

Xint

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1 Xint class implements operation on large integer numbers

If you need to perform precise operations on integer data that do not fit into common number types, you can successfully use objects of the [Xint](#) class. You can operate on numbers consisting of tens of thousands of digits.

1.1 Limitations

The only limitation on the size of the number are computer resources.

2 xint

[Xint](#) class implementation. A class that allows operations on large integer data

3 Class Index

3.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

Xint	
A Xint class	2

4 File Index

4.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

test.cpp	28
xint.cpp	34
xint.h	41

5 Class Documentation

5.1 Xint Class Reference

A [Xint](#) class.

```
#include <xint.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Xint](#) ()
Default constructor.
- [Xint](#) (unsigned long long n)
Copy constructor.
- [Xint](#) (unsigned long n)
Copy constructor.
- [Xint](#) (long long n)
Copy constructor.
- [Xint](#) (long n)
Copy constructor.
- [Xint](#) (unsigned int n)
Copy constructor.
- [Xint](#) (int n)
Copy constructor.
- [Xint](#) (string &)
Copy constructor.
- [Xint](#) (const char *)
Copy constructor.
- [Xint](#) (const [Xint](#) &)
Copy constructor.
- [Xint](#) (vector< int8_t > &)
Copy constructor. Construct a new object from vector<int8_t>.
- void [mul10](#) ()
- void [div10](#) ()
- void [mul2](#) ()
- void [div2](#) ()
- bool [zero](#) ()
- long long [ll](#) ()
- [Xint](#) & [operator++](#) ()
- [Xint](#) [operator++](#) (int temp)
- [Xint](#) & [operator--](#) ()
- [Xint](#) [operator--](#) (int temp)
- [Xint](#) & [operator=](#) (long long &b)
- [Xint](#) & [operator=](#) (unsigned long &b)
- [Xint](#) [add](#) ([Xint](#) &b)
- [Xint](#) [sub](#) ([Xint](#) &b)
- [Xint](#) [mul](#) ([Xint](#) &b)
- [Xint](#) [div](#) ([Xint](#) &b)
- long long [to_long](#) ()
- [Xint](#) [power](#) (long exponent)
- [Xint](#) [power](#) ([Xint](#) exponent)
- long [log](#) (long base)
- [Xint](#) [root](#) (long base)
Calculates the root of a given degree.
- [Xint](#) [abs](#) ()

Private Member Functions

- `Xint & inc_pos ()`
Increase by one the value represented by the "number" vector.
- `Xint & dec_pos ()`
Decrease by one the value represented by the "number" vector.
- `Xint & plus_assign (Xint &b)`
Sum of two vectors. Assigning to vector number the sum of itself and the vector number of parameter b.
- `Xint & minus_assign (Xint &b)`
Difference of two vectors. Assigning to vector number the difference of itself and the vector number of parameter b.
- `bool less (Xint &b)`
Compares the object's number vector value to the number vector value of the parameter.
- `bool greater (Xint &b)`
Compares the object's number vector value to the number vector value of the parameter.
- `pair< vector< int8_t >, vector< int8_t > > divide (Xint &b)`
Divide with remainder by given number. Divides vector numbers by parameter b.

Private Attributes

- `vector< int8_t > number`
- `short sign`
- `int len`

Friends

- `Xint & operator+= (Xint &, Xint &)`
- `Xint & operator-= (Xint &, Xint &)`
- `bool operator== (const Xint &x1, const Xint &x2)`
Determine if the `Xint` object is equivalent to the other.
- `bool operator!= (const Xint &x1, const Xint &x2)`
Determine if the `Xint` object is not equivalent to the other.
- `Xint & operator/= (Xint &, Xint &)`
- `Xint & operator%= (Xint &, Xint &)`
- `bool operator< (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
Comparing the values of two `Xint` objects.
- `bool operator< (Xint &a, long long b)`
- `bool operator< (long long a, Xint b)`
- `bool operator> (Xint &a, long long b)`
- `bool operator> (long long a, Xint b)`
- `bool operator<= (Xint &a, long long b)`
- `bool operator<= (long long a, Xint b)`
- `bool operator>= (Xint &a, long long b)`
- `bool operator>= (long long a, Xint b)`
- `bool operator< (vector< int8_t > number, Xint &b)`
- `Xint & operator*= (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
- `Xint operator+ (Xint a, Xint b)`
- `Xint operator- (Xint a, Xint b)`
- `Xint operator* (Xint a, Xint b)`
- `bool operator> (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
Comparing the values of two `Xint` objects.
- `bool operator>= (Xint &a, Xint &b)`

Comparing the values of two [Xint](#) objects.

- `bool operator<= (Xint &a, Xint &b)`

Comparing the values of two [Xint](#) objects.

- `Xint operator% (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
- `Xint operator/ (Xint a, Xint b)`
- `ostream & operator<< (ostream &, const Xint &)`
- `istream & operator>> (istream &, Xint &)`

5.1.1 Detailed Description

A [Xint](#) class.

Exact operation on large integers.

5.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.1.2.1 `Xint()` [1/11] `Xint::Xint ()`

Default constructor.

Create a new [Xint](#) object with value 0.

See also

