

1 DP

1.1 divide-and-conquer-optimization

```
int m, n;
vector<long long> dp_before(n), dp_cur(n);
long long C(int i, int j);
// compute dp_cur[l], ... dp_cur[r] (inclusive)
void compute(int l, int r, int optl, int optr){
    if (l > r)
        return;
    int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
    pair<long long, int> best = {LLONG_MAX, -1};
    for (int k = optl; k <= min(mid, optr); k++){
        best = min(best, {(k ? dp_before[k - 1] : 0) +
            C(k, mid), k});
    }
    dp_cur[mid] = best.first;
    int opt = best.second;
    compute(l, mid - 1, optl, opt);
    compute(mid + 1, r, opt, optr);
}

int solve(){
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        dp_before[i] = C(0, i);
    for (int i = 1; i < m; i++){
        compute(0, n - 1, 0, n - 1);
        dp_before = dp_cur;
    }
    return dp_before[n - 1];
}
```

1.2 knuth-optimization

```
int solve() {
    int N;
    ... // read N and input
    int dp[N][N], opt[N][N];
    auto C = [&](int i, int j) {
        ... // Implement cost function C.
    };
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        opt[i][i] = i;
        ... // Initialize dp[i][i] according to the
             // problem
    }
    for (int i = N-2; i >= 0; i--) {
        for (int j = i+1; j < N; j++) {
            int mn = INT_MAX;
            int cost = C(i, j);
            for (int k = opt[i][j-1]; k <= min(j-1,
                opt[i+1][j]); k++) {
                if (mn >= dp[i][k] + dp[k+1][j] + cost) {
                    opt[i][j] = k;
                    mn = dp[i][k] + dp[k+1][j] + cost;
                }
            }
            dp[i][j] = mn;
        }
    }
    cout << dp[0][N-1] << endl;
}
```

1.3 li-chao-tree

```
typedef long long ll;
class LiChaoTree{
    ll L,R;
    bool minimize;
    int lines;
    struct Node{
```

```
    complex<ll> line;
    Node *children[2];
    Node(complex<ll> ln = {0,10000000000000000000}){
        line=ln;
        children[0]=0;
        children[1]=0;
    }
} *root;
ll dot(complex<ll> a, complex<ll> b){
    return (conj(a) * b).real();
}
ll f(complex<ll> a, ll x){
    return dot(a, {x, 1});
}
void clear(Node* &node){
    if(node->children[0]){
        clear(node->children[0]);
    }
    if(node->children[1]){
        clear(node->children[1]);
    }
    delete node;
}
void add_line(complex<ll> nw, Node* &node, ll l, ll
    r){
    if(node==0){
        node=new Node(nw);
        return;
    }
    ll m = (l + r) / 2;
    bool lef = (f(nw, l) < f(node->line,
        l)&&minimize)||(!minimize)&&f(nw, l) >
        f(node->line, l));
    bool mid = (f(nw, m) < f(node->line,
        m)&&minimize)||(!minimize)&&f(nw, m) >
        f(node->line, m));
    if(mid){
        swap(node->line, nw);
    }
    if(r - l == 1){
        return;
    }
    else if(lef != mid){
        add_line(nw, node->children[0], l, m);
    }
    else{
        add_line(nw, node->children[1], m, r);
    }
}
ll get(ll x, Node* &node, ll l, ll r){
    ll m = (l + r) / 2;
    if(r - l == 1){
        return f(node->line, x);
    }
    else if(x < m){
        if(node->children[0]==0) return f(node->line,
            x);
        if(minimize) return min(f(node->line, x),
            get(x, node->children[0], l, m));
        else return max(f(node->line, x), get(x,
            node->children[0], l, m));
    }
    else{
        if(node->children[1]==0) return f(node->line,
            x);
        if(minimize) return min(f(node->line, x),
            get(x, node->children[1], m, r));
        else return max(f(node->line, x), get(x,
            node->children[1], m, r));
    }
}
```

```
    }
public:
    LiChaoTree(ll l=-1000000001,ll r=1000000001,bool
        mn=false){
        L=l;
        R=r;
        root=0;
        minimize=mn;
        lines=0;
    }
    void AddLine(pair<ll,ll> ln){
        add_line({ln.first,ln.second},root,L,R);
        lines++;
    }
    int number_of_lines(){
        return lines;
    }
    ll getOptimumValue(ll x){
        return get(x,root,L,R);
    }
    ~LiChaoTree(){
        if(root!=0) clear(root);
    }
};
```

1.4 zero-matrix

```
int zero_matrix(vector<vector<int>> a) {
    int n = a.size();
    int m = a[0].size();
    int ans = 0;
    vector<int> d(m, -1), d1(m), d2(m);
    stack<int> st;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j) {
            if (a[i][j] == 1)
                d[j] = i;
        }
        for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j) {
            while (!st.empty() && d[st.top()] <= d[j])
                st.pop();
            d1[j] = st.empty() ? -1 : st.top();
            st.push(j);
        }
        while (!st.empty())
            st.pop();
        for (int j = m - 1; j >= 0; --j) {
            while (!st.empty() && d[st.top()] <= d[j])
                st.pop();
            d2[j] = st.empty() ? m : st.top();
            st.push(j);
        }
        while (!st.empty())
            st.pop();
        for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j)
            ans = max(ans, (i - d[j]) * (d2[j] - d1[j] -
                1));
    }
    return ans;
}
```

2 DS

2.1 MO_{with update}

```
const int N = 1e5 + 5;
const int P = 2000; //block size = (2*n^2)^(1/3)
struct query{
    int t, l, r, k, i;
};
vector<query> q;
```

```

vector<array<int, 3>> upd;
vector<int> ans;
vector<int> a;
void add(int x);
void rem(int x);
int get_answer();
void mos_algorithm(){
    sort(q.begin(), q.end(), [](const query &a, const
        query &b){
            if (a.t / P != b.t / P)
                return a.t < b.t;
            if (a.l / P != b.l / P)
                return a.l < b.l;
            if ((a.l / P) & 1)
                return a.r < b.r;
            return a.r > b.r;
        });
    for (int i = upd.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i)
        a[upd[i][0]] = upd[i][1];
    int L = 0, R = -1, T = 0;
    auto apply = [&](int i, int fl){
        int p = upd[i][0];
        int x = upd[i][fl + 1];
        if (L <= p && p <= R){
            rem(a[p]);
            add(x);
        }
        a[p] = x;
    };
    ans.clear();
    ans.resize(q.size());
    for (auto qr : q){
        int t = qr.t, l = qr.l, r = qr.r, k = qr.k;
        while (T < t)
            apply(T++, 1);
        while (T > t)
            apply(--T, 0);
        while (R < r)
            add(a[++R]);
        while (L > l)
            add(a[--L]);
        while (R > r)
            rem(a[R--]);
        while (L < l)
            rem(a[L++]);
        ans[qr.i] = get_answer();
    }
}

void TEST_CASES(int cas){
    int n, m;
    cin >> n >> m;
    a.resize(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
        cin >> a[i];
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++){
        int tp;
        scanf("%d", &tp);
        if (tp == 1){
            int l, r, k;
            cin >> l >> r >> k;
            q.push_back({upd.size(), l - 1, r - 1, k,
                q.size()});
        }
        else{
            int p, x;
            cin >> p >> x;
            --p;
            upd.push_back({p, a[p], x});
            a[p] = x;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
mos_algorithm();
}

```

2.2 bipartite-disjoint-set-union

```

void make_set(int v) {
    parent[v] = make_pair(v, 0);
    rank[v] = 0;
    bipartite[v] = true;
}

pair<int, int> find_set(int v) {
    if (v != parent[v].first) {
        int parity = parent[v].second;
        parent[v] = find_set(parent[v].first);
        parent[v].second ^= parity;
    }
    return parent[v];
}

void add_edge(int a, int b) {
    pair<int, int> pa = find_set(a);
    a = pa.first;
    int x = pa.second;

    pair<int, int> pb = find_set(b);
    b = pb.first;
    int y = pb.second;

    if (a == b) {
        if (x == y)
            bipartite[a] = false;
    } else {
        if (rank[a] < rank[b])
            swap(a, b);
        parent[b] = make_pair(a, x^y^1);
        bipartite[a] ^= bipartite[b];
        if (rank[a] == rank[b])
            ++rank[a];
    }
}

bool is_bipartite(int v) {
    return bipartite[find_set(v).first];
}

```

2.3 dsu-rollback

```

struct dsu_save {
    int v, rnk, u, rnk;
    dsu_save() {}
    dsu_save(int _v, int _rnk, int _u, int _rnk)
        : v(_v), rnk(_rnk), u(_u), rnk(_rnk) {}
};

struct dsu_with_rollback {
    vector<int> p, rnk;
    int comps;
    stack<dsu_save> op;
    dsu_with_rollback() {}
    dsu_with_rollback(int n) {
        p.resize(n);
        rnk.resize(n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            p[i] = i;
            rnk[i] = 0;
        }
        comps = n;
    }

    int find_set(int v) {
        return (v == p[v]) ? v : find_set(p[v]);
    }

    bool unite(int v, int u) {

