2022 ACM-ICPC Teamnote

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L 기본 템플릿

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
     using namespace std;
     typedef long long 11;
     using vInt = vector<int>;
  6 using matInt = vector<vInt>;
  vsing pii = pair<int, int>;
     using vPii = vector<pii>;
    using matPii = vector<vPii>;
3 10 using LL = long long;
3 11 using vLL = vector<LL>;
3 12 using matLL = vector<vLL>;
A 13 using pLL = pair<LL, LL>;
_{1}^{-} using vPLL = vector<pLL>;
4 15 using vBool = vector bool>;
    using matBool = vector<vBool>;
     using vStr = vector<string>;
     int main(){
             ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
5_{21}
             cin.tie(0);
5_{22}
5 23 }
5
         주요 알고리즘
     2.1 유니온 파인드
6 1 int rank[MAX_SIZE];
```

```
3 for (int i=0; i<MAX SIZE; i++)</pre>
                                                                                  int u.x.w:
                                                                                  adj[u].push_back({w,x});
           rank[i] = 1;
                                                                           10
                                                                                }
                                                                           11
   int find(int x){
                                                                           12
     if (x==parent[x]){
                                                                                 priority queue<pair<int,int>, vector<pair<int,int>>,

    greater<pair<int,int>> > pq;

       return x;
     }
                                                                                 d[st] = 0;
                                                                           14
                                                                                 // 우선순위 큐에 (0, 시작점) 추가
     else{
       int y = find(parent[x]);
                                                                                 pq.push({d[st],st});
11
                                                                                 while(!pq.empty()){
       parent[x] = y;
                                                                           17
                                                                                  auto cur = pq.top(); pq.pop(); // {비용, 정점 번호}
       return y;
                                                                                  // 거리가 d에 있는 값과 다를 경우 넘어감
14
                                                                           19
                                                                                  if(d[cur.second] != cur.first) continue;
15
                                                                                  for(auto nxt : adj[cur.second]){ //이웃하는 모든 노드들 = nxt에 대하여
16
                                                                               → 반복
   void union(int x, int y){
                                                                                    if(d[nxt.second] <= d[cur.second]+nxt.X) continue;</pre>
     x = find(x);
                                                                           22
                                                                                    // cur를 거쳐가는 것이 더 작은 값을 가질 경우
     y = find(y);
                                                                                    // d[nxt.Y]을 갱신하고 우선순위 큐에 (거리, nxt.Y)를 추가
                                                                                    d[nxt.second] = d[cur.second]+nxt.first;
     if (x == y)
21
                                                                                    pq.push({d[nxt.second],nxt.second});
       return:
                                                                           27
     if (rank[x] > rank[y]){
24
       parent[y] = x;
25
       rank[x] += rank[y];
26
27
     else {
28
                                                                               2.3 DFS
       parent[x] = y;
       rank[y] += rank[x];
31
                                                                               bool visited[9];
   }
32
                                                                               vector<int> graph[9];
                                                                               void dfs(int x)
   2.2 다익스트라
   int v,e,st; //정점의 개수, 간선의 개수, 시작 위치
                                                                                       visited[x] = true;
                                                                                       cout << x << " ";
  // {비용, 정점 번호}
                                                                                      for (int i = 0; i < graph[x].size(); i++)</pre>
   vector<pair<int,int>> adj[MAX SIZE]; //adj[i].push back({w,x}) 면 i->x
                                                                                      {
    → 이고 거리는 w
                                                                                              int y = graph[x][i];
  const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
                                                                                              if (!visited[y])
                                                                           11
  int d[MAX SIZE]; // 최단 거리 테이블
                                                                                          dfs(y);
     fill(d,d+v+1,INF);
                                                                                      }
     while(e--){
                                                                           14 }
```

2.4 BFS