```
Xint(unsigned long long n);
Xint(unsigned long n);
Xint(long long n);
Xint(long n);
Xint(unsigned int n);
Xint(int n);
Xint(string &);
Xint(const char *);
Xint(Xint &);
Xint(vector<int8_t> &);
```

5.1.2.2 `Xint()` [2/11] `Xint::Xint (unsigned long long n)`

Copy constructor.

Create a new [Xint](#) object from parameter value.

Parameters

<i>n</i>	unsigned long long.
----------	---------------------

See also

[Xint\(\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned long n\)](#);
[Xint\(long long n\)](#);
[Xint\(long n\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned int n\)](#);
[Xint\(int n\)](#);
[Xint\(string &\)](#);
[Xint\(const char *\)](#);
[Xint\(Xint &\)](#);
[Xint\(vector<int8_t> &\)](#);

5.1.2.3 Xint() [3/11] `Xint::Xint (`
 unsigned long *n*)

Copy constructor.

Create a new [Xint](#) object from parameter value.

Parameters

<i>n</i>	unsigned long.
----------	----------------

See also

[Xint\(\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned long long n\)](#);
[Xint\(long long n\)](#);
[Xint\(long n\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned int n\)](#);
[Xint\(int n\)](#);
[Xint\(string &\)](#);
[Xint\(const char *\)](#);
[Xint\(Xint &\)](#);
[Xint\(vector<int8_t> &\)](#);

5.1.2.4 Xint() [4/11] Xint::Xint (long long *n*)

Copy constructor.

Create a new [Xint](#) object from parmeter value.

Parameters

in	<i>n</i>	long long.
----	----------	------------

See also

[Xint\(\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned long long *n*\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned long *n*\)](#);
[Xint\(long *n*\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned int *n*\)](#);
[Xint\(int *n*\)](#);
[Xint\(string &\)](#);
[Xint\(const char *\)](#);
[Xint\(Xint &\)](#);
[Xint\(vector<int8_t> &\)](#);

5.1.2.5 Xint() [5/11] Xint::Xint (long *n*)

Copy constructor.

Create a new [Xint](#) object from parmeter value.

Parameters

<i>n</i>	long.
----------	-------

See also

[Xint\(\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned long long *n*\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned long *n*\)](#);
[Xint\(long long *n*\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned int *n*\)](#);
[Xint\(int *n*\)](#);
[Xint\(string &\)](#);
[Xint\(const char *\)](#);
[Xint\(Xint &\)](#);
[Xint\(vector<int8_t> &\)](#);

5.1.2.6 Xint() [6/11] `Xint::Xint (`
`unsigned int n)`

Copy constructor.

Create a new [Xint](#) object from parameter value.

Parameters

<i>n</i>	unsigned int.
----------	---------------

See also

[Xint\(\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned long long n\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned long n\)](#);
[Xint\(long long n\)](#);
[Xint\(long n\)](#);
[Xint\(int n\)](#);
[Xint\(string &\)](#);
[Xint\(const char *\)](#);
[Xint\(Xint &\)](#);
[Xint\(vector<int8_t> &\)](#);

5.1.2.7 Xint() [7/11] `Xint::Xint (`
`int n)`

Copy constructor.

Create a new [Xint](#) object from parameter value.

Parameters

<i>n</i>	int.
----------	------

See also

[Xint\(\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned long long n\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned long n\)](#);
[Xint\(long long n\)](#);
[Xint\(long n\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned int n\)](#);

```
Xint(string &);  
Xint(const char *);  
Xint(Xint &);  
Xint(vector<int8_t> &);
```

5.1.2.8 Xint() [8/11] `Xint::Xint (`
`string & s)`

Copy constructor.

Create a new [Xint](#) object from parmeter value.

Parameters

<code>s</code>	<code>string.</code>
----------------	----------------------

See also

```
Xint();  
Xint(unsigned long long n);  
Xint(unsigned long n);  
Xint(long long n);  
Xint(long n);  
Xint(unsigned int n);  
Xint(int n);  
Xint(const char *);  
Xint(Xint &);  
Xint(vector<int8_t> &);
```

5.1.2.9 Xint() [9/11] `Xint::Xint (`
`const char * s)`

Copy constructor.

Create a new [Xint](#) object from parmeter value.

Parameters

<code>s</code>	<code>*char.</code>
----------------	---------------------

See also

```
Xint();  
Xint(unsigned long long n);  
Xint(unsigned long n);  
Xint(long long n);  
Xint(long n);  
Xint(unsigned int n);  
Xint(int n);  
Xint(string &);  
Xint(Xint &);  
Xint(vector<int8_t> &);
```

5.1.2.10 Xint() [10/11] `Xint::Xint (`
 `const Xint & x)`

Copy constructor.

Create a new [Xint](#) object from parameter value.

Parameters

<i>n</i>	Xint .
----------	------------------------

See also