```

```

        v = find_set(v);
        u = find_set(u);
        if (v == u)
            return false;
        comps--;
        if (rnk[v] > rnk[u])
            swap(v, u);
        op.push(dsu_save(v, rnk[v], u, rnk[u]));
        p[v] = u;
        if (rnk[u] == rnk[v])
            rnk[u]++;
        return true;
    }

    void rollback() {
        if (op.empty())
            return;
        dsu_save x = op.top();
        op.pop();
        comps++;
        p[x.v] = x.v;
        rnk[x.v] = x.rnk;
        p[x.u] = x.u;
        rnk[x.u] = x.rnk;
    }
};

struct query {
    int v, u;
    bool united;
    query(int _v, int _u) : v(_v), u(_u) {}
};

struct QueryTree {
    vector<vector<query>> t;
    dsu_with_rollback dsu;
    int T;
    QueryTree() {}
    QueryTree(int _T, int n) : T(_T) {
        dsu = dsu_with_rollback(n);
        t.resize(4 * T + 4);
    }

    void add_to_tree(int v, int l, int r, int ul, int
        ur, query& q) {
        if (ul > ur)
            return;
        if (l == ul && r == ur) {
            t[v].push_back(q);
            return;
        }
        int mid = (l + r) / 2;
        add_to_tree(2 * v, l, mid, ul, min(ur, mid), q);
        add_to_tree(2 * v + 1, mid + 1, r, max(ul, mid +
            1), ur, q);
    }

    void add_query(query q, int l, int r) {
        add_to_tree(1, 0, T - 1, l, r, q);
    }

    void dfs(int v, int l, int r, vector<int>& ans) {
        for (query& q : t[v]) {
            q.united = dsu.unite(q.v, q.u);
        }
        if (l == r)
            ans[l] = dsu.comps;
        else {
            int mid = (l + r) / 2;
            dfs(2 * v, l, mid, ans);
            dfs(2 * v + 1, mid + 1, r, ans);
        }
        for (query q : t[v]) {
            if (q.united)
                dsu.rollback();
        }
    }
};

```

```

    }
}
vector<int> solve() {
    vector<int> ans(T);
    dfs(1, 0, T - 1, ans);
    return ans;
}
};

```

2.4 mo

```

struct Query {
    int l, r, k, idx;
    bool operator< (Query other) const {
        if (l/block_size != other.l/block_size) return
            (l < other.l);
        return (l/block_size & 1) ? (r < other.r) :
            (r > other.r);
    }
};

vector<int> mo_s_algorithm(vector<Query> queries) {
    vector<int> answers(queries.size());
    sort(queries.begin(), queries.end());
    // TODO: initialize data structure
    int cur_l = 0;
    int cur_r = -1;
    // invariant: data structure will always reflect the
    // range [cur_l, cur_r]
    for (Query q : queries) {
        while (cur_l > q.l) {
            cur_l--;
            add(cur_l);
        }
        while (cur_r < q.r) {
            cur_r++;
            add(cur_r);
        }
        while (cur_l < q.l) {
            remove(cur_l);
            cur_l++;
        }
        while (cur_r > q.r) {
            remove(cur_r);
            cur_r--;
        }
        answers[q.idx] = get_answer();
    }
    return answers;
}

```

2.5 treap

```

template <class T>
class treap {
    struct item {
        int prior, cnt;
        T key;
        item *l, *r;
        item(T v) {
            key = v;
            l = NULL;
            r = NULL;
            cnt = 1;
            prior = rand();
        }
    } *root, *node;
    int cnt(item *it) {
        return it ? it->cnt : 0;
    }
    void upd_cnt(item *it) {

```

```

        if (it) it->cnt = cnt(it->l) + cnt(it->r) + 1;
    }
    void split(item *t, T key, item * &l, item * &r) {
        if (!t) l = r = NULL;
        else if (key < t->key)
            split(t->l, key, l, t->l), r = t;
        else
            split(t->r, key, t->r, r), l = t;
        upd_cnt(t);
    }
    void insert(item * &t, item * it) {
        if (!t) t = it;
        else if (it->prior > t->prior)
            split(t, it->key, it->l, it->r), t = it;
        else
            insert(it->key < t->key ? t->l : t->r, it);
        upd_cnt(t);
    }
    void merge(item * &t, item * l, item * r) {
        if (!l || !r) t = l ? l : r;
        else if (l->prior > r->prior)
            merge(l->r, l->r, r), t = l;
        else
            merge(r->l, l, r->l), t = r;
        upd_cnt(t);
    }
    void erase(item * &t, T key) {
        if (t->key == key)
            merge(t, t->l, t->r);
        else
            erase(key < t->key ? t->l : t->r, key);
        upd_cnt(t);
    }
    T elementAt(item * &t, int key) {
        T ans;
        if (cnt(t->l) == key) ans = t->key;
        else if (cnt(t->l) > key) ans = elementAt(t->l, key);
        else ans = elementAt(t->r, key - 1 - cnt(t->l));
        upd_cnt(t);
        return ans;
    }
    item * unite(item * l, item * r) {
        if (!l || !r) return l ? l : r;
        if (l->prior < r->prior) swap(l, r);
        item * lt, * rt;
        split(r, l->key, lt, rt);
        l->l = unite(l->l, lt);
        l->r = unite(l->r, rt);
        upd_cnt(l);
        upd_cnt(r);
        return l;
    }
    void heapify(item * t) {
        if (!t) return;
        item * max = t;
        if (t->l != NULL && t->l->prior > max->prior)
            max = t->l;
        if (t->r != NULL && t->r->prior > max->prior)
            max = t->r;
        if (max != t) {
            swap(t->prior, max->prior);
            heapify(max);
        }
    }
    item * build(T * a, int n) {
        if (n == 0) return NULL;

```

```

        int mid = n / 2;
        item * t = new item(a[mid], rand());
        t->l = build(a, mid);
        t->r = build(a + mid + 1, n - mid - 1);
        heapify(t);
        return t;
    }
    void output(item * t, vector<T> &arr) {
        if (!t) return;
        output(t->l, arr);
        arr.push_back(t->key);
        output(t->r, arr);
    }
    public:
    treap() {
        root = NULL;
    }
    treap(T * a, int n) {
        build(a, n);
    }
    void insert(T value) {
        node = new item(value);
        insert(root, node);
    }
    void erase(T value) {
        erase(root, value);
    }
    T elementAt(int position) {
        return elementAt(root, position);
    }
    int size() {
        return cnt(root);
    }
    void output(vector<T> &arr) {
        output(root, arr);
    }
    int range_query(T l, T r) { // (l, r]
        item *previous, *next, *current;
        split(root, l, previous, current);
        split(current, r, current, next);
        int ans = cnt(current);
        merge(root, previous, current);
        merge(root, root, next);
        previous = NULL;
        current = NULL;
        next = NULL;
        return ans;
    }
};

template <class T>
class implicit_treap {
    struct item {
        int prior, cnt;
        T value;
        bool rev;
        item *l, *r;
        item(T v) {
            value = v;
            rev = false;
            l = NULL;
            r = NULL;
            cnt = 1;
            prior = rand();
        }
    } *root, *node;
    int cnt(item * it) {
        return it ? it->cnt : 0;
    }
    void upd_cnt(item * it) {
        if (it)
            it->cnt = cnt(it->l) + cnt(it->r) + 1;

```

```

}
void push (item * it){
    if (it && it->rev){
        it->rev = false;
        swap (it->l, it->r);
        if (it->l) it->l->rev ^= true;
        if (it->r) it->r->rev ^= true;
    }
}
void merge (item * & t, item * l, item * r){
    push (l);
    push (r);
    if (!l || !r)
        t = l ? l : r;
    else if (l->prior > r->prior)
        merge (l->r, l->r, r), t = l;
    else
        merge (r->l, l, r->l), t = r;
    upd_cnt (t);
}
void split (item * t, item * & l, item * & r, int
key, int add = 0){
    if (!t)
        return void (l = r = 0);
    push (t);
    int cur_key = add + cnt(t->l);
    if (key <= cur_key)
        split (t->l, l, t->l, key, add), r = t;
    else
        split (t->r, t->r, r, key, add + 1 +
cnt(t->l)), l = t;
    upd_cnt (t);
}
void insert(item * &t, item * element, int key){
    item *l,*r;
    split(t,l,r,key);
    merge(l,l,element);
    merge(t,l,r);
    l=NULL;
    r=NULL;
}
T elementAt(item * &t, int key){
    push(t);
    T ans;
    if(cnt(t->l)==key) ans=t->value;
    else if(cnt(t->l)>key) ans=elementAt(t->l,key);
    else ans=elementAt(t->r, key-1-cnt(t->l));
    return ans;
}
void erase (item * & t, int key){
    push(t);
    if(!t) return;
    if (key == cnt(t->l))
        merge (t, t->l, t->r);
    else if(key<cnt(t->l))
        erase(t->l,key);
    else
        erase(t->r, key-cnt(t->l)-1);
    upd_cnt(t);
}
void reverse (item * &t, int l, int r){
    item *t1, *t2, *t3;
    split (t, t1, t2, l);
    split (t2, t2, t3, r-l+1);
    t2->rev ^= true;
    merge (t, t1, t2);
    merge (t, t, t3);
}
void cyclic_shift(item * &t, int L, int R){

```

```

    if(L==R) return;
    item *l,*r,*m;
    split(t,t,l,L);
    split(l,l,m,R-L+1);
    split(l,l,r,R-L);
    merge(t,t,r);
    merge(t,t,l);
    merge(t,t,m);
    l=NULL;
    r=NULL;
    m=NULL;
}
void output (item * t, vector<T> &arr){
    if (!t) return;
    push (t);
    output (t->l, arr);
    arr.push_back(t->value);
    output (t->r, arr);
}
public:
    implicit_treap(){
        root=NULL;
    }
    void insert(T value, int position){
        node=new item(value);
        insert(root, node, position);
    }
    void erase(int position){
        erase(root, position);
    }
    void reverse(int l, int r){
        reverse(root, l, r);
    }
    T elementAt(int position){
        return elementAt(root, position);
    }
    void cyclic_shift(int L, int R){
        cyclic_shift(root, L, R);
    }
    int size(){
        return cnt(root);
    }
    void output(vector<T> &arr){
        output(root, arr);
    }
};

