# Mục lục



## 1 Java Fast Input

```
class InputReader {
    private final BufferedReader reader;
    private StringTokenizer tokenizer;

    public InputReader(InputStream stream) {
        reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(stream));
        tokenizer = null;
    }

    public String nextLine() {
        try {
            return reader.readLine();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

```
    public String next() {
        while (tokenizer == null || !tokenizer.hasMoreTokens()) {
            tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(nextLine());
        }
        return tokenizer.nextToken();
    }

    public int nextInt() {
        return Integer.parseInt(next());
    }
}
```

## 2 Simple Max Matching

```
bool dfs(int u) {
    if (mx[u] == T) return false;
    mx[u] = T;
    for(int v : ke[u]) {
        if (!my[v] || dfs(my[v])) {
            my[v] = u;
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}

int main() {
    For(i,1,n) {
        T++;
        res += dfs(i);
    }
    // choose my & i
}
```

## 3 Konig

```
void konig(){
   queue<int> qu;

   f1(i,m) if (!Assigned[i]) qu.push(i);
   f1(i,n) if (!Assigned[N-i]) qu.push(N-i);
   while (qu.size()){
      int u=qu.front(); qu.pop();
      for (int i=0; int v=a[u][i]; i++)
      if (!(Choosed[v]++)) qu.push(Assigned[v]);
   }

   f1(i,m) if (Assigned[i] && !Choosed[i] && !Choosed[Assigned[i]])
   Choosed[i]=true;
}
```

## 4 Hopcroft Karp Max Matching algorithm

```
// Worse Case: E * sqrt(v)
const int MAXN = 50005, MAXM = 50005;
vector<int> gph[MAXN];
int dis[MAXN], l[MAXN], r[MAXM], vis[MAXN];
void clear() {
    for (int i = 0; i < MAXN; i++)
        gph[i].clear();
}
void add_edge(int l, int r) {
    gph[l].push_back(r);
}
bool bfs(int n) {
    queue<int> que;
    bool ok = 0;
    memset(dis, 0, sizeof(dis));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (l[i] == -1 && !dis[i]) {
            que.push(i);
            dis[i] = 1;
        }
    }
    while (!que.empty()) {
        int x = que.front();
        que.pop();
        for (auto &i : gph[x]) {
            if (r[i] == -1)
                ok = 1;
            else if (!dis[r[i]]) {
                dis[r[i]] = dis[x] + 1;
                que.push(r[i]);
```

```
            }
        }
    }
    return ok;
}
bool dfs(int x) {
    for (auto &i : gph[x]) {
        if (r[i] == -1 || (!vis[r[i]] && dis[r[i]] == dis[x] + 1 &&
                           dfs(r[i]))) {
            vis[r[i]] = 1;
            l[x] = i;
            r[i] = x;
            return 1;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
int match(int n) {
    memset(l, -1, sizeof(l));
    memset(r, -1, sizeof(r));
    int ret = 0;
    while (bfs(n)) {
        memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            if (l[i] == -1 && dfs(i))
                ret++;
    }
    return ret;
}
bool chk[MAXN + MAXM];
void rdfs(int x, int n) {
    if (chk[x])
        return;
    chk[x] = 1;
    for (auto &i : gph[x]) {
        chk[i + n] = 1;
        rdfs(r[i], n);
    }
}
vector<int> getcover(int n, int m) {
    // solve min. vertex cover
    match(n);
    memset(chk, 0, sizeof(chk));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        if (l[i] == -1)
            rdfs(i, n);
    vector<int> v;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        if (!chk[i])
            v.push_back(i);
    for (int i = n; i < n + m; i++)
        if (chk[i])
            v.push_back(i);
    return v;
}
```

# 5 Max matching min cost

```
// numbered from 0. i -> mx[i]
const int V = 1000, INF = 1e9;
int g[V][V], mx[V], my[V], fx[V], fy[V], d[V], ar[V], tr[V], p;
int slack(int u, int v) {
    return g[u][v] - fx[u] - fy[v];
}
int augment(int s) {
    queue<int> q;
    q.push(s);
    fill_n(tr, p, -1);
    for(int i = 0; i < p; ++i) d[i] = slack(s, i), ar[i] = s;
    while(true) {
        while(!q.empty()) {
            int u = q.front();
            q.pop();
            for(int v = 0; v < p; ++v) if(tr[v] == -1) {
                    int w = slack(u, v);
                    if(w == 0) {
                        tr[v] = u;
                        if(my[v] == -1) return v;
                        q.push(my[v]);
                    }
                    if(d[v] > w) d[v] = w, ar[v] = u;
                }
        }
        int delta = INF;
        for(int v = 0; v < p; ++v) if(tr[v] == -1) delta =
                    min(delta, d[v]);
        fx[s] += delta;
```

```
        for(int v = 0; v < p; ++v)
            if(tr[v] == -1) d[v] -= delta;
            else fx[my[v]] += delta, fy[v] -= delta;
        for(int v = 0; v < p; ++v) if(tr[v] == -1 && d[v] == 0) {
                tr[v] = ar[v];
                if(my[v] == -1) return v;
                q.push(my[v]);
            }
    }
}
void maxMatchMinCost() {
    fill_n(mx, p, -1);
    fill_n(my, p, -1);
    for(int i = 0; i < p; ++i) fx[i] = *min_element(g[i], g[i]+p);
    for(int s = 0; s < p; ++s) {
        int f = augment(s);
        while(f != -1) {
            int x = tr[f], nx = mx[x];
            mx[x] = f;
            my[f] = x;
            f = nx;
        }
    }
}
```

# 6 Ganeral Matching

```
class MatchingGraph {
public:
    vector <vector<int> > adj;
    vector <bool> blossom;
    vector <int> parent;
    vector <int> base;
    vector <int> match;
    int n;
    MatchingGraph() {
        n = 0;
    }
    void addEdge(int x, int y) {
        adj[x].push_back(y);
        adj[y].push_back(x);
    }
    void clearGraph() {
        int i;
        for (i=0; i<SZ(adj); ++i)
            adj[i].clear();
        fill(blossom.begin(),blossom.end(),false);
        fill(parent.begin(),parent.end(),-1);
        for (i=0; i<n; ++i)
            base[i] = i;
        for (i=0; i<n; ++i)
            match[i] = -1;
    }
    void setN(int newn) {
        n = newn;
        adj.resize(n);
        blossom.resize(n);
        base.resize(n);
        match.resize(n);
        parent.resize(n);
        clearGraph();
    }
    int lca(int x, int y) {
        vector <bool> fy;
        fy.resize(n);
        fill(fy.begin(),fy.end(),false);
        while (true) {
            x = base[x];
            fy[x] = true;
            if (match[x] == -1)
                break;
            x = parent[match[x]];
        }
        while (true) {
            y = base[y];
            if (fy[y])
                return y;
            y = parent[match[y]];
        }
        return -1;
    }
    void path(int now, int child, int curbase) {
        while (base[now] != curbase) {
            blossom[base[now]] = blossom[base[match[now]]] = true;
            parent[now] = child;
            child = match[now];
            now = parent[match[now]];
```

```
        }
    }
    int augmentPath(int x) {
        int i,j;
        for (i=0; i<n; ++i)
            base[i] = i;
        for (i=0; i<n; ++i)
            parent[i] = -1;
        queue <int> bfs;
        vector <bool> sudah;
        sudah.resize(n);
        fill(sudah.begin(),sudah.end(),false);
        sudah[x] = true;
        bfs.push(x);
        while (!bfs.empty()) {
            int now = bfs.front();
            bfs.pop();
            for (i=0; i<SZ(adj[now]); ++i) {
                int next = adj[now][i];
                if (base[next]==base[now] || match[next] == now);
                else if (next == x || (match[next]!=-1 &&
                                       parent[match[next]]!=-1)) {
                    int curbase = lca(now,next);
                    fill(blossom.begin(),blossom.end(),false);
                    path(now,next,curbase);
                    path(next,now,curbase);
                    for (j = 0; j < n; ++j)
                        if (blossom[j]) {
                            base[j] = curbase;
                            if (!sudah[j]) {
                                sudah[j] = true;
                                bfs.push(j);
                            }
                        }
                } else if (parent[next]==-1) {
                    parent[next] = now;
                    if (match[next] == -1)
                        return next;
                    sudah[match[next]] = true;
                    bfs.push(match[next]);
                }
            }
        }
        return -1;
    }
    int edmondsMatch() {
        int i;
        int res = 0;
        for (i=0; i<n; ++i) {
            if (match[i]==-1) {
                int x = augmentPath(i);
                while (x>=0) {
                    int p = parent[x];
                    int pp = match[p];
                    match[x] = p;
                    match[p] = x;
                    x = pp;
                }
            }
        }
        for (i=0; i<n; ++i)
            if (match[i]!=-1)
                ++res;
        return res >> 1;
    }
};
```

# 7 Dinic MaxFlow