```
Xint();  
Xint(unsigned long long n);  
Xint(unsigned long n);  
Xint(long long n);  
Xint(long n);  
Xint(unsigned int n);  
Xint(int n);  
Xint(string &);  
Xint(const char *);  
Xint(vector<int8_t> &);
```

5.1.2.11 Xint() [11/11] `Xint::Xint (`
 `vector< int8_t > & n)`

Copy constructor. Construct a new object from `vector<int8_t>`.

Create a new [Xint](#) object from parameter value.

Parameters

<i>n</i>	<code>vector<int8_t>.</code>
----------	------------------------------------

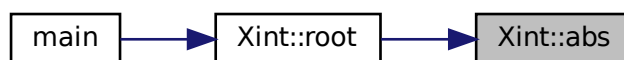
See also

[Xint\(\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned long long n\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned long n\)](#);
[Xint\(long long n\)](#);
[Xint\(long n\)](#);
[Xint\(unsigned int n\)](#);
[Xint\(int n\)](#);
[Xint\(string &\)](#);
[Xint\(const char *\)](#);
[Xint\(Xint &\)](#);

5.1.3 Member Function Documentation

5.1.3.1 **abs()** `Xint Xint::abs ()`

Here is the caller graph for this function:

5.1.3.2 **add()** `Xint Xint::add (
Xint & b)`

Here is the caller graph for this function:



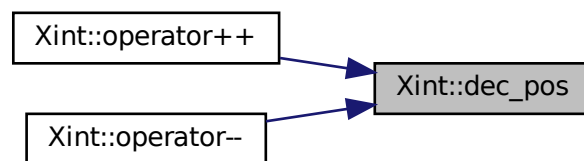
5.1.3.3 `dec_pos()` `Xint & Xint::dec_pos () [private]`

Decrease by one the value represented by the "number" vector.

Returns

A reference to itself

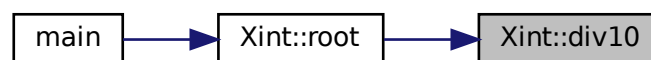
Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.1.3.4 `div()` `Xint Xint::div (Xint & b)`

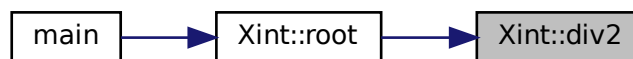
5.1.3.5 `div10()` `void Xint::div10 ()`

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.1.3.6 div2() `void Xint::div2 ()`

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.1.3.7 divide() `pair< vector< int8_t >, vector< int8_t > > Xint::divide (Xint & b) [private]`

Divide with remainder by given number. Divides vector numbers by parameter b.

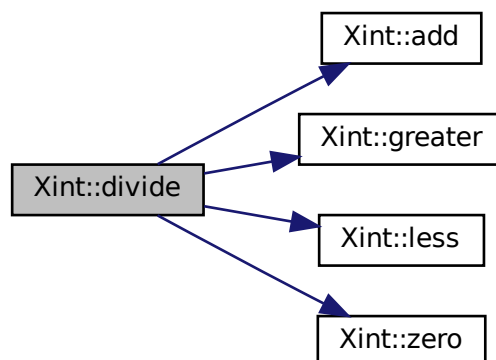
Parameters

in	b	– Divider.
----	---	------------

Returns

Value `pair<vector<int8_t>,vector<int8_t>>`. `<outcome, remainder>`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.3.8 greater() `bool Xint::greater (`
`Xint & b) [private]`

Compares the object's number vector value to the number vector value of the parameter.

Parameters

in	<i>b</i>	The object with the compared vector
----	----------	-------------------------------------

Returns

True if the object vector is greater than the parameter vector. False otherwise.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



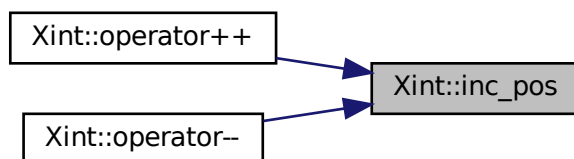
5.1.3.9 inc_pos() `Xint & Xint::inc_pos () [private]`

Increase by one the value represented by the "number" vector.

Returns

A reference to itself

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.1.3.10 less() `bool Xint::less (`
`Xint & b) [private]`

Compares the object's number vector value to the number vector value of the parameter.

Parameters

<code>in</code>	<code>b</code>	The object with the compared vector
-----------------	----------------	-------------------------------------

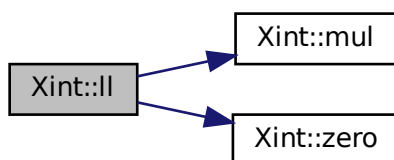
Returns

True if the object vector is smaller than the parameter vector. False otherwise.

Here is the caller graph for this function:

**5.1.3.11** `ll()` `long long Xint::ll ()`

Here is the call graph for this function:

**5.1.3.12** `log()` `long Xint::log (`
`long base)`

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.1.3.13 minus_assign() `Xint & Xint::minus_assign (`
`Xint & b) [private]`

Difference of two vectors. Assigning to vector number the difference of itself and the vector number of parameter b.

Parameters

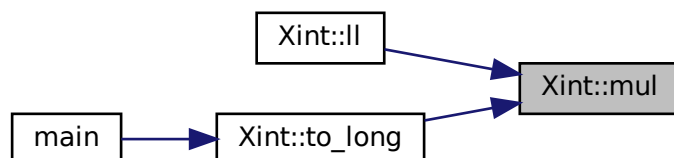
<code>b</code>	<code>Xint &.</code>
----------------	--------------------------

Returns

A reference to itself

5.1.3.14 mul() `Xint Xint::mul (`
`Xint & b)`

Here is the caller graph for this function:

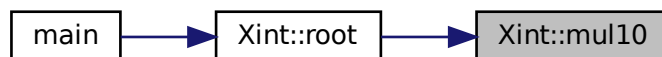


5.1.3.15 mul10() `void Xint::mul10 ()`

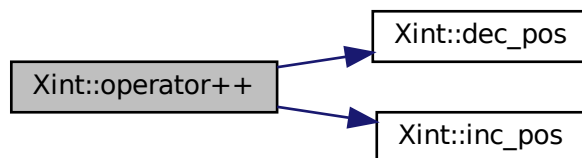
Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:

**5.1.3.16 mul2()** `void Xint::mul2 ()`**5.1.3.17 operator++()** [1/2] `Xint & Xint::operator++ ()`

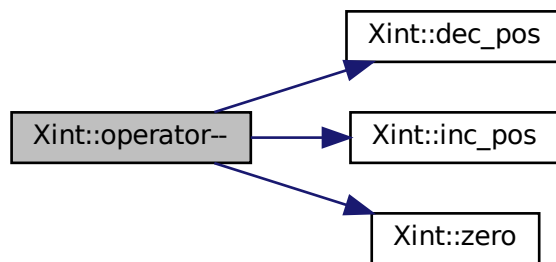
Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.3.18 operator++() [2/2] `Xint` `Xint::operator++ (`
`int temp)`

5.1.3.19 operator--() [1/2] `Xint &` `Xint::operator-- ()`

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.3.20 operator--() [2/2] `Xint` `Xint::operator-- (`
`int temp)`

5.1.3.21 operator=() [1/2] `Xint &` `Xint::operator= (`
`long long & b)`

5.1.3.22 operator=() [2/2] `Xint &` `Xint::operator= (`
`unsigned long & b)`

5.1.3.23 plus_assign() `Xint &` `Xint::plus_assign (`
`Xint & b) [private]`

Sum of two vectors. Assigning to vector number the sum of itself and the vector number of parameter b.

Parameters

<code>b</code>	<code>Xint &.</code>
----------------	--------------------------

Returns

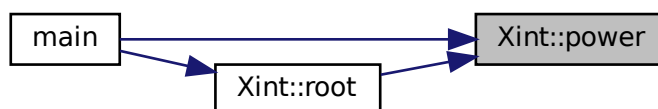
A reference to itself

5.1.3.24 power() [1/2] `Xint Xint::power (`
 `long exponent)`

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.1.3.25 power() [2/2] `Xint Xint::power (`
 `Xint exponent)`

Here is the call graph for this function:



5.1.3.26 root() `Xint Xint::root (`
 `long deg)`

Calculates the root of a given degree.

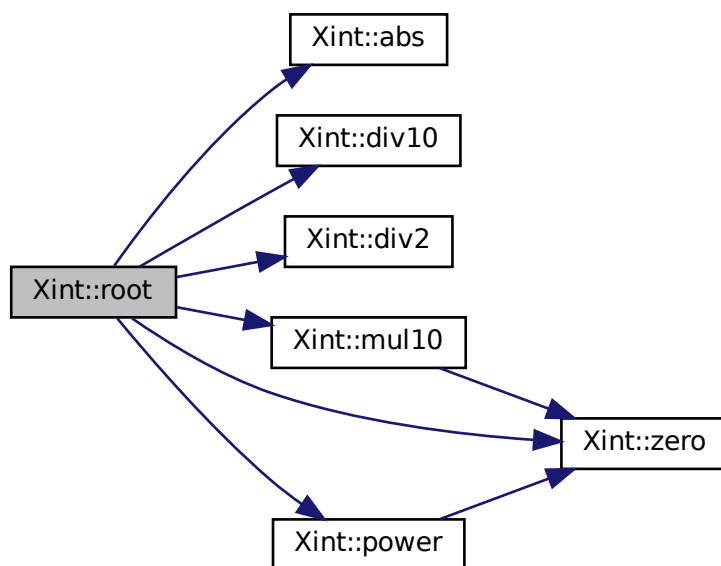
Parameters

<code>in</code>	<code>deg</code>	The degree of the root
-----------------	------------------	------------------------

Returns

Root value

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.1.3.27 sub() `Xint` `Xint::sub` (
 `Xint` & `b`)

5.1.3.28 to_long() `long long Xint::to_long ()`

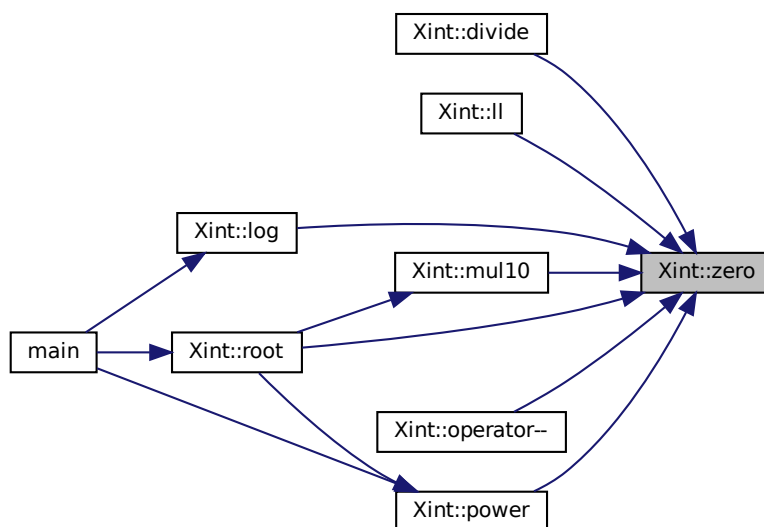
Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:

**5.1.3.29 zero()** `bool Xint::zero () [inline]`

Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.1.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

5.1.4.1 operator!= `bool operator!= (`
 `const Xint & x1,`
 `const Xint & x2) [friend]`

Determine if the `Xint` object is not equivalent to the other.

Parameters

<code>x1</code>	<code>Xint</code> object.
<code>x2</code>	another <code>Xint</code> object.

Returns

Whether the two `Triangle` objects are not the same.

5.1.4.2 operator% `Xint operator% (`
 `Xint & a,`
 `Xint & b) [friend]`

5.1.4.3 operator%= `Xint & operator%= (`
 `Xint & a,`
 `Xint & b) [friend]`

5.1.4.4 operator* `Xint operator* (`
 `Xint a,`
 `Xint b) [friend]`

5.1.4.5 operator*= `Xint & operator*= (`
 `Xint & a,`
 `Xint & b) [friend]`

5.1.4.6 operator+ `Xint operator+ (`
 `Xint a,`
 `Xint b) [friend]`

5.1.4.7 operator+= `Xint & operator+= (`
 `Xint & a,`
 `Xint & b) [friend]`

5.1.4.8 operator- `Xint operator- (`
 `Xint a,`
 `Xint b) [friend]`

5.1.4.9 operator-= `Xint & operator-= (`
 `Xint & a,`
 `Xint & b) [friend]`

5.1.4.10 operator/ `Xint operator/ (`
 `Xint a,`
 `Xint b) [friend]`

5.1.4.11 operator/= `Xint & operator/= (`
 `Xint & a,`
 `Xint & b) [friend]`

5.1.4.12 operator< [1/4] `bool operator< (`
 `long long a,`
 `Xint b) [friend]`

5.1.4.13 operator< [2/4] `bool operator< (`
 `vector< int8_t > number,`
 `Xint & b) [friend]`

5.1.4.14 operator< [3/4] `bool operator< (`
 `Xint & a,`
 `long long b) [friend]`

5.1.4.15 operator< [4/4] `bool operator< (`
 `Xint & a,`
 `Xint & b) [friend]`

Comparing the values of two `Xint` objects.

Parameters

<i>a</i>	<code>Xint &.</code>
<i>b</i>	<code>Xint &.</code>

Returns

A true if $a < b$, false otherwise.

5.1.4.16 `operator<<` `ostream & operator<< (`
 `ostream & out,`
 `const Xint & a) [friend]`

5.1.4.17 `operator<=` [1/3] `bool operator<= (`
 `long long a,`
 `Xint b) [friend]`

5.1.4.18 `operator<=` [2/3] `bool operator<= (`
 `Xint & a,`
 `long long b) [friend]`

5.1.4.19 `operator<=` [3/3] `bool operator<= (`
 `Xint & a,`
 `Xint & b) [friend]`

Comparing the values of two `Xint` objects.

Parameters

<i>a</i>	<code>Xint &.</code>
<i>b</i>	<code>Xint &.</code>

Returns

A true if $a \leq b$, false otherwise.

5.1.4.20 `operator==` `bool operator== (`
 `const Xint & x1,`
 `const Xint & x2) [friend]`

Determine if the [Xint](#) object is equivalent to the other.

Parameters

<i>x1</i>	Xint object.
<i>x2</i>	another Xint object.

Returns

Whether the two [Triangle](#) objects are the same.

5.1.4.21 [operator>](#) [1/3] `bool operator> (`
 `long long a,`
 [Xint](#) *b*) [friend]

5.1.4.22 [operator>](#) [2/3] `bool operator> (`
 [Xint](#) & *a*,
 `long long b) [friend]`

5.1.4.23 [operator>](#) [3/3] `bool operator> (`
 [Xint](#) & *a*,
 [Xint](#) & *b*) [friend]

Comparing the values of two [Xint](#) objects.

Parameters

<i>a</i>	Xint &.
<i>b</i>	Xint &.

Returns

A true if $a > b$, false otherwise.

5.1.4.24 [operator>=](#) [1/3] `bool operator>= (`
 `long long a,`
 [Xint](#) *b*) [friend]

5.1.4.25 [operator>=](#) [2/3] `bool operator>= (`
 [Xint](#) & *a*,
 `long long b) [friend]`

5.1.4.26 operator>= [3/3] bool operator>= (
 Xint & a,
 Xint & b) [friend]

Comparing the values of two Xint objects.

Parameters

<i>a</i>	Xint &.
<i>b</i>	Xint &.

Returns

A true if a >= b, false otherwise.

5.1.4.27 operator>> istream & operator>> (
 istream & in,
 Xint & a) [friend]

5.1.5 Member Data Documentation

5.1.5.1 len int Xint::len [private]

5.1.5.2 number vector<int8_t> Xint::number [private]

The number representation is stored in the number vector. Least significant digit in number[0]. Most significant digit in number[len-1].

5.1.5.3 sign short Xint::sign [private]

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

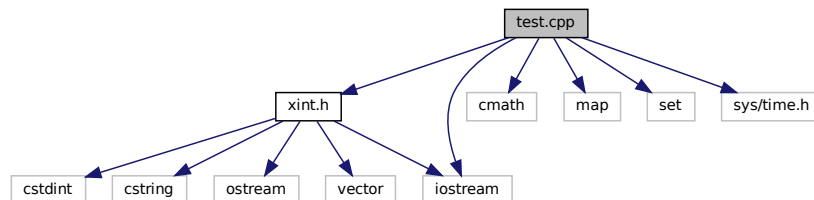
- [xint.h](#)
- [xint.cpp](#)

6 File Documentation

6.1 README.md File Reference

6.2 test.cpp File Reference