```

3 Geo

3.1 basic-area-geometry

```

struct point2d {
    ftype x, y;
    point2d() {}
    point2d(ftype x, ftype y): x(x), y(y) {}
    point2d& operator+=(const point2d &t) {
        x += t.x;
        y += t.y;
        return *this;
    }
    point2d& operator-=(const point2d &t) {
        x -= t.x;
        y -= t.y;
        return *this;
    }
    point2d& operator*=(ftype t) {
        x *= t;
        y *= t;
        return *this;
    }
    point2d& operator/=(ftype t) {

```

```

        x /= t;
        y /= t;
        return *this;
    }
    point2d operator+(const point2d &t) const {
        return point2d(*this) += t;
    }
    point2d operator-(const point2d &t) const {
        return point2d(*this) -= t;
    }
    point2d operator*(ftype t) const {
        return point2d(*this) *= t;
    }
    point2d operator/(ftype t) const {
        return point2d(*this) /= t;
    }
};
point2d operator*(ftype a, point2d b) {
    return b * a;
}
struct point3d {
    ftype x, y, z;
    point3d() {}
    point3d(ftype x, ftype y, ftype z): x(x), y(y), z(z)
    {}
    point3d& operator+=(const point3d &t) {
        x += t.x;
        y += t.y;
        z += t.z;
        return *this;
    }
    point3d& operator-=(const point3d &t) {
        x -= t.x;
        y -= t.y;
        z -= t.z;
        return *this;
    }
    point3d& operator*=(ftype t) {
        x *= t;
        y *= t;
        z *= t;
        return *this;
    }
    point3d& operator/=(ftype t) {
        x /= t;
        y /= t;
        z /= t;
        return *this;
    }
    point3d operator+(const point3d &t) const {
        return point3d(*this) += t;
    }
    point3d operator-(const point3d &t) const {
        return point3d(*this) -= t;
    }
    point3d operator*(ftype t) const {
        return point3d(*this) *= t;
    }
    point3d operator/(ftype t) const {
        return point3d(*this) /= t;
    }
};
point3d operator*(ftype a, point3d b) {
    return b * a;
}
ftype dot(point2d a, point2d b) {
    return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;
}
ftype dot(point3d a, point3d b) {
    return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y + a.z * b.z;
}

```

```

ftype norm(point2d a) {
    return dot(a, a);
}
double abs(point2d a) {
    return sqrt(norm(a));
}
double proj(point2d a, point2d b) {
    return dot(a, b) / abs(b);
}
double angle(point2d a, point2d b) {
    return acos(dot(a, b) / abs(a) / abs(b));
}
point3d cross(point3d a, point3d b) {
    return point3d(a.y * b.z - a.z * b.y,
        a.z * b.x - a.x * b.z,
        a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x);
}
ftype triple(point3d a, point3d b, point3d c) {
    return dot(a, cross(b, c));
}
ftype cross(point2d a, point2d b) {
    return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
}
point2d intersect(point2d a1, point2d d1, point2d a2,
    point2d d2) {
    return a1 + cross(a2 - a1, d2) / cross(d1, d2) * d1;
}
point3d intersect(point3d a1, point3d n1, point3d a2,
    point3d n2, point3d a3, point3d n3) {
    point3d x(n1.x, n2.x, n3.x);
    point3d y(n1.y, n2.y, n3.y);
    point3d z(n1.z, n2.z, n3.z);
    point3d d(dot(a1, n1), dot(a2, n2), dot(a3, n3));
    return point3d(triple(d, y, z),
        triple(x, d, z),
        triple(x, y, d)) / triple(n1, n2, n3);
}
int signed_area_parallelogram(point2d p1, point2d p2,
    point2d p3) {
    return cross(p2 - p1, p3 - p1);
}
double triangle_area(point2d p1, point2d p2, point2d p3) {
    return abs(signed_area_parallelogram(p1, p2, p3)) /
        2.0;
}
bool clockwise(point2d p1, point2d p2, point2d p3) {
    return signed_area_parallelogram(p1, p2, p3) < 0;
}
bool counter_clockwise(point2d p1, point2d p2, point2d
    p3) {
    return signed_area_parallelogram(p1, p2, p3) > 0;
}
double area(const vector<point>& fig) {
    double res = 0;
    for (unsigned i = 0; i < fig.size(); i++) {
        point p = i ? fig[i - 1] : fig.back();
        point q = fig[i];
        res += (p.x - q.x) * (p.y + q.y);
    }
    return fabs(res) / 2;
}
//Pick: S = I + B/2 - 1
int count_lattices(Fraction k, Fraction b, long long n) {
    auto fk = k.floor();
    auto fb = b.floor();

```

```

    auto cnt = 0LL;
    if (k >= 1 || b >= 1) {
        cnt += (fk * (n - 1) + 2 * fb) * n / 2;
        k -= fk;
        b -= fb;
    }
    auto t = k * n + b;
    auto ft = t.floor();
    if (ft >= 1) {
        cnt += count_lattices(1 / k, (t - t.floor()) /
            k, t.floor());
    }
    return cnt;
}

```

3.2 delaunay-voronoi

```

typedef long long ll;
bool ge(const ll& a, const ll& b) { return a >= b; }
bool le(const ll& a, const ll& b) { return a <= b; }
bool eq(const ll& a, const ll& b) { return a == b; }
bool gt(const ll& a, const ll& b) { return a > b; }
bool lt(const ll& a, const ll& b) { return a < b; }
int sgn(const ll& a) { return a >= 0 ? a : 1 : 0 : -1; }
struct pt {
    ll x, y;
    pt() {}
    pt(ll _x, ll _y) : x(_x), y(_y) {}
    pt operator-(const pt& p) const {
        return pt(x - p.x, y - p.y);
    }
    ll cross(const pt& p) const {
        return x * p.y - y * p.x;
    }
    ll cross(const pt& a, const pt& b) const {
        return (a - *this).cross(b - *this);
    }
    ll dot(const pt& p) const {
        return x * p.x + y * p.y;
    }
    ll dot(const pt& a, const pt& b) const {
        return (a - *this).dot(b - *this);
    }
    ll sqrLength() const {
        return this->dot(*this);
    }
    bool operator==(const pt& p) const {
        return eq(x, p.x) && eq(y, p.y);
    }
};
const pt inf_pt = pt(1e18, 1e18);
struct QuadEdge {
    pt origin;
    QuadEdge* rot = nullptr;
    QuadEdge* onext = nullptr;
    bool used = false;
    QuadEdge* rev() const {
        return rot->rot;
    }
    QuadEdge* lnext() const {
        return rot->rev()->onext->rot;
    }
    QuadEdge* oprev() const {
        return rot->onext->rot;
    }
    pt dest() const {
        return rev()->origin;
    }
};
QuadEdge* make_edge(pt from, pt to) {

```

```

    QuadEdge* e1 = new QuadEdge;
    QuadEdge* e2 = new QuadEdge;
    QuadEdge* e3 = new QuadEdge;
    QuadEdge* e4 = new QuadEdge;
    e1->origin = from;
    e2->origin = to;
    e3->origin = e4->origin = inf_pt;
    e1->rot = e3;
    e2->rot = e4;
    e3->rot = e2;
    e4->rot = e1;
    e1->onext = e1;
    e2->onext = e2;
    e3->onext = e4;
    e4->onext = e3;
    return e1;
}
void splice(QuadEdge* a, QuadEdge* b) {
    swap(a->onext->rot->onext, b->onext->rot->onext);
    swap(a->onext, b->onext);
}
void delete_edge(QuadEdge* e) {
    splice(e, e->oprev());
    splice(e->rev(), e->rev()->oprev());
    delete e->rev()->rot;
    delete e->rev();
    delete e->rot;
    delete e;
}
QuadEdge* connect(QuadEdge* a, QuadEdge* b) {
    QuadEdge* e = make_edge(a->dest(), b->origin);
    splice(e, a->lnext());
    splice(e->rev(), b);
    return e;
}
bool left_of(pt p, QuadEdge* e) {
    return gt(p.cross(e->origin, e->dest()), 0);
}
bool right_of(pt p, QuadEdge* e) {
    return lt(p.cross(e->origin, e->dest()), 0);
}
template <class T>
T det3(T a1, T a2, T a3, T b1, T b2, T b3, T c1, T c2, T
    c3) {
    return a1 * (b2 * c3 - c2 * b3) - a2 * (b1 * c3 - c1
        * b3) +
        a3 * (b1 * c2 - c1 * b2);
}
bool in_circle(pt a, pt b, pt c, pt d) {
    // If there is __int128, calculate directly.
    // Otherwise, calculate angles.
    #if defined(__LP64__) || defined(WIN64)
        __int128 det = -det3<__int128>(b.x, b.y,
            b.sqrLength(), c.x, c.y,
            c.sqrLength(), d.x, d.y,
            d.sqrLength());
        det += det3<__int128>(a.x, a.y, a.sqrLength(), c.x,
            c.y, c.sqrLength(), d.x,
            d.y, d.sqrLength());
        det -= det3<__int128>(a.x, a.y, a.sqrLength(), b.x,
            b.y, b.sqrLength(), d.x,
            d.y, d.sqrLength());
        det += det3<__int128>(a.x, a.y, a.sqrLength(), b.x,
            b.y, b.sqrLength(), c.x,
            c.y, c.sqrLength());
        return det > 0;
    #else
        auto ang = [(pt l, pt mid, pt r) {
            ll x = mid.dot(l, r);
            ll y = mid.cross(l, r);