```
#define X first
  #define Y second
3 int board[502][502] =
 \{\{1,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0\},
   {1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0},
   \{1,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0\},
   {1,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0},
   \{0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0\},
   \{0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0\},
   {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0}};
bool vis[502][502];
_{12} int n = 7, m = 10;
   int dx[4] = \{1,0,-1,0\};
   int dy[4] = \{0,1,0,-1\};
   int main(void){
      ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
16
      cin.tie(0);
17
      queue<pair<int,int> > Q;
18
     vis[0][0] = 1;
19
      Q.push({0,0});
20
      while(!Q.empty()){
21
        pair<int,int> cur = Q.front(); Q.pop();
22
        cout << '(' << cur.X << ", " << cur.Y << ") -> ";
23
        for(int dir = 0; dir < 4; dir++){</pre>
24
          int nx = cur.X + dx[dir];
25
          int ny = cur.Y + dy[dir];
26
          if (nx < 0 \mid | nx >= n \mid | ny < 0 \mid | ny >= m) continue;
27
          if(vis[nx][ny] || board[nx][ny] != 1) continue;
28
          vis[nx][ny] = 1;
29
          Q.push({nx,ny});
30
        }
31
     }
32
33 }
         선분 교차 판정
int ccw(pair<int, int>p1, pair<int, int>p2, pair<int, int>p3) {
```

```
int ccw(pair<int, int>p1, pair<int, int>p2, pair<int, int>p3) {
   int s = p1.first * p2.second + p2.first * p3.second + p3.first *
        p1.second;
        s -= (p1.second * p2.first + p2.second * p3.first + p3.second *
        p1.first);
```

```
if (s > 0) return 1;
       else if (s == 0) return 0;
       else return -1;
   }
8
   #define pii pair<int, int>
   bool isIntercept(pair<pii, pii> 11, pair<pii, pii> 12) {
12
       pii p1 = l1.first;
13
       pii p2 = 11.second;
       pii p3 = 12.first;
       pii p4 = 12.second;
       int p1p2 = ccw(p1, p2, p3) * ccw(p1, p2, p4); // l1 기준
       int p3p4 = ccw(p3, p4, p1) * ccw(p3, p4, p2); // 12 기준
19
20
       // 두 직선이 일직선 상에 존재
21
       if (p1p2 == 0 \&\& p3p4 == 0) {
22
               // 비교를 일반화하기 위한 점 위치 변경
           if (p1 > p2) swap(p2, p1);
           if (p3 > p4) swap(p3, p4);
           return p3 <= p2 && p1 <= p4; // 두 선분이 포개어져 있는지 확인
27
       }
28
29
       return p1p2 <= 0 && p3p4 <= 0;
31
  }
```

2.6 소수 리스트 생성

```
s = p * (i + 1) + i
    is_prime[s::p] = [False] * ((size - s) // p + 1)
return [2] + [i + i + 3 for i, v in enumerate(is_prime) if v]
```

2.7 소수 판정 알고리즘

```
# NO sqrt(N) 이하의 소인수로 나누어떨어지는지 검사
# primes = prime_list(10000000) 으로 소수 리스트 생성 후 실행
# 소수 리스트를 백만(10~7)까지 생성한다면 약 (10~14)까지 판별가능
def isprime(x):
    if x == 1:
        return False
for i in primes:
    if i > x ** .5:
        break
if x % i == 0:
    return False
```

2.8 밀러-라빈 소수 판정

return True

12

```
def power(x, y, p):
        res = 1
        while y > 0:
            if y % 2 != 0:
                res = (res * x) \% p
            v //= 2
            x = (x * x) \% p
        return res
    def miller_rabin(n, a):
10
        r = 0
11
        d = n - 1
12
        while d \% 2 == 0:
13
            r += 1
14
            d = d // 2
15
16
        x = power(a, d, n)
17
        if x == 1 or x == n - 1:
18
            return True
19
20
        for i in range(r - 1):
21
```

```
x = power(x, 2, n)
if x == n - 1:
return True
return False
```

2.9 폴라드-로 소인수분해

```
import random
   def is_prime(n):
       alist = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41]
            return False
       if n == 2 or n == 3:
           return True
       if n % 2 == 0:
            return False
       for a in alist:
           if n == a:
                return True
           if not miller rabin(n, a):
                return False
       return True
   def pollardRho(n):
       if is prime(n):
19
           return n
       if n == 1:
           return 1
       if n \% 2 == 0:
            return 2
       x = random.randrange(2, n)
25
26
       c = random.randrange(1, n)
27
       d = 1
       while d == 1:
           x = ((x ** 2 \% n) + c + n) \% n
           y = ((y ** 2 \% n) + c + n) \% n
31
           y = ((y ** 2 \% n) + c + n) \% n
           d = gcd(abs(x - y), n)
33
           if d == n:
                return pollardRho(n)
```

