ICPC TEAM REFERENCE DOCUMENT HSE-NN 2

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1 Шаблон

```
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
#include <set>
#include <queue>
#include <utility>
#include <iomanip>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <numeric>
#include <cmath>
#include <stack>
#include <map>
#include <deque>
#include <sstream>
using namespace std;
#define int long long
typedef vector<int> vi;
typedef vector<pair<int, int>> vii;
typedef long long ll;
typedef long double ld;
//#define pi M_PI
#define all(x) (x).begin(), (x).end()
#define pb push_back
#define re return
#define fr(x) for(int i = 0; i < (x); i++)
const int \inf = 1000000000 + 7;
signed main() {
    ios\_base::sync\_with\_stdio(0);
    cin.tie(0):
    cout.tie(0);
}
```

2 Алгоритмы на строки

2.1 Префикс-функция

```
 \begin{array}{ll} vector < int > prefix\_function \ (string \ s) \ \{ \\ & int \ n = (int) \ s.length(); \\ & vector < int > pi \ (n); \\ & for \ (int \ i=1; \ i < n; \ ++i) \ \{ \\ & int \ j = pi[i-1]; \\ & while \ (j) > 0 \ \&\& \ s[i] \ != \ s[j]) \\ & j = pi[j-1]; \\ & if \ (s[i] \ == \ s[j]) \ ++j; \\ & pi[i] \ = \ j; \\ \} \\ & return \ pi; \\ \} \end{array}
```

2.2 Z-функция

```
 \begin{array}{l} vector < int > z\_function \ (string \ s) \ \{ \\ int \ n = (int) \ s.length(); \\ vector < int > z \ (n); \\ for \ (int \ i=1, \ l=0, \ r=0; \ i < n; \ ++i) \ \{ \\ if \ (i < r) \\ z[i] = \min \ (r\text{-}i+1, \ z[i\text{-}l]); \\ while \ (i+z[i] < n \ \&\& \ s[z[i]] == \ s[i+z[i]]) \\ ++z[i]; \\ if \ (i+z[i]-1 > r) \\ l = i, \ r = i+z[i]-1; \\ \} \\ return \ z; \\ \} \end{array}
```

3 Алгоритмы на графах

3.1 Алгоритм Дейкстры $O(n^2)$

```
was - брали вершину или нет v - список смежности d - массив расстояний для точки х
```

```
int d[2001];
int was[2001];
vector < \overrightarrow{pair} < \overrightarrow{int}, \ int >> v[2001];
int n;
void dijkstra(int x) {
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
                         d[i] = inf;
             d[x] = 0;
            for (int it = 0; it < n; it++)
                          int id = -1;
                          \begin{array}{l} \text{for (int } i = 0; \, i < n; \, i{+}{+}) \\ \text{if (!was[i])if (id == -1 || d[id] > d[i])} \end{array}
                                                    id = i;
                          was[id] = -1;
                          for (auto p : v[id]) {
    int y = p.first;
    int t = p.second;
                                      d[y] = \min(d[y], d[id] + t);
            }
}
```

3.2 Алгоритм Дейкстры $O(log(n) \cdot m)$

```
d - массив расстояний для точки х int d[3001]; vector<pair<int, int>> v[3001];
```

```
bool f(int x, int y) {
if (d[x] != d[y])
                    return d[x] < d[y];
          \mathrm{return}\ x < y;
set < int, bool(*)(int, int) > s(f);
void dijkstra(int x) {
           for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
           {
                     d[i] = inf;
           d[x] = 0;
          s.insert(x);
          while (!s.empty()) {
int x = *s.begin();
                     s.erase(x);
                     for (auto p : v[x]) {
                                int y = p.first;
int t = p.second;
if (d[y] > d[x] + t) {
                                           s.erase(y);
                                           d[y] = d[x] + t;
                                           s.insert(y);
          }
}
```

3.3 Поток

```
ll c[102][102];
ll f[102][102];
int was[102];
int p[102];
vector < vector < int >> v(102);
ll dfs(int x, ll capacity) {
            if (x == t) {
                          return capacity;
             was[x] = 1;
            \begin{array}{l} \mbox{for (auto $y:v[x]$) $\{} \\ \mbox{ll flow} = \min(c[x][y] \mbox{-} f[x][y], \mbox{capacity}); \\ \mbox{if (!was[y] \&\& flow} > 0) $\{} \end{array}
                                       ll delta = dfs(y, flow);
                                       if (delta == 0)
                                                   continue;
                                       p[x] = y;
                                      return delta;
             return 0;
}
```

```
void calc(int x, ll cap) {
         int y = x;
         while (y != t) {
                  f[y][p[y]] += cap;
                  f[p[y]][y] = cap;
int main() {
         int n, k;
         cin>>n>>k;
         for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
                  int a, b; ll w;
cin >> a >> b >> w;
                  c[a][b] = w;

c[b][a] = w;
                  v[a].push_back(b);
v[b].push_back(a);
         }
         ll ans = 0;
         while (ll cap = dfs(1, 100000000000000000))) {
                  calc(1, cap);
                  ans += cap:
                  memset(was, 0, sizeof(was));
                  memset(p, 0, sizeof(p));
         cout << ans;
         return 0:
}
```