```



```

    long double res = atan2((long double)x, (long double)y);
    return res;
};
long double kek = ang(a, b, c) + ang(c, d, a) -
    ang(b, c, d) - ang(d, a, b);
if (kek > 1e-8)
    return true;
else
    return false;
#endif
pair<QuadEdge*, QuadEdge*> build_tr(int l, int r,
    vector<pt>& p) {
    if (r - l + 1 == 2) {
        QuadEdge* res = make_edge(p[l], p[r]);
        return make_pair(res, res->rev());
    }
    if (r - l + 1 == 3) {
        QuadEdge* a = make_edge(p[l], p[l + 1]), *b =
            make_edge(p[l + 1], p[r]);
        splice(a->rev(), b);
        int sg = sgn(p[l].cross(p[l + 1], p[r]));
        if (sg == 0)
            return make_pair(a, b->rev());
        QuadEdge* c = connect(b, a);
        if (sg == 1)
            return make_pair(a, b->rev());
        else
            return make_pair(c->rev(), c);
    }
    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
    QuadEdge* ldo, *ldi, *rdo, *rdi;
    tie(ldo, ldi) = build_tr(l, mid, p);
    tie(rdi, rdo) = build_tr(mid + 1, r, p);
    while (true) {
        if (left_of(rdi->origin, ldi)) {
            ldi = ldi->lnext();
            continue;
        }
        if (right_of(ldi->origin, rdi)) {
            rdi = rdi->rev()->onext;
            continue;
        }
        break;
    }
    QuadEdge* basel = connect(rdi->rev(), ldi);
    auto valid = [&basel](QuadEdge* e) { return
        right_of(e->dest(), basel); };
    if (ldi->origin == ldo->origin)
        ldo = basel->rev();
    if (rdi->origin == rdo->origin)
        rdo = basel;
    while (true) {
        QuadEdge* lcand = basel->rev()->onext;
        if (valid(lcand)) {
            while (in_circle(basel->dest(),
                basel->origin, lcand->dest(),
                lcand->onext->dest())) {
                QuadEdge* t = lcand->onext;
                delete_edge(lcand);
                lcand = t;
            }
        }
        QuadEdge* rcand = basel->oprev();
        if (valid(rcand)) {
            while (in_circle(basel->dest(),
                basel->origin, rcand->dest(),
                rcand->oprev()->dest())) {
                QuadEdge* t = rcand->oprev();

```

```

                delete_edge(rcand);
                rcand = t;
            }
        }
        if (!valid(lcand) && !valid(rcand))
            break;
        if (!valid(lcand) ||
            (valid(rcand) && in_circle(lcand->dest(),
                lcand->origin,
                rcand->origin,
                rcand->dest())))
            basel = connect(rcand, basel->rev());
        else
            basel = connect(basel->rev(), lcand->rev());
    }
    return make_pair(ldo, rdo);
}
vector<tuple<pt, pt, pt>> delaunay(vector<pt> p) {
    sort(p.begin(), p.end(), [](const pt& a, const pt&
        b) {
            return lt(a.x, b.x) || (eq(a.x, b.x) && lt(a.y,
                b.y));
        });
    auto res = build_tr(0, (int)p.size() - 1, p);
    QuadEdge* e = res.first;
    vector<QuadEdge*> edges = {e};
    while (lt(e->onext->dest().cross(e->dest(),
        e->origin), 0))
        e = e->onext;
    auto add = [&p, &e, &edges]() {
        QuadEdge* curr = e;
        do {
            curr->used = true;
            p.push_back(curr->origin);
            edges.push_back(curr->rev());
            curr = curr->lnext();
        } while (curr != e);
    };
    add();
    p.clear();
    int kek = 0;
    while (kek < (int)edges.size()) {
        if (!(e = edges[kek++])->used)
            add();
    }
    vector<tuple<pt, pt, pt>> ans;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)p.size(); i += 3) {
        ans.push_back(make_tuple(p[i], p[i + 1], p[i +
            2]));
    }
    return ans;
}

```

3.3 half-plane-intersection

```

class HalfPlaneIntersection {
    static double eps, inf;
public:
    struct Point {
        double x, y;
        explicit Point(double x = 0, double y = 0) :
            x(x), y(y) {}
        // Addition, subtraction, multiply by constant,
        // cross product.
        friend Point operator + (const Point& p, const
            Point& q) {
            return Point(p.x + q.x, p.y + q.y);
        }
        friend Point operator - (const Point& p, const
            Point& q) {

```

```

            return Point(p.x - q.x, p.y - q.y);
        }
        friend Point operator * (const Point& p, const
            double& k) {
            return Point(p.x * k, p.y * k);
        }
        friend double cross(const Point& p, const Point&
            q) {
            return p.x * q.y - p.y * q.x;
        }
    };
    // Basic half-plane struct.
    struct Halfplane {
        // 'p' is a passing point of the line and 'pq'
        // is the direction vector of the line.
        Point p, pq;
        double angle;
        Halfplane() {}
        Halfplane(const Point& a, const Point& b) :
            p(a), pq(b - a) {
                angle = atan2(pq.y, pq.x);
            }
        // Check if point 'r' is outside this half-plane.
        // Every half-plane allows the region to the
        // LEFT of its line.
        bool out(const Point& r) {
            return cross(pq, r - p) < -eps;
        }
        // Comparator for sorting.
        // If the angle of both half-planes is equal,
        // the leftmost one should go first.
        bool operator < (const Halfplane& e) const {
            if (fabs(angle - e.angle) < eps) return
                cross(pq, e.p - p) < 0;
            return angle < e.angle;
        }
        // We use equal comparator for std::unique to
        // easily remove parallel half-planes.
        bool operator == (const Halfplane& e) const {
            return fabs(angle - e.angle) < eps;
        }
        // Intersection point of the lines of two
        // half-planes. It is assumed they're never
        // parallel.
        friend Point inter(const Halfplane& s, const
            Halfplane& t) {
            double alpha = cross((t.p - s.p), t.pq) /
                cross(s.pq, t.pq);
            return s.p + (s.pq * alpha);
        }
    };
    static vector<Point> hp_intersect(vector<Halfplane>&
        H) {
        Point box[4] = // Bounding box in CCW order {
            Point(inf, inf),
            Point(-inf, inf),
            Point(-inf, -inf),
            Point(inf, -inf)
        };
        for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) // Add bounding box
            half-planes {
                Halfplane aux(box[i], box[(i + 1) % 4]);
                H.push_back(aux);
            }
        // Sort and remove duplicates
        sort(H.begin(), H.end());
        H.erase(unique(H.begin(), H.end()), H.end());
        deque<Halfplane> dq;
        int len = 0;

```

```

for(int i = 0; i < int(H.size()); i++){
    // Remove from the back of the deque while
    // last half-plane is redundant
    while (len > 1 && H[i].out(inter(dq[len-1],
        dq[len-2]))){
        dq.pop_back();
        --len;
    }
    // Remove from the front of the deque while
    // first half-plane is redundant
    while (len > 1 && H[i].out(inter(dq[0],
        dq[1]))){
        dq.pop_front();
        --len;
    }
    // Add new half-plane
    dq.push_back(H[i]);
    ++len;
}
// Final cleanup: Check half-planes at the front
// against the back and vice-versa
while (len > 2 && dq[0].out(inter(dq[len-1],
    dq[len-2]))){
    dq.pop_back();
    --len;
}
while (len > 2 && dq[len-1].out(inter(dq[0],
    dq[1]))){
    dq.pop_front();
    --len;
}
// Report empty intersection if necessary
if (len < 3) return vector<Point>();
// Reconstruct the convex polygon from the
// remaining half-planes.
vector<Point> ret(len);
for(int i = 0; i+1 < len; i++){
    ret[i] = inter(dq[i], dq[i+1]);
}
ret.back() = inter(dq[len-1], dq[0]);
return ret;
}
};
double HalfPlaneIntersection::eps=1e-9;
double HalfPlaneIntersection::inf=1e9;

```

3.4 heart-of-geometry-2d

```

typedef double ftype;
const double EPS = 1E-9;
struct pt{
    ftype x, y;
    int id;
    pt() {}
    pt(ftype _x, ftype _y):x(_x), y(_y) {}
    pt operator+(const pt & p) const{
        return pt(x + p.x, y + p.y);
    }
    pt operator-(const pt & p) const{
        return pt(x - p.x, y - p.y);
    }
    ftype cross(const pt & p) const{
        return x * p.y - y * p.x;
    }
    ftype dot(const pt & p) const{
        return x * p.x + y * p.y;
    }
    ftype cross(const pt & a, const pt & b) const{
        return (a - *this).cross(b - *this);
    }
}

```

```

ftype dot(const pt & a, const pt & b) const{
    return (a - *this).dot(b - *this);
}
ftype sqrLen() const{
    return this->dot(*this);
}
bool operator<(const pt& p) const{
    return x < p.x - EPS || (abs(x - p.x) < EPS && y
        < p.y - EPS);
}
bool operator==(const pt& p) const{
    return abs(x-p.x)<EPS && abs(y-p.y)<EPS;
}
};
int sign(double x) { return (x > EPS) - (x < -EPS); }
inline int orientation(pt a, pt b, pt c) { return
    sign(a.cross(b,c)); }
bool is_point_on_seg(pt a, pt b, pt p) {
    if (fabs(b.cross(p,a)) < EPS) {
        if (p.x < min(a.x, b.x) - EPS || p.x > max(a.x,
            b.x) + EPS) return false;
        if (p.y < min(a.y, b.y) - EPS || p.y > max(a.y,
            b.y) + EPS) return false;
        return true;
    }
    return false;
}
bool is_point_on_polygon(vector<pt> &p, const pt& z) {
    int n = p.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (is_point_on_seg(p[i], p[(i + 1) % n], z))
            return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}
int winding_number(vector<pt> &p, const pt& z) { // O(n)
    if (is_point_on_polygon(p, z)) return 1e9;
    int n = p.size(), ans = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        int j = (i + 1) % n;
        bool below = p[i].y < z.y;
        if (below != (p[j].y < z.y)) {
            auto orient = orientation(z, p[j], p[i]);
            if (orient == 0) return 0;
            if (below == (orient > 0)) ans += below ? -1
                : 1;
        }
    }
    return ans;
}
double dist_sqr(pt a,pt b){
    return ((a.x-b.x)*(a.x-b.x) + (a.y-b.y)*(a.y-b.y));
}
double dist(pt a, pt b){
    return sqrt((a.x-b.x)*(a.x-b.x) +
        (a.y-b.y)*(a.y-b.y));
}
double angle(pt a,pt b,pt c){
    if(b==a || b==c) return 0;
    double A2 = dist_sqr(b,c);
    double C2 = dist_sqr(a,b);
    double B2 = dist_sqr(c,a);
    double A = sqrt(A2), C = sqrt(C2);
    double ans = (A2 + C2 - B2)/(A*C*2);
    if(ans<-1) ans=acos(-1);
    else if(ans>1) ans=acos(1);
    else ans = acos(ans);
    return ans;
}
}

