
        _update(u);
    }
    void update(int u){
        for(;u!=-1;u=stt.par[u])_update(u);
    }
    Path query_all(){
        return path[stt.root];
    }
    Path query_subtree(int u){
        Path res=path[u];
        while(true){
            int p=stt.par[u];
            if(p==-1||stt.type[p]!=stt.Compress)break;
            if(stt.lch[p]==u)res=TreeDP::compress(path[stt.rch[p]],res);
        }
        return res;
    }
    Path query_reroot(int u){
        auto rec=[&](auto &&rec,int u)->Point{
            int p=stt.par[u];
            Path below=Path::unit(),above=Path::unit();
            while(p!=-1&&stt.type[p]==stt.Compress){
                int l=stt.lch[p],r=stt.rch[p];
                if(l==u)below=TreeDP::compress(below,path[r]);
                else above=TreeDP::compress(above,rpath[l]);
                u=p;
            }
        };
        return rec(stt.root,u);
    }
};

```

```
        p=stt.par[u];
    }
    if(p!=-1){
        u=p;
        p=stt.par[u];
        Point sum=Point::unit();
        while(stt.type[p]==stt.Rake){
            int l=stt.lch[p],r=stt.rch[p];
            sum=TreeDP::rake(sum,u==r?point[l]:point[r
                ]));
            u=p;
            p=stt.par[u];
        }
        sum=TreeDP::rake(sum,rec(rec,p));
        above=TreeDP::compress(above,TreeDP::add_vertex
            (sum,p));
    }
    return TreeDP::rake(TreeDP::add_edge(below),TreeDP
        ::add_edge(above));
};
Point res=rec(rec,u);
if(stt.type[u]==stt.AddVertex){
    res=TreeDP::rake(res,point[stt.lch[u]]);
}
return TreeDP::add_vertex(res,u);
};
```

Number Theory (7)

```
ExtendedEuclid.hpp
Description: Extended Euclid algorithm for solving diophantine equation
(ax + by = gcd(a, b)).
Time: O(log max{a, b})
"../template/Header.hpp" 229e7c, 13 lines

pair<ll,ll> euclid(ll a,ll b){
    ll x=1,y=0,x1=0,y1=1;
    while(b!=0){
        ll q=a/b;
        x-=q*x1;
        y-=q*y1;
        a-=q*b;
        swap(x,x1);
        swap(y,y1);
        swap(a,b);
    }
    return {x,y};
}
```

```
euclid.h
Description: Finds two integers x and y, such that ax + by = gcd(a, b). If
you just need gcd, use the built in __gcd instead. If a and b are coprime,
then x is the inverse of a (mod b). x = x_0 + k * (b/g) y = y_0 - k * (a/g)
336a8f, 5 lines

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

```
CRT.hpp
Description: Chinese Remainder Theorem.
crt(a, m, b, n) computes x such that x ≡ a (mod m), x ≡ b (mod n). If
|a| < m and |b| < n, x will obey 0 ≤ x < lcm(m, n). Assumes mn < 2^62. If
x0 and y0 is one of the solutions of ax + by = g, then the general solution
is x = x0 + k * (b / g) and y = y0 - k * (a / g).
```

```
Time: log(n)
"euclid.h" 04d93a, 7 lines

ll crt(ll a, ll m, ll b, ll n) {
    if (n > m) swap(a, b), swap(m, n);
    ll x, y, g = euclid(m, n, x, y);
    assert((a - b) % g == 0); // else no solution
    x = (b - a) % n * x % n / g * m + a;
    return x < 0 ? x + m*n/g : x;
}
```

```
phiFunction.hpp
Description: Euler's φ function is defined as φ(n) := # of positive integers
≤ n that are coprime with n. φ(1) = 1, p prime ⇒ φ(p^k) = (p - 1)p^{k-1},
m, n coprime ⇒ φ(mn) = φ(m)φ(n). If n = p_1^{k_1}p_2^{k_2}...p_r^{k_r} then φ(n) =
(p_1 - 1)p_1^{k_1-1}...(p_r - 1)p_r^{k_r-1}. φ(n) = n · ∏_{p|n} (1 - 1/p).
∑_{d|n} φ(d) = n, ∑_{1 ≤ k ≤ n, gcd(k,n)=1} k = nφ(n)/2, n > 1
Euler's thm: a, n coprime ⇒ a^{φ(n)} ≡ 1 (mod n).
Fermat's little thm: p prime ⇒ a^{p-1} ≡ 1 (mod p) ∀a.
efae90, 10 lines
```

```
const int LIM = 5000000;
int phi[LIM];

void calculatePhi() {
    for(int i=0; i<LIM; ++i) phi[i] = i & 1 ? i : i / 2;
    for (int i = 3; i < LIM; i += 2)
        if (phi[i] == i)
            for (int j = i; j < LIM; j += i)
                phi[j] -= phi[j] / i;
}
```

```
FloorSum.hpp
Description: Floor sum function. f(a,b,c,n) = ∑_{x=0}^n ⌊(ax+b)/c⌋ becareful
when a,b,c are negative (use custom floor division and mod instead)
Time: O(log a)
d088d2, 7 lines

ll floor_sum(ll a,ll b,ll c,ll n){
    ll res=n*(n+1)/2*(a/c)+(n+1)*(b/c);
    a%=c,b%=c;
    if(a==0)return res;
    ll m=(a*n+b)/c;
    return res+n*m-floor_sum(c,c-b-1,a,m-1);
}
```

7.1 Prime Numbers

```
MillerRabin.hpp
Description: Deterministic Miller-Rabin primality test. Guaranteed to
work for numbers up to 7 · 10^18; for larger numbers, use Python and extend
A randomly.
Time: 7 times the complexity of a^b mod c.
be7e00, 25 lines

using ull = uint64_t;
```

```
ull modmul(ull a, ull b, ull M) {
    ll ret = a * b - M * ull(1.L / M * a * b);
    return ret + M * (ret < 0) - M * (ret >= (ll)M);
}

ull modpow(ull b, ull e, ull mod) {
    ull ans = 1;
    for (; e; b = modmul(b, b, mod), e /= 2)
        if (e & 1) ans = modmul(ans, b, mod);
    return ans;
}

bool isPrime(ull n) {
    if (n < 2 || n % 6 % 4 != 1) return (n | 1) == 3;
    ull A[] = {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022},
        s = __builtin_ctzll(n-1), d = n >> s;
```

```
for (ull a : A) { // ^ count trailing zeroes
    ull p = modpow(a%n, d, n), i = s;
    while (p != 1 && p != n - 1 && a % n && i--)
        p = modmul(p, p, n);
    if (p != n-1 && i != s) return 0;
}
return 1;
}
```

```
LinearSieve.hpp
Description: Prime Number Generator in Linear Time
Time: O(N)
"../template/Header.hpp" 194fb1, 15 lines

vi linear_sieve(int n) {
    vi prime, composite(n + 1);
    for(int i=2; i<=n; ++i) {
        if(!composite[i]) {
            prime.emplace_back(i);
        }
        for(int j=0; j<(int) prime.size() && i*prime[j]<=n; ++j) {
            composite[i * prime[j]] = true;
            if(i % prime[j] == 0) {
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    return prime;
}
```

```
FastEratosthenes.hpp
Description: Prime sieve for generating all primes smaller than LIM.
Time: LIM=1e9 ≈ 1.5s
"../template/Header.hpp" 295b58, 33 lines

const int LIM = 1e6;
bitset<LIM> isPrime;
vi eratosthenes() {
    const int S = (int) round(sqrt(LIM)), R = LIM / 2;
    vi pr = {2}, sieve(S + 1);
    pr.reserve((int)(LIM/log(LIM) * 1.1));
    vector<pii> cp;
    for(int i=3; i<=S; i+=2) {
        if(!sieve[i]) {
            cp.emplace_back(i, i * i / 2);
            for(int j=i*i; j<=S; j+=2*i) {
                sieve[j] = 1;
            }
        }
    }
    for(int L=1; L<=R; L+=S) {
        array<bool, S> block{};
        for(auto &[p, idx]: cp) {
            for(int i=idx; i<S+L; idx=(i+=p)) {
                block[i - L] = 1;
            }
        }
        for(int i=0; i<min(S, R-L); ++i) {
            if(!block[i]) {
                pr.emplace_back((L + i) * 2 + 1);
            }
        }
    }
    for(int i: pr) {
        isPrime[i] = 1;
    }
    return pr;
}
```

GolbatchConjecture.hpp

Description: Find two prime numbers which sum equals s
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

```
"FastEratosthenes.hpp"88fb23, 18 lines

pair<int, int> goldbatchConjecture(int s, vi pr = {}){
    if (s <= 2 || s % 2 != 0) {
        return make_pair(-1, -1);
    }
    if (pr.size() == 0) {
        pr = eratosthenes();
    }
    for (auto x : pr) {
        if (x > s / 2) {
            break;
        }
        int d = s - x;
        if (binary_search(pr.begin(), pr.end(), d)) {
            return make_pair(min(x, d), max(x, d));
        }
    }
    return make_pair(-1, -1);
}
```

Graph (8)

8.1 Matching

HopcroftKarp.hpp

Description: Fast bipartite matching algorithm.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(E\sqrt{V})$

```
"../template/Header.hpp"0bd56f, 52 lines

struct HopcroftKarp{
    int n,m;
    vi l,r,lv,ptr;
    vector<vi> adj;
    HopcroftKarp() {}
    HopcroftKarp(int _n,int _m){init(_n,_m);}
    void init(int _n,int _m){
        n=_n,m=_m;
        adj.assign(n+m,vi{});
    }
    void addEdge(int u,int v){
        adj[u].emplace_back(v+n);
    }
    void bfs(){
        lv=vi(n,-1);
        queue<int> q;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)if(l[i]==-1){
            lv[i]=0;
            q.emplace(i);
        }
        while(!q.empty()){
            int u=q.front();
            q.pop();
            for(int v:adj[u])if(r[v]!=-1&&lv[r[v]]==-1){
                lv[r[v]]=lv[u]+1;
                q.emplace(r[v]);
            }
        }
    }
    bool dfs(int u){
        for(int &i=ptr[u];i<sz(adj[u]);i++){
            int v=adj[u][i];
            if(r[v]==-1|| (lv[r[v]]==lv[u]+1&&dfs(r[v]))){
                l[u]=v,r[v]=u;
                return true;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    return false;
}
int maxMatching(){
    int match=0,cnt=0;
    l=r=vi(n+m,-1);
    do{
        ptr=vi(n);
        bfs();
        cnt=0;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)if(l[i]==-1&&dfs(i))cnt++;
        match+=cnt;
    }while(cnt);
    return match;
}
};
```

Kuhn.hpp

Description: Kuhn Algorithm to find maximum bipartite matching or find augmenting path in bipartite graph.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(VE)$

```
"../template/Header.hpp"fc7d17, 15 lines

vi adj[1010], match(1010, -1);
bitset<1010> visited;
bool kuhn(int u) {
    if(visited[u]) {
        return false;
    }
    visited[u] = true;
    for(auto x: adj[u]) {
        if(match[x] == -1 || kuhn(match[x])) {
            match[x] = u;
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}
```

WeightedMatching.hpp

Description: Given a weighted bipartite graph, matches every node on the left with a node on the right such that no nodes are in two matchings and the sum of the edge weights is minimal. Takes cost[N][M], where cost[i][j] = cost for L[i] to be matched with R[j] and returns (min cost, match), where L[i] is matched with R[match[i]]. Negate costs for max cost. Requires $N \leq M$.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N^2M)$

```
pair<ll, vector<int>> hungarian(const vector<vector<ll>> &a) {
    if (a.empty()) return {0, {}};
    int n = a.size() + 1, m = a[0].size() + 1;
    vector<ll> u(n), v(m), p(m);
    vector<int> ans(n - 1);
    for(int i=1;i<n;i++) {
        p[0] = i;
        int j0 = 0; // add "dummy" worker 0
        vector<ll> dist(m, LLONG_MAX), pre(m, -1);
        vector<bool> done(m + 1);
        do { // dijkstra
            done[j0] = true;
            int i0 = p[j0], j1;
            ll delta = LLONG_MAX;
            for(int j=1;j<m;j++) if (!done[j]) {
                auto cur = a[i0 - 1][j - 1] - u[i0] - v[j];
                if (cur < dist[j]) dist[j] = cur, pre[j] = j0;
                if (dist[j] < delta) delta = dist[j], j1 = j;
            }
            for(int j=0;j<m;j++) {
                if (done[j]) u[p[j]] += delta, v[j] -= delta;
                else dist[j] -= delta;
            }
        }
    }
```

```

        j0 = j1;
    } while (p[j0]);
    while (j0) { // update alternating path
        int j1 = pre[j0];
        p[j0] = p[j1], j0 = j1;
    }
}
for(int j=1;j<m;j++) if (p[j]) ans[p[j] - 1] = j - 1;
return {-v[0], ans}; // min cost
}
```