```
x, y = multiinput()
       if is_prime(d):
36
           return d
                                                                                    if (dp[x] ^ dp[y]) == 0:
                                                                             19
37
                                                                                        print('B')
       else:
38
           return pollardRho(d)
                                                                                    else:
39
                                                                             21
                                                                                        print('A')
        수학
                                                                                3.3 유클리드 호제법
   3.1 NTT
                                                                                int GCD(int a, int b)
                                                                             2 {
   from decimal import Decimal, setcontext, Context, MAX_EMAX, MAX_PREC
                                                                                    if(b==0) return a;
                                                                                    else return GCD(b,a%b);
   def multiply(a, b, digit = 0):
                                                                             <sub>5</sub> }
       setcontext(Context(prec=MAX_PREC, Emax=MAX_EMAX))
       if digit == 0:
           digit = min(20, len(str(min(len(a), len(b)) * max(a) * max(b))))
                                                                                3.4 확장 유클리드
       f = f'O\{digit\}d'
       a dec = Decimal(''.join(format(x, f) for x in a))
                                                                                # a, b의 gcd가 1일 때만 작동
       b_dec = Decimal(''.join(format(x, f) for x in b))
                                                                                # ax + by = 1의 해를 리턴
       c dec = a dec * b dec
                                                                                def eea(a, b):
10
       total digit = digit * (len(a) + len(b) - 1)
11
                                                                                    s0, s1, t0, t1 = 1, 0, 0, 1
       c = format(c_dec, f'0{total_digit}f')
                                                                                    r0, r1 = a, b
12
       return [int(c[ i: i + digit]) for i in range(0, total digit, digit)]
                                                                                    q1 = r0 // r1
13
                                                                                    while 1:
                                                                                        s0, s1, t0, t1 = s1, s0 - s1 * q1, t1, t0 - t1 * q1
       스프라그-그런디
                                                                                        r0, r1 = r1, r0 - r1 * q1
   def mex(s):
                                                                                        if r1:
       if not s:
                                                                                            q1 = r0 // r1
                                                                             11
           return 0
                                                                                        else:
       for i in range(100):
                                                                                            return s0, t0
           if i not in s:
               return i
                                                                                      페르마 소정리
     = list(multiinput())
                                                                                      중국인의 나머지 정리
   dp = [0] * 501
   for i in range(1, 501):
                                                                                      모듈러 곱셈 역원
       s = set()
11
                                                                                def moduloinv(p, q):
       for bb in b:
12
                                                                                    mod = 1000000007
           if i - bb >= 0:
13
               s.add(dp[i - bb])
                                                                                    expo = mod - 2
14
       dp[i] = mex(s)
                                                                                    while (expo):
15
                                                                                        if (expo & 1):
17 for _ in range(5):
                                                                                            p = (p * q) \% mod
```

```
q = (q * q) \% mod
                                                                                          amount = INF
                                                                               27
           expo >>= 1
                                                                                          p = sink
                                                                               28
                                                                                          while p != source:
                                                                               29
                                                                                              amount = min(capacity[parent[p]][p] - flow[parent[p]][p],
       return p
10

→ amount)