```

```

bool cmp(pt a, pt b){
    return a.x < b.x || (a.x == b.x && a.y < b.y);
}
bool ccw(pt a, pt b, pt c, bool include_collinear=false)
{
    int o = orientation(a, b, c);
    return o > 0 || (include_collinear && o == 0);
}
bool cw(pt a, pt b, pt c, bool include_collinear=false) {
    int o = orientation(a, b, c);
    return o < 0 || (include_collinear && o == 0);
}
bool collinear(pt a, pt b, pt c) { return orientation(a,
    b, c) == 0; }
double area(pt a, pt b, pt c){
    return (a.x*(b.y-c.y)+b.x*(c.y-a.y)+c.x*(a.y-b.y))/2;
}
struct cmp_x{
    bool operator()(const pt & a, const pt & b) const{
        return a.x < b.x || (a.x == b.x && a.y < b.y);
    }
};
struct cmp_y{
    bool operator()(const pt & a, const pt & b) const{
        return a.y < b.y || (a.y == b.y && a.x < b.x);
    }
};
struct circle : pt {
    ftype r;
};
bool insideCircle(circle c, pt p){
    return dist_sqr(c,p) <= c.r*c.r + EPS;
}
struct line {
    ftype a, b, c;
    line() {}
    line(pt p, pt q){
        a = p.y - q.y;
        b = q.x - p.x;
        c = -a * p.x - b * p.y;
        norm();
    }
    void norm(){
        double z = sqrt(a * a + b * b);
        if (abs(z) > EPS)
            a /= z, b /= z, c /= z;
    }
    line getParallel(pt p){
        line ans = *this;
        ans.c = -(ans.a*p.x+ans.b*p.y);
        return ans;
    }
    ftype getValue(pt p){
        return a*p.x+b*p.y+c;
    }
    line getPerpend(pt p){
        line ans;
        ans.a=this->b;
        ans.b=-(this->a);
        ans.c = -(ans.a*p.x+ans.b*p.y);
        return ans;
    }
    //dist formula is wrong but don't change
    double dist(pt p) const { return a * p.x + b * p.y +
        c; }
};
double sqr (double a) {
    return a * a;
}

```

```

}
double det(double a, double b, double c, double d) {
    return a*d - b*c;
}
bool intersect(line m, line n, pt & res) {
    double zn = det(m.a, m.b, n.a, n.b);
    if (abs(zn) < EPS)
        return false;
    res.x = -det(m.c, m.b, n.c, n.b) / zn;
    res.y = -det(m.a, m.c, n.a, n.c) / zn;
    return true;
}
bool parallel(line m, line n) {
    return abs(det(m.a, m.b, n.a, n.b)) < EPS;
}
bool equivalent(line m, line n) {
    return abs(det(m.a, m.b, n.a, n.b)) < EPS
        && abs(det(m.a, m.c, n.a, n.c)) < EPS
        && abs(det(m.b, m.c, n.b, n.c)) < EPS;
}
double det(double a, double b, double c, double d){
    return a * d - b * c;
}
inline bool betw(double l, double r, double x){
    return min(l, r) <= x + EPS && x <= max(l, r) + EPS;
}
inline bool intersect_1d(double a, double b, double c,
    double d){
    if (a > b)
        swap(a, b);
    if (c > d)
        swap(c, d);
    return max(a, c) <= min(b, d) + EPS;
}
bool intersect_segment(pt a, pt b, pt c, pt d, pt& left,
    pt& right){
    if (!intersect_1d(a.x, b.x, c.x, d.x) ||
        !intersect_1d(a.y, b.y, c.y, d.y))
        return false;
    line m(a, b);
    line n(c, d);
    double zn = det(m.a, m.b, n.a, n.b);
    if (abs(zn) < EPS) {
        if (abs(m.dist(c)) > EPS || abs(n.dist(a)) > EPS)
            return false;
        if (b < a)
            swap(a, b);
        if (d < c)
            swap(c, d);
        left = max(a, c);
        right = min(b, d);
        return true;
    } else {
        left.x = right.x = -det(m.c, m.b, n.c, n.b) / zn;
        left.y = right.y = -det(m.a, m.c, n.a, n.c) / zn;
        return betw(a.x, b.x, left.x) && betw(a.y, b.y,
            left.y) &&
            betw(c.x, d.x, left.x) && betw(c.y, d.y,
            left.y);
    }
}
void tangents (pt c, double r1, double r2, vector<line>
    & ans) {
    double r = r2 - r1;
    double z = sqr(c.x) + sqr(c.y);
    double d = z - sqr(r);
    if (d < -EPS) return;
    d = sqrt (abs (d));
    line l;
    l.a = (c.x * r + c.y * d) / z;

```

```

    l.b = (c.y * r - c.x * d) / z;
    l.c = r1;
    ans.push_back (l);
}
vector<line> tangents (circle a, circle b) {
    vector<line> ans;
    for (int i=-1; i<=1; i+=2)
        for (int j=-1; j<=1; j+=2)
            tangents (b-a, a.r*i, b.r*j, ans);
    for (size_t i=0; i<ans.size(); ++i)
        ans[i].c -= ans[i].a * a.x + ans[i].b * a.y;
    return ans;
}
class pointLocationInPolygon{
    bool lexComp(const pt & l, const pt & r){
        return l.x < r.x || (l.x == r.x && l.y < r.y);
    }
    int sgn(ftype val){
        return val > 0 ? 1 : (val == 0 ? 0 : -1);
    }
    vector<pt> seq;
    int n;
    pt translate;
    bool pointInTriangle(pt a, pt b, pt c, pt point){
        ftype s1 = abs(a.cross(b, c));
        ftype s2 = abs(point.cross(a, b)) +
            abs(point.cross(b, c)) + abs(point.cross(c,
            a));
        return s1 == s2;
    }
public:
    pointLocationInPolygon(){
    }
    pointLocationInPolygon(vector<pt> & points){
        prepare(points);
    }
    void prepare(vector<pt> & points){
        seq.clear();
        n = points.size();
        int pos = 0;
        for(int i = 1; i < n; i++){
            if(lexComp(points[i], points[pos]))
                pos = i;
        }
        translate.x=points[pos].x;
        translate.y=points[pos].y;
        rotate(points.begin(), points.begin() + pos,
            points.end());
        n--;
        seq.resize(n);
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            seq[i] = points[i + 1] - points[0];
    }
    bool pointInConvexPolygon(pt point){
        point.x-=translate.x;
        point.y-=translate.y;
        if(seq[0].cross(point) != 0 &&
            sgn(seq[0].cross(point)) !=
            sgn(seq[0].cross(seq[n - 1])))
            return false;
        if(seq[n - 1].cross(point) != 0 && sgn(seq[n -
            1].cross(point)) != sgn(seq[n -
            1].cross(seq[0])))
            return false;
        if(seq[0].cross(point) == 0)
            return seq[0].sqrLen() >= point.sqrLen();
        int l = 0, r = n - 1;
        while(r - l > 1){
            int mid = (l + r)/2;
            int pos = mid;

```

```

            if(seq[pos].cross(point) >= 0) l = mid;
            else r = mid;
        }
        int pos = 1;
        return pointInTriangle(seq[pos], seq[pos + 1],
            pt(0, 0), point);
    }
    pointLocationInPolygon(){
        seq.clear();
    }
};
class Minkowski{
    static void reorder_polygon(vector<pt> & P){
        size_t pos = 0;
        for(size_t i = 1; i < P.size(); i++){
            if(P[i].y < P[pos].y || (P[i].y == P[pos].y
                && P[i].x < P[pos].x))
                pos = i;
        }
        rotate(P.begin(), P.begin() + pos, P.end());
    }
public:
    static vector<pt> minkowski(vector<pt> P, vector<pt>
        Q){
        // the first vertex must be the lowest
        reorder_polygon(P);
        reorder_polygon(Q);
        // we must ensure cyclic indexing
        P.push_back(P[0]);
        P.push_back(P[1]);
        Q.push_back(Q[0]);
        Q.push_back(Q[1]);
        // main part
        vector<pt> result;
        size_t i = 0, j = 0;
        while(i < P.size() - 2 || j < Q.size() - 2){
            result.push_back(P[i] + Q[j]);
            auto cross = (P[i + 1] - P[i]).cross(Q[j + 1]
                - Q[j]);
            if(cross >= 0)
                ++i;
            if(cross <= 0)
                ++j;
        }
        return result;
    }
};
vector<pt> circle_line_intersections(circle cir,line l){
    double r = cir.r, a = l.a, b = l.b, c = l.c +
        l.a*cir.x + l.b*cir.y;
    vector<pt> ans;
    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);
    else if (abs (c*c - r*r*(a*a+b*b)) < EPS){
        pt p;
        p.x=x0;
        p.y=y0;
        ans.push_back(p);
    }
    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;
        pt p;
        p.x= ax;
        p.y = ay;
        ans.push_back(p);
    }
}