4 Простые алгоритмы

pr - все простые числа до n

4.1 Решето Эратосфена O(n)

```
 \begin{split} & \text{lp - минимальный простой делитель числа i} \\ & \text{const int } N = 10001000; \\ & \text{int } lp[N+1]; \\ & \text{vector} < \text{int} > \text{pr}; \\ & \text{void pcalc}() \ \{ \\ & \text{for (int } i = 2; \ i <= N; \ ++i) \ \{ \\ & \text{if } (lp[i] = 0) \ \{ \\ & \text{lp[i]} = i; \\ & \text{pr.push\_back(i);} \\ & \text{for (int } j = 0; \ j < (\text{int) pr.size() \&\& pr[j]} <= lp[i] \&\& \ i * pr[j] <= N; \ ++j) \\ & \text{lp[i * pr[j]]} = pr[j]; \\ & \text{} \} \\ & \text{} \end{split}
```

4.2 Решето Эратосфена

```
O(n \cdot loq(loq(n)))
```

```
\begin{array}{l} d[i] == 1 \text{ если число } i \text{ простое} \\ \\ long long d[10000000]; \\ void calc\_p(int n) \\ \{ \\ d[0] = 1; \\ d[1] = 1; \\ for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) \\ \{ \\ if(d[i] == 0) \\ for (int j = i + i; j <= n; j += i) \\ \{ \\ d[j] = 1; \\ \} \\ \} \end{array}
```

4.3 Умножение чисел по модулю

```
Il mod; long long mulmod(long long n, long long p) {    if (p==0)         return 0;    if (p==1)         return n % mod;    long long tmp = mulmod(n, p/2);    long long ans = (tmp + tmp) % mod;    if (p \% 2 == 1)         ans = (ans + n) % mod;    return ans; }
```

5 Структуры данных

5.1 Дерево отрезков

```
ll t[4*100000];
void build(int v, int vl,int vr, vi& a){
     if(vl = vr){
          t[v] = a[vl];
          return;
     int c = vl + (vr - vl)/2:
     build(2*v+1,vl,c,a);
build(2*v+2,c+1,vr,a);
     t[v] = \max(t[2*v+1], t[2*v+2]);
ĺl sum(int v, int vl, int vr, int l, int r){
    if(l > vr || r < vl){return -inf - 1};
     if(l <= vl && vr <= r)
         return t[v];
    \begin{array}{l} \mathrm{int}\;c=vl+(vr\!-\!vl)/2;\\ ll\;q1=sum(2^*v\!+\!1,\,vl,\,c,\,l,r);\\ ll\;q2=sum(2^*v\!+\!2,\!c\!+\!1,\!vr,\!l,r); \end{array}
     return max(q1, q2);
void modify(int v, int vl, int vr, int pos, int x){
     if(vl == vr) \{ t[v] = x;
          return;
     int c = vl + (vr - vl)/2;
     if(c >= pos)
         modify(2*v + 1, vl, c, pos,x);
          modify(2*v + 2,c +1,vr,pos,x);
     t[v] = \max(t[2*v+1], t[2*v+2]);
Прибавление на отрезке
void update (int v, int vl, int vr, int l, int r, int add) \{
     if\ (l>r)
          return;
     if (l == vl \&\& vr == r)
          t[v] += add;
          int c = vl + (vr \cdot vl)/2;
          update (v^*2+1, vl, c, l, min(r,c), add);
          update (v^*2+2, c+1, vr, max(l,c+1), r, add);
int get (int v, int vl, int vr, int pos) \{
     if (vl == vr)
         return t[v];
     int c = vl + (vr \cdot vl)/2; if (pos \le c)
          return t[v] + get (v*2+1, vl, c, pos);
```

Присвоение на отрезке

```
void push (int v) {  \begin{tabular}{ll} if (t[v] != -1) & \\ t[v*2+1] & t[v*2+2] & t[v]; \\ t[v] & -1; \\ \end{tabular}
```

void update (int v, int vl, int vr, int l, int r, int color) { if (l>r)

return t[v] + get (v*2+2, c+1, vr, pos);

```
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```

TODO: Присвоение на отрезке с получением суммы