```
#include "xint.h"
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
#include <map>
#include <set>
#include <sys/time.h>
Include dependency graph for test.cpp:
```



Macros

- `#define TEST`
- `#define pb push_back`
- `#define mp make_pair`
- `#define fi(a, b) for (int i = a; i <= b; i++)`
- `#define fj(a, b) for (int j = a; j <= b; j++)`
- `#define fo(a, b) for (int o = a; o <= b; o++)`
- `#define fdi(a, b) for (int i = a; i >= b; i--)`
- `#define fdj(a, b) for (int j = a; j >= b; j--)`
- `#define fdo(a, b) for (int o = a; o >= b; o--)`
- `#define sz(x) (int)x.size()`
- `#define init_v(tab, n) fo(1, n) tab.pb(0)`
- `#define dbg(x) { cerr << __LINE__ << "t" << #x << ": " << x << endl; }`
- `#define dbg0(x, n)`

Typedefs

- `typedef long long ll`
- `typedef long double ld`
- `typedef vector< int > vi`
- `typedef pair< int, int > pii`
- `typedef vector< pii > vpII`
- `typedef pair< ll, ll > pll`
- `typedef vector< pll > vpll`
- `typedef vector< ll > vll`

Functions

- `template<typename T >`
`ostream & operator<< (ostream &os, vector< T > v)`
- `template<typename A , typename B >`
`ostream & operator<< (ostream &os, pair< A, B > p)`
- `template<typename T >`
`ostream & operator<< (ostream &os, set< T > t)`
- `template<typename T1 , typename T2 >`
`ostream & operator<< (ostream &os, map< T1, T2 > t)`
- `void time_mark ()`
- `long losuj (long pocz, long kon)`
- `int main ()`

Variables

- `vector< ll > stamps`

6.2.1 Detailed Description

tests for class xint.

Author

Tadeusz Kielak tadeusz@kielak.com

Date

2023

6.2.2 Macro Definition Documentation

6.2.2.1 dbg `#define dbg(`
`x) { cerr << __LINE__ << "\t" << #x << ": " << x << endl; }`

6.2.2.2 dbg0 `#define dbg0(`
`x,`
`n)`

Value:

```
{
    \
    cerr << __LINE__ << "\t" << #x << ": ";
    \
    for (int ABC = 0; ABC < n; ABC++)
        \
        cerr << x[ABC] << ' ' ;
    \
    cerr << endl;
}
```

6.2.2.3 fdi `#define fdi(
 a,
 b) for (int i = a; i >= b; i--)`

6.2.2.4 fdj `#define fdj(
 a,
 b) for (int j = a; j >= b; j--)`

6.2.2.5 fdo `#define fdo(
 a,
 b) for (int o = a; o >= b; o--)`

6.2.2.6 fi `#define fi(
 a,
 b) for (int i = a; i <= b; i++)`

6.2.2.7 fj `#define fj(
 a,
 b) for (int j = a; j <= b; j++)`

6.2.2.8 fo `#define fo(
 a,
 b) for (int o = a; o <= b; o++)`

6.2.2.9 init_v `#define init_v(
 tab,
 n) fo(1, n) tab.pb(0)`

6.2.2.10 mp `#define mp make_pair`

6.2.2.11 pb `#define pb push_back`

6.2.2.12 sz `#define sz(
x) (int)x.size()`

6.2.2.13 TEST `#define TEST`

6.2.3 Typedef Documentation

6.2.3.1 ld `typedef long double ld`

6.2.3.2 ll `typedef long long ll`

6.2.3.3 pii `typedef pair<int, int> pii`

6.2.3.4 pll `typedef pair<ll, ll> pll`

6.2.3.5 vi `typedef vector<int> vi`

6.2.3.6 vll `typedef vector<ll> vll`

6.2.3.7 vpil `typedef vector<pii> vpil`

6.2.3.8 vpll `typedef vector<pll> vpll`

6.2.4 Function Documentation