```



```

    p.x = bx;
    p.y = by;
    ans.push_back(p);
}
for(int i=0;i<ans.size();i++){
    ans[i] = ans[i] + cir;
}
return ans;
}
double circle_polygon_intersection(circle c,vector<pt>
    &V){
    int n = V.size();
    double ans = 0;
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
        line l(V[i],V[(i+1)%n]);
        vector<pt> lpts = circle_line_intersections(c,l);
        int sz=lpts.size();
        for(int j=sz-1; j>=0; j--){
            if(!is_point_on_seg(V[i],V[(i+1)%n],lpts[j])){
                swap(lpts.back(),lpts[j]);
                lpts.pop_back();
            }
        }
        lpts.push_back(V[i]);
        lpts.push_back(V[(i+1)%n]);
        sort(lpts.begin(),lpts.end());
        sz=lpts.size();
        if(V[(i+1)%n]<V[i])
            reverse(lpts.begin(),lpts.end());
        for(int j=1; j<sz; j++){
            if(insideCircle(c,lpts[j-1])
                &&insideCircle(c,lpts[j]))
                ans = ans + area(lpts[j-1],lpts[j],c);
            else{
                double ang = angle(lpts[j-1],c,lpts[j]);
                double aa = c.r*c.r*ang/2;
                if(ccw(lpts[j-1],lpts[j],c))
                    ans = ans+aa;
                else
                    ans = ans-aa;
            }
        }
    }
    ans = abs(ans);
    return ans;
}
void convex_hull(vector<pt>& a, bool include_collinear =
    false) {
    pt p0 = *min_element(a.begin(), a.end(), [](pt a, pt
        b) {
        return make_pair(a.y, a.x) < make_pair(b.y, b.x);
    });
    sort(a.begin(), a.end(), [&p0](const pt& a, const
        pt& b) {
        int o = orientation(p0, a, b);
        if (o == 0)
            return (p0.x-a.x)*(p0.x-a.x) +
                (p0.y-a.y)*(p0.y-a.y)
                < (p0.x-b.x)*(p0.x-b.x) +
                (p0.y-b.y)*(p0.y-b.y);
        return o < 0;
    });
    if (include_collinear) {
        int i = (int)a.size()-1;
        while (i >= 0 && collinear(p0, a[i], a.back()))
            i--;
        reverse(a.begin()+i+1, a.end());
    }
    vector<pt> st;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); i++) {

```

```

        while (st.size() > 1 && !cw(st[st.size()-2],
            st.back(), a[i], include_collinear))
            st.pop_back();
        st.push_back(a[i]);
    }
    a = st;
    int m = a.size();
    for(int i = 0; i<m-1; i++){
        swap(a[i],a[m-1-i]);
    }
}
double mindist;
pair<int,pair<int, int> > best_pair;
void upd_ans(const pt & a, const pt & b,const pt & c){
    double distC = sqrt((a.x - b.x)*(a.x - b.x) + (a.y -
        b.y)*(a.y - b.y));
    double distA = sqrt((c.x - b.x)*(c.x - b.x) + (c.y -
        b.y)*(c.y - b.y));
    double distB = sqrt((a.x - c.x)*(a.x - c.x) + (a.y -
        c.y)*(a.y - c.y));
    if (distA + distB + distC < mindist){
        mindist = distA + distB + distC;
        best_pair = make_pair(a.id,make_pair(b.id,c.id));
    }
}
vector<pt> t;
//Min possible triplet distance
void rec(int l, int r){
    if (r - l <= 3 &&r - l >=2){
        for (int i = l; i < r; ++i){
            for (int j = i + 1; j < r; ++j){
                for (int k=j+1;k<r;k++){
                    upd_ans(a[i],a[j],a[k]);
                }
            }
        }
        sort(a.begin() + l, a.begin() + r, cmp_y());
        return;
    }
    int m = (l + r) >> 1;
    int midx = a[m-1].x;
    /*
    * Got WA in a team contest
    * for putting midx = a[m].x;
    * Don't know why. Maybe due to
    * floating point numbers.
    */
    rec(l, m);
    rec(m, r);
    merge(a.begin() + l, a.begin() + m, a.begin() + m,
        a.begin() + r, t.begin(), cmp_y());
    copy(t.begin(), t.begin() + r - l, a.begin() + l);
    int tsz = 0;
    for (int i = l; i < r; ++i){
        if (abs(a[i].x - midx) < mindist/2){
            for (int j = tsz - 1; j >= 0 && a[i].y -
                t[j].y < mindist/2; --j){
                if(i+1<r) upd_ans(a[i], a[i+1], t[j]);
                if(j>0) upd_ans(a[i], t[j-1], t[j]);
            }
            t[tsz++] = a[i];
        }
    }
}
}

```

3.5 intersecting-segments-pair

```

const double EPS = 1E-9;
struct pt {
    double x, y;

```

```

};
struct seg {
    pt p, q;
    int id;
    double get_y(double x) const {
        if (abs(p.x - q.x) < EPS)
            return p.y;
        return p.y + (q.y - p.y) * (x - p.x) / (q.x -
            p.x);
    }
};
bool intersect1d(double l1, double r1, double l2, double
    r2) {
    if (l1 > r1)
        swap(l1, r1);
    if (l2 > r2)
        swap(l2, r2);
    return max(l1, l2) <= min(r1, r2) + EPS;
}
int vec(const pt& a, const pt& b, const pt& c) {
    double s = (b.x - a.x) * (c.y - a.y) - (b.y - a.y) *
        (c.x - a.x);
    return abs(s) < EPS ? 0 : s > 0 ? +1 : -1;
}
bool intersect(const seg& a, const seg& b){
    return intersect1d(a.p.x, a.q.x, b.p.x, b.q.x) &&
        intersect1d(a.p.y, a.q.y, b.p.y, b.q.y) &&
        vec(a.p, a.q, b.p) * vec(a.p, a.q, b.q) <= 0 &&
        vec(b.p, b.q, a.p) * vec(b.p, b.q, a.q) <= 0;
}
bool operator<(const seg& a, const seg& b){
    double x = max(min(a.p.x, a.q.x), min(b.p.x, b.q.x));
    return a.get_y(x) < b.get_y(x) - EPS;
}
struct event {
    double x;
    int tp, id;
    event() {}
    event(double x, int tp, int id) : x(x), tp(tp),
        id(id) {}
    bool operator<(const event& e) const {
        if (abs(x - e.x) > EPS)
            return x < e.x;
        return tp > e.tp;
    }
};
set<seg> s;
vector<set<seg>::iterator> where;
set<seg>::iterator prev(set<seg>::iterator it) {
    return it == s.begin() ? s.end() : --it;
}
set<seg>::iterator next(set<seg>::iterator it) {
    return ++it;
}
pair<int, int> solve(const vector<seg>& a) {
    int n = (int)a.size();
    vector<event> e;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        e.push_back(event(min(a[i].p.x, a[i].q.x), +1,
            i));
        e.push_back(event(max(a[i].p.x, a[i].q.x), -1,
            i));
    }
    sort(e.begin(), e.end());
    s.clear();
    where.resize(a.size());
    for (size_t i = 0; i < e.size(); ++i) {
        int id = e[i].id;
        if (e[i].tp == +1) {

```

```

set<seg>::iterator nxt =
    s.lower_bound(a[id]), prv = prev(nxt);
if (nxt != s.end() && intersect(*nxt, a[id]))
    return make_pair(nxt->id, id);
if (prv != s.end() && intersect(*prv, a[id]))
    return make_pair(prv->id, id);
where[id] = s.insert(nxt, a[id]);
} else {
    set<seg>::iterator nxt = next(where[id]), prv
    = prev(where[id]);
    if (nxt != s.end() && prv != s.end() &&
        intersect(*nxt, *prv))
        return make_pair(prv->id, nxt->id);
    s.erase(where[id]);
}
}
return make_pair(-1, -1);
}

```

3.6 point-location

```

typedef long long ll;
bool ge(const ll& a, const ll& b) { return a >= b; }
bool le(const ll& a, const ll& b) { return a <= b; }
bool eq(const ll& a, const ll& b) { return a == b; }
bool gt(const ll& a, const ll& b) { return a > b; }
bool lt(const ll& a, const ll& b) { return a < b; }
int sgn(const ll& x) { return le(x, 0) ? eq(x, 0) ? 0 :
    -1 : 1; }
struct pt {
    ll x, y;
    pt() {}
    pt(ll _x, ll _y) : x(_x), y(_y) {}
    pt operator-(const pt& a) const { return pt(x - a.x,
        y - a.y); }
    ll dot(const pt& a) const { return x * a.x + y *
        a.y; }
    ll dot(const pt& a, const pt& b) const { return (a -
        *this).dot(b - *this); }
    ll cross(const pt& a) const { return x * a.y - y *
        a.x; }
    ll cross(const pt& a, const pt& b) const { return (a -
        *this).cross(b - *this); }
    bool operator==(const pt& a) const { return a.x == x
        && a.y == y; }
};
struct Edge {
    pt l, r;
};
bool edge_cmp(Edge* edge1, Edge* edge2){
    const pt a = edge1->l, b = edge1->r;
    const pt c = edge2->l, d = edge2->r;
    int val = sgn(a.cross(b, c)) + sgn(a.cross(b, d));
    if (val != 0)
        return val > 0;
    val = sgn(c.cross(d, a)) + sgn(c.cross(d, b));
    return val < 0;
}
enum EventType { DEL = 2, ADD = 3, GET = 1, VERT = 0 };
struct Event {
    EventType type;
    int pos;
    bool operator<(const Event& event) const { return
        type < event.type; }
};
vector<Edge*> sweepline(vector<Edge*> planar, vector<pt>
    queries){
    using pt_type = decltype(pt::x);
    // collect all x-coordinates