```
class DinicFlow {
private:
    vector<int> dist, head, work;
    vector<int> point, flow, capa, next;
    int n, m;

    bool bfs(int s, int t) {
        For(i, 1, n) dist[i] = -1;
        queue<int> q;
        dist[s] = 0;
        q.push(s);
        while (!q.empty()) {
            int u = q.front();
            q.pop();
            for (int i = head[u]; i >= 0; i = next[i])
                if (flow[i] < capa[i] && dist[point[i]] < 0) {
                    dist[point[i]] = dist[u] + 1;
                    q.push(point[i]);
```

```
                }
            }
            return dist[t] >= 0;
        }

        int dfs(int s, int t, int f) {
            if (s == t) return f;
            for (int &i = work[s]; i >= 0; i = next[i])
                if (flow[i] < capa[i] && dist[point[i]] == dist[s] + 1) {
                    int d = dfs(point[i], t, min(f, capa[i] - flow[i]));
                    if (d > 0) {
                        flow[i] += d;
                        flow[i ^ 1] -= d;
                        return d;
                    }
                }
            return 0;
        }

public:
    DinicFlow(int n = 0) {
        this->n = n;
        this->m = 0;
        dist.assign(n + 7, 0);
        head.assign(n + 7, -1);
        work.assign(n + 7, 0);
    }

    void addEdge(int u, int v, int c1, int c2 = 0) {
        point.push_back(v);
        capa.push_back(c1);
        flow.push_back(0);
        next.push_back(head[u]);
        head[u] = m++;
        point.push_back(u);
        capa.push_back(c2);
        flow.push_back(0);
        next.push_back(head[v]);
        head[v] = m++;
    }

    int maxFlow(int s, int t) {
        int totFlow = 0;
        while (bfs(s, t)) {
            For(i, 1, n) work[i] = head[i];
            while (true) {
                int d = dfs(s, t, cmax);
                if (d == 0) break;
                totFlow += d;
            }
        }
        return totFlow;
    }
```

# 8 Mincost MaxFlow SPFA

```
Min Cost Max Flow - SPFA
Index from 0
edges cap changed during find flow
Lots of double comparison --> likely to fail for double
Example:
MinCostFlow mcf(n);
mcf.addEdge(u, v, cap, cost);
cout << mcf.minCostFlow() << endl;


template<class Flow=int, class Cost=int>
struct MinCostFlow {
    const Flow INF_FLOW = 1000111000;
    const Cost INF_COST = 1000111000111000LL;

    int n, t, S, T;
    Flow totalFlow;
    Cost totalCost;
    vector<int> last, visited;
    vector<Cost> dis;
    struct Edge {
        int to;
        Flow cap;
        Cost cost;
        int next;
        Edge(int to, Flow cap, Cost cost, int next) :
                to(to), cap(cap), cost(cost), next(next) {}
    };
    vector<Edge> edges;

    MinCostFlow(int n) : n(n), t(0), totalFlow(0), totalCost(0), last(n,
```

```
        -1), visited(n, 0), dis(n, 0) {
        edges.clear();
    }

    int addEdge(int from, int to, Flow cap, Cost cost) {
        edges.push_back(Edge(to, cap, cost, last[from]));
        last[from] = t++;
        edges.push_back(Edge(from, 0, -cost, last[to]));
        last[to] = t++;
        return t - 2;
    }

    pair<Flow, Cost> minCostFlow(int _S, int _T) {
        S = _S; T = _T;
        SPFA();
        while (1) {
            while (1) {
                REP(i,n) visited[i] = 0;
                if (!findFlow(S, INF_FLOW)) break;
            }
            if (!modifyLabel()) break;
        }
        return make_pair(totalFlow, totalCost);
    }

private:
    void SPFA() {
        REP(i,n) dis[i] = INF_COST;
        priority_queue< pair<Cost,int> > Q;
        Q.push(make_pair(dis[S]=0, S));
        while (!Q.empty()) {
            int x = Q.top().second;
            Cost d = -Q.top().first;
            Q.pop();
            // For double: dis[x] > d + EPS
            if (dis[x] != d) continue;
            for(int it = last[x]; it >= 0; it = edges[it].next)
                if (edges[it].cap > 0 && dis[edges[it].to] > d + edges[it
                    ].cost)
                    Q.push(make_pair(-(dis[edges[it].to] = d + edges[it].
                        cost), edges[it].to));
        }
        Cost disT = dis[T]; REP(i,n) dis[i] = disT - dis[i];
    }

    Flow findFlow(int x, Flow flow) {
        if (x == T) {
            totalCost += dis[S] * flow;
            totalFlow += flow;
            return flow;
        }
        visited[x] = 1;
        Flow now = flow;
        for(int it = last[x]; it >= 0; it = edges[it].next)
            // For double: fabs(dis[edges[it].to] + edges[it].cost - dis[x
                ]) < EPS
            if (edges[it].cap && !visited[edges[it].to] && dis[edges[it].
                to] + edges[it].cost == dis[x]) {
                Flow tmp = findFlow(edges[it].to, min(now, edges[it].cap))
                    ;
                edges[it].cap -= tmp;
                edges[it ^ 1].cap += tmp;
                now -= tmp;
                if (!now) break;
            }
        return flow - now;
    }

    bool modifyLabel() {
        Cost d = INF_COST;
        REP(i,n) if (visited[i])
            for(int it = last[i]; it >= 0; it = edges[it].next)
                if (edges[it].cap && !visited[edges[it].to])
                    d = min(d, dis[edges[it].to] + edges[it].cost - dis[i
                        ]);

        // For double: if (d > INF_COST / 10)      INF_COST = 1e20
        if (d == INF_COST) return false;
        REP(i,n) if (visited[i])
            dis[i] += d;
        return true;
    }
};
```

# 9 Upper Lower

- For each edge in original flow:

```
  - Add edge with cap = upper bound - lower bound.
- Add source s, sink t.
- Let M[v] = (sum of lowerbounds of ingoing edges to v) - (sum of lower
    bounds of outgoing edges from v).
- For all v, if M[v] > 0, add (s, v, M), else add (v, t, -M).
- If all outgoing edges from S are full --> feasible flow exists, it is
    flow + lower bounds.

Feasible flow in network with upper + lower constraint, with source & sink
    :
- Add edge (t, s) with capacity [0, INF].
- Check feasible in network without source & sink.

Max flow with both upper + lower constraints, source s, sink t: add edge (
    t, s, +INF).
- Binary search lower bound, check whether feasible flow exists WITHOUT
    source / sink
```

## 10 Alternative Tree

```
int n, m, l, q, t, res, test,
    a[maxn], tin[maxn], tout[maxn], mark[maxn], terror[maxn], f[maxn][20];
vector<int> adj[maxn], _adj[maxn];
stack<int> stk;

void visit(const int &u) {
    tin[u] = ++t;
    for(int i = 1; i <= l; ++i) f[u][i] = f[f[u][i-1]][i-1];
    for(auto v : adj[u])
        if (v != f[u][0]) {
            f[v][0] = u;
            visit(v);
        }
    tout[u] = ++t;
}

bool anc(const int &u, const int &v) {
    return tin[u] <= tin[v] && tout[u] >= tout[v];
}

int lca(int u, int v) {
    if (anc(u,v)) return u;
    if (anc(v,u)) return v;
    for(int i = l; i >= 0; --i)
        if (!anc(f[u][i],v)) u = f[u][i];
    return f[u][0];
}

void query() {
    cin >> m;
    for(int i = 1; i <= m; ++i) {
        cin >> a[i];
        _adj[a[i]].clear();
        mark[a[i]] = test;
        terror[a[i]] = test;
    }
    sort(a+1,a+m+1,cmp);
    for(int i = 1; i < m; ++i) {
        int tmp = lca(a[i],a[i+1]);
        if (mark[tmp] < test) {
            mark[tmp] = test;
            a[++m] = tmp;
            _adj[tmp].clear();
        }
    }
    // sort theo tin
    sort(a+1,a+m+1,cmp);
    while (!stk.empty()) stk.pop();
    stk.push(a[1]);
    for(int i = 2; i <= m; ++i) {
        while (tout[stk.top()] < tout[a[i]]) stk.pop();
        _adj[stk.top()].push_back(a[i]);
        stk.push(a[i]);
    }
    res = 0;
    check(a[1]);
    cout << res << "\n";
}

int main() {
    l = log2(n);
    cin >> q;
    f[1][0] = 1;
    visit(1);
    for(test = 1; test <= q; ++test) query();
}
```

## 11 Max Clique