```

6.2.4.1 losuj() long losuj (
    long pocz,
    long kon )

```

Here is the caller graph for this function:

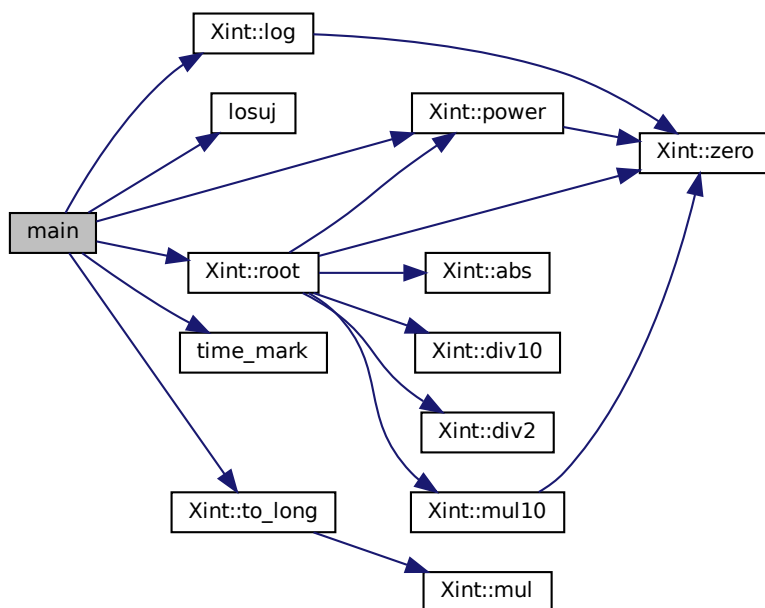


```

6.2.4.2 main() int main ( )

```

Here is the call graph for this function:



```

6.2.4.3 operator<<() [1/4] template<typename T1 , typename T2 >
ostream & operator<< (
    ostream & os,
    map< T1, T2 > t )

```

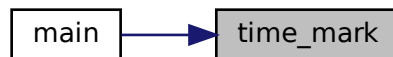
6.2.4.4 operator<<() [2/4] `template<typename A , typename B >`
`ostream & operator<< (`
 `ostream & os,`
 `pair< A, B > p)`

6.2.4.5 operator<<() [3/4] `template<typename T >`
`ostream & operator<< (`
 `ostream & os,`
 `set< T > t)`

6.2.4.6 operator<<() [4/4] `template<typename T >`
`ostream & operator<< (`
 `ostream & os,`
 `vector< T > v)`

6.2.4.7 time_mark() `void time_mark ()`

Here is the caller graph for this function:



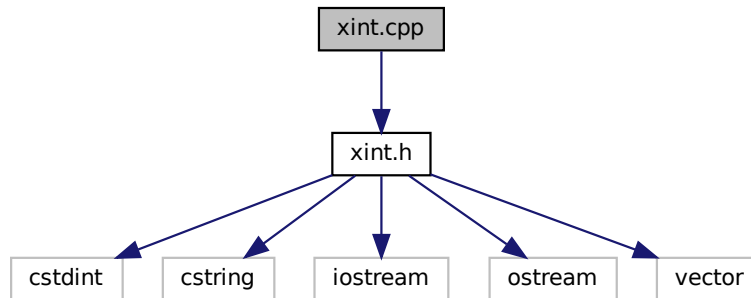
6.2.5 Variable Documentation

6.2.5.1 stamps `vector<ll> stamps`

6.3 xint.cpp File Reference