```

```

    auto s =
        set<pt_type, std::function<bool(const pt_type&,
            const pt_type&>>>(lt);
    for (pt p : queries)
        s.insert(p.x);
    for (Edge* e : planar) {
        s.insert(e->l.x);
        s.insert(e->r.x);
    }
    // map all x-coordinates to ids
    int cid = 0;
    auto id =
        map<pt_type, int, std::function<bool(const
            pt_type&, const pt_type&>>>(
            lt);
    for (auto x : s)
        id[x] = cid++;
    // create events
    auto t = set<Edge*, decltype(*edge_cmp)>(edge_cmp);
    auto vert_cmp = []<const pair<pt_type, int>& l,
        const pair<pt_type, int>& r) {
        if (!eq(l.first, r.first))
            return lt(l.first, r.first);
        return l.second < r.second;
    };
    auto vert = set<pair<pt_type, int>,
        decltype(vert_cmp)>(vert_cmp);
    vector<vector<Event>> events(cid);
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)queries.size(); i++) {
        int x = id[queries[i].x];
        events[x].push_back(Event{GET, i});
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)planar.size(); i++) {
        int lx = id[planar[i]->l.x], rx =
            id[planar[i]->r.x];
        if (lx > rx) {
            swap(lx, rx);
            swap(planar[i]->l, planar[i]->r);
        }
        if (lx == rx) {
            events[lx].push_back(Event{VERT, i});
        } else {
            events[lx].push_back(Event{ADD, i});
            events[rx].push_back(Event{DEL, i});
        }
    }
    // perform sweep line algorithm
    vector<Edge*> ans(queries.size(), nullptr);
    for (int x = 0; x < cid; x++) {
        sort(events[x].begin(), events[x].end());
        vert.clear();
        for (Event event : events[x]) {
            if (event.type == DEL) {
                t.erase(planar[event.pos]);
            }
            if (event.type == VERT) {
                vert.insert(make_pair(
                    min(planar[event.pos]->l.y,
                        planar[event.pos]->r.y),
                    event.pos));
            }
            if (event.type == ADD) {
                t.insert(planar[event.pos]);
            }
            if (event.type == GET) {
                auto jt = vert.upper_bound(
                    make_pair(queries[event.pos].y,
                        planar.size()));

```

```

                if (jt != vert.begin()) {
                    --jt;
                    int i = jt->second;
                    if (ge(max(planar[i]->l.y,
                        planar[i]->r.y),
                        queries[event.pos].y)) {
                        ans[event.pos] = planar[i];
                        continue;
                    }
                }
                Edge* e = new Edge;
                e->l = e->r = queries[event.pos];
                auto it = t.upper_bound(e);
                if (it != t.begin())
                    ans[event.pos] = *(--it);
                delete e;
            }
        }
        for (Event event : events[x]) {
            if (event.type != GET)
                continue;
            if (ans[event.pos] != nullptr &&
                eq(ans[event.pos]->l.x,
                    ans[event.pos]->r.x))
                continue;
            Edge* e = new Edge;
            e->l = e->r = queries[event.pos];
            auto it = t.upper_bound(e);
            delete e;
            if (it == t.begin())
                e = nullptr;
            else
                e = *(--it);
            if (ans[event.pos] == nullptr) {
                ans[event.pos] = e;
                continue;
            }
            if (e == nullptr)
                continue;
            if (e == ans[event.pos])
                continue;
            if (id[ans[event.pos]->r.x] == x) {
                if (id[e->l.x] == x) {
                    if (gt(e->l.y, ans[event.pos]->r.y))
                        ans[event.pos] = e;
                }
            }
            else {
                ans[event.pos] = e;
            }
        }
        return ans;
    }
}
struct DCEL {
    struct Edge {
        pt origin;
        Edge* nxt = nullptr;
        Edge* twin = nullptr;
        int face;
    };
    vector<Edge*> body;
};
vector<pair<int, int>> point_location(DCEL planar,
    vector<pt> queries){
    vector<pair<int, int>> ans(queries.size());
    vector<Edge*> planar2;
    map<intptr_t, int> pos;
    map<intptr_t, int> added_on;
    int n = planar.body.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

```

```

if (planar.body[i]->face >
    planar.body[i]->twin->face)
    continue;
Edge* e = new Edge;
e->l = planar.body[i]->origin;
e->r = planar.body[i]->twin->origin;
added_on[(intptr_t)e] = i;
pos[(intptr_t)e] =
    lt(planar.body[i]->origin.x,
        planar.body[i]->twin->origin.x)
    ? planar.body[i]->face
    : planar.body[i]->twin->face;
planar2.push_back(e);
}
auto res = sweepline(planar2, queries);
for (int i = 0; i < (int)queries.size(); i++) {
    if (res[i] == nullptr) {
        ans[i] = make_pair(1, -1);
        continue;
    }
    pt p = queries[i];
    pt l = res[i]->l, r = res[i]->r;
    if (eq(p.cross(l, r), 0) && le(p.dot(l, r), 0)) {
        ans[i] = make_pair(0,
            added_on[(intptr_t)res[i]]);
        continue;
    }
    ans[i] = make_pair(1, pos[(intptr_t)res[i]]);
}
for (auto e : planar2)
    delete e;
return ans;
}

```

3.7 vertical-decomposition

```

typedef double dbl;
const dbl eps = 1e-9;
inline bool eq(dbl x, dbl y){
    return fabs(x - y) < eps;
}
inline bool lt(dbl x, dbl y){
    return x < y - eps;
}
inline bool gt(dbl x, dbl y){
    return x > y + eps;
}
inline bool le(dbl x, dbl y){
    return x < y + eps;
}
inline bool ge(dbl x, dbl y){
    return x > y - eps;
}
struct pt{
    dbl x, y;
    inline pt operator - (const pt & p) const{
        return pt{x - p.x, y - p.y};
    }
    inline pt operator + (const pt & p) const{
        return pt{x + p.x, y + p.y};
    }
    inline pt operator * (dbl a) const{
        return pt{x * a, y * a};
    }
    inline dbl cross(const pt & p) const{
        return x * p.y - y * p.x;
    }
    inline dbl dot(const pt & p) const{
        return x * p.x + y * p.y;
    }
}

```

```

inline bool operator == (const pt & p) const{
    return eq(x, p.x) && eq(y, p.y);
}
}
struct Line{
    pt p[2];
    Line(){}
    Line(pt a, pt b):p{a, b}{}
    pt vec() const{
        return p[1] - p[0];
    }
    pt& operator [] (size_t i){
        return p[i];
    }
}
inline bool lexComp(const pt & l, const pt & r){
    if(fabs(l.x - r.x) > eps){
        return l.x < r.x;
    }
    else return l.y < r.y;
}
vector<pt> interSegSeg(Line l1, Line l2){
    if(eq(l1.vec().cross(l2.vec()), 0)){
        if(!eq(l1.vec().cross(l2[0] - l1[0]), 0))
            return {};
        if(!lexComp(l1[0], l1[1]))
            swap(l1[0], l1[1]);
        if(!lexComp(l2[0], l2[1]))
            swap(l2[0], l2[1]);
        pt l = lexComp(l1[0], l2[0]) ? l2[0] : l1[0];
        pt r = lexComp(l1[1], l2[1]) ? l1[1] : l2[1];
        if(l == r)
            return {l};
        else return lexComp(l, r) ? vector<pt>{l, r} :
            vector<pt>();
    }
    else{
        dbl s = (l2[0] - l1[0]).cross(l2.vec()) /
            l1.vec().cross(l2.vec());
        pt inter = l1[0] + l1.vec() * s;
        if(ge(s, 0) && le(s, 1) && le((l2[0] -
            inter).dot(l2[1] - inter), 0))
            return {inter};
        else
            return {};
    }
}
inline char get_segtype(Line segment, pt other_point){
    if(eq(segment[0].x, segment[1].x))
        return 0;
    if(!lexComp(segment[0], segment[1]))
        swap(segment[0], segment[1]);
    return (segment[1] - segment[0]).cross(other_point -
        segment[0]) > 0 ? 1 : -1;
}
dbl union_area(vector<tuple<pt, pt, pt> > triangles){
    vector<Line> segments(3 * triangles.size());
    vector<char> segtype(segments.size());
    for(size_t i = 0; i < triangles.size(); i++){
        pt a, b, c;
        tie(a, b, c) = triangles[i];
        segments[3 * i] = lexComp(a, b) ? Line(a, b) :
            Line(b, a);
        segtype[3 * i] = get_segtype(segments[3 * i], c);
        segments[3 * i + 1] = lexComp(b, c) ? Line(b, c) :
            Line(c, b);
        segtype[3 * i + 1] = get_segtype(segments[3 * i
            + 1], a);
    }
}