```
class MaxClique {
public:
    static const int MV = 210;

    int V;
    int el[MV][MV/30+1];
    int dp[MV];
    int ans;
    int s[MV][MV/30+1];
    vector<int> sol;

    void init(int v) {
        V = v; ans = 0;
        FZ(el); FZ(dp);
    }

    /* Zero Base */
    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
        if(u > v) swap(u, v);
        if(u == v) return;
        el[u][v/32] |= (1<<(v%32));
    }

    bool dfs(int v, int k) {
        int c = 0, d = 0;
        for(int i=0; i<(V+31)/32; i++) {
            s[k][i] = el[v][i];
            if(k != 1) s[k][i] &= s[k-1][i];
            c += __builtin_popcount(s[k][i]);
        }
        if(c == 0) {
            if(k > ans) {
                ans = k;
                sol.clear();
                sol.push_back(v);
                return 1;
            }
            return 0;
        }
        for(int i=0; i<(V+31)/32; i++) {
            for(int a = s[k][i]; a ; d++) {
                if(k + (c-d) <= ans) return 0;
                int lb = a&(-a), lg = 0;
                a ^= lb;
                while(lb!=1) {
                    lb = (unsigned int)(lb) >> 1;
                    lg ++;
                }
                int u = i*32 + lg;
                if(k + dp[u] <= ans) return 0;
                if(dfs(u, k+1)) {
                    sol.push_back(v);
                    return 1;
                }
            }
        }
        return 0;
    }

    int solve() {
        for(int i=V-1; i>=0; i--) {
            dfs(i, 1);
            dp[i] = ans;
        }
        return ans;
    }
};
```

## 12 Euler Path

```
NOTES:
- When choosing starting vertex (for calling find_path), make sure deg[
    start] > 0.
- If find Euler path, starting vertex must have odd degree.
- Check no solution: SZ(path) == nEdge + 1.

If directed:
- Edge --> int
- add_edge(int a, int b) { adj[a].push_back(b); }
- Check for no solution:
- - for all u, |in_deg[u] - out_deg[u]| <= 1
- - At most 1 vertex with in_deg[u] - out_deg[u] = 1
- - At most 1 vertex with out_deg[u] - in_deg[u] = 1 (start vertex)
- - BFS from start vertex, all vertices u with out_deg[u] > 0 must be
    visited
```

```
struct Edge {
    int to;
    list<Edge>::iterator rev;

    Edge(int to) :to(to) {}
};

const int MN = 100111;
list<Edge> adj[MN];
vector<int> path; // our result

void find_path(int v) {
    while(adj[v].size() > 0) {
        int vn = adj[v].front().to;
        adj[vn].erase(adj[v].front().rev);
        adj[v].pop_front();
        find_path(vn);
    }
    path.push_back(v);
}

void add_edge(int a, int b) {
    adj[a].push_front(Edge(b));
    auto ita = adj[a].begin();
    adj[b].push_front(Edge(a));
    auto itb = adj[b].begin();
    ita->rev = itb;
    itb->rev = ita;
}
```

# 13 Interection of two paths

```
int intersect(int a, int b, int c, int d){
 if(lca(b,c)!=c) return 0;
 int z = lca(b,d);
 if(lv[c]<lv[a]){
 if(lca(a,z)==a) return dist(z,a);
        }else{
 if(lca(c,z)==c) return dist(c,z);}
 return 0;
}
```

# 14 Tree ISO

```
namespace TreeISO {
typedef vector<vector<int>> vvi;
typedef vector<int> vi;
typedef pair<vi, int> pvii;
const int MAXN = 4010;
#define ii pair<int, int>
int N;
vvi edges[2], levels[2];
int ts[MAXN], label[2][MAXN], parent[2][MAXN];
vi centroid[2];
int findCentroid(const int tID, const int u, const int p) {
  int children = 0, curr;
  for (auto &e : edges[tID][u]) {
    if (e != p) {
      curr = findCentroid(tID, e, u);
      if (curr > (N >> 1))
        break;
      children += curr;
    }//if
  }//for
  if (N - children - 1 <= (N >> 1))
    centroid[tID].push_back(u);
  return ts[u] = children + 1;
}//findCentroid
int setLevels(const int tID, const int u, const int p, const int d) {
  parent[tID][u] = p;
  levels[tID][d].push_back(u);
  int mx = d;
  for (auto &e : edges[tID][u])
    if (e != p)
      mx = max(mx, setLevels(tID, e, u, d + 1));
  return mx;
}//setLevels
bool isoCheck(const int lvl) {
  for (int it = lvl; it >= 0; it--) {
    vector<pvii> order[2];
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
      for (auto &u : levels[i][it]) {
        order[i].push_back(pvii(vi(), u));
        for (auto &e : edges[i][u])
          if (e != parent[i][u])
            order[i].back().first.push_back(label[i][e]);
```

```
      }//for
    }//for
    if ((int) order[0].size() != ((int) order[1].size()))
      return 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
      for (int j = 0; j < (int) order[0].size(); j++)
        sort(order[i][j].first.begin(), order[i][j].first.end());
      sort(order[i].begin(), order[i].end());
    }//for
    int labelID = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int) order[0].size(); i++) {
      if (order[0][i].first != order[1][i].first)
        return 0;
      if (i && order[0][i].first == order[0][i - 1].first) {
        label[0][order[0][i].second] = label[1][order[1][i].second] =
            labelID;
        continue;
      }//if
      label[0][order[0][i].second] = label[1][order[1][i].second] = ++
          labelID;
    }//for
  }//for
  return 1;
}//isoCheck
int checkISO(int _N, vector<ii> _edges) {
  N = _N;
  int u, v;
  int T = 1;
  while (T--) {
    int cur = 0;
    memset(ts, 0, sizeof(int) * (N + 2));
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
      edges[i].assign(N + 5, vi());
      levels[i].assign(N + 5, vi());
      memset(label[i], 0, sizeof(int) * (N + 2));
      memset(parent[i], 0, sizeof(int) * (N + 2));
      centroid[i].clear();
      for (int j = 0; j < N - 1; j++) {
        int u = _edges[cur].first;
        int v = _edges[cur].second;
        cur++;
        edges[i][u].push_back(v);
        edges[i][v].push_back(u);
      }//for
      findCentroid(i, edges[i][0].empty() ? 1 : 0, -1);
    }//for
    if (edges[0][0].empty())
      N++;
    if ((int) centroid[0].size() != (int) centroid[1].size()) {
      return 0;
    }//if
    if ((int) centroid[0].size() == 2) {
      for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++) {
          edges[i][centroid[i][j]].erase(std::remove(edges[i][centroid[i][
              j]].begin(),
                                                     edges[i][centroid[i][
                                                         j]].end(),
                                                     centroid[i][!j]),
                                                         edges[i][centroid
                                                         [i][j]].end());
          edges[i][centroid[i][j]].push_back(N);
          edges[i][N].push_back(centroid[i][j]);
        }//for
        centroid[i][0] = N;
      }//for
    }//if
    int d[2];
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
      d[i] = setLevels(i, centroid[i][0], -1, 0);
    if (d[0] != d[1]) {
      return 0;
    }//if
    if (d[0] >= 0)
      return isoCheck(d[0] - 1) ? 1 : 0;
  }//while
  return 0;
}//main
}
```

## 15 Centroid

```
void findCentroid(int u, int par, int Size) {
  nChild[u] = 1;
  bool pre = true;
  for (int i = 0; i < a[u].size(); i++) {
    int v = a[u][i];
```

```
    if (v != par && ok[v]) {
      findCentroid(v, u, Size);
      if (nChild[v] > Size / 2) pre = false;
      nChild[u] += nChild[v];
    }
  }
  if (pre && nChild[u] >= Size / 2)
    centroid = u;
}
```

## 16 Aho Corasick