8.2 Network Flow

Dinic.hpp

Description: Dinic's Algorithm for finding the maximum flow.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(VE \log U)$ where U is the maximum flow.

```
template<class T,bool directed=true,bool scaling=true>
struct Dinic{
    static constexpr T INF=numeric_limits<T>::max()/2;
    struct Edge{
        int to;
        T flow,cap;
        Edge(int _to,T _cap):to(_to),flow(0),cap(_cap){}
        T remain(){return cap-flow;}
    };
    int n,s,t;
    T U;
    vector<Edge> e;
    vector<vector<int>>> g;
    vector<int> ptr,lv;
    bool calculated;
    T max_flow;
    Dinic(){}
    Dinic(int n,int s,int t){init(n,s,t);}
    void init(int _n,int _s,int _t){
        n=_n,s=_s,t=_t;
        U=0;
        e.clear();
        g.assign(n,{});
        calculated=false;
    }
    void add_edge(int from,int to,T cap){
        assert(0<=from&&from<n&&0<=to&&to<n);
        g[from].emplace_back(e.size());
        e.emplace_back(to,cap);
        g[to].emplace_back(e.size());
        e.emplace_back(from,directed?0:cap);
        U=max(U,cap);
    }
    bool bfs(T scale){
        lv.assign(n,-1);
        vector<int> q{s};
        lv[s]=0;
        for(int i=0;i<(int)q.size();i++){
            int u=q[i];
            for(int j:g[u]){
                int v=e[j].to;
                if(lv[v]==-1&&e[j].remain()>=scale){
                    q.emplace_back(v);
                    lv[v]=lv[u]+1;
                }
            }
        }
        return lv[t]!=-1;
    }
    T dfs(int u,int t,T f){
        if(u==t||f==0)return f;
        for(int &i=ptr[u];i<(int)g[u].size();i++){
            int j=g[u][i];
```

```
int v=e[j].to;
if(lv[v]==lv[u]+1){
    T res=dfs(v,t,min(f,e[j].remain()));
    if(res>0){
        e[j].flow+=res;
        e[j^1].flow-=res;
        return res;
    }
}
}
return 0;
}
}
T flow(){
    if(calculated)return max_flow;
    calculated=true;
    max_flow=0;
    for(T scale=scaling?1LL<<(63-__builtin_clz11(U)):1LL;
        scale>0;scale>>=1){
        while(bfs(scale)){
            ptr.assign(n,0);
            while(true){
                T f=dfs(s,t,INF);
                if(f==0)break;
                max_flow+=f;
            }
        }
    }
    return max_flow;
}
pair<T,vector<int>>> cut(){
    flow();
    vector<int> res(n);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)res[i]=(lv[i]==-1);
    return {max_flow,res};
}
};
```

MinCostFlow.hpp
Description: minimum-cost flow algorithm.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(FE \log V)$ where F is max flow.

../template/Header.hpp8ea1d2, 83 lines

```
template<class F,class C>
struct MinCostFlow{
    struct Edge{
        int to;
        F flow,cap;
        C cost;
        Edge(int _to,F _cap,C _cost):to(_to),flow(0),cap(_cap),
            cost(_cost){}
        F getcap(){
            return cap-flow;
        }
    };
    int n;
    vector<Edge> e;
    vector<vi> adj;
    vector<C> pot,dist;
    vi pre;
    bool neg;
    const F FINF=numeric_limits<F>::max()/2;
    const C CINF=numeric_limits<C>::max()/2;
    MinCostFlow(){}
    MinCostFlow(int _n){
        init(_n);
    }
    void init(int _n){
        n=_n;
        e.clear();
        adj.assign(n,{});
```

```
        neg=false;
    }
    void addEdge(int u,int v,F cap,C cost){
        adj[u].emplace_back(sz(e));
        e.emplace_back(v,cap,cost);
        adj[v].emplace_back(sz(e));
        e.emplace_back(u,0,-cost);
        if(cost<0)neg=true;
    }
    bool dijkstra(int s,int t){
        using P = pair<C,int>;
        dist.assign(n,CINF);
        pre.assign(n,-1);
        priority_queue<P,vector<P>,greater<P>> pq;
        dist[s]=0;
        pq.emplace(0,s);
        while(!pq.empty()){
            auto [d,u]=pq.top();
            pq.pop();
            if(dist[u]<d)continue;
            for(int i:adj[u]){
                int v=e[i].to;
                C ndist=d+pot[u]-pot[v]+e[i].cost;
                if(e[i].getcap()>0&&dist[v]>ndist){
                    pre[v]=i;
                    dist[v]=ndist;
                    pq.emplace(ndist,v);
                }
            }
        }
        return dist[t]<CINF;
    }
    pair<F,C> flow(int s,int t){
        F flow=0;
        C cost=0;
        pot.assign(n,0);
        if(neg)for(int t=0;t<n;t++)for(int i=0;i<sz(e);i++)if(e[i].getcap()>0){
            int u=e[i^1].to,v=e[i].to;
            pot[v]=min(pot[v],pot[u]+e[i].cost);
        } // Bellman-Ford
        while(dijkstra(s,t)){
            for(int i=0;i<n;i++)pot[i]+=dist[i];
            F aug=FINF;
            for(int u=t;u!=s;u=e[pre[u]^1].to){
                aug=min(aug,e[pre[u]].getcap());
            } // find bottleneck
            for(int u=t;u!=s;u=e[pre[u]^1].to){
                e[pre[u]].flow+=aug;
                e[pre[u]^1].flow-=aug;
            } // push flow
            flow+=aug;
            cost+=aug*pot[t];
        }
        return {flow,cost};
    }
};
```

BinaryOptimization.hpp
Description: Binary Optimization. minimize $\kappa + \sum_i \theta_i(x_i) + \sum_{i<j} \phi_{ij}(x_i, x_j) + \sum_{i<j<k} \psi_{ijk}(x_i, x_j, x_k)$ where $x_i \in \{0, 1\}$ and ϕ_{ij}, ψ_{ijk} are submodular functions. a set function f is submodular if $f(S) + f(T) \geq f(S \cap T) + f(S \cup T)$ for all S, T . $\phi_{ij}(0, 1) + \phi_{ij}(1, 0) \geq \phi_{ij}(1, 1) + \phi_{ij}(0, 0)$.
"Dinic.hpp"cd8c59, 92 lines

```
template<class T,bool minimize=true>
struct BinaryOptimization{
    static constexpr T INF=numeric_limits<T>::max()/2;
    int n,s,t,node_id;
```

```
T base;
map<pair<int,int>,T> edges;
BinaryOptimization(int _n):n(_n),s(n),t(n+1),node_id(n+2),
    base(0){}
void add_edge(int u,int v,T w){
    assert(w>=0);
    if(u==v||w==0)return;
    auto &e=edges[{u,v}];
    e=min(e+w,INF);
}
void add0(T w){
    base+=w;
}
void _add1(int i,T a,T b){
    if(a<=b){
        add0(a);
        add_edge(s,i,b-a);
    }else{
        add0(b);
        add_edge(i,t,a-b);
    }
}
void add1(int i,T x0,T x1){
    assert(0<=i&&i<n);
    if(!minimize)x0=-x0,x1=-x1;
    _add1(i,x0,x1);
}
void _add2(int i,int j,T a,T b,T c,T d){
    assert(b+c>=a+d);
    add0(a);
    _add1(i,0,c-a);
    _add1(j,0,d-c);
    add_edge(i,j,b+c-a-d);
}
void add2(int i,int j,T x00,T x01,T x10,T x11){
    assert(i!=j&&0<=i&&i<n&&0<=j&&j<n);
    if(!minimize)x00=-x00,x01=-x01,x10=-x10,x11=-x11;
    _add2(i,j,x00,x01,x10,x11);
}
void _add3(int i,int j,int k,T a,T b,T c,T d,T e,T f,T g,T h){
    T p=a+d+f+g-b-c-e-h;
    if(p>=0){
        add0(a);
        _add1(i,0,f-b);
        _add1(j,0,g-e);
        _add1(k,0,d-c);
        _add2(i,j,0,c+e-a-g,0,0);
        _add2(i,k,0,0,b+e-a-f,0,0);
        _add2(j,k,0,b+c-a-d,0,0);
        int u=node_id++;
        add0(-p);
        add_edge(i,u,p);
        add_edge(j,u,p);
        add_edge(k,u,p);
        add_edge(u,t,p);
    }else{
        add0(h);
        _add1(i,c-g,0);
        _add1(j,b-d,0);
        _add1(k,e-f,0);
        _add2(i,j,0,0,d+f-b-h,0);
        _add2(i,k,0,d+g-c-h,0,0);
        _add2(j,k,0,0,f+g-e-h,0);
        int u=node_id++;
        add0(p);
        add_edge(s,u,-p);
        add_edge(u,i,-p);
        add_edge(u,j,-p);
```

```
        add_edge(u,k,-p);
    }
}

void add3(int i,int j,int k,T x000,T x001,T x010,T x011,T
x100,T x101,T x110,T x111){
    assert(i!=j&&j!=k&&k!=i&&0<=i&&i<n&&0<=j&&j<n&&0<=k&&k<
n);
    if(!minimize){
        x000=-x000,x001=-x001,x010=-x010,x011=-x011;
        x100=-x100,x101=-x101,x110=-x110,x111=-x111;
    }
    _add3(i,j,k,x000,x001,x010,x011,x100,x101,x110,x111);
}

T solve(){
    Dinic<T> dinic(node_id,s,t);
    for(auto &[p,w]:edges){
        auto [u,v]=p;
        dinic.add_edge(u,v,w);
    }
    T ans=dinic.flow()+base;
    return minimize?ans:-ans;
}

};
```

KaryOptimization.hpp

Description: k-ary Optimization. minimize $\kappa + \sum_i \theta_i(x_i) + \sum_{i < j} \phi_{ij}(x_i, x_j)$ where $x_i \in \{0, 1, \dots, k - 1\}$ and $\phi_{i,j}$ is monge. A function f is monge if $f(a, c) + f(b, d) \leq f(a, d) + f(b, c)$ for all $a < b$ and $c < d$. $\phi_{ij}(x - 1, y) + \phi_{ij}(x, y + 1) \leq \phi_{ij}(x - 1, y + 1) + \phi_{ij}(x, y)$. $\phi_{ij}(x, y) + \phi_{ij}(x - 1, y + 1) - \phi_{ij}(x - 1, y) - \phi_{ij}(x, y + 1) \geq 0$.