```
#include "xint.h"
```

Include dependency graph for xint.cpp:



Macros

- `#define dbg(x) ;`
- `#define dbg(x) ;`

Functions

- `bool operator< (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
Comparing the values of two *Xint* objects.
- `bool operator< (Xint &a, long long b)`
- `bool operator< (long long a, Xint b)`
- `bool operator> (Xint &a, long long b)`
- `bool operator> (long long a, Xint b)`
- `bool operator<= (Xint &a, long long b)`
- `bool operator<= (long long a, Xint b)`
- `bool operator>= (Xint &a, long long b)`
- `bool operator>= (long long a, Xint b)`
- `bool operator> (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
Comparing the values of two *Xint* objects.
- `bool operator>= (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
Comparing the values of two *Xint* objects.
- `bool operator<= (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
Comparing the values of two *Xint* objects.
- `bool operator< (vector< int8_t > number, Xint &b)`
- `istream & operator>> (istream &in, Xint &a)`
- `ostream & operator<< (ostream &out, const Xint &a)`
- `Xint & operator+= (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
- `Xint & operator-= (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
- `Xint operator+ (Xint a, Xint b)`
- `Xint operator- (Xint a, Xint b)`
- `Xint & operator*= (Xint &a, Xint &b)`

- `Xint operator* (Xint a, Xint b)`
- `Xint operator* (Xint &a, int b)`
- `Xint operator+ (Xint &a, int b)`
- `Xint & operator/= (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
- `Xint & operator%= (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
- `Xint operator/ (Xint a, Xint b)`
- `Xint operator% (Xint &a, Xint &b)`
- `bool operator== (const Xint &x1, const Xint &x2)`
Determine if the `Xint` object is equivalent to the other.
- `bool operator!= (const Xint &x1, const Xint &x2)`
Determine if the `Xint` object is not equivalent to the other.

6.3.1 Detailed Description

xint implementation

Author

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Date

2023

6.3.2 Macro Definition Documentation

6.3.2.1 dbg `#define dbg(
x) ;`

6.3.2.2 dbgx `#define dbgx(
x) ;`

6.3.3 Function Documentation

6.3.3.1 operator!=() `bool operator!= (
const Xint & x1,
const Xint & x2)`

Determine if the `Xint` object is not equivalent to the other.

Parameters

<i>x1</i>	Xint object.
<i>x2</i>	another Xint object.

Returns

Whether the two Triangle objects are not the same.

6.3.3.2 `operator%()` [Xint](#) `operator%` (
 [Xint](#) & *a*,
 [Xint](#) & *b*)

6.3.3.3 `operator%=(` [Xint](#) & `operator%=` (
 [Xint](#) & *a*,
 [Xint](#) & *b*)

6.3.3.4 `operator*()` [1/2] [Xint](#) `operator*` (
 [Xint](#) & *a*,
 int *b*)

6.3.3.5 `operator*()` [2/2] [Xint](#) `operator*` (
 [Xint](#) *a*,
 [Xint](#) *b*)

6.3.3.6 `operator*=(` [Xint](#) & `operator*=` (
 [Xint](#) & *a*,
 [Xint](#) & *b*)

6.3.3.7 `operator+()` [1/2] [Xint](#) `operator+` (
 [Xint](#) & *a*,
 int *b*)

6.3.3.8 operator+() [2/2] `Xint` operator+ (
 `Xint` *a*,
 `Xint` *b*)

6.3.3.9 operator+=() `Xint` & operator+= (
 `Xint` & *a*,
 `Xint` & *b*)

6.3.3.10 operator-() `Xint` operator- (
 `Xint` *a*,
 `Xint` *b*)

6.3.3.11 operator-=() `Xint` & operator-= (
 `Xint` & *a*,
 `Xint` & *b*)

6.3.3.12 operator/() `Xint` operator/ (
 `Xint` *a*,
 `Xint` *b*)

6.3.3.13 operator/=() `Xint` & operator/= (
 `Xint` & *a*,
 `Xint` & *b*)

6.3.3.14 operator<() [1/4] `bool` operator< (
 `long long` *a*,
 `Xint` *b*)

6.3.3.15 operator<() [2/4] `bool` operator< (
 `vector< int8_t >` *number*,
 `Xint` & *b*)

6.3.3.16 operator<() [3/4] `bool` operator< (
 `Xint` & *a*,
 `long long` *b*)

6.3.3.17 operator<() [4/4] `bool` operator< (
 `Xint` & *a*,
 `Xint` & *b*)

Comparing the values of two `Xint` objects.

Parameters

<i>a</i>	<code>Xint &.</code>
<i>b</i>	<code>Xint &.</code>

Returns

A true if $a < b$, false otherwise.

6.3.3.18 `operator<<()` `ostream & operator<< (`
 `ostream & out,`
 `const Xint & a)`

6.3.3.19 `operator<=()` [1/3] `bool operator<= (`
 `long long a,`
 `Xint b)`

6.3.3.20 `operator<=()` [2/3] `bool operator<= (`
 `Xint & a,`
 `long long b)`

6.3.3.21 `operator<=()` [3/3] `bool operator<= (`
 `Xint & a,`
 `Xint & b)`

Comparing the values of two `Xint` objects.

Parameters

<i>a</i>	<code>Xint &.</code>
<i>b</i>	<code>Xint &.</code>

Returns

A true if $a \leq b$, false otherwise.

6.3.3.22 `operator==()` `bool operator== (`
 `const Xint & x1,`
 `const Xint & x2)`

Determine if the [Xint](#) object is equivalent to the other.

Parameters

<i>x1</i>	Xint object.
<i>x2</i>	another Xint object.

Returns

Whether the two Triangle objects are the same.

6.3.3.23 `operator>()` [1/3] `bool operator> (`
 `long long a,`
 [Xint](#) `b)`

6.3.3.24 `operator>()` [2/3] `bool operator> (`
 [Xint](#) & `a,`
 `long long b)`

6.3.3.25 `operator>()` [3/3] `bool operator> (`
 [Xint](#) & `a,`
 [Xint](#) & `b)`

Comparing the values of two [Xint](#) objects.

Parameters

<i>a</i>	Xint &.
<i>b</i>	Xint &.

Returns

A true if $a > b$, false otherwise.

6.3.3.26 `operator>=()` [1/3] `bool operator>= (`
 `long long a,`
 [Xint](#) `b)`

6.3.3.27 `operator>=()` [2/3] `bool operator>= (`
 [Xint](#) & `a,`
 `long long b)`

6.3.3.28 operator>=() [3/3] bool operator>= (
 Xint & a,
 Xint & b)

Comparing the values of two Xint objects.

Parameters

<i>a</i>	Xint &.
<i>b</i>	Xint &.

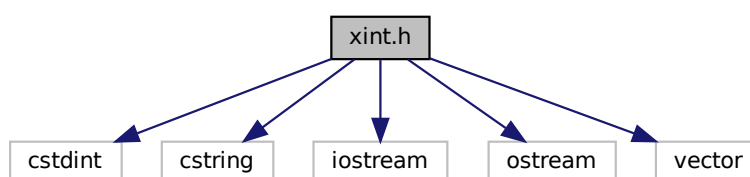
Returns

A true if a >= b, false otherwise.

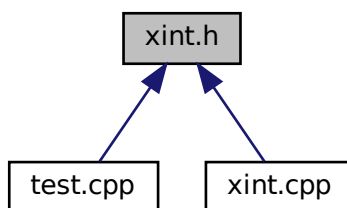
6.3.3.29 operator>>() istream & operator>> (
 istream & in,
 Xint & a)

6.4 xint.h File Reference