```
const int NODE = (int) 1e6 + 1;
const int NC = 26;

int nextNode[NODE][NC];
int chr[NODE];
int parent[NODE];
int prefix[NODE];
int numNodes;
set<int> match[NODE];

int getPrefix(int);

int go(int u, int c) {
    if (nextNode[u][c] != -1) return nextNode[u][c];
    if (u == 0) return 0;
    return nextNode[u][c] = go(getPrefix(u), c);
}

int getPrefix(int u) {
    if (prefix[u] != -1) return prefix[u];
    if (u == 0 || parent[u] == 0) return prefix[u] = 0;
    return prefix[u] = go(getPrefix(parent[u]), chr[u]);
}

void add(const string &s, int id) {
    int u = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int) s.size(); ++i) {
        int c = s[i] - 'A';
        if (nextNode[u][c] == -1) {
            nextNode[u][c] = numNodes;
            fill(nextNode[numNodes], nextNode[numNodes] + NC, -1);
            chr[numNodes] = c;
            parent[numNodes] = u;
            prefix[numNodes] = -1;
            match[numNodes].clear();
            match[numNodes].insert(-1);
            ++numNodes;
        }
        u = nextNode[u][c];
    }
    match[u].insert(id);
}

set<int>& getMatch(int u) {
    if (match[u].count(-1) == 0) return match[u];
    const set<int> &foo = getMatch(getPrefix(u));
    match[u].insert(foo.begin(), foo.end());
    match[u].erase(-1);
    return match[u];
}

void init() {
    fill(nextNode[0], nextNode[0] + NC, -1);
    numNodes = 1;
}
```

## 17 Suffix Array

```
struct SuffixArray {
    const int L;
    string s;
    vector<vector<int> > P;
    vector<pair<pair<int,int>,int> > M;
    SuffixArray(const string &s) : L(s.length()), s(s), P(1,
                vector<int>(L, 0)), M(L) {
        for (int i = 0; i < L; i++) P[0][i] = int(s[i]);
        for (int skip = 1, lv = 1; skip < L; skip *= 2, lv++) {
            P.push_back(vector<int>(L, 0));
            for (int i = 0; i < L; i++)
                M[i] = make_pair(make_pair(P[lv-1][i], i + skip < L
                                        ? P[lv-1][i + skip] : -1000), i
                                            );
            sort(M.begin(), M.end());
            for (int i = 0; i < L; i++)
```

```
                P[lv][M[i].se] = (i > 0 && M[i].fi == M[i-1].fi) ?
                                 P[lv][M[i-1].se] : i;
        }
    }
    vector<int> GetSuffixArray() {
        return P.back();
    }
// returns the length of the longest common prefix of s[i...L-1]
    and s[j...L-1]
    int LongestCommonPrefix(int i, int j) {
        int len = 0;
        if (i == j) return L - i;
        for (int k = P.size() - 1; k >= 0 && i < L && j < L; k--) {
            if (P[k][i] == P[k][j]) {
                i += 1 << k;
                j += 1 << k;
                len += 1 << k;
            }
        }
        return len;
    }
};
```

## 18 Suffix Array O(n)

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define FOR(i,a,b) for (int i=(a),_b=(b);i<=_b;i=i+1)
#define REP(i,n) for (int i=0,_n=(n);i<_n;i=i+1)
#define MASK(i) (1LL<<(i))
#define BIT(x,i) (((x)>>(i))&1)
#define tget(i) BIT(t[(i) >> 3], (i) & 7)
#define tset(i, b) { if (b) t[(i) >> 3] |= MASK((i) & 7); else t[(i) >> 3]
     &= ~MASK((i) & 7); }
#define chr(i) (cs == sizeof(int) ? ((int *)s)[i] : ((unc *)s)[i])
#define isLMS(i) ((i) > 0 && tget(i) && !tget((i) - 1))

typedef unsigned char unc;
class SuffixArray {
    public:
    int *sa, *lcp, *rank, n;
    unc *s;
    void getbuckets(unc s[], vector<int> &bkt, int n, int k, int cs, bool
        end) {
        FOR(i, 0, k) bkt[i] = 0;
        REP(i, n) bkt[chr(i)]++;
        int sum = 0;
        FOR(i, 0, k) {
            sum += bkt[i];
            bkt[i] = end ? sum : sum - bkt[i];
        }
    }
    void inducesal(vector<unc> &t, int sa[], unc s[], vector<int> &bkt,
        int n, int k, int cs, bool end) {
        getbuckets(s, bkt, n, k, cs, end);
        REP(i, n) {
            int j = sa[i] - 1;
            if (j >= 0 && !tget(j)) sa[bkt[chr(j)]++] = j;
        }
    }
    void inducesas(vector<unc> &t, int sa[], unc s[], vector<int> &bkt,
        int n, int k, int cs, bool end) {
        getbuckets(s, bkt, n, k, cs, end);
        FORD(i, n - 1, 0) {
            int j = sa[i] - 1;
            if (j >= 0 && tget(j)) sa[--bkt[chr(j)]]=j;
        }
    }
    void build(unc s[], int sa[], int n, int k, int cs) {
        int j;
        vector<unc> t = vector<unc>(n / 8 + 1, 0);
        tset(n - 2, 0);
        tset(n - 1, 1);
        FORD(i, n - 3, 0) tset(i, chr(i) < chr(i+1) || (chr(i) == chr(i+1)
             && tget(i+1)));
        vector<int> bkt = vector<int> (k + 1, 0);
        getbuckets(s, bkt, n, k, cs, true);
        REP(i, n) sa[i] = -1;
        REP(i, n) if (isLMS(i)) sa[--bkt[chr(i)]] = i;
        inducesal(t, sa, s, bkt, n, k, cs, false);
        inducesas(t, sa, s, bkt, n, k, cs, true);
        bkt.clear();
        int n1 = 0;
        REP(i, n) if (isLMS(sa[i])) sa[n1++] = sa[i];
        FOR(i, n1, n - 1) sa[i] = -1;
        int name = 0;
        int prev = -1;
        REP(i, n1) {
```

```
            int pos = sa[i];
            bool diff = false;
            REP(d, n) {
                if (prev < 0 || chr(prev + d) != chr(pos + d) || tget(prev
                     + d) != tget(pos + d)) {
                    diff = true;
                    break;
                }
                else if (d > 0 && (isLMS(prev + d) || isLMS(pos + d)))
                    break;
            }
            if (diff) {
                name++;
                prev = pos;
            }
            sa[n1 + pos / 2] = name - 1;
        }
        j = n - 1;
        FORD(i, n - 1, n1) if (sa[i] >= 0) sa[j--] = sa[i];
        int *sa1 = sa;
        int *s1 = sa + n - n1;
        if (name < n1) build((unc *)s1, sa1, n1, name-1, sizeof(int));
        else REP(i, n1) sa1[s1[i]] = i;
        bkt.assign(k + 1, 0);
        getbuckets(s, bkt, n, k, cs, true);
        j = 0;
        REP(i, n) if (isLMS(i)) s1[j++] = i;
        REP(i, n1) sa1[i] = s1[sa1[i]];
        FOR(i, n1, n - 1) sa[i] = -1;
        FORD(i, n1 - 1, 0) {
            j = sa[i];
            sa[i] = -1;
            sa[--bkt[chr(j)]] = j;
        }
        inducesal(t, sa, s, bkt, n, k, cs, false);
        inducesas(t, sa, s, bkt, n, k, cs, true);
        bkt.clear();
        t.clear();
    }
    void calc_lcp(void) {
        FOR(i,1,n) rank[sa[i]] = i;
        int h = 0;
        REP(i, n) if (rank[i] < n) {
            int j = sa[rank[i] + 1];
            while (s[i + h] == s[j + h]) h++;
            lcp[rank[i]] = h;
            if (h > 0) h--;
        }
    }
    SuffixArray() {
        n = 0;
        sa = lcp = rank = NULL;
        s=NULL;
    }
    SuffixArray(string ss) {
        n = ss.size();
        sa = new int[n + 7];
        lcp = new int [n + 7];
        rank = new int [n + 7];
        s = (unc *)ss.c_str();
        build(s, sa, n + 1, 256, sizeof(char));
        calc_lcp();
    }
};

//Sorted suffices are SA[1] to SA[N]. The values of SA[1], SA[2], ..., SA[
    N] are 0, 1, ..., N - 1
//The longest common prefix of SA[i] and SA[i + 1] is LCP[i]

int main(void) {
    string s = "mississippi";
    SuffixArray suffixArray(s);
    FOR(i, 1, 11) printf("%d %s %d\n", suffixArray.sa[i], s.substr(
        suffixArray.sa[i]).c_str(), suffixArray.lcp[i]);
}
```