"Dinic.hpp"422f8a, 88 lines

```
template<class T,bool minimize=true>
struct K_aryOptimization{
    static constexpr T INF=numeric_limits<T>::max()/2;
    int n,s,t,node_id;
    T base;
    vector<int> ks;
    vector<vector<int>> id;
    map<pair<int,int>,T> edges;
    K_aryOptimization(int n,int k){init(vector<int>(n,k));}
    K_aryOptimization(const vector<int> &_ks){init(_ks);}
    void init(const vector<int> &_ks){
        ks=_ks;
        n=ks.size();
        s=0,t=1,node_id=2;
        base=0;
        id.clear();
        edges.clear();
        for(auto &k:ks){
            assert(k>=1);
            vector<int> a(k+1);
            a[0]=s,a[k]=t;
            for(int i=1;i<k;i++)a[i]=node_id++;
            id.emplace_back(a);
            for(int i=2;i<k;i++)add_edge(a[i],a[i-1],INF);
        }
    }

    void add_edge(int u,int v,T w){
        assert(w>=0);
        if(u==v||w==0)return;
        auto &e=edges[{u,v}];
        e=min(e+w,INF);
    }

    void add0(T w){
        base+=w;
    }

    void _add1(int i,vector<T> cost){
        add0(cost[0]);
    }
};
```

```
for(int j=1;j<ks[i];j++){
    T x=cost[j]-cost[j-1];
    if(x>0)add_edge(id[i][j],t,x);
    if(x<0)add0(x),add_edge(s,id[i][j],-x);
}
}

void add1(int i,vector<T> cost){
    assert(0<=i&&i<n&&(int)cost.size()==ks[i]);
    if(!minimize)for(auto &x:cost)x=-x;
    _add1(i,cost);
}

void _add2(int i,int j,vector<vector<T>> cost){
    int h=ks[i],w=ks[j];
    _add1(j,cost[0]);
    for(int x=h-1;x>=0;x--)for(int y=0;y<w;y++)cost[x][y]-=
cost[0][y];
    vector<T> a(h);
    for(int x=0;x<h;x++)a[x]=cost[x][w-1];
    _add1(i,a);
    for(int x=0;x<h;x++)for(int y=0;y<w;y++)cost[x][y]-=a[x
];
    for(int x=1;x<h;x++){
        for(int y=0;y<w-1;y++){
            T w=cost[x][y]+cost[x-1][y+1]-cost[x-1][y]-cost
[x][y+1];
            assert(w>=0); // monge
            add_edge(id[i][x],id[j][y+1],w);
        }
    }
}

void add2(int i,int j,vector<vector<T>> cost){
    assert(0<=i&&i<n&&0<=j&&j<n&&!j);
    assert((int)cost.size()==ks[i]);
    for(auto &v:cost)assert((int)v.size()==ks[j]);
    if(!minimize)for(auto &v:cost)for(auto &x:v)x=-x;
    _add2(i,j,cost);
}

pair<T,vector<int>> solve(){
    Dinic<T> dinic(node_id,s,t);
    for(auto &[p,w]:edges){
        auto [u,v]=p;
        dinic.add_edge(u,v,w);
    }
    auto [val,cut]=dinic.cut();
    val+=base;
    if(!minimize)val=-val;
    vector<int> ans(n);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        ans[i]=ks[i]-1;
        for(int j=1;j<ks[i];j++)ans[i]-=cut[id[i][j]];
    }
    return {val,ans};
}

};
```

8.3 Connectivity

SCC.hpp

Description: Strongly Connected Component.

"../template/Header.hpp"82a9d1, 34 lines

template<class G>
pair<int,vector<int>> strongly_connected_component(G &g){
 static_assert(G::is_directed);
 int n=g.n;
 vector<int> disc(n,-1),low(n),scc(n,-1);
 stack<int> st;
 vector<bool> in_st(n);
 int t=0,scc_cnt=0;
 function<void(int,int)> dfs=[&](int u,int p){

```
disc[u]=low[u]=t++;
st.emplace(u);
in_st[u]=true;
for(int v:g[u]){
    if(disc[v]==-1){
        dfs(v,u);
        low[u]=min(low[u],low[v]);
    }else if(in_st[v]){
        low[u]=min(low[u],disc[v]);
    }
}

if(disc[u]==low[u]){
    while(true){
        int v=st.top();
        st.pop();
        in_st[v]=false;
        scc[v]=scc_cnt;
        if(v==u)break;
    }
    scc_cnt++;
}

};

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)if(disc[i]==-1)dfs(i,-1);
return {scc_cnt,scc};
}
```

Tree (9)

HLD.hpp

Description: HLD

"/template/Header.hpp"cf6882, 45 lines

vector<vi> adj;
vector<int> sz, lvl, hv, hd, p, disc;
int t;

void dfs(int u, int parent) {
 sz[u] = 1;
 lvl[u] = lvl[parent] + 1;
 p[u] = parent;
 int c_hv=0, c_max=0;
 for(auto v: adj[u]) {
 if(v == parent) continue;
 dfs(v, u);
 sz[u] += sz[v];
 if(c_max < sz[v]) {
 c_hv = v;
 c_max = sz[v];
 }
 }
 hv[u] = c_hv;
}

void hld(int u, int parent) {
 if(hd[u] == 0) {
 hd[u] = u;
 }
 disc[u] = ++t;
 if(hv[u] != 0) {
 hd[hv[u]] = hd[u];
 hld(hv[u], u);
 }
 for(auto v: adj[u]) {
 if(v == parent || v == hv[u]) {
 continue;
 }
 hld(v, u);
 }
}

int lca(int u, int v) {
 while(hd[u] != hd[v]) {
 if(lvl[hd[u]] > lvl[hd[v]]) swap(u, v);
 v=p[hd[v]];
 }
 return lvl[u] < lvl[v] ? u: v;
}

CentroidDecom.hpp

Description: Centroid

"/template/Header.hpp"e46d44, 32 lines

vector<vi> adj;
vi sz;
vector<bool> used;

int find_size(int u, int p) {
 sz[u] = 1;
 for(auto v: adj[u]) {
 if(v == p || used[v]) continue;
 sz[u] += find_size(v, u);
 }
 return sz[u];
}

int find_cen(int u, int p, int t) {
 for(auto v: adj[u]) {
 if(v == p || used[v]) continue;

if(sz[v] * 2 > t) find_cen(v, u, t);
 }
 return u;
}

void decom(int u) {
 u = find_cen(u, 0, find_size(u, 0));
 used[u] = true;
 for(auto v: adj[u]) {
 // dfs do something
 }
 for(auto v: adj[u]) {
 if(used[v]) continue;
 decom(v);
 }
}

Polynomials (10)

FormalPowerSeries.hpp

Description: basic operations of formal power series

"/NTT.hpp"416433, 136 lines

template<class mint>
struct FormalPowerSeries:vector<mint>{
 using vector<mint>::vector;
 using FPS = FormalPowerSeries;

 FPS &operator+=(const FPS &rhs){
 if(rhs.size()>this->size())this->resize(rhs.size());
 for(int i=0;i<rhs.size();i++) (*this)[i]+=rhs[i];
 return *this;
 }
 FPS &operator+=(const mint &rhs){
 if(this->empty())this->resize(1);
 (*this)[0]+=rhs;
 return *this;
 }
 FPS &operator-=(const FPS &rhs){
 if(rhs.size()>this->size())this->resize(rhs.size());
 for(int i=0;i<rhs.size();i++) (*this)[i]-=rhs[i];
 return *this;
 }
 FPS &operator-=(const mint &rhs){
 if(this->empty())this->resize(1);
 (*this)[0]-=rhs;
 return *this;
 }
 FPS &operator*=(const FPS &rhs){
 auto res=NTT<mint>() (*this, rhs);
 return *this=FPS(res.begin(), res.end());
 }
 FPS &operator*=(const mint &rhs){
 for(auto &a:*this)a*=rhs;
 return *this;
 }
 friend FPS operator+(FPS lhs,const FPS &rhs){return lhs+=
 rhs;}
 friend FPS operator+(FPS lhs,const mint &rhs){return lhs+=
 rhs;}
 friend FPS operator+(const mint &lhs,FPS &rhs){return rhs+=
 lhs;}
 friend FPS operator-(FPS lhs,const FPS &rhs){return lhs-=
 rhs;}
 friend FPS operator-(FPS lhs,const mint &rhs){return lhs-=
 rhs;}
 friend FPS operator-(const mint &lhs,FPS rhs){return -(rhs-
 lhs);}

friend FPS operator*(FPS lhs,const FPS &rhs){return lhs+=
 rhs;}
friend FPS operator*(FPS lhs,const mint &rhs){return lhs+=
 rhs;}
friend FPS operator*(const mint &lhs,FPS rhs){return rhs+=
 lhs;}

FPS operator-(){return (*this)*-1;}

FPS rev(){
 FPS res(*this);
 reverse(res.begin(),res.end());
 return res;
}
FPS pre(int sz){
 FPS res(this->begin(),this->begin()+min((int)this->size()
 (),sz));
 if(res.size()<sz)res.resize(sz);
 return res;
}
FPS shrink(){
 FPS res(*this);
 while(!res.empty()&&res.back()==mint{})res.pop_back();
 return res;
}
FPS operator>>(int sz){
 if(this->size()<=sz)return {};
 FPS res(*this);
 res.erase(res.begin(),res.begin()+sz);
 return res;
}
FPS operator<<(int sz){
 FPS res(*this);
 res.insert(res.begin(),sz,mint{});
 return res;
}
FPS diff(){
 const int n=this->size();
 FPS res(max(0,n-1));
 for(int i=1;i<n;i++)res[i-1]=(*this)[i]*mint(i);
 return res;
}
FPS integral(){
 const int n=this->size();
 FPS res(n+1);
 res[0]=0;
 if(n>0)res[1]=1;
 ll mod=mint::get_mod();
 for(int i=2;i<=n;i++)res[i]=(-res[mod%i])*(mod/i);
 for(int i=0;i<n;i++)res[i+1]*=(*this)[i];
 return res;
}
mint eval(const mint &x){
 mint res=0,w=1;
 for(auto &a:*this)res+=a*w,w*=x;
 return res;
}

FPS inv(int deg=-1){
 assert(!this->empty()&&(*this)[0]!=mint(0));
 if(deg===-1)deg=this->size();
 FPS res{mint(1)/(*this)[0]};
 for(int i=2;i>>1<deg;i<=1){
 res=(res*(mint(2)-res*pre(i))).pre(i);
 }
 return res.pre(deg);
}
FPS log(int deg=-1){
 assert(!this->empty()&&(*this)[0]==mint(1));

```
        if(deg==-1)deg=this->size();
        return (pre(deg).diff()*inv(deg)).pre(deg-1).integral();
    };
}
FPS exp(int deg=-1){
    assert(this->empty()||(*this)[0]==mint(0));
    if(deg==-1)deg=this->size();
    FPS res(mint(1));
    for(int i=2;i>=1<deg;i<=1){
        res=(res*(pre(i)-res.log(i)+mint(1))).pre(i);
    }
    return res.pre(deg);
}
FPS pow(ll k,int deg=-1){
    const int n=this->size();
    if(deg==-1)deg=n;
    if(k==0){
        FPS res(deg);
        if(deg)res[0]=mint(1);
        return res;
    }
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        if(__int128_t(i)*k>=deg) return FPS(deg,mint(0));
        if((*this)[i]==mint(0))continue;
        mint rev=mint(1)/(*this)[i];
        FPS res=(((*this*rev)>>i).log(deg)*k).exp(deg);
        res=((res*binpow((*this)[i],k)<<(i*k)).pre(deg);
        return res;
    }
}
};
using FPS=FormalPowerSeries<mint>;
```

FFT.hpp
Description: Fast Fourier transform
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

"/template/Header.hpp"	5d476b, 73 lines
<pre>template<class T=ll,int mod=0> struct FFT{ using vt = vector<T>; using cd = complex<db>; using vc = vector<cd>; static const bool INT=true; static void fft(vc &a){ int n=a.size(),L=31-__builtin_clz(n); vc rt(n); rt[1]=1; for(int k=2;k<n;k*=2){ cd z=polar(db(1),PI/k); for(int i=k;i<2*k;i++)rt[i]=i&1?rt[i/2]*z:rt[i/2]; } vi rev(n); for(int i=1;i<n;i++)rev[i]=(rev[i/2] (i&1)<<L)/2; for(int i=1;i<n;i++)if(i<rev[i])swap(a[i],a[rev[i]]); for(int k=1;k<n;k*=2)for(int i=0;i<n;i+=2*k)for(int j=0;j<k;j++){ cd z=rt[j+k]*a[i+j+k]; a[i+j+k]=a[i+j]-z; a[i+j]+=z; } } template<class U> static db norm(const U &x){ return INT?round(x):x; } static vt conv(const vt &a,const vt &b){</pre>	

```
    if(a.empty()||b.empty())return {};
    vt res(a.size()+b.size()-1);
    int L=32-__builtin_clz(res.size()),n=1<<L;
    vc in(n),out(n);
    copy(a.begin(),a.end(),in.begin());
    for(int i=0;i<b.size();i++)in[i].imag(b[i]);
    fft(in);
    for(auto &x:in)x*=x;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)out[i]=in[-i&(n-1)]-conj(in[i]);
    fft(out);
    for(int i=0;i<res.size();i++)res[i]=norm(imag(out[i]))/(4*n);
    return res;
}
static vl convMod(const vl &a,const vl &b){
    assert(mod>0);
    if(a.empty()||b.empty())return {};
    vl res(a.size()+b.size()-1);
    int L=32-__builtin_clz(res.size()),n=1<<L;
    ll cut=int(sqrt(mod));
    vc in1(n),in2(n),out1(n),out2(n);
    for(int i=0;i<a.size();i++)in1[i]=cd(ll(a[i])/cut,ll(a[i]%cut)); // a1 + i * a2
    for(int i=0;i<b.size();i++)in2[i]=cd(ll(b[i])/cut,ll(b[i]%cut)); // b1 + i * b2
    fft(in1),fft(in2);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        int j=-i&(n-1);
        out1[j]=(in1[i]+conj(in1[j]))*in2[i]/(2.1*n); // f1 * (g1 + i * g2) = f1 * g1 + i f1 * g2
        out2[j]=(in1[i]-conj(in1[j]))*in2[i]/cd(0.1,2.1*n); // f2 * (g1 + i * g2) = f2 * g1 + i f2 * g2
    }
    fft(out1),fft(out2);
    for(int i=0;i<res.size();i++){
        ll x=round(real(out1[i])),y=round(imag(out1[i]))+round(real(out2[i])),z=round(imag(out2[i]));
        res[i]=((x%mod*cut+y)%mod*cut+z)%mod; // a1 * b1 * cut^2 + (a1 * b2 + a2 * b1) * cut + a2 * b2
    }
    return res;
}
vt operator()(const vt &a,const vt &b){
    return mod>0?conv(a,b):convMod(a,b);
}
};
template<>
struct FFT<db>{
    static const bool INT=false;
};
```

