# 1 全体のテンプレ

#### 別にこれに固定しなくてもよい

```
1
    input\ data
 2
 3
    */
    \mathbf{void} \, \operatorname{init}() \{
 5
 6
    bool input(){
 8
 9
10
11
12
13 dp とか
    void init_solve(){
16
17
    \mathbf{void}\ q\_input()\{
18
    }
19
20
21
    int solve(){
22
              return 0;
23
24
25
    int main(){
^{26}
27
              int m;
              for(int i=0;i< m;i++){}
28
                         \mathrm{cout}{<}\mathrm{solve}(){<}\mathrm{endl};
29
30
31
```

## 2 include

```
#include<cmath>
#include<string>
#include<vector>
#include<queue>
#include<stack>
#include<map>
#include<algorithm>
#include<utility>
#include<ctdio>
#include<cstack>
#include<algorithm>
#include<algorithm>
#include<ctdio>
#include<cstdio>
#include<cstdio>
#include<cassert>
using namespace std;
```

# 3 素数

```
vector<int> prime;
 1
 2
    {\rm vector}{<}{\bf int}{>}\ {\rm prime\_list};
 3
    \mathbf{void} \ \mathrm{prime\_set}(\mathbf{int} \ \mathrm{n}) \{
               n+=100;
 4
               prime.resize(n);
 5
               {\bf for}({\bf int}\ i{=}0; i{<}n; i{+}{+})\{
 6
                          prime[i]=1;
 7
 8
               prime[0]=prime[1]=0;
 9
               for(int i=0;i*i< n;i++){}
10
                          \mathbf{if}(\mathrm{prime}[i])\{
11
                                     for(int j=i*2;j< n;j+=i){
12
                                                prime[j] = 0;
13
14
15
16
               for(int i=0;i< n;i++){}
17
                          if(prime[i])prime\_list.push\_back(i);\\
18
               }
19
20
```

## 4 文字列

```
string revStr(string s) {
return string(s.rbegin(),s.rend());
}
```

### 5 二次元幾何

```
1
    #define X first
    #define Y second
    {\bf typedef\ long\ double\ } {\rm ld};
    typedef long long ll;
    typedef ll P_type;
    \mathbf{typedef} \ \mathrm{pair} < \mathrm{ll, ll} > \ \mathrm{P};
    const ld INF = 1e39;
 9
   const ld EPS = 1e-8;
10
    const ld PI = acos(-1);
11
12
   P_type out_pro(P a,P b) {
13
      return (a.X * b.Y - b.X * a.Y);
14
15
16
   P_{type in\_pro(P a,P b)}
17
      return (a.X * b.X + a.Y *b.Y);
18
19
20
    //以下 2 つは小数点以下が必要なことがあるのでにする ld
21
   ld pow_len(P a) {
22
      return a.X * a.X + a.Y * a.Y;
23
24
25
26
    ld len(P a){
      return sqrt(pow_len(a));
^{27}
28
29
   P make_v(P a,P b) {
30
      return P(a.X - b.X, a.Y - b.Y);
31
32
    //凸法
33
   vector<P> convex(vector<P> list) {
34
      int m=0;
35
      vector < P > res(list.size()*2);
36
      sort(list.begin(),list.end());
      for(int i=0; i< list.size(); res[m++]= list[i++]){
38
         \mathbf{for}(:m>1\&\& out\_pro(make\_v(res[m-1],res[m-2]), make\_v(list[i],res[m-2])) < = EPS; --m);
39
40
      for(int i=list.size()-2,r=m; i>=0; res[m++]=list[i--]){
41
         \mathbf{for}(\mathsf{m} > \mathsf{r\&\&out\_pro}(\mathsf{make\_v}(\mathsf{res}[\mathsf{m}-1], \mathsf{res}[\mathsf{m}-2]), \mathsf{make\_v}(\mathsf{list}[\mathsf{i}], \mathsf{res}[\mathsf{m}-2])) < = \mathsf{EPS}; --\mathsf{m});
42
43
44
      res.resize(m-1);
45
      return res;
46
```

### 6 UnionFind

```
class union_find{
private:
```

```
vector<int> parents;
 3
                  {\rm vector}{<}{\bf int}{>}\;{\rm rank};
 4
     public:
 5
 6
                  union\_find(\textbf{int}\ n)\{
 7
                               parents.resize(n);
 8
                               rank.resize(n);
 9
        \mathbf{void} init(){
10
                               for(int i=0;i<parents.size();i++){}
11
                                           parents[i]=i;
12
                                           rank[i]=0;
13
14
        }
15
                  int find(int x){
16
                               \mathbf{if}(\mathrm{parents}[\mathrm{x}]{=}{=}\mathrm{x})\{
17
                                            {f return} \ {f x};
18
                               \}else\{
19
                                            \mathbf{return}\ \mathrm{parents}[x] = \mathrm{find}(\mathrm{parents}[x]);
20
21
22
                  void unite(int x,int y){
23
                               x = find(x);
^{24}
                               y = find(y);
25
                               if(x==y)return;
^{26}
                               \textbf{if}(\mathrm{rank}[x]{<}\mathrm{rank}[y])\{
^{27}
                                            parents[x]=y;
28
                               \} \mathbf{else} \{
29
                                            parents[y]=x;
30
                                            \mathbf{if}(\mathrm{rank}[\mathrm{x}]{=}{=}\mathrm{rank}[\mathrm{y}])\mathrm{rank}[\mathrm{x}]{+}{+};
31
                               }
32
33
                  bool\ same(\textbf{int}\ x, \textbf{int}\ y)\{
34
                               \mathbf{return}\ (\mathrm{find}(x){=}{=}\mathrm{find}(y));
35
                  }
36
     };
37
```