# 19 Manacher

```
void manacher() {
    memset(p,0,sizeof p);
    int center = 0, right = 0,mi;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        mi = 2 * center - i;
        if (right > i) p[i] = min(right - i, p[mi]);
        while (a[i+(1+p[i])] == a[i-(1+p[i])]) p[i]++;
        //printf("%d:%d\n",i,p[i]);
        if (i + p[i] > right) {
```

```
            right = i+p[i];
            center = i;
        }
    }
}
```

## 20 DP knuth

```
 http://codeforces.com/blog/entry/8219
 Original Recurrence:
   dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][k] + dp[k][j]) + C[i][j]   for k = i+1..j-1
 Necessary & Sufficient Conditions:
   A[i][j-1] <= A[i][j] <= A[i+1][j]
   with A[i][j] = smallest k that gives optimal answer
 Also applicable if the following conditions are met:
   1. C[a][c] + C[b][d] <= C[a][d] + C[b][c] (quadrangle inequality)
   2. C[b][c] <= C[a][d]                     (monotonicity)
   for all a <= b <= c <= d
 To use:
   Calculate dp[i][i] and A[i][i]

   FOR(len = 1..n-1)
     FOR(i = 1..n-len) {
       j = i + len
       FOR(k = A[i][j-1]..A[i+1][j])
         update(dp[i][j])
     }

// OPTCUT
#include "../template.h"

const int MN = 2011;
int a[MN], dp[MN][MN], C[MN][MN], A[MN][MN];
int n;

void solve() {
    cin >> n; FOR(i,1,n) { cin >> a[i]; a[i] += a[i-1]; }
    FOR(i,1,n) FOR(j,i,n) C[i][j] = a[j] - a[i-1];

    FOR(i,1,n) dp[i][i] = 0, A[i][i] = i;

    FOR(len,1,n-1)
        FOR(i,1,n-len) {
            int j = i + len;
            dp[i][j] = 2000111000;
            FOR(k,A[i][j-1],A[i+1][j]) {
                int cur = dp[i][k-1] + dp[k][j] + C[i][j];
                if (cur < dp[i][j]) {
                    dp[i][j] = cur;
                    A[i][j] = k;
                }
            }
        }
    cout << dp[1][n] << endl;
}
```

## 21 DP divide conquer

```
 // http://codeforces.com/blog/entry/8219
 // Divide and conquer optimization:
 // Original Recurrence
 //   dp[i][j] = min(dp[i-1][k] + C[k][j]) for k < j
 // Sufficient condition:
 //   A[i][j] <= A[i][j+1]
 //   where A[i][j] = smallest k that gives optimal answer
 // How to use:
 //   // compute i-th row of dp from L to R. optL <= A[i][L] <= A[i][R] <=
       optR
 //   compute(i, L, R, optL, optR)
 //       1. special case L == R
 //       2. let M = (L + R) / 2. Calculate dp[i][M] and opt[i][M] using O
      (optR - optL + 1)
 //       3. compute(i, L, M-1, optL, opt[i][M])
 //       4. compute(i, M+1, R, opt[i][M], optR)
const int MN = 4011;
const int inf = 1000111000;
int n, k, cost[MN][MN], dp[811][MN];
inline int getCost(int i, int j) {
    return cost[j][j] - cost[j][i-1] - cost[i-1][j] + cost[i-1][i-1];
}
void compute(int i, int L, int R, int optL, int optR) {
    if (L > R) return ;
    int mid = (L + R) >> 1, savek = optL;
    dp[i][mid] = inf;
    FOR(k,optL,min(mid-1, optR)) {
        int cur = dp[i-1][k] + getCost(k+1, mid);
```

```
        if (cur < dp[i][mid]) {
            dp[i][mid] = cur;
            savek = k;
        }
    }
    compute(i, L, mid-1, optL, savek);
    compute(i, mid+1, R, savek, optR);
}
void solve() {
    cin >> n >> k;
    FOR(i,1,n) FOR(j,1,n) {
        cin >> cost[i][j];
        cost[i][j] = cost[i-1][j] + cost[i][j-1] - cost[i-1][j-1] + cost[i
            ][j];
    }
    dp[0][0] = 0;
    FOR(i,1,n) dp[0][i] = inf;

    FOR(i,1,k) {
        compute(i, 1, n, 0, n);
    }
    cout << dp[k][n] / 2 << endl;
}
```

## 22 Convex Hull

```
struct Point {
    long long x, y;
    bool operator < (const Point &v) const {
        return x == v.x ? y < v.y : x < v.x;
    }
    long long cross(const Point &p, const Point &q) const {
        return (p.x - x) * (q.y - y) - (p.y - y) * (q.x - x);
    }
};
vector<Point> convexHull(vector<Point> p) {
    sort(p.begin(), p.end());
    int k = 0, n = p.size();
    vector<Point> poly (2 * n);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        while(k >= 2 && poly[k-2].cross(poly[k-1], p[i]) < 0) --k;
        poly[k++] = p[i];
    }
    for(int i = n-2, t = k+1; i >= 0; --i) {
        while(k >= t && poly[k-2].cross(poly[k-1], p[i]) < 0) --k;
        poly[k++] = p[i];
    }
    poly.resize(min(n, max(0, k - 1)));
    return poly;
}
```

## 23 Geometry 2D

```
// Circle Circle Intersection
// zz: pairs of points
zz circleLine(double r, double a, double b, double c){
        zz res = zz(ii(-1e9 - 1, -1e9 - 1), ii(-1e9 - 1, -1e9 - 1));
        double x0 = -a*c/(a*a+b*b), y0 = -b*c/(a*a+b*b);
        if (c*c > r*r*(a*a+b*b) + eps)
            return res;
        else if (abs (c*c - r*r*(a*a+b*b)) < eps) {
            res.first = ii(x0, y0);
            return res; }
        else {
            double d = r*r - c*c/(a*a+b*b);
            double mult = sqrt (d / (a*a+b*b));
            double ax, ay, bx, by;
            ax = x0 + b * mult; bx = x0 - b * mult;
            ay = y0 - a * mult; by = y0 + a * mult;
            res.first = ii(ax, ay); res.second = ii(bx, by);
            return res; } }
zz circleCircleIntersection(Circle c1, Circle c2) {
        zz res = zz(ii(-1e9 - 1, -1e9 - 1), ii(-1e9 - 1, -1e9 - 1));
    if (dist(ii(c1.x, c1.y), ii(c2.x, c2.y)) < eps) {
        if (abs(c1.r - c2.r) < eps)
            return res;
        return res; }
    double dx = c2.x - c1.x; double dy = c2.y - c1.y;
    double A = -2 * dx; double B = -2 * dy;
    double C = dx * dx + dy * dy + c1.r * c1.r - c2.r * c2.r;
    res = circleLine(c1.r, A, B, C);
    res.first = ii(res.first.first + c1.x, res.first.second + c1.y);
    res.second = ii(res.second.first + c1.x, res.second.second + c1.y);
    return res;
}
///// 2 segments intersection
```

```
bool onSegment(Point p, Point q, Point r)  // q lies on (p, r)
int orientation(Point p, Point q, Point r){
   int val = (q.y - p.y) * (r.x - q.x) - (q.x - p.x) * (r.y - q.y);
    if (val == 0) return 0;  // colinear
    return (val > 0)? 1: 2;}
bool doIntersect(Point p1, Point q1, Point p2, Point q2){
        int o1 = orientation(p1, q1, p2); int o2 = orientation(p1, q1, q2)
            ;
    int o3 = orientation(p2, q2, p1); int o4 = orientation(p2, q2, q1);
    if (o1 != o2 && o3 != o4) return true;
    if (o1 == 0 && onSegment(p1, p2, q1)) return true;
    if (o2 == 0 && onSegment(p1, q2, q1)) return true;
    if (o3 == 0 && onSegment(p2, p1, q2)) return true;
    if (o4 == 0 && onSegment(p2, q1, q2)) return true;
    return false;}
 ////
```