NTT.hpp
Description: Number theoretic transform
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

"/template/Header.hpp", "/modular-arithmetic/BinPow.hpp", "/modular-arithmetic/MontgomeryModInt.hpp"	2b2392, 39 lines
<pre>template<class mint=mint> struct NTT{ using vm = vector<mint>; static constexpr mint root=mint::get_root(); static_assert(root!=0); static void ntt(vm &a){ int n=a.size(),L=31-__builtin_clz(n); vm rt(n); rt[1]=1; for(int k=2,s=2;k<n;k*=2,s++){ mint z[]={1,binpow(root,MOD>>s)};</pre>	

```
        for(int i=k;i<2*k;i++)rt[i]=rt[i/2]*z[i&1];
    }
    vi rev(n);
    for(int i=1;i<n;i++)rev[i]=(rev[i/2]|(i&1)<<L)/2;
    for(int i=1;i<n;i++)if(i<rev[i])swap(a[i],a[rev[i]]);
    for(int k=1;k<n;k*=2)for(int i=0;i<n;i+=2*k)for(int j=0;j<k;j++){
        mint z=rt[j+k]*a[i+j+k];
        a[i+j+k]=a[i+j]-z;
        a[i+j]+=z;
    }
}
static vm conv(const vm &a,const vm &b){
    if(a.empty()||b.empty())return {};
    int s=a.size()+b.size()-1,n=1<<(32-__builtin_clz(s));
    mint inv=mint(n).inv();
    vm in1(a),in2(b),out(n);
    in1.resize(n),in2.resize(n);
    ntt(in1),ntt(in2);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)out[-i&(n-1)]=in1[i]*in2[i]*inv;
    ntt(out);
    return vm(out.begin(),out.begin()+s);
}
vm operator()(const vm &a,const vm &b){
    return conv(a,b);
}
};
```

Strings (11)

Manacher.hpp
Description: Manacher's Algorithm. $pal[i]$:= the length of the longest palindrome centered at $i/2$.

"/template/Header.hpp"	53856e, 15 lines
<pre>template<class STR> vector<int> manacher(const STR &s){ int n=(int)s.size(); if(n==0)return {}; vector<int> pal(2*n-1); for(int p=0,l=-1,r=-1;p<2*n-1;p++){ int i=(p+1)>>1,j=p>>1; int k=(i>=r?0:min(r-i,pal[2*(1+r)-p])); while(j+k+1<n&&i-k-1>=0&&s[j+k+1]==s[i-k-1])k++; pal[p]=k; if(j+k>r)l=i-k,r=j+k; } for(int i=0;i<2*n-1;i++)pal[i]=pal[i]<<1 (i&1^1); return pal; }</pre>	

SuffixArray.hpp
Description: Suffix Automaton.

"/data-structure/SparseTable.hpp", "/group/monoid/Min.hpp"	b9cfb1, 39 lines
<pre>template<class STR> struct SuffixArray{ int n; vector<int> sa,isa,lcp; SparseTable<MinMonoid<int>> st; SuffixArray(){ SuffixArray(const STR &s){init(s);} void init(const STR &s){ n=(int)s.size(); sa=isa=lcp=vector<int>(n+1); sa[0]=n; iota(sa.begin()+1,sa.end(),0); sort(sa.begin()+1,sa.end(),[&](int i,int j){return s[i]<s[j]}); }</pre>	

```
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
    int x=sa[i-1],y=sa[i];
    isa[y]=i>1&&s[x]==s[y]?isa[x]:i;
}
for(int len=1;len<=n;len<=1){
    vector<int> ps(sa),pi(isa),pos(n+1);
    iota(pos.begin(),pos.end(),0);
    for(auto i:ps)if((i==len)>=0)sa[pos[isa[i]]++]=i;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
        int x=sa[i-1],y=sa[i];
        isa[y]=pi[x]==pi[y]&&pi[x+len]==pi[y+len]?isa[x]:i;
    }
}
for(int i=0,k=0;i<n;i++){
    for(int j=sa[isa[i]-1];j+k<n&&s[j+k]==s[i+k];k++);
    lcp[isa[i]]=k;
    if(k)k--;
}
st.init(lcp);

int get_lcp(int i,int j){
    if(i==j)return n-i;
    auto [l,r]=minmax(isa[i],isa[j]);
    return st.query(l+1,r);
}
};
```

ZAlgo.hpp
Description: Z Algorithm. z[i] := the length of the longest common prefix between s and s[i].

```
template<class STR>
vector<int> z_algorithm(const STR &s){
    int n=(int)s.size();
    vector<int> z(n);
    z[0]=n;
    for(int i=1,l=0,r=1;i<n;i++){
        if(i<r)z[i]=min(r-i,z[i-1]);
        while(i+z[i]<n&&s[z[i]]==s[i+z[i]])z[i]++;
        if(i+z[i]>r)l=i,r=i+z[i];
    }
    return z;
}
```

PrefixFunction.hpp
Description: Prefix function. pi[i] := the length of the longest proper prefix of s[0:i] which is also a suffix of s[0:i].

```
template<class STR>
vector<int> prefix_function(const STR &s){
    int n=(int)s.size();
    vector<int> pi(n);
    for(int i=1,j=0;i<n;i++){
        while(j>0&&s[i]!=s[j])j=pi[j-1];
        if(s[i]==s[j])j++;
        pi[i]=j;
    }
    return pi;
}
```

SuffixAutomaton.hpp

Description: Suffix Automaton.
Find whether a string *t* is a substrng of a string *s* by traversing the automaton.
Find whether a string *t* is a suffix of a string *s* by checking whether the last node is a terminal node.
Find the number of distinct substrings of a string *s* by calculating the number of distinc path using DP.
Count the number of occurrences of string *t* in string *s*. Let *p* be the node we end up at after traversing *t* in the automaton. The answer is the number of paths from *p* to terminal nodes.
Find first occurrence of string *t* in string *s* by calculating the longest path in the automaton after reaching node *p*.

```
template<class STR>
struct SuffixAutomaton{
    using T = typename STR::value_type;
    struct Node{
        map<T,int> nxt;
        int link,len;
        Node(int link,int len):link(link),len(len){}
    };
    vector<Node> nodes;
    int last;
    SuffixAutomaton():nodes{Node(-1,0)},last(0){}
    SuffixAutomaton(const STR &s):SuffixAutomaton(){}
        for(auto c:s)extend(c);
    }
    int new_node(int link,int len){
        nodes.emplace_back(Node(link,len));
        return (int)nodes.size()-1;
    }
    void extend(T c){
        int cur=new_node(0,nodes[last].len+1);
        int p=last;
        while(p!=-1&!nodes[p].nxt.count(c)){
            nodes[p].nxt[c]=cur;
            p=nodes[p].link;
        }
        if(p!=-1){
            int q=nodes[p].nxt[c];
            if(nodes[p].len+1==nodes[q].len){
                nodes[cur].link=q;
            }else{
                int r=new_node(nodes[q].link,nodes[p].len+1);
                nodes[r].nxt=nodes[q].nxt;
                while(p!=-1&nodes[p].nxt[c]==q){
                    nodes[p].nxt[c]=r;
                    p=nodes[p].link;
                }
                nodes[q].link=nodes[cur].link=r;
            }
        }
        last=cur;
    }
    ll distinct_substrings(){
        ll res=0;
        for(int i=1;i<(int)nodes.size();i++){
            res+=nodes[i].len-nodes[nodes[i].link].len;
        }
        return res;
    }
};
```

Geometry (12)

12.1 Geometric primitives

Point.h
Description: Class to handle points in the plane. T can be e.g. double or long long. (Avoid int.)

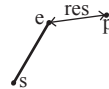
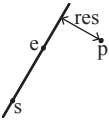
```
template<class T> int sgn(T x) { return (x > 0) - (x < 0); }
template<class T>
struct Point {
    typedef Point P;
    T x, y;
    explicit Point(T x=0, T y=0) : x(x), y(y) {}
    bool operator<(P p) const { return tie(x,y) < tie(p.x,p.y); }
    bool operator==(P p) const { return tie(x,y)==tie(p.x,p.y); }
    P operator+(P p) const { return P(x+p.x, y+p.y); }
    P operator-(P p) const { return P(x-p.x, y-p.y); }
    P operator*(T d) const { return P(x*d, y*d); }
    P operator/(T d) const { return P(x/d, y/d); }
    T dot(P p) const { return x*p.x + y*p.y; }
    T cross(P p) const { return x*p.y - y*p.x; }
    T cross(P a, P b) const { return (a-*this).cross(b-*this); }
    T dist2() const { return x*x + y*y; }
    double dist() const { return sqrt((double)dist2()); }
    // angle to x-axis in interval [-pi, pi]
    double angle() const { return atan2(y, x); }
    P unit() const { return *this/dist(); } // makes dist()==1
    P perp() const { return P(-y, x); } // rotates +90 degrees
    P normal() const { return perp().unit(); }
    // returns point rotated 'a' radians ccw around the origin
    P rotate(double a) const {
        return P(x*cos(a)-y*sin(a),x*sin(a)+y*cos(a)); }
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, P p) {
        return os << "(" << p.x << ", " << p.y << ")"; }
};
```

lineDistance.h
Description:
Returns the signed distance between point p and the line containing points a and b. Positive value on left side and negative on right as seen from a towards b. a==b gives nan. P is supposed to be Point<T> or Point3D<T> where T is e.g. double or long long. It uses products in intermediate steps so watch out for overflow if using int or long long. Using Point3D will always give a non-negative distance. For Point3D, call .dist on the result of the cross product.

```
"Point.h"
template<class P>
double lineDist(const P& a, const P& b, const P& p) {
    return (double)(b-a).cross(p-a)/(b-a).dist();
}
```

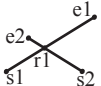
SegmentDistance.h
Description:
Returns the shortest distance between point p and the line segment from point s to e.
Usage: Point<double> a, b(2,2), p(1,1);
bool onSegment = segDist(a,b,p) < 1e-10;

```
"Point.h"
typedef Point<double> P;
double segDist(P& s, P& e, P& p) {
    if (s==e) return (p-s).dist();
    auto d = (e-s).dist2(), t = min(d,max(.0, (p-s).dot(e-s)));
    return ((p-s)*d-(e-s)*t).dist()/d;
}
```