```

```

segments[3 * i + 2] = lexComp(c, a) ? Line(c, a) :
    Line(a, c);
segtype[3 * i + 2] = get_segtype(segments[3 * i
    + 2], b);
}
vector<dbl> k(segments.size(), b(segments.size()));
for(size_t i = 0; i < segments.size(); i++){
    if(segtype[i]){
        k[i] = (segments[i][1].y - segments[i][0].y)
            / (segments[i][1].x - segments[i][0].x);
        b[i] = segments[i][0].y - k[i] *
            segments[i][0].x;
    }
}
dbl ans = 0;
for(size_t i = 0; i < segments.size(); i++){
    if(!segtype[i])
        continue;
    dbl l = segments[i][0].x, r = segments[i][1].x;
    vector<pair<dbl, int> > evts;
    for(size_t j = 0; j < segments.size(); j++){
        if(!segtype[j] || i == j)
            continue;
        dbl l1 = segments[j][0].x, r1 =
            segments[j][1].x;
        if(ge(l1, r) || ge(l, r1))
            continue;
        dbl common_l = max(l, l1), common_r = min(r,
            r1);
        auto pts = interSegSeg(segments[i],
            segments[j]);
        if(pts.empty()){
            dbl yl1 = k[j] * common_l + b[j];
            dbl yl = k[i] * common_l + b[i];
            if(lt(yl1, yl) == (segtype[i] == 1)){
                int evt_type = -segtype[i] *
                    segtype[j];
                evts.emplace_back(common_l, evt_type);
                evts.emplace_back(common_r, -evt_type);
            }
        }
        else if(pts.size() == 1u){
            dbl yl = k[i] * common_l + b[i], yl1 =
                k[j] * common_l + b[j];
            int evt_type = -segtype[i] * segtype[j];
            if(lt(yl1, yl) == (segtype[i] == 1)){
                evts.emplace_back(common_l, evt_type);
                evts.emplace_back(pts[0].x, -evt_type);
            }
            yl = k[i] * common_r + b[i], yl1 = k[j] *
                common_r + b[j];
            if(lt(yl1, yl) == (segtype[i] == 1)){
                evts.emplace_back(pts[0].x, evt_type);
                evts.emplace_back(common_r, -evt_type);
            }
        }
        else{
            if(segtype[j] != segtype[i] || j > i){
                evts.emplace_back(common_l, -2);
                evts.emplace_back(common_r, 2);
            }
        }
    }
    evts.emplace_back(l, 0);
    sort(evts.begin(), evts.end());
    size_t j = 0;
    int balance = 0;
    while(j < evts.size()){

```

```

size_t ptr = j;
while(ptr < evts.size() && eq(evts[j].first,
    evts[ptr].first)){
    balance += evts[ptr].second;
    ++ptr;
}
if(!balance && !eq(evts[j].first, r)){
    dbl next_x = ptr == evts.size() ? r :
        evts[ptr].first;
    ans -= segtype[i] * (k[i] * (next_x +
        evts[j].first) + 2 * b[i]) * (next_x
        - evts[j].first);
}
j = ptr;
}
return ans/2;
}
pair<dbl,dbl> union_perimeter(vector<tuple<pt, pt, pt> >
    triangles){
    //Same as before
    pair<dbl,dbl> ans = make_pair(0,0);
    for(size_t i = 0; i < segments.size(); i++){
        //Same as before
        double
            dist=(segments[i][1].x-segments[i][0].x)*(segments[i][1].y-segments[i][0].y)+
            dist=sqrt(dist);
        while(j < evts.size()){
            size_t ptr = j;
            while(ptr < evts.size() && eq(evts[j].first,
                evts[ptr].first)){
                balance += evts[ptr].second;
                ++ptr;
            }
            if(!balance && !eq(evts[j].first, r)){
                dbl next_x = ptr == evts.size() ? r :
                    evts[ptr].first;
                ans.first += dist * (next_x -
                    evts[j].first) / (r-1);
                if(eq(segments[i][1].y,segments[i][0].y))
                    ans.second+=(next_x - evts[j].first);
            }
            j = ptr;
        }
    }
    return ans;
}

```

4 Graph

4.1 articulation-vertex

```

int n; // number of nodes
vector<vector<int>> adj; // adjacency list of graph
vector<bool> visited;
vector<int> tin, low;
int timer;
void dfs(int v, int p = -1) {
    visited[v] = true;
    tin[v] = low[v] = timer++;
    int children=0;
    for (int to : adj[v]) {
        if (to == p) continue;
        if (visited[to]) {
            low[v] = min(low[v], tin[to]);
        } else {
            dfs(to, v);
            low[v] = min(low[v], low[to]);
            if (low[to] >= tin[v] && p!=-1)
                IS_CUTPOINT(v);
        }
        ++children;
    }
}

```

```

++children;
}
}
if(p == -1 && children > 1)
    IS_CUTPOINT(v);
}
void find_cutpoints() {
    timer = 0;
    visited.assign(n, false);
    tin.assign(n, -1);
    low.assign(n, -1);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        if (!visited[i])
            dfs(i);
    }
}

```

4.2 bellman-ford

```

struct Edge {
    int a, b, cost;
};
int n, m;
vector<Edge> edges;
const int INF = 1000000000;
void solve() {
    vector<int> segments[i][0].x)+(segments[i][1].y-segments[i][0].y)*
    vector<int> p(n, -1);
    int x;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        x = -1;
        for (Edge e : edges) {
            if (d[e.a] + e.cost < d[e.b]) {
                d[e.b] = d[e.a] + e.cost;
                p[e.b] = e.a;
                x = e.b;
            }
        }
    }
    if (x == -1) {
        cout << "No negative cycle found.";
    } else {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            x = p[x];
        vector<int> cycle;
        for (int v = x;; v = p[v]) {
            cycle.push_back(v);
            if (v == x && cycle.size() > 1)
                break;
        }
        reverse(cycle.begin(), cycle.end());
        cout << "Negative cycle: ";
        for (int v : cycle)
            cout << v << " ";
        cout << endl;
    }
}

```

4.3 edmond-blossom

```

/**Copied from
    https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/49402**/
/*
GETS:
V->number of vertices
E->number of edges
pair of vertices as edges (vertices are 1..V)
GIVES:
output of edmonds() is the maximum matching
match[i] is matched pair of i (-1 if there isn't a
    matched pair)

```

```

*/
const int M=500;
struct struct_edge
{
    int v;
    struct_edge* n;
};
typedef struct_edge* edge;
struct_edge pool[M*M*2];
edge top=pool,adj[M];
int V,E,match[M],qh,qt,q[M],father[M],base[M];
bool inq[M],inb[M],ed[M][M];
void add_edge(int u,int v)
{
    top->v=v,top->n=adj[u],adj[u]=top++;
    top->v=u,top->n=adj[v],adj[v]=top++;
}
int LCA(int root,int u,int v)
{
    static bool inp[M];
    memset(inp,0,sizeof(inp));
    while(1)
    {
        inp[u=base[u]]=true;
        if (u==root) break;
        u=father[match[u]];
    }
    while(1)
    {
        if (inp[v=base[v]]) return v;
        else v=father[match[v]];
    }
}
void mark_blossom(int lca,int u)
{
    while (base[u]!=lca)
    {
        int v=match[u];
        inb[base[u]]=inb[base[v]]=true;
        u=father[v];
        if (base[u]!=lca) father[u]=v;
    }
}
void blossom_contraction(int s,int u,int v)
{
    int lca=LCA(s,u,v);
    memset(inb,0,sizeof(inb));
    mark_blossom(lca,u);
    mark_blossom(lca,v);
    if (base[u]!=lca)
        father[u]=v;
    if (base[v]!=lca)
        father[v]=u;
    for (int u=0; u<V; u++)
        if (inb[base[u]])
        {
            base[u]=lca;
            if (!inq[u])
                inq[q[++qt]=u]=true;
        }
}
int find_augmenting_path(int s)
{
    memset(inq,0,sizeof(inq));
    memset(father,-1,sizeof(father));
    for (int i=0; i<V; i++) base[i]=i;
    inq[q[qh=qt=0]=s]=true;
    while (qh<=qt)
    {

```



```

int u=q[qh++];
for (edge e=adj[u]; e; e=e->n)
{
    int v=e->v;
    if (base[u]!=base[v]&&match[u]!=v)
        if ((v==s)|| (match[v]!=-1 &&
            father[match[v]]!=-1))
            blossom_contraction(s,u,v);
        else if (father[v]==-1)
        {
            father[v]=u;
            if (match[v]==-1)
                return v;
            else if (!inq[match[v]])
                inq[q[++qt]=match[v]]=true;
        }
    }
}
return -1;
}
int augment_path(int s,int t)
{
    int u=t,v,w;
    while (u!=-1)
    {
        v=father[u];
        w=match[v];
        match[v]=u;
        match[u]=v;
        u=w;
    }
    return t!=-1;
}
int edmonds()//Gives number of matchings
{
    int matchc=0;
    memset(match,-1,sizeof(match));
    for (int u=0; u<V; u++)
        if (match[u]==-1)
            matchc+=augment_path(u,find_augmenting_path(u));
    return matchc;
}
//To add edge add_edge(u-1,v-1);
ed[u-1][v-1]=ed[v-1][u-1]=true;

```

4.4 euler-path

```

int main() {
    int n;
    vector<vector<int>> g(n, vector<int>(n));
    // reading the graph in the adjacency matrix
    vector<int> deg(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
            deg[i] += g[i][j];
    }
    int first = 0;
    while (first < n && !deg[first])
        ++first;
    if (first == n) {
        cout << -1;
        return 0;
    }
    int v1 = -1, v2 = -1;
    bool bad = false;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        if (deg[i] & 1) {
            if (v1 == -1)
                v1 = i;
            else if (v2 == -1)
                v2 = i;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    else
        bad = true;
    }
}
if (v1 != -1)
    ++g[v1][v2], ++g[v2][v1];
stack<int> st;
st.push(first);
vector<int> res;
while (!st.empty()) {
    int v = st.top();
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        if (g[v][i])
            break;
    if (i == n) {
        res.push_back(v);
        st.pop();
    } else {
        --g[v][i];
        --g[i][v];
        st.push(i);
    }
}
if (v1 != -1) {
    for (size_t i = 0; i + 1 < res.size(); ++i) {
        if ((res[i] == v1 && res[i + 1] == v2) ||
            (res[i] == v2 && res[i + 1] == v1)) {
            vector<int> res2;
            for