## 24 Geometry 3D

```
typedef double T;
struct p3 {
    T x,y,z;
    p3 operator+(p3 p) {return {x+p.x, y+p.y, z+p.z};}
    p3 operator-(p3 p) {return {x-p.x, y-p.y, z-p.z};}
    p3 operator*(T d) {return {x*d, y*d, z*d};}
    p3 operator/(T d) {return {x/d, y/d, z/d};} //only for floating-point
    bool operator==(p3 p) {return tie(x,y,z) == tie(p.x,p.y,p.z);}
    bool operator!=(p3 p) {return !operator==(p);}
    T operator|(p3 v, p3 w) {return v.x*w.x + v.y*w.y + v.z*w.z;} //dot
        product
    p3 operator*(p3 v, p3 w) { //cross product
        return {v.y*w.z - v.z*w.y, v.z*w.x - v.x*w.z, v.x*w.y - v.y*w.x};
    }}
T sq(p3 v) {return v|v;}
double abs(p3 v) {return sqrt(sq(v));}
p3 unit(p3 v) {return v/abs(v);}
double angle(p3 v, p3 w) {
    double cosTheta = (v|w) / abs(v) / abs(w);
    return acos(max(-1.0, min(1.0, cosTheta)));}
T orient(p3 p, p3 q, p3 r, p3 s) {return (q-p)*(r-p)|(s-p);} // S vs plane
     PQR
struct plane {
    p3 n; T d; // From normal n and offset d
    plane(p3 n, T d) : n(n), d(d) {} // From normal n and point P
    plane(p3 n, p3 p) : n(n), d(n|p) {} // From three non-collinear points
         P,Q,R
    plane(p3 p, p3 q, p3 r) : plane((q-p)*(r-p), p) {}
    // - these work with T = int
    T side(p3 p) {return (n|p)-d;}
    double dist(p3 p) {return abs(side(p))/abs(n);}
    plane translate(p3 t) {return {n, d+(n|t)};}
    // - these require T = double
    plane shiftUp(double dist) {return {n, d + dist*abs(n)};}
    p3 proj(p3 p) {return p - n*side(p)/sq(n);}
    p3 refl(p3 p) {return p - n*2*side(p)/sq(n);}};
struct line3d {
    p3 d, o;
    // From two points P, Q
    line3d(p3 p, p3 q) : d(q-p), o(p) {}
    // From two planes p1, p2 (requires T = double)
    line3d(plane p1, plane p2) {
        d = p1.n*p2.n;
        o = (p2.n*p1.d - p1.n*p2.d)*d/sq(d);
    }
    // - these work with T = int
    double sqDist(p3 p) {return sq(d*(p-o))/sq(d);}
    double dist(p3 p) {return sqrt(sqDist(p));}
    bool cmpProj(p3 p, p3 q) {return (d|p) < (d|q);}
    // - these require T = double
    p3 proj(p3 p) {return o + d*(d|(a-o))/sq(d);}
    p3 refl(p3 p) {return proj(p)*2 - p;}
    p3 inter(plane p) {return o - d*p.side(o)/(p.n|d);}};
double dist(line l1, line l2) {
    p3 n = l1.d*l2.d;
    if (n == zero) return l1.dist(l2.o);
    return abs((l2.o-l1.o)|n)/abs(n);}
p3 closestOnL1(line l1, line l2) {
    p3 n2 = l2.d*(l1.d*l2.d);
    return l1.o + l1.d*((l2.o-l1.o)|n2)/(l1.d|n2);}
double smallAngle(p3 v, p3 w) {
    return acos(min(abs(v|w)/abs(v)/abs(w), 1.0));}
double angle(plane p1, plane p2) {
    return smallAngle(p1.n, p2.n);}
bool isParallel(plane p1, plane p2) {
    return p1.n*p2.n == zero;}
bool isPerpendicular(plane p1, plane p2) {
    return (p1.n|p2.n) == 0;}
```

```
double angle(line3d l1, line3d l2) {
    return smallAngle(l1.p, l2.d);}
bool isParallel(line3d l1, line3d l2) {
    return l1.d*l2.d == zero;}
bool isPerpendicular(line3d l1, line3d l2) {
    return (l1.d|l2.d) == 0;}
double angle(plane p, line3d l) {
    return M_PI/2 - smallAngle(p.n, l.d);}
bool isParallel(plane p, line3d l) {
    return (p.n|l.d) == 0;}
bool isPerpendicular(plane p, line3d l) {
    return p.n*l.d == zero;}
line3d perpThrough(plane p, p3 o) {return line(o, o+p.n);}
plane perpThrough(line3d l, p3 o) {return plane(l.d, o);}
```

## 25 C++ tricks

```
int __builtin_clz(int x);//number of leading zero
int __builtin_ctz(int x);//number of trailing zero
int __builtin_clzll(long long x);//number of leading zero
int __builtin_ctzll(long long x);//number of trailing zero
int __builtin_popcount(int x);// number of 1-bits in x
int __builtin_popcountll(long long x);//number of 1-bits i
```

## 26 FFT

```
const double PI = acos(-1.0);
typedef complex<double> Complex;
#define MASK(i) (1LL<<(i))
#define BIT(x,i) (((x) >> (i)) & 1)
#define LOG 17
Complex fftRoot[MASK(LOG)], invRoot[MASK(LOG)];
#define REP(i, n) for (int i = 0, _n = (n); i < _n; i = i + 1)
void initFFT(void) {
    REP(i, MASK(LOG)) {
        double alpha = 2 * PI / MASK(LOG) * i;
        fftRoot[i] = Complex(cos(alpha), sin(alpha));
        invRoot[i] = Complex(cos(-alpha), sin(-alpha));
    }
}
unsigned roundUp(unsigned v) {
    --v;
    REP(i, 5) v |= v >> MASK(i);
    return v + 1;
}
int reverse(int num, int lg) {
    int res = 0;
    REP(i, lg) if (BIT(num, i)) res |= MASK(lg - i - 1);
    return res;
}
vector<Complex> fft(vector<Complex> a, bool invert) {
    int n = a.size(), lg = 0;
    while (MASK(lg) < n) lg++;
    vector<Complex> roots(n);
    REP(i, n) roots[i] = invert ? invRoot[MASK(LOG) / n * i] :
                         fftRoot[MASK(LOG) / n * i];
    REP(i, n) {
        int rev = reverse(i, lg);
        if (i < rev) swap(a[i], a[rev]);
    }
    for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <<= 1)
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len)
            for (int j = 0; j < (len >> 1); j++) {
                Complex u = a[ i + j], v = a[i + j + (len >> 1)] *
                                           roots[n / len * j];
                a[i + j] = u + v;
                a[i + j + (len >> 1)] = u - v;
            }
    if (invert) REP(i, n) a[i] /= n;
    return a;
}
vector<long long> multiply(const vector<int> &a, const vector<int>
                           &b) {
    int n = roundUp(size(a) + size(b) - 1);
    vector<Complex> pa (n), pb (n);
    for(int i = 0; i < size(a); ++i) pa[i] = a[i];
    for(int i = 0; i < size(b); ++i) pb[i] = b[i];
    pa = fft(pa, false);
    pb = fft(pb, false);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) pa[i] *= pb[i];
    pa = fft(pa, true);
    vector<long long> res (n);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) res[i] = round(real(pa[i]));
    return res;
}
```

## 27 NTT

```
const int MODULO = 998244353;
const int ROOT = 3; // Primitive root
void fft(vector<int> &a, bool invert) {
    int n = a.size();
    assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
    int lg = __builtin_ctz(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        int j = 0;
        for (int k = 0; k < lg; ++k) if ((i&1<<k)!=0) j |= 1 <<
                        (lg-k-1);
        if (i < j) swap(a[i], a[j]);
    }
    for (int len = 2; len <= n; len *= 2) {
        int wlen = power(ROOT, (MODULO - 1) / len);
        if (invert) wlen = inverse(wlen);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len) {
            int w = 1;
            for (int j = 0; j < len / 2; ++j) {
                int u = a[i + j];
                int v = 1LL * a[i + j + len / 2] * w % MODULO;
                a[i + j] = (u + v) % MODULO;
                a[i + j + len / 2] = (u - v + MODULO) % MODULO;
                w = 1LL * w * wlen % MODULO;
            }
        }
    }
    if (invert) {
        int mul = inverse(n);
        for (auto &x : a) x = 1LL * x * mul % MODULO;
    }
}
```

998244353 = 119 * 2^23 + 1. Primitive root: 3.
985661441 = 235 * 2^22 + 1. Primitive root: 3.
1012924417 = 483 * 2^21 + 1. Primitive root: 5