SegmentIntersection.h

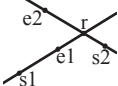
Description:
If a unique intersection point between the line segments going from s1 to e1 and from s2 to e2 exists then it is returned. If no intersection point exists an empty vector is returned. If infinitely many exist a vector with 2 elements is returned, containing the endpoints of the common line segment. The wrong position will be returned if P is Point<ll> and the intersection point does not have integer coordinates. Products of three coordinates are used in intermediate steps so watch out for overflow if using int or long long.
Usage: vector<P> inter = segInter(s1,e1,s2,e2);
if (sz(inter)==1)
cout << "segments intersect at " << inter[0] << endl;
"Point.h", "OnSegment.h" 9d57f2, 13 lines



```
template<class P> vector<P> segInter(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
    auto oa = c.cross(d, a), ob = c.cross(d, b),
        oc = a.cross(b, c), od = a.cross(b, d);
    // Checks if intersection is single non-endpoint point.
    if (sgn(oa) * sgn(ob) < 0 && sgn(oc) * sgn(od) < 0)
        return {(a * ob - b * oa) / (ob - oa)};
    set<P> s;
    if (onSegment(c, d, a)) s.insert(a);
    if (onSegment(c, d, b)) s.insert(b);
    if (onSegment(a, b, c)) s.insert(c);
    if (onSegment(a, b, d)) s.insert(d);
    return {all(s)};
}
```

lineIntersection.h

Description:
If a unique intersection point of the lines going through s1,e1 and s2,e2 exists {1, point} is returned. If no intersection point exists {0, (0,0)} is returned and if infinitely many exists {-1, (0,0)} is returned. The wrong position will be returned if P is Point<ll> and the intersection point does not have integer coordinates. Products of three coordinates are used in intermediate steps so watch out for overflow if using int or ll.
Usage: auto res = lineInter(s1,e1,s2,e2);
if (res.first == 1)
cout << "intersection point at " << res.second << endl;
"Point.h" a01f81, 8 lines



```
template<class P>
pair<int, P> lineInter(P s1, P e1, P s2, P e2) {
    auto d = (e1 - s1).cross(e2 - s2);
    if (d == 0) // if parallel
        return {-(s1.cross(e1, s2) == 0), P(0, 0)};
    auto p = s2.cross(e1, e2), q = s2.cross(e2, s1);
    return {1, (s1 * p + e1 * q) / d};
}
```

sideOf.h

Description: Returns where *p* is as seen from *s* towards *e*. $1/0/-1 \Leftrightarrow$ left/on line/right. If the optional argument *eps* is given 0 is returned if *p* is within distance *eps* from the line. P is supposed to be Point<T> where T is e.g. double or long long. It uses products in intermediate steps so watch out for overflow if using int or long long.
Usage: bool left = sideOf(p1,p2,q)==1;
"Point.h" 3af81c, 9 lines

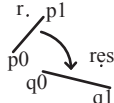
```
template<class P>
int sideOf(P s, P e, P p) { return sgn(s.cross(e, p)); }

template<class P>
int sideOf(const P& s, const P& e, const P& p, double eps) {
    auto a = (e-s).cross(p-s);
    double l = (e-s).dist()*eps;
    return (a > l) - (a < -l);
}
```

OnSegment.h

Description: Returns true iff p lies on the line segment from s to e. Use (segDist(s,e,p)<=epsilon) instead when using Point<double>.
"Point.h" c597e8, 3 lines

```
template<class P> bool onSegment(P s, P e, P p) {
    return p.cross(s, e) == 0 && (s - p).dot(e - p) <= 0;
}
```



```
typedef Point<double> P;
P linearTransformation(const P& p0, const P& p1,
    const P& q0, const P& q1, const P& r) {
    P dp = p1-p0, dq = q1-q0, num(dp.cross(dq), dp.dot(dq));
    return q0 + P((r-p0).cross(num), (r-p0).dot(num))/dp.dist2();
}
```

Angle.h

Description: A class for ordering angles (as represented by int points and a number of rotations around the origin). Useful for rotational sweeping. Sometimes also represents points or vectors.
Usage: vector<Angle> v = {w[0], w[0].t360() ...}; // sorted
int j = 0; rep(i,0,n) { while (v[j] < v[i].t180()) ++j; }
// sweeps j such that (j-i) represents the number of positively oriented triangles with vertices at 0 and i
"Angle.h" 0f0602, 35 lines

```
struct Angle {
    int x, y;
    int t;
    Angle(int x, int y, int t=0) : x(x), y(y), t(t) {}
    Angle operator-(Angle b) const { return {x-b.x, y-b.y, t}; }
    int half() const {
        assert(x || y);
        return y < 0 || (y == 0 && x < 0);
    }
    Angle t90() const { return {-y, x, t + (half() && x >= 0)}; }
    Angle t180() const { return {-x, -y, t + half()}; }
    Angle t360() const { return {x, y, t + 1}; }
};
bool operator<(Angle a, Angle b) {
    // add a.dist2() and b.dist2() to also compare distances
    return make_tuple(a.t, a.half(), a.y * (ll)b.x) <
        make_tuple(b.t, b.half(), a.x * (ll)b.y);
}

// Given two points, this calculates the smallest angle between
// them, i.e., the angle that covers the defined line segment.
pair<Angle, Angle> segmentAngles(Angle a, Angle b) {
    if (b < a) swap(a, b);
    return (b < a.t180() ?
        make_pair(a, b) : make_pair(b, a.t360()));
}
Angle operator+(Angle a, Angle b) { // point a + vector b
    Angle r(a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y, a.t);
    if (a.t180() < r) r.t--;
    return r.t180() < a ? r.t360() : r;
}
Angle angleDiff(Angle a, Angle b) { // angle b - angle a
    int tu = b.t - a.t; a.t = b.t;
    return {a.x*b.x + a.y*b.y, a.x*b.y - a.y*b.x, tu - (b < a)};
}
```

12.2 Circles

CircleIntersection.h

Description: Computes the pair of points at which two circles intersect. Returns false in case of no intersection.
"Point.h" 84d6d3, 11 lines

```
typedef Point<double> P;
bool circleInter(P a,P b,double r1,double r2,pair<P, P>* out) {
    if (a == b) { assert(r1 != r2); return false; }
    P vec = b - a;
    double d2 = vec.dist2(), sum = r1+r2, dif = r1-r2,
        p = (d2 + r1*r1 - r2*r2)/(d2*2), h2 = r1*r1 - p*p*d2;
    if (sum*sum < d2 || dif*dif > d2) return false;
    P mid = a + vec*p, per = vec.perp() * sqrt(fmax(0, h2) / d2);
    *out = {mid + per, mid - per};
    return true;
}
```

CircleTangents.h

Description: Finds the external tangents of two circles, or internal if r2 is negated. Can return 0, 1, or 2 tangents – 0 if one circle contains the other (or overlaps it, in the internal case, or if the circles are the same); 1 if the circles are tangent to each other (in which case .first = .second and the tangent line is perpendicular to the line between the centers). .first and .second give the tangency points at circle 1 and 2 respectively. To find the tangents of a circle with a point set r2 to 0.
"Point.h" b0153d, 13 lines

```
template<class P>
vector<pair<P, P>> tangents(P c1, double r1, P c2, double r2) {
    P d = c2 - c1;
    double dr = r1 - r2, d2 = d.dist2(), h2 = d2 - dr * dr;
    if (d2 == 0 || h2 < 0) return {};
    vector<pair<P, P>> out;
    for (double sign : {-1, 1}) {
        P v = (d * dr + d.perp() * sqrt(h2) * sign) / d2;
        out.push_back({c1 + v * r1, c2 + v * r2});
    }
    if (h2 == 0) out.pop_back();
    return out;
}
```

CirclePolygonIntersection.h

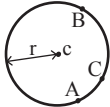
Description: Returns the area of the intersection of a circle with a ccw polygon.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(n)$
".../.../content/geometry/Point.h" alee63, 19 lines

```
typedef Point<double> P;
#define arg(p, q) atan2(p.cross(q), p.dot(q))
double circlePoly(P c, double r, vector<P> ps) {
    auto tri = [&](P p, P q) {
        auto r2 = r * r / 2;
        P d = q - p;
        auto a = d.dot(p)/d.dist2(), b = (p.dist2()-r*r)/d.dist2();
        auto det = a * a - b;
        if (det <= 0) return arg(p, q) * r2;
        auto s = max(0., -a-sqrt(det)), t = min(1., -a+sqrt(det));
        if (t < 0 || 1 <= s) return arg(p, q) * r2;
        P u = p + d * s, v = p + d * t;
        return arg(p,u) * r2 + u.cross(v)/2 + arg(v,q) * r2;
    };
    auto sum = 0.0;
    rep(i,0,sz(ps))
        sum += tri[ps[i] - c, ps[(i + 1) % sz(ps)] - c];
    return sum;
}
```

circumcircle.h

Description:

The circumcircle of a triangle is the circle intersecting all three vertices. ccRadius returns the radius of the circle going through points A, B and C and ccCenter returns the center of the same circle.



```
"Point.h"1caa3a, 9 lines

typedef Point<double> P;
double ccRadius(const P& A, const P& B, const P& C) {
    return (B-A).dist()*(C-B).dist()*(A-C).dist() /
        abs((B-A).cross(C-A))/2;
}
P ccCenter(const P& A, const P& B, const P& C) {
    P b = C-A, c = B-A;
    return A + (b*c.dist2()-c*b.dist2()).perp()/b.cross(c)/2;
}
```

MinimumEnclosingCircle.h

Description: Computes the minimum circle that encloses a set of points.

Time: expected $\mathcal{O}(n)$

```
"circumcircle.h"09dd0a, 17 lines
```

```
pair<P, double> mec(vector<P> ps) {
    shuffle(all(ps), mt19937(time(0)));
    P o = ps[0];
    double r = 0, EPS = 1 + 1e-8;
    rep(i,0,sz(ps)) if ((o - ps[i]).dist() > r * EPS) {
        o = ps[i], r = 0;
        rep(j,0,i) if ((o - ps[j]).dist() > r * EPS) {
            o = (ps[i] + ps[j]) / 2;
            r = (o - ps[i]).dist();
            rep(k,0,j) if ((o - ps[k]).dist() > r * EPS) {
                o = ccCenter(ps[i], ps[j], ps[k]);
                r = (o - ps[i]).dist();
            }
        }
    }
    return {o, r};
}
```

12.3 Polygons

InsidePolygon.h

Description: Returns true if p lies within the polygon. If strict is true, it returns false for points on the boundary. The algorithm uses products in intermediate steps so watch out for overflow.

Usage: vector<P> v = {P{4,4}, P{1,2}, P{2,1}};

bool in = inPolygon(v, P{3, 3}, false);

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n)$

```
"Point.h", "OnSegment.h", "SegmentDistance.h"2bf504, 11 lines
```

```
template<class P>
bool inPolygon(vector<P> &p, P a, bool strict = true) {
    int cnt = 0, n = sz(p);
    rep(i,0,n) {
        P q = p[(i + 1) % n];
        if (onSegment(p[i], q, a) return !strict;
        //or: if (segDist(p[i], q, a) <= eps) return !strict;
        cnt ^= ((a.y<p[i].y) - (a.y<q.y)) * a.cross(p[i], q) > 0;
    }
    return cnt;
}
```

PolygonArea.h

Description: Returns twice the signed area of a polygon. Clockwise enumeration gives negative area. Watch out for overflow if using int as T!

```
"Point.h"f12300, 6 lines
```

```
template<class T>
T polygonArea2(vector<Point<T>>& v) {
```

```
T a = v.back().cross(v[0]);
rep(i,0,sz(v)-1) a += v[i].cross(v[i+1]);
return a;
}
```

PolygonCenter.h

Description: Returns the center of mass for a polygon.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n)$

```
"Point.h"9706dc, 9 lines
```

```
typedef Point<double> P;
P polygonCenter(const vector<P>& v) {
    P res(0, 0); double A = 0;
    for (int i = 0, j = sz(v) - 1; i < sz(v); j = i++) {
        res = res + (v[i] + v[j]) * v[j].cross(v[i]);
        A += v[j].cross(v[i]);
    }
    return res / A / 3;
}
```

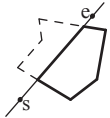
PolygonCut.h

Description:

Returns a vector with the vertices of a polygon with everything to the left of the line going from s to e cut away.

Usage: vector<P> p = ...;

p = polygonCut(p, P(0,0), P(1,0));



```
"Point.h", "LineIntersection.h"f2b7d4, 13 lines


typedef Point<double> P;
vector<P> polygonCut(const vector<P>& poly, P s, P e) {
    vector<P> res;
    rep(i,0,sz(poly)) {
        P cur = poly[i], prev = i ? poly[i-1] : poly.back();
        bool side = s.cross(e, cur) < 0;
        if (side != (s.cross(e, prev) < 0))
            res.push_back(lineInter(s, e, cur, prev).second);
        if (side)
            res.push_back(cur);
    }
    return res;
}
```

ConvexHull.h

Description:

Returns a vector of the points of the convex hull in counter-clockwise order. Points on the edge of the hull between two other points are not considered part of the hull.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$



```
"Point.h"310954, 13 lines

typedef Point<ll> P;
vector<P> convexHull(vector<P> pts) {
    if (sz(pts) <= 1) return pts;
    sort(all(pts));
    vector<P> h(sz(pts)+1);
    int s = 0, t = 0;
    for (int it = 2; it--; s = --t, reverse(all(pts)))
        for (P p : pts) {
            while (t >= s + 2 && h[t-2].cross(h[t-1], p) <= 0) t--;
            h[t++] = p;
        }
    return {h.begin(), h.begin() + t - (t == 2 && h[0] == h[1])};
}
```

HullDiameter.h

Description: Returns the two points with max distance on a convex hull (ccw, no duplicate/collinear points).

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n)$

```
"Point.h"c571b8, 12 lines
```

```
typedef Point<ll> P;
```

```
array<P, 2> hullDiameter(vector<P> S) {
    int n = sz(S), j = n < 2 ? 0 : 1;
    pair<ll, array<P, 2>> res({0, {S[0], S[0]}});
    rep(i,0,j)
        for (;;) j = (j + 1) % n {
            res = max(res, {(S[i] - S[j]).dist2(), {S[i], S[j]}});
            if ((S[(j + 1) % n] - S[j]).cross(S[i + 1] - S[i]) >= 0)
                break;
        }
    return res.second;
}
```

PointInsideHull.h

Description: Determine whether a point t lies inside a convex hull (CCW order, with no collinear points). Returns true if point lies within the hull. If strict is true, points on the boundary aren't included.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

```
"Point.h", "sideOf.h", "OnSegment.h"71446b, 14 lines
```

```
typedef Point<ll> P;

bool inHull(const vector<P>& l, P p, bool strict = true) {
    int a = 1, b = sz(l) - 1, r = !strict;
    if (sz(l) < 3) return r && onSegment(l[0], l.back(), p);
    if (sideOf(l[0], l[a], l[b]) > 0) swap(a, b);
    if (sideOf(l[0], l[a], p) >= r || sideOf(l[0], l[b], p) <= -r)
        return false;
    while (abs(a - b) > 1) {
        int c = (a + b) / 2;
        (sideOf(l[0], l[c], p) > 0 ? b : a) = c;
    }
    return sgn(l[a].cross(l[b], p)) < r;
}
```

LineHullIntersection.h

Description: Line-convex polygon intersection. The polygon must be ccw and have no collinear points. lineHull(line, poly) returns a pair describing the intersection of a line with the polygon: $\bullet(-1, -1)$ if no collision, $\bullet(i, -1)$ if touching the corner i , $\bullet(i, i)$ if along side $(i, i + 1)$, $\bullet(i, j)$ if crossing sides $(i, i + 1)$ and $(j, j + 1)$. In the last case, if a corner i is crossed, this is treated as happening on side $(i, i + 1)$. The points are returned in the same order as the line hits the polygon. extrVertex returns the point of a hull with the max projection onto a line.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$

```
"Point.h"7cf45b, 39 lines
```

```
#define cmp(i, j) sgn(dir.perp().cross(poly[(i) % n] - poly[(j) % n]))
#define extr(i) cmp(i + 1, i) >= 0 && cmp(i, i - 1 + n) < 0
template <class P> int extrVertex(vector<P>& poly, P dir) {
    int n = sz(poly), lo = 0, hi = n;
    if (extr(0)) return 0;
    while (lo + 1 < hi) {
        int m = (lo + hi) / 2;
        if (extr(m)) return m;
        int ls = cmp(lo + 1, lo), ms = cmp(m + 1, m);
        (ls < ms || (ls == ms && ls == cmp(lo, m)) ? hi : lo) = m;
    }
    return lo;
}
```

```
#define cmpL(i) sgn(a.cross(poly[i], b))
template <class P>
array<int, 2> lineHull(P a, P b, vector<P>& poly) {
    int endA = extrVertex(poly, (a - b).perp());
    int endB = extrVertex(poly, (b - a).perp());
    if (cmpL(endA) < 0 || cmpL(endB) > 0)
        return {-1, -1};
    array<int, 2> res;
    rep(i,0,2) {
        int lo = endB, hi = endA, n = sz(poly);
```

```
while ((lo + 1) % n != hi) {
    int m = ((lo + hi + (lo < hi ? 0 : n)) / 2) % n;
    (cmpL(m) == cmpL(endB) ? lo : hi) = m;
}
res[i] = (lo + !cmpL(hi)) % n;
swap(endA, endB);
}
if (res[0] == res[1]) return {res[0], -1};
if (!cmpL(res[0]) && !cmpL(res[1]))
    switch ((res[0] - res[1] + sz(poly) + 1) % sz(poly)) {
        case 0: return {res[0], res[0]};
        case 2: return {res[1], res[1]};
    }
return res;
}
```

12.4 Misc. Point Set Problems

ClosestPair.h

Description: Finds the closest pair of points.

Time: $O(n \log n)$

"Point.h"

ac41a6, 17 lines

typedef Point<ll> P;

pair<P, P> closest(vector<P> v) {

assert(sz(v) > 1);

set<P> S;

sort(all(v), [](P a, P b) { return a.y < b.y; });

pair<ll, pair<P, P>> ret{LLONG_MAX, {P(), P()}};

int j = 0;

for (P p : v) {

P d{1 + (ll)sqrt(ret.first), 0};

while (v[j].y <= p.y - d.x) S.erase(v[j++]);

auto lo = S.lower_bound(p - d), hi = S.upper_bound(p + d);

for (; lo != hi; ++lo)

ret = min(ret, {(lo - p).dist2(), {lo, p}});

S.insert(p);

}

return ret.second;

}

kdTree.h

Description: KD-tree (2d, can be extended to 3d)

"Point.h"

bac5b0, 63 lines

typedef long long T;

typedef Point<T> P;

const T INF = numeric_limits<T>::max();

```
bool on_x(const P& a, const P& b) { return a.x < b.x; }
bool on_y(const P& a, const P& b) { return a.y < b.y; }

struct Node {
    P pt; // if this is a leaf, the single point in it
    T x0 = INF, x1 = -INF, y0 = INF, y1 = -INF; // bounds
    Node *first = 0, *second = 0;

    T distance(const P& p) { // min squared distance to a point
        T x = (p.x < x0 ? x0 : p.x > x1 ? x1 : p.x);
        T y = (p.y < y0 ? y0 : p.y > y1 ? y1 : p.y);
        return (P(x,y) - p).dist2();
    }

    Node(vector<P>&& vp) : pt(vp[0]) {
        for (P p : vp) {
            x0 = min(x0, p.x); x1 = max(x1, p.x);
            y0 = min(y0, p.y); y1 = max(y1, p.y);
        }
        if (vp.size() > 1) {
            // split on x if width >= height (not ideal...)
            sort(all(vp), x1 - x0 >= y1 - y0 ? on_x : on_y);
```

```
// divide by taking half the array for each child (not
// best performance with many duplicates in the middle)
int half = sz(vp)/2;
first = new Node({vp.begin(), vp.begin() + half});
second = new Node({vp.begin() + half, vp.end()});
}
}
};

struct KDTree {
    Node* root;
    KDTree(const vector<P>& vp) : root(new Node({all(vp)})) {}

    pair<T, P> search(Node *node, const P& p) {
        if (!node->first) {
            // uncomment if we should not find the point itself:
            // if (p == node->pt) return {INF, P()};
            return make_pair((p - node->pt).dist2(), node->pt);
        }

        Node *f = node->first, *s = node->second;
        T bfirst = f->distance(p), bsec = s->distance(p);
        if (bfirst > bsec) swap(bsec, bfirst), swap(f, s);

        // search closest side first, other side if needed
        auto best = search(f, p);
        if (bsec < best.first)
            best = min(best, search(s, p));
        return best;
    }

    // find nearest point to a point, and its squared distance
    // (requires an arbitrary operator< for Point)
    pair<T, P> nearest(const P& p) {
        return search(root, p);
    }
};
```

FastDelaunay.h

Description: Fast Delaunay triangulation. Each circumcircle contains none of the input points. There must be no duplicate points. If all points are on a line, no triangles will be returned. Should work for doubles as well, though there may be precision issues in 'circ'. Returns triangles in order {t[0][0], t[0][1], t[0][2], t[1][0], ...}, all counter-clockwise.

Time: $O(n \log n)$

"Point.h"

eefdf5, 88 lines

typedef Point<ll> P;

typedef struct Quad* Q;

typedef __int128_t lll; // (can be ll if coords are < 2e4)

P arb(LLONG_MAX, LLONG_MAX); // not equal to any other point

```
struct Quad {
    Q rot, o; P p = arb; bool mark;
    P& F() { return r()->p; }
    Q& r() { return rot->rot; }
    Q prev() { return rot->o->rot; }
    Q next() { return r()->prev(); }
} *H;

bool circ(P p, P a, P b, P c) { // is p in the circumcircle?
    lll p2 = p.dist2(), A = a.dist2()-p2,
        B = b.dist2()-p2, C = c.dist2()-p2;
    return p.cross(a,b)*C + p.cross(b,c)*A + p.cross(c,a)*B > 0;
}
Q makeEdge(P orig, P dest) {
    Q r = H ? H : new Quad(new Quad{new Quad{0}});
    H = r->o; r->r()->r() = r;
    rep(i,0,4) r = r->rot, r->p = arb, r->o = i & 1 ? r : r->r();
    r->p = orig; r->F() = dest;
```

```
return r;
}
void splice(Q a, Q b) {
    swap(a->o->rot->o, b->o->rot->o); swap(a->o, b->o);
}
Q connect(Q a, Q b) {
    Q q = makeEdge(a->F(), b->p);
    splice(q, a->next());
    splice(q->r(), b);
    return q;
}

pair<Q,Q> rec(const vector<P>& s) {
    if (sz(s) <= 3) {
        Q a = makeEdge(s[0], s[1]), b = makeEdge(s[1], s.back());
        if (sz(s) == 2) return { a, a->r() };
        splice(a->r(), b);
        auto side = s[0].cross(s[1], s[2]);
        Q c = side ? connect(b, a) : 0;
        return {side < 0 ? c->r() : a, side < 0 ? c : b->r() };
    }

#define H(e) e->F(), e->p
#define valid(e) (e->F().cross(H(base)) > 0)
    Q A, B, ra, rb;
    int half = sz(s) / 2;
    tie(ra, A) = rec({all(s) - half});
    tie(B, rb) = rec({sz(s) - half + all(s)});
    while ((B->p.cross(H(A)) < 0 && (A = A->next()) ||
        (A->p.cross(H(B)) > 0 && (B = B->r()->o)));
        Q base = connect(B->r(), A);
        if (A->p == ra->p) ra = base->r();
        if (B->p == rb->p) rb = base;

#define DEL(e, init, dir) Q e = init->dir; if (valid(e)) \
    while (circ(e->dir->F(), H(base), e->F())) { \
        Q t = e->dir; \
        splice(e, e->prev()); \
        splice(e->r(), e->r()->prev()); \
        e->o = H; H = e; e = t; \
    }
    for (;;) {
        DEL(LC, base->r(), o); DEL(RC, base, prev());
        if (!valid(LC) && !valid(RC)) break;
        if (!valid(LC) || (valid(RC) && circ(H(RC), H(LC))))
            base = connect(RC, base->r());
        else
            base = connect(base->r(), LC->r());
    }
    return { ra, rb };
}

vector<P> triangulate(vector<P> pts) {
    sort(all(pts)); assert(unique(all(pts)) == pts.end());
    if (sz(pts) < 2) return {};
    Q e = rec(pts).first;
    vector<Q> q = {e};
    int qi = 0;
    while (e->o->F().cross(e->F(), e->p) < 0) e = e->o;
#define ADD { Q c = e; do { c->mark = 1; pts.push_back(c->p); \
    q.push_back(c->r()); c = c->next(); } while (c != e); }
    ADD; pts.clear();
    while (qi < sz(q)) if (!(e = q[qi++])->mark) ADD;
    return pts;
}
```

12.5 3D

PolyhedronVolume.h

Description: Magic formula for the volume of a polyhedron. Faces should point outwards.