```
#include <cstdint>
#include <cstring>
#include <iostream>
#include <ostream>
#include <vector>
Include dependency graph for xint.h:
```



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Classes

- class [Xint](#)
A [Xint](#) class.

6.4.1 Detailed Description

xint header

Author

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Date

2023

6.5 xint.h

[Go to the documentation of this file.](#)

```
1
19 #include <cstdint>
20 #include <cstring>
21 #include <iostream>
22 #include <ostream>
23 #include <vector>
24
25 using namespace std;
26
28
31 class Xint
32 {
33 private:
39     vector<int8_t> number;
40     short sign;
41     int len;
42
```

```

43 public:
44     // constructors
45     Xint();
46     Xint(unsigned long long n);
47     Xint(unsigned long n);
48     Xint(long long n);
49     Xint(long n);
50     Xint(unsigned int n);
51     Xint(int n);
52     Xint(string &);
53     Xint(const char *);
54     Xint(const Xint &);
55     Xint(vector<int8_t> &);
56     // operator int() const {
57     //     long long outcome = 0;
58     //     long long mul = 1;
59     //     for (int i = 0; i < number.size(); i++)
60     //     {
61     //         outcome += number[i] * mul;
62     //         mul *= 10;
63     //     }
64     //     return outcome * sign;
65     // }
66     // operator long long() const {
67     //     long long outcome = 0;
68     //     long long mul = 1;
69     //     for (int i = 0; i < number.size(); i++)
70     //     {
71     //         outcome += number[i] * mul;
72     //         mul *= 10;
73     //     }
74     //     return outcome * sign;
75     // }
76     // operator unsigned long() const {
77     //     long long outcome = 0;
78     //     long long mul = 1;
79     //     for (int i = 0; i < number.size(); i++)
80     //     {
81     //         outcome += number[i] * mul;
82     //         mul *= 10;
83     //     }
84     //     return outcome * sign;
85     // }
86
87 private:
88     // auxiliary methods
89     Xint &inc_pos();
90     Xint &dec_pos();
91     Xint &plus_assign(Xint &b);
92     Xint &minus_assign(Xint &b);
93     bool less(Xint &b);
94     bool greater(Xint &b);
95     pair<vector<int8_t>, vector<int8_t>> divide(Xint &b);
96
97 public:
98     void mul10();
99     void div10();
100    void mul2();
101    void div2();
102    bool zero() { return (number.size() == 1 && number[0] == 0) ? true : false; }
103    long long ll();
104    // incrementation and decrementation
105    Xint &operator++();
106    Xint operator++(int temp);
107    Xint &operator--();
108    Xint operator--(int temp);
109    Xint &operator=(long long &b);
110    Xint &operator=(unsigned long &b);
111    Xint add(Xint &b);
112    Xint sub(Xint &b);
113    Xint mul(Xint &b);
114    Xint div(Xint &b);
115    friend Xint &operator+=(Xint &, Xint &);
116    friend Xint &operator-=(Xint &, Xint &);
117    friend bool operator==(const Xint &x1, const Xint &x2);
118    friend bool operator!=(const Xint &x1, const Xint &x2);
119
120    friend Xint &operator/=(Xint &, Xint &);
121    friend Xint &operator%=(Xint &, Xint &);
122    friend bool operator<(Xint &a, Xint &b);
123    friend bool operator<(Xint &a, long long b);
124    friend bool operator<(long long a, Xint &b);
125    friend bool operator>(Xint &a, long long b);
126    friend bool operator>(long long a, Xint &b);
127    friend bool operator<=(Xint &a, long long b);
128    friend bool operator<=(long long a, Xint &b);
129    friend bool operator>=(Xint &a, long long b);

```

```
130 friend bool operator>=(long long a, Xint b);
131
132 friend bool operator<(vector<int8_t> number, Xint &b);
133 friend Xint &operator*=(Xint &a, Xint &b);
134
135 friend Xint operator+(Xint a, Xint b);
136 friend Xint operator-(Xint a, Xint b);
137 friend Xint operator*(Xint a, Xint b);
138 friend bool operator>(Xint &a, Xint &b);
139 friend bool operator>=(Xint &a, Xint &b);
140 friend bool operator<=(Xint &a, Xint &b);
141 friend Xint operator%(Xint &a, Xint &b);
142 friend Xint operator/(Xint a, Xint b);
143 friend ostream &operator<<(ostream &, const Xint &);
144 friend istream &operator>>(istream &, Xint &);
145
146 long long to_long();
147
148 // maths functions
149 Xint power(long exponent);
150 Xint power(Xint exponent);
151 long log(long base);
152 Xint root(long base);
153 Xint abs();
154 };
```

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