## 28 Gauss

```
// INPUT:    a[][] = an nxn matrix
//           b[][] = an nxm matrix
// OUTPUT:   X      = an nxm matrix (stored in b[][])
//           A^{-1} = an nxn matrix (stored in a[][])
//           returns determinant of a[][]
const double EPS = 1e-10;
typedef vector<int> VI;
typedef double T;
typedef vector<T> VT;
typedef vector<VT> VVT;
T GaussJordan(VVT &a, VVT &b) {
    const int n = a.size();
    const int m = b[0].size();
    VI irow(n), icol(n), ipiv(n);
    T det = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int pj = -1, pk = -1;
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) if (!ipiv[j])
            for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) if (!ipiv[k])
                if (pj == -1 || fabs(a[j][k]) > fabs(a[pj][pk])) { pj = j;
                    pk = k; }
        if (fabs(a[pj][pk]) < EPS) { cerr << "Matrix is singular." << endl
            ; exit(0); }
        ipiv[pk]++;
        swap(a[pj], a[pk]);
        swap(b[pj], b[pk]);
        if (pj != pk) det *= -1;
        irow[i] = pj;
        icol[i] = pk;
        T c = 1.0 / a[pk][pk];
        det *= a[pk][pk];
        a[pk][pk] = 1.0;
        for (int p = 0; p < n; p++) a[pk][p] *= c;
        for (int p = 0; p < m; p++) b[pk][p] *= c;
        for (int p = 0; p < n; p++) if (p != pk) {
            c = a[p][pk];
            a[p][pk] = 0;
            for (int q = 0; q < n; q++) a[p][q] -= a[pk][q] * c;
            for (int q = 0; q < m; q++) b[p][q] -= b[pk][q] * c;
        }
    }
    for (int p = n-1; p >= 0; p--) if (irow[p] != icol[p]) {
        for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) swap(a[k][irow[p]], a[k][icol[p]]);
    }
    return det;
}
```

## 29 Simplex

```
struct LPSolver {
    static vector<ld> simplex(vector<vector<ld>> a) {
        int n = (int) a.size() - 1;
        int m = (int) a[0].size() - 1;
        vector<int> left(n + 1);
        vector<int> up(m + 1);
        iota(left.begin(), left.end(), m);
        iota(up.begin(), up.end(), 0);
        auto pivot = [&](int x, int y) {
            swap(left[x], up[y]);
            ld k = a[x][y];
            a[x][y] = 1;
            vector<int> pos;
            for (int j = 0; j <= m; j++) {
                a[x][j] /= k;
                if (fabs(a[x][j]) > EPS) pos.push_back(j);
            }
            for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
                if (fabs(a[i][y]) < EPS || i == x) continue;
                k = a[i][y];
                a[i][y] = 0;
                for (int j : pos) a[i][j] -= k * a[x][j];
            }
        };
        while (1) {
            int x = -1;
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
                if (a[i][0] < -EPS && (x == -1 || a[i][0] < a[x][0])) {
                    x = i;
                }
            }
            if (x == -1) break;
            int y = -1;
                for (int j = 1; j <= m; j++) {
                    if (a[x][j] < -EPS && (y == -1 || a[x][j] < a[x][y]))
                        {
                    y = j;
                }
            }
            if (y == -1) return vector<ld>(); // infeasible
            pivot(x, y);
        }
        while (1) {
            int y = -1;
            for (int j = 1; j <= m; j++) {
                if (a[0][j] > EPS && (y == -1 || a[0][j] > a[0][y])) {
                    y = j;
                }
            }
            if (y == -1) break;
            int x = -1;
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
                if (a[i][y] > EPS && (x == -1 || a[i][0] / a[i][y] < a[x
                    ][0] / a[x][y])) {
                    x = i;
                }
            }
            if (x == -1) return vector<ld>(); // unbounded
            pivot(x, y);
        }
        vector<ld> ans(m + 1);
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
            if (left[i] <= m) ans[left[i]] = a[i][0];
        }
        ans[0] = -a[0][0];
        return ans;
    }
};
```

## 30 Primitive Root

```
int generator(int p) {
    vector<int> fact;
    int phi = p-1, n = phi;
    for (int i=2; i*i<=n; ++i) if (n % i == 0) {
        fact.push_back(i);
        while (n % i == 0) n /= i;
    }
    if (n > 1) fact.push_back(n);
    for (int res=2; res<=p; ++res) {
        bool ok = true;
        for (size_t i=0; i<fact.size() && ok; ++i)
            ok &= powmod (res, phi / fact[i], p) != 1;
        if (ok)  return res;
    }
```

```
    return -1;
}
```

## 31 Range Prime Counting

```
// Primes up to 10^12 can be counted in ~1 second.
const int MAXN = 1000005; // MAXN is the maximum value of sqrt(N) +
2
bool prime[MAXN];
int prec[MAXN];
vector<int> P;
void init() {
    prime[2] = true;
    for (int i = 3; i < MAXN; i += 2) prime[i] = true;
    for (int i = 3; i*i < MAXN; i += 2) {
        if (prime[i]) {
            for (int j = i*i; j < MAXN; j += i+i) prime[j] = false;
        }
    }
    for(int i=1; i<MAXN; i++) {
        if (prime[i]) P.push_back(i);
        prec[i] = prec[i-1] + prime[i];
    }
}
lint rec(lint N, int K) {
    if (N <= 1 || K < 0) return 0;
    if (N <= P[K]) return N-1;
    if (N < MAXN && 1ll * P[K]*P[K] > N) return N-1 - prec[N] +
                prec[P[K]];
    const int LIM = 250;
    static int memo[LIM*LIM][LIM];
    bool ok = N < LIM*LIM;
    if (ok && memo[N][K]) return memo[N][K];
    lint ret = N/P[K] - rec(N/P[K], K-1) + rec(N, K-1);
    if (ok) memo[N][K] = ret;
    return ret;
}
lint count_primes(lint N) { //less than or equal to
    if (N < MAXN) return prec[N];
    int K = prec[(int)sqrt(N) + 1];
    return N-1 - rec(N, K) + prec[P[K]];
}
```

## 32 Knight's shortest path

```
int KSP(int x,int y) {
    if (x < y) swap(x, y);
    if (x == 1 && y == 0) return 3;
    if (x == 2 && y == 2) return 4;
    int d = x - y;
    if (y > d) return 2*((y-d+2)/3)+d;
    return d-2*((d-y)/4);
}
```

## 33 Extended Euclid

```
 Gia su ket qua la (x0. y0), ho nghiem la  (x_0 + k * b / d, y_0 - k * a/d
     )
 Phuong trinh ax + by = d co nghiem khi va chi khi d chia het cho gcd(a, b
     )
 a x + b y = gcd(a, b)
int extgcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y) {
    int g = a; x = 1; y = 0;
    if (b != 0) g = extgcd(b, a % b, y, x), y -= (a / b) * x;
    return g;
}
```

## 34 Factorial Mod

```
int factmod (int n, int p) { // n!, excluding p^k of course
    int res = 1;
    while (n > 1) {
        res = (res * ((n/p) % 2 ? p-1 : 1)) % p;
        for (int i=2; i<=n%p; ++i)
            res = (res * i) % p;
        n /= p;
    }
    return res % p;
}
```

## 35 Sqrt Mod

```
// Jacobi Symbol (m/n), m,n >= 0  and n is odd
```

```
#define NEGPOW(e) ((e) % 2 ? -1 : 1)
int jacobi(int a, int m) {
    if (a == 0) return m == 1 ? 1 : 0;
    if (a % 2)  return NEGPOW((a-1)*(m-1)/4)*jacobi(m%a, a);
    else return NEGPOW((m*m-1)/8)*jacobi(a/2, m);
}
int invMod(int a, int m) {
    int x, y;
    if (extgcd(a, m, x, y) == 1) return (x + m) % m;
    else                                 return 0; // unsolvable
}
// No solution when: n(p-1)/2 = -1 mod p
int sqrtMod(int n, int p) { //find x: x2 = n (mod p) p is prime
    int S, Q, W, i, m = invMod(n, p);
    for (Q = p - 1, S = 0; Q % 2 == 0; Q /= 2, ++S);
    do { W = rand() % p; } while (W == 0 || jacobi(W, p) != -1);
    for (int R = powMod(n, (Q+1)/2, p), V = powMod(W, Q, p); ;) {
        int z = R * R * m % p;
        for (i = 0; i < S && z % p != 1; z *= z, ++i);
        if (i == 0) return R;
        R = (R * powMod(V, 1 << (S-i-1), p)) % p;
    }
}
int powMod (int a, int b, int p) {
    int res = 1;
    while (b)
        if (b & 1)
            res = int (res * 1ll * a % p),  --b;
        else
            a = int (a * 1ll * a % p),  b >>= 1;
    return res;
}
```