<pre>template<class V, class L> double signedPolyVolume(const V& p, const L& trilst) { double v = 0; for (auto i : trilst) v += p[i.a].cross(p[i.b]).dot(p[i.c]); return v / 6; }</pre>	3058c3, 6 lines
---	-----------------

Point3D.h

Description: Class to handle points in 3D space. T can be e.g. double or long long.

<pre>template<class T> struct Point3D { typedef Point3D P; typedef const P& R; T x, y, z; explicit Point3D(T x=0, T y=0, T z=0) : x(x), y(y), z(z) {} bool operator<(R p) const { return tie(x, y, z) < tie(p.x, p.y, p.z); } bool operator==(R p) const { return tie(x, y, z) == tie(p.x, p.y, p.z); } P operator+(R p) const { return P(x+p.x, y+p.y, z+p.z); } P operator-(R p) const { return P(x-p.x, y-p.y, z-p.z); } P operator*(T d) const { return P(x*d, y*d, z*d); } P operator/(T d) const { return P(x/d, y/d, z/d); } T dot(R p) const { return x*p.x + y*p.y + z*p.z; } P cross(R p) const { return P(y*p.z - z*p.y, z*p.x - x*p.z, x*p.y - y*p.x); } T dist2() const { return x*x + y*y + z*z; } double dist() const { return sqrt((double)dist2()); } //Azimuthal angle (longitude) to x-axis in interval [-pi, pi] double phi() const { return atan2(y, x); } //Zenith angle (latitude) to the z-axis in interval [0, pi] double theta() const { return atan2(sqrt(x*x+y*y),z); } P unit() const { return *this/(T)dist(); } //makes dist()==1 //returns unit vector normal to *this and p P normal(P p) const { return cross(p).unit(); } //returns point rotated 'angle' radians ccw around axis P rotate(double angle, P axis) const { double s = sin(angle), c = cos(angle); P u = axis.unit(); return u*dot(u)*(1-c) + (*this)*c - cross(u)*s; } };</pre>	8058ae, 32 lines
--	------------------

3dHull.h

Description: Computes all faces of the 3-dimension hull of a point set. *No four points must be coplanar*, or else random results will be returned. All faces will point outwards.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$

<pre>"Point3D.h" typedef Point3D<double> P3; struct PR { void ins(int x) { (a == -1 ? a : b) = x; } void rem(int x) { (a == x ? a : b) = -1; } int cnt() { return (a != -1) + (b != -1); } int a, b; };</pre>	5b45fc, 49 lines
--	------------------

```
struct F { P3 q; int a, b, c; };
```

```
vector<F> hull3d(const vector<P3>& A) {
    assert(sz(A) >= 4);
```

<pre>vector<vector<PR>> E(sz(A), vector<PR>(sz(A), {-1, -1})); #define E(x,y) E[f.x][f.y] vector<F> FS; auto mf = [&](int i, int j, int k, int l) { P3 q = (A[j] - A[i]).cross((A[k] - A[i])); if (q.dot(A[l]) > q.dot(A[i])) q = q * -1; F f{q, i, j, k}; E(a,b).ins(k); E(a,c).ins(j); E(b,c).ins(i); FS.push_back(f); }; rep(i,0,4) rep(j,i+1,4) rep(k,j+1,4) mf(i, j, k, 6 - i - j - k); rep(i,4,sz(A)) { rep(j,0,sz(FS)) { F f = FS[j]; if(f.q.dot(A[i]) > f.q.dot(A[f.a])) { E(a,b).rem(f.c); E(a,c).rem(f.b); E(b,c).rem(f.a); swap(FS[j--], FS.back()); FS.pop_back(); } } int nw = sz(FS); rep(j,0,nw) { F f = FS[j]; #define C(a, b, c) if (E(a,b).cnt() != 2) mf(f.a, f.b, i, f.c); C(a, b, c); C(a, c, b); C(b, c, a); } for (F& it : FS) if ((A[it.b] - A[it.a]).cross(A[it.c] - A[it.a]).dot(it.q) <= 0) swap(it.c, it.b); return FS; };</pre>	611f07, 8 lines
---	-----------------

sphericalDistance.h

Description: Returns the shortest distance on the sphere with radius r between the points with azimuthal angles (longitude) ϕ_1 (ϕ_1) and ϕ_2 (ϕ_2) from x axis and zenith angles (latitude) θ_1 (θ_1) and θ_2 (θ_2) from z axis ($0 =$ north pole). All angles measured in radians. The algorithm starts by converting the spherical coordinates to cartesian coordinates so if that is what you have you can use only the two last rows. $dx*$ radius is then the difference between the two points in the x direction and $d*$ radius is the total distance between the points.

<pre>double sphericalDistance(double f1, double t1, double f2, double t2, double radius) { double dx = sin(t2)*cos(f2) - sin(t1)*cos(f1); double dy = sin(t2)*sin(f2) - sin(t1)*sin(f1); double dz = cos(t2) - cos(t1); double d = sqrt(dx*dx + dy*dy + dz*dz); return radius*2*asin(d/2); }</pre>	aa5ddf, 19 lines
--	------------------

Dynamic Programming (13)

DVC.hpp

Description: Optimize $\mathcal{O}(N^2K)$ to $\mathcal{O}(NK \log N)$

<pre>"../template/Header.hpp" vector<vl> cst, dp; ll cost(int l, int r) { return cst[l][r]; }</pre>	aa5ddf, 19 lines
--	------------------

<pre>void divide(int l, int r, int opt_l, int opt_r, int c) { if(l > r) return ; int mid = (l + r) / 2; pair<ll, int> best = make_pair(INF, -1); for(int k=opt_l; k<=min(mid, opt_r); ++k) { best = min(best, make_pair(dp[c - 1][k] + cost(k + 1, mid), k)); } dp[c][mid] = best.first; divide(l, mid - 1, opt_l, best.second, c); divide(mid + 1, r, best.second, opt_r, c); }</pre>	f62f9a, 36 lines
--	------------------

```
// for(int c=1; c<=K; ++c) divide(1, N, 1, N, c);
```

SlopeTrick.hpp

Description: Absolute Smth

<pre>"../template/Header.hpp" ll extending_value; struct slope_trick { multiset<ll> ms_l, ms_r; ll min_y = 0ll, lz_l = 0ll, lz_r = 0ll; bool extending = false; void add_line(ll v) { if(extending) { lz_l -= extending_value; lz_r -= extending_value; } extending = true; if(ms_l.empty() && ms_r.empty()) { ms_l.emplace(v); ms_r.emplace(v); } else if(v <= *ms_l.rbegin() + lz_l) { min_y += (*ms_l.rbegin() + lz_l) - v; ms_r.emplace(*ms_l.rbegin() + lz_l - lz_r); ms_l.erase(--ms_l.end()); ms_l.emplace(v - lz_l); ms_l.emplace(v - lz_l); } else if(v >= *ms_r.begin() + lz_r) { min_y += v - (*ms_r.begin() + lz_r); ms_l.emplace(*ms_r.begin() + lz_r - lz_l); ms_r.erase(ms_r.begin()); ms_r.emplace(v - lz_r); ms_r.emplace(v - lz_r); } else { ms_l.emplace(v - lz_l); ms_r.emplace(v - lz_r); } } };</pre>	7916f8, 34 lines
--	------------------

Convolutions (14)

AndConvolution.hpp

Description: Bitwise AND Convolution. Superset Zeta Transform: $A'[S] = \sum_{T \supseteq S} A[T]$. Superset Mobius Transform: $A[T] = \sum_{S \supseteq T} (-1)^{|S-T|} A'[S]$.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$.

<pre>"../template/Header.hpp" template<class T> void superset_zeta(vector<T> &a) { int n=(int)a.size(); assert(n==(n&-n)); for(int i=1;i<n;i<<=1) {</pre>	7916f8, 34 lines
--	------------------

```
        for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
            if(j&i){
                a[j^i]+=a[j];
            }
        }
    }
}

template<class T>
void superset_mobius(vector<T> &a){
    int n=(int)a.size();
    assert(n==(n&-n));
    for(int i=n;i>=1;){
        for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
            if(j&i){
                a[j^i]-=a[j];
            }
        }
    }
}

template<class T>
vector<T> and_convolution(vector<T> a,vector<T> b){
    superset_zeta(a);
    superset_zeta(b);
    for(int i=0;i<(int)a.size();i++)a[i]*=b[i];
    superset_mobius(a);
    return a;
}
```

GCDConvolution.hpp
Description: GCD Convolution. Multiple Zeta Transform: $A'[n] = \sum_{n|m} A[m]$. Multiple Mobius Transform: $A[n] = \sum_{n|m} \mu(m/n)A'[m]$.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log \log N)$.

../template/Header.hpp7f6c2d, 34 lines

```
template<class T>
void multiple_zeta(vector<T> &a){
    int n=(int)a.size();
    vector<bool> is_prime(n,true);
    for(int p=2;p<n;p++){
        if(!is_prime[p])continue;
        for(int i=(n-1)/p;i>=1;i--){
            is_prime[i*p]=false;
            a[i]+=a[i*p];
        }
    }
}

template<class T>
void multiple_mobius(vector<T> &a){
    int n=(int)a.size();
    vector<bool> is_prime(n,true);
    for(int p=2;p<n;p++){
        if(!is_prime[p])continue;
        for(int i=1;i*p<n;i++){
            is_prime[i*p]=false;
            a[i]-=a[i*p];
        }
    }
}

template<class T>
vector<T> gcd_convolution(vector<T> a,vector<T> b){
    multiple_zeta(a);
    multiple_zeta(b);
    for(int i=0;i<(int)a.size();i++)a[i]*=b[i];
    multiple_mobius(a);
    return a;
}
```

```
    }
}

LCMConvolution.hpp
Description: LCM Convolution. Divisor Zeta Transform:  $A'[n] = \sum_{d|n} A[d]$ . Divisor Mobius Transform:  $A[n] = \sum_{d|n} \mu(n/d)A'[d]$ .
Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N \log \log N)$ .
../template/Header.hpp41fe9d, 34 lines
template<class T>
void divisor_zeta(vector<T> &a){
    int n=(int)a.size();
    vector<bool> is_prime(n,true);
    for(int p=2;p<n;p++){
        if(!is_prime[p])continue;
        for(int i=1;i*p<n;i++){
            is_prime[i*p]=false;
            a[i*p]+=a[i];
        }
    }
}

template<class T>
void divisor_mobius(vector<T> &a){
    int n=(int)a.size();
    vector<bool> is_prime(n,true);
    for(int p=2;p<n;p++){
        if(!is_prime[p])continue;
        for(int i=(n-1)/p;i>=1;i--){
            is_prime[i*p]=false;
            a[i*p]-=a[i];
        }
    }
}

template<class T>
vector<T> lcm_convolution(vector<T> a,vector<T> b){
    divisor_zeta(a);
    divisor_zeta(b);
    for(int i=0;i<(int)a.size();i++)a[i]*=b[i];
    divisor_mobius(a);
    return a;
}
```

ORConvolution.hpp
Description: Bitwise OR Convolution. Subset Zeta Transform: $A'[S] = \sum_{T \subseteq S} A[T]$. Subset Mobius Transform: $A[T] = \sum_{S \subseteq T} (-1)^{|T-S|} A'[S]$.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$.

../template/Header.hppc58b77, 34 lines

```
template<class T>
void subset_zeta(vector<T> &a){
    int n=(int)a.size();
    assert(n==(n&-n));
    for(int i=1;i<n;i<=1){
        for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
            if(j&i){
                a[j]+=a[j^i];
            }
        }
    }
}

template<class T>
void subset_mobius(vector<T> &a){
    int n=(int)a.size();
    assert(n==(n&-n));
    for(int i=n;i>=1;){
        for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
            if(j&i){

```

```
                a[j]-=a[j^i];
            }
        }
    }
}

template<class T>
vector<T> or_convolution(vector<T> a,vector<T> b){
    subset_zeta(a);
    subset_zeta(b);
    for(int i=0;i<(int)a.size();i++)a[i]*=b[i];
    subset_mobius(a);
    return a;
}
```

XORConvolution.hpp
Description: Bitwise XOR Convolution. Fast Walsh-Hadamard Transform: $A'[S] = \sum_T (-1)^{|S \& T|} A[T]$.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$.

../template/Header.hpp05848d, 29 lines

```
template<class T>
void fwht(vector<T> &a){
    int n=(int)a.size();
    assert(n==(n&-n));
    for(int i=1;i<n;i<=1){
        for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
            if(j&i){
                T &u=a[j^i],&v=a[j];
                tie(u,v)=make_pair(u+v,u-v);
            }
        }
    }
}

template<class T>
vector<T> xor_convolution(vector<T> a,vector<T> b){
    int n=(int)a.size();
    fwht(a);
    fwht(b);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)a[i]*=b[i];
    fwht(a);
    T div=T(1)/T(n);
    if(div==T(0)){
        for(auto &x:a)x/=n;
    }else{
        for(auto &x:a)x*=div;
    }
    return a;
}
```

MaxPlusConvolution.hpp
Description: Max Plus Convolution. Find $C[k] = \max_{i+j=k} \{A[i] + B[j]\}$.
Time: $\mathcal{O}(N)$.

7176a2, 94 lines

```
// SMAWCK algorithm for finding row-wise maxima.
// f(i,j,k) checks if M[i][j] <= M[i][k].
// f(i,j,k) checks if M[i][k] is at least as good as M[i][j].
// higher is better.
template<class F>
vector<int> smawck(const F &f,const vector<int> &rows,const
    vector<int> &cols){
    int n=(int)rows.size(),m=(int)cols.size();
    if(max(n,m)<=2){
        vector<int> ans(n,-1);
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
            for(int j:cols){
                if(ans[i]==-1||f(rows[i],ans[i],j)){
                    ans[i]=j;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
        }
    }
}
return ans;
}
if(n<m){
    // reduce
    vector<int> st;
    for(int j:cols){
        while(true){
            if(st.empty()){
                st.emplace_back(j);
                break;
            }else if(f(rows[(int)st.size()-1],st.back(),j)){
                {
                    st.pop_back();
                }else if(st.size()<n){
                    st.emplace_back(j);
                    break;
                }else{
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return smawck(f,rows,st);
}
vector<int> ans(n,-1);
vector<int> new_rows;
for(int i=1;i<n;i+=2){
    new_rows.emplace_back(rows[i]);
}
auto res=smawck(f,new_rows,cols);
for(int i=0;i<new_rows.size();i++){
    ans[2*i+1]=res[i];
}
for(int i=0,l=0,r=0;i<n;i+=2){
    if(i+l==n)r=m;
    while(r<m&&cols[r]<=ans[i+1])r++;
    ans[i]=cols[l++];
    for(;l<r;l++){
        if(f(rows[i],ans[i],cols[l])){
            ans[i]=cols[l];
        }
    }
    l--;
}
return ans;
}

template<class F>
vector<int> smawck(const F &f,int n,int m){
    vector<int> rows(n),cols(m);
    iota(rows.begin(),rows.end(),0);
    iota(cols.begin(),cols.end(),0);
    return smawck(f,rows,cols);
}

// Max Plus Convolution.
// b must be convex, i.e. b[i]-b[i-1]>=b[i+1]-b[i].
template<class T>
vector<T> max_plus_convolution_arbitrary_convex(vector<T> a,
    const vector<T> &b){
    if(a.empty()||b.empty())return {};
    if((int)b.size()==1){
        for(auto &x:a)x+=b[0];
        return a;
    }
    int n=(int)a.size(),m=(int)b.size();
    auto f=[&](int i,int j){
```

```
        return a[j]+b[i-j];
    };
    auto cmp=[&](int i,int j,int k){
        if(i<k)return false;
        if(i-j>=m)return true;
        return f(i,j)<=f(i,k);
    };
    auto best=smawck(cmp,n+m-1,n);
    vector<T> ans(n+m-1);
    for(int i=0;i<n+m-1;i++){
        ans[i]=f(i,best[i]);
    }
    return ans;
};
```

Various (15)

GaussianElimination.hppDescription: Gaussian Elimination"../template/Header.hpp"e89ecb, 34 lines

```
struct Gauss {
    int n, sz;
    vector<ll> basis;
    Gauss(int n = 0) {
        init(n);
    }
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n, sz = 0;
        basis.assign(n, 0);
    }
    void insert(ll x) {
        for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)
            if (x >> i & 1) {
                if (!basis[i]) {
                    basis[i] = x;
                    sz++;
                    return;
                }
                x ^= basis[i];
            }
    }
    ll getmax(ll k = 0) {
        ll tot = 1ll << sz, res = 0;
        for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)
            if (basis[i]) {
                tot >>= 1;
                if ((k >= tot && res >> i & 1) || (k < tot && res >> i
                    & 1 ^ 1))
                    res ^= basis[i];
                if (k >= tot)
                    k -= tot;
            }
        return res;
    }
};
```

BinaryTrie.hppDescription: Binary Trie"../template/Header.hpp"525bf4, 59 lines

```
using node_t = array<int, 2>;
template<size_t S>
struct binary_trie {
    vector<node_t> t = {node_t()};
    vector<int> cnt = {0};
    int cnt_nodes = 0;
    void insert(int v) {
        int cur = 0;
```

```
        cnt[0]++;
        for(int i=S-1; i>=0; --i) {
            int b = (v & (1 << i)) ? 1: 0;
            if(!t[cur][b]) {
                t[cur][b] = ++cnt_nodes;
                t.emplace_back(node_t());
                cnt.emplace_back(0);
            }
            cnt[t[cur][b]]++;
            cur = t[cur][b];
        }
    }
    void remove(int v) {
        int cur = 0;
        cnt[0]--;
        for(int i=S-1; i>=0; --i) {
            int b = (v & (1 << i)) ? 1: 0;
            cnt[t[cur][b]]--;
            cur = t[cur][b];
        }
    }
    int get_min(int v) {
        int cur = 0, res = 0;
        for(int i=(int) S-1; i>=0; --i) {
            int b = (v & (1 << i)) ? 1 : 0;
            if(t[cur][b] && cnt[t[cur][b]]) {
                cur = t[cur][b];
            }
            else {
                res |= (1 << i);
                cur = t[cur][!b];
            }
        }
        return res;
    }
    int get_max(int v) {
        int cur = 0, res = 0;
        for(int i=(int) S-1; i>=0; --i) {
            int b = (v & (1 << i)) ? 1 : 0;
            if(t[cur][!b] && cnt[t[cur][!b]]) {
                res |= (1 << i);
                cur = t[cur][!b];
            }
            else {
                cur = t[cur][b];
            }
        }
        return res;
    }
};
```

InfixPropostfix.hppDescription: Infix to Pro-Postfix"../template/Header.hpp"517f57, 47 lines

```
stack<char> opr;
stack<int> val;

bool isOpr(char x){
    return x == '+' || x == '*';
}

int prio(char x) {
    if(x == '(') return -1;
    if(x == '+') return 1;
    if(x == '*') return 2;
    return 0;
}
```

```
int do_opr(int l, int r, char o) {
    if(o == '+') {
        return l + r;
    }
    return l * r;
}

void pop_stack() {
    int rhs = val.top(); val.pop();
    int lhs = val.top(); val.pop();
    int new_val = do_opr(lhs, rhs, opr.top());
    val.emplace(new_val);
    opr.pop();
}

int cal(string s) {
    for(auto x: s) {
        if(isdigit(x)) val.emplace(x - '0');
        else if(x == '(') opr.emplace('(');
        else if(x == ')') {
            while(!opr.empty() && opr.top() != '(')
                pop_stack();
            opr.pop();
        }
        else {
            while(!opr.empty() && prio(opr.top()) >= prio(x))
                pop_stack();
            opr.emplace(x);
        }
    }
    while(!opr.empty()) pop_stack();
    return val.top();
}
```

15.1 LP Duality

Maximization	Minimization
Inequality constraint \leq	Nonnegative variable \geq
Inequality constraint \geq	Nonpositive variable \leq
Equality constraint $=$	Free variable
Nonnegative variable \geq	Inequality constraint \geq
Nonpositive variable \leq	Inequality constraint \leq
Free variable	Equality constraint $=$

15.2 Optimization tricks

`__builtin_ia32_ldmxcsr(40896);` disables denormals (which make floats 20x slower near their minimum value).

15.2.1 Bit hacks

- `x & -x` is the least bit in `x`.
- `for (int x = m; x;) { --x &= m; ... }` loops over all subset masks of `m` (except `m` itself).
- `c = x&-x, r = x+c; ((r^x) >> 2)/c` | `r` is the next number after `x` with the same number of bits set.
- `rep(b,0,K) rep(i,0,(1 << K))`
 `if (i & 1 << b) D[i] += D[i^(1 << b)];`
 computes all sums of subsets.

15.2.2 Pragmas

- `#pragma GCC optimize ("Ofast")` will make GCC auto-vectorize loops and optimizes floating points better.
- `#pragma GCC target ("avx2")` can double performance of vectorized code, but causes crashes on old machines.
- `#pragma GCC optimize ("trapv")` kills the program on integer overflows (but is really slow).

Competitive Programming Topics

(A)

topics.txt

159 lines

Recursion

Divide and conquer

Finding interesting points in $N \log N$

Algorithm analysis

Master theorem

Amortized time complexity

Greedy algorithm

Scheduling

Max contiguous subvector sum

Invariants

Huffman encoding

Graph theory

Dynamic graphs (extra book-keeping)

Breadth first search

Depth first search

* Normal trees / DFS trees

Dijkstra’s algorithm

MST: Prim’s algorithm

Bellman-Ford

Konig’s theorem and vertex cover

Min-cost max flow

Lovasz toggle

Matrix tree theorem

Maximal matching, general graphs

Hopcroft-Karp

Hall’s marriage theorem

Graphical sequences

Floyd-Warshall

Euler cycles

Flow networks

* Augmenting paths

* Edmonds-Karp

Bipartite matching

Min. path cover

Topological sorting

Strongly connected components

2-SAT

Cut vertices, cut-edges and biconnected components

Edge coloring

* Trees

Vertex coloring

* Bipartite graphs (\Rightarrow trees)

* 3^n (special case of set cover)

Diameter and centroid

K’t shortestest path

Shortest cycle

Dynamic programming

Knapsack

Coin change

Longest common subsequence

Longest increasing subsequence

Number of paths in a dag

Shortest path in a dag

Dynprog over intervals

Dynprog over subsets

Dynprog over probabilities

Dynprog over trees

3^n set cover

Divide and conquer

Knuth optimization

Convex hull optimizations

RMQ (sparse table a.k.a 2^k -jumps)

Bitonic cycle

Log partitioning (loop over most restricted)

Combinatorics

Computation of binomial coefficients

Pigeon-hole principle

Inclusion/exclusion

Catalan number

Pick’s theorem

Number theory

Integer parts

Divisibility

Euclidean algorithm

Modular arithmetic

* Modular multiplication

* Modular inverses

* Modular exponentiation by squaring

Chinese remainder theorem

Fermat’s little theorem

Euler’s theorem

Phi function

Frobenius number

Quadratic reciprocity

Pollard-Rho

Miller-Rabin

Hensel lifting

Vieta root jumping

Game theory

Combinatorial games

Game trees

Mini-max

Nim

Games on graphs

Games on graphs with loops

Grundy numbers

Bipartite games without repetition

General games without repetition

Alpha-beta pruning

Probability theory

Optimization

Binary search

Ternary search

Unimodality and convex functions

Binary search on derivative

Numerical methods

Numeric integration

Newton’s method

Root-finding with binary/ternary search

Golden section search

Matrices

Gaussian elimination

Exponentiation by squaring

Sorting

Radix sort

Geometry

Coordinates and vectors

* Cross product

* Scalar product

Convex hull

Polygon cut

Closest pair

Coordinate-compression

Quadtrees

KD-trees

All segment-segment intersection

Sweeping

Discretization (convert to events and sweep)

Angle sweeping

Line sweeping

Discrete second derivatives

Strings

Longest common substring

Palindrome subsequences

Knuth-Morris-Pratt

Tries

Rolling polynomial hashes

Suffix array

Suffix tree

Aho-Corasick

Manacher’s algorithm

Letter position lists

Combinatorial search

Meet in the middle

Brute-force with pruning

Best-first (A*)

Bidirectional search

Iterative deepening DFS / A*

Data structures

LCA (2^k -jumps in trees in general)

Pull/push-technique on trees

Heavy-light decomposition

Centroid decomposition

Lazy propagation

Self-balancing trees

Convex hull trick (wcipeg.com/wiki/Convex_hull_trick)

Monotone queues / monotone stacks / sliding queues

Sliding queue using 2 stacks

Persistent segment tree