                                                                                              p = parent[p]
        좌표 압축
                                                                               31
                                                                                          p = sink
                                                                               32
   def comp(arr):
                                                                                          while p != source:
                                                                               33
       dic = {x: i for i, x in enumerate(sorted(set(arr)))}
                                                                                              flow[parent[p]][p] += amount
       return [dic[x] for x in arr]
                                                                                              flow[p][parent[p]] -= amount
                                                                                              p = parent[p]
                                                                                          totalFlow += amount
                                                                               37
       그래프
                                                                                      return totalFlow
         최대 유량
                                                                                  4.2 이분 매칭
_{1} INF = 10**9
     V = 10
                                                                                  # N명의 직원이 M개의 일을 나누어서 할 때,
   # capacity = [[1] * V for _ in range(V)]
                                                                                  # i번째 직원이 할 수 있는 일이 정해져 있음
   # flow = [[0] * V for in range(V)]
                                                                                  # 할 수 있는 최대 일의 개수 구하기
                                                                                  from collections import deque
                                                                                  adj = []
     = 4
   capacity = [[0, 1, 3, 0], [0, 0, 1, 2], [0, 0, 0, 1], [0, 0, 0, 0]]
                                                                               6 n, m = map(int, input().split())
   flow = [[0, 0, 0, 0] for _ in range(4)]
                                                                                  for i in range(n):
                                                                                      s = list(map(int, input().split()))[1:]
10
                                                                                      ss = [0] * m
11
   def networkFlow(source, sink):
                                                                                      for j in s:
12
                                                                               10
       totalFlow = 0
                                                                                          ss[j-1] = 1
13
                                                                               11
       while 1:
                                                                                      adj.append(ss)
14
                                                                               12
           parent = [-1] * V
15
           q = deque()
                                                                                  aMatch = [-1] * n
16
                                                                                  bMatch = [-1] * m
           parent[source] = source
17
           q.append(source)
18
                                                                               16
           while q and parent[sink] == -1:
                                                                                  def dfs(a, visited):
19
               here = q.popleft()
                                                                                      if visited[a]:
20
                                                                               18
               for there in range(0, V):
                                                                                          return 0
                                                                               19
21
                   if capacity[here][there] - flow[here][there] > 0 and
                                                                                      visited[a] = 1
22
                    \rightarrow parent[there] == -1:
                                                                                      for b in range(0, m):
                                                                               21
                       q.append(there)
                                                                                          if adj[a][b]:
                                                                               22
23
                       parent[there] = here
                                                                                              if bMatch[b] == -1 or dfs(bMatch[b], visited):
                                                                               23
24
           if parent[sink] == -1:
                                                                                                  aMatch[a] = b
25
                                                                                                  bMatch[b] = a
               break
                                                                               25
```

```
long long query(vector<long long> &tree, int node, int start, int end,
                    return 1
26
        return 0

    int left, int right) {

27
    def bipartiteMatch():
                                                                                          if (left > end || right < start) {</pre>
28
        size = 0
                                                                                              return 0:
29
                                                                                  29
                                                                                         }
        for start in range(0, n):
30
                                                                                  30
                                                                                         if (left <= start && end <= right) {
            visited = [0] * n
31
            if dfs(start, visited):
                                                                                              return tree[node];
32
                size += 1
33
                                                                                  33
                                                                                         long long lsum = query(tree, node*2, start, (start+end)/2, left,
        return size
34
                                                                                  34

    right);

                                                                                          long long rsum = query(tree, node*2+1, (start+end)/2+1, end, left,
        트리

    right);

                                                                                          return lsum + rsum;
                                                                                  36
         세그먼트 트리
                                                                                  37
                                                                                      int main() {
   #include <iostream>
                                                                                          ios base::sync with stdio(false);
    #include <cmath>
                                                                                         cin.tie(nullptr);
    #include <vector>
                                                                                         int n, m, k;
   using namespace std;
                                                                                          cin >> n >> m >> k;
  void init(vector<long long> &a, vector<long long> &tree, int node, int
                                                                                         vector<long long> a(n);

    start, int end) {
                                                                                         int h = (int)ceil(log2(n));
        if (start == end) {
                                                                                         int tree size = (1 << (h+1));</pre>
            tree[node] = a[start];
                                                                                         vector<long long> tree(tree size);
        } else {
                                                                                         m += k:
                                                                                  47
            init(a, tree, node*2, start, (start+end)/2);
                                                                                         for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
            init(a, tree, node*2+1, (start+end)/2+1, end);
10
                                                                                              cin >> a[i];
                                                                                  49
            tree[node] = tree[node*2] + tree[node*2+1];
11
12
                                                                                          init(a, tree, 1, 0, n-1);
13
                                                                                          while (m--) {
   void update(vector<long long> &a, vector<long long> &tree, int node, int
                                                                                              int what;
       start, int end, int index, long long val) {
                                                                                              cin >> what;
                                                                                  54
        if (index < start || index > end) {
15
                                                                                              if (what == 1) {
                                                                                  55
            return;
16
                                                                                                  int index;
        }
17
                                                                                                  long long val;
        if (start == end) {
18
                                                                                                  cin >> index >> val;
            a[index] = val;
19
                                                                                                  update(a, tree, 1, 0, n-1, index-1, val);
            tree[node] = val;
20
                                                                                             } else if (what == 2) {
                                                                                  60
            return;
21
                                                                                                  int left, right;
22
                                                                                                  cin >> left >> right;
        update(a, tree, node*2, start, (start+end)/2, index, val);
23
                                                                                                  cout << query(tree, 1, 0, n-1, left-1, right-1) << '\n';</pre>
        update(a, tree, node *2+1, (start+end)/2+1, end, index, val);
24
                                                                                             }
        tree[node] = tree[node*2] + tree[node*2+1];
25
26 }
```