## 36 Interval line

```
class Line {
 public:
  long long a, b;
  Line(int _a, int _b) {
    a = _a;
    b = _b;
  }
  Line() {
    a = 0;
    b = 0;
  }
  long long getY(int y) { return a * y + b; }
};

class Node {
 public:
  Line line;
  Node *leftNode, *rightNode;

  Node(Line _line) {
    line = _line;
    leftNode = NULL;
    rightNode = NULL;
  }

  Node() {
    leftNode = NULL;
    rightNode = NULL;
  }
};

class IntervalLineTree {
 private:
  int n;
  Node *root;

  void update(Node *node, int lo, int hi, Line &line) {
    int mid = (lo + hi) >> 1;
    if (line.getY(lo) <= line.getY(hi) && line.getY(hi) <= node->line.getY
        (hi))
      return;

    if (line.getY(lo) >= node->line.getY(lo) &&
        line.getY(hi) >= node->line.getY(hi)) {
      node->line = line;
      return;
    }

    if (node->leftNode == NULL) {
      node->leftNode = new Node();
    }
```

```
    if (node->rightNode == NULL) {
      node->rightNode = new Node();
    }

    if (line.getY(lo) <= node->line.getY(lo) &&
        line.getY(mid) <= node->line.getY(mid)) {
      update(node->rightNode, mid + 1, hi, line);
      return;
    }

    if (line.getY(lo) >= node->line.getY(lo) &&
        line.getY(mid) >= node->line.getY(mid)) {
      update(node->rightNode, mid + 1, hi, node->line);
      node->line = line;
      return;
    }
    if (line.getY(mid+1) <= node->line.getY(mid+1) &&
        line.getY(hi) <= node->line.getY(hi)) {
      update(node->leftNode, lo, mid, line);
    }

    if (line.getY(mid + 1) >= node->line.getY(mid + 1) &&
        line.getY(hi) >= node->line.getY(hi)) {
      update(node->leftNode, lo, mid, node->line);
      node->line = line;
    }
  }

  long long get(Node *node, int lo, int hi, int pos) {
    if (lo > pos || hi < pos) return 0;
    long long res = node->line.getY(pos);
    if (lo == hi) return res;
    int mid = (lo + hi) >> 1;
    if (node->leftNode != NULL)
      res = max(res, get(node->leftNode, lo, mid, pos));
    if (node->rightNode != NULL) {
      res = max(res, get(node->rightNode, mid + 1, hi, pos));
    }
    return res;
  }

 public:
  IntervalLineTree(int _n) {
    n = _n;
    root = new Node();
  }

  void update(Line &line) { update(root, 1, n, line); }

  long long get(int pos) { return get(root, 1, n, pos); }
};
```

# 37 BIT 2D

```
class BIT2D {
 public:
  vector<int> nodes[maxn];
  vector<int> f[maxn];

  void fakeUpdate(int u, int v) {
    for (int x = u; x <= n; x += x & -x)
      nodes[x].push_back(v);
  }

  void fakeGet(int u, int v) {
    for (int x = u; x > 0; x -= x & -x)
      nodes[x].push_back(v);
  }

  void update(int u, int v) {
    for (int x = u; x <= n; x += x & -x)
      for (int y = lower_bound(nodes[x].begin(), nodes[x].end(), v) -
          nodes[x].begin() + 1; y <= nodes[x].size();
           y += y & -y)
        f[x][y]++;
  }

  int get(int u, int v) {
    int res = 0;
    for (int x = u; x > 0; x -= x & -x)
      for (int y = upper_bound(nodes[x].begin(), nodes[x].end(), v) -
          nodes[x].begin(); y > 0; y -= y & -y)
        res += f[x][y];
    return res;
  }
```

```
  void prepare(vector<pair<int, int>> queries) {
    reverse(queries.begin(), queries.end());
    for (auto query : queries) {
      fakeUpdate(query.first, query.second);
    }
    reverse(queries.begin(), queries.end());
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
      nodes[i].push_back(inf);
      sort(nodes[i].begin(), nodes[i].end());
      f[i].resize(((int) nodes[i].size()) + 3);
    }
  }
} bit2D;
```

## 38 Heavy-Light Decomposition

```
chainHead [c] dinh dau cua chuoi c
chainInd [u] chuoi ma dinh u nam trong

void hld(int u) {

    //Neu chuoi hien tai chua co dinh dau dinh gan goc nhat thi dat u lam
        dinh dau cua no
        if (chainHead[nChain] == 0) chainHead[nChain] = u;

    //Gan chuoi hien tai cho u
        chainInd[u] = nChain;

    //Giai thich ben duoi
        posInBase[u] = ++nBase;

    // Bien luu dinh con dac biet
        int mxVtx = -1;

    // Tim dinh con dac biet trong so nhung dinh con cua u
        for (int i = 0; i < adj[u].size(); i++) {
                int v = adj[u][i];
                if (v != parent[u]) {
                        if (mxVtx == -1 || nChild[v] > nChild[mxVtx]) {
                                mxVtx = v;
                        }
                }
        }

    //Neu tim ra dinh con dac biet (u khong phai la dinh la) thi di chuyen
         den dinh do
        if (mxVtx > -1)
                hld(mxVtx);

    // Sau khi di het mot chuoi thi tang nChain len va bat dau mot chuoi
        moi
        for (int i = 0; i < adj[u].size(); i++) {
                int v = adj[u][i];
                if (v != parent[u] && v != mxVtx) {
                        nChain++;
                        hld(v);
                }
        }
}


void update(int u, int a) {
    // uchain chuoi hien tai cua u
    // achain chuoi hien tai cua a
     int uchain = chainInd[u], achain = chainInd[a];

     while (1) {
        // Neu u va a cung nam tren mot chuoi thi update doan tu u den a
            va ket thuc
          if (uchain == achain) {
                updateIntervalTree(..., posInBase[a], posInBase[u], ...);
                break;
          }
        // Neu u va a khong nam tren cung mot chuoi thi update doan tu u
            den dinh dau cua chuoi hien tai
          updateIntervalTree(..., posInBase[chainHead[uchain]], posInBase[
              u], ...);

        // Nhay len dinh cha cua dinh dau hien tai
          u = parent[chainHead[uchain]];
          uchain = chainInd[u];
     }
}


/**
   Geometry - Tungluu18
```

*/

Duong tron di qua 3 diem cho truoc Let A = (0, 0) centers are $Cy(Bx^2+By^2)-By(Cx^2+Cy^2)/D$

and $(Bx(Cx^2+Cy^2)-Cx(Bx^2+By^2))/D$ where $D=2(BxCy-ByCx)$.

```
Diem trong tam giac
bool isInside(const Vector &P) {
        Vector a = C - A, b = B - A, c = P - A;
        T under = a.x*b.y - b.x*a.y;
        T u = (c.x*b.y-c.y*b.x);
        T v = (a.x*c.y-a.y*c.x);
        return u >= 0 && v >= 0 && u+v <= under || u<=0
        && v<=0 && u+v >= under;
} //remove equalities if not want the boundary

Pick's theorem (So diem trong da giac co dinh nguyen)
        I = A - B/2 + 1
        where
                A is the area of a lattice polygon,
                I is number of lattice points inside it,
                B is number of lattice points on the boundary.
                Number of lattice points minus one on a line segment
                from (0, 0) and (x, y) is gcd(x, y).
```

Tich chap 3d: a x b = (aybz - azby, azbx - axbz, axby - aybx)

Distance from line AB to P (for any dimension) : $|(A-P)x(B-P)|/(A-B)$

Khoảng cách từ điểm đến đoạn thẳng if (dot(B-A, P-A) < 0) return dist(A,P); if (dot(A-B, P-B) < 0) return dist(B,P); return fabs(cross(P,A,B) / dist(A,B)); dot - tích vô hướng, cross - tích chập

Hình chiếu: Hình chiếu của C trên đường thẳng AB [dot(AB, AC) / dot(AB, AB)] AB

Catalant:

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

Eg: $1; 1; 2; 5; 14; 42; 132; 429; 1430; 4862; 16796; 58786; 208012; 742900; 2674440$

Prime: $99999999999999989(18) - 999999937(9)$