```
return 0;
67 }
         펜윅 트리
   mod = 998244353
   class FenwickTree:
       def init (self, size):
            self.data = [0] * (size + 1)
            self.size = size
       # i is exclusive
       def prefix sum(self, i):
           s = 0
           while i > 0:
10
                s = (s + self.data[i]) \% mod
                i -= i & -i
12
           return s
13
14
       def add(self, i, x):
15
           i += 1
16
            while i <= self.size:
17
                self.data[i] = (self.data[i] + x) % mod
18
                i += i & -i
19
        2차워 펜윅 트리
   5.3
   class Fenwick2D:
       def __init__(self, w, h):
            self.data = [[0] * h for _ in range(w)]
            self.w = w
            self.h = h
       def prefix_sum(self, r, c):
            cnt = 0
            while r > 0:
                cc = c
                while cc > 0:
10
                    cnt += self.data[r][cc]
1.1
                    cc -= cc & -cc
12
                r -= r & -r
13
           return cnt
14
```

```
def add(self, r, c, diff):
            while r <= self.w:
16
                cc = c
17
                while cc <= self.h:
                    self.data[r][cc] += diff
                    cc += cc & -cc
               r += r & -r
        테크닉
   6.1 비트마스킹
   6.2 이분탐색
   def bisect_left(a, x, lo=0, hi=None, *, key=None):
        """Return the index where to insert item x in list a, assuming a is
        \rightarrow sorted.
       The return value i is such that all e in a[:i] have e < x, and all e
        a[i:] have e \ge x. So if x already appears in the list, a.insert(i,
    \rightarrow x) will
        insert just before the leftmost x already there.
       Optional args lo (default 0) and hi (default len(a)) bound the
       slice of a to be searched.
       if lo < 0:
10
            raise ValueError('lo must be non-negative')
11
       if hi is None:
12
           hi = len(a)
13
        # Note, the comparison uses "<" to match the
14
        \# __lt__() logic in list.sort() and in heapq.
15
       if key is None:
16
            while lo < hi:
17
                mid = (lo + hi) // 2
18
                if a[mid] < x:
19
                    lo = mid + 1
20
                else:
21
                    hi = mid
22
       else:
23
            while lo < hi:
               mid = (lo + hi) // 2
```

```
if key(a[mid]) < x:</pre>
                                                                                          if hi is None:
                                                                                  42
26
                    lo = mid + 1
                                                                                              hi = len(a)
                                                                                  43
27
                else:
                                                                                          # Note, the comparison uses "<" to match the
28
                                                                                          # __lt__() logic in list.sort() and in heapq.
                    hi = mid
29
        return lo
                                                                                          if key is None:
30
   def bisect_right(a, x, lo=0, hi=None, *, key=None):
                                                                                              while lo < hi:
31
        """Return the index where to insert item x in list a, assuming a is
                                                                                                  mid = (lo + hi) // 2
32
                                                                                                  if x < a[mid]:</pre>
        The return value i is such that all e in a[:i] have e \le x, and all e_{50}
                                                                                                      hi = mid
33
                                                                                                  else:
        a[i:] have e > x. So if x already appears in the list, a.insert(i,
                                                                                                      lo = mid + 1
34
        x) will
                                                                                          else:
        insert just after the rightmost x already there.
                                                                                              while lo < hi:
        Optional args lo (default 0) and hi (default len(a)) bound the
                                                                                                  mid = (lo + hi) // 2
        slice of a to be searched.
                                                                                                  if x < key(a[mid]):</pre>
37
                                                                                                      hi = mid
                                                                                                  else:
39
        if lo < 0:
                                                                                                      lo = mid + 1
40
            raise ValueError('lo must be non-negative')
                                                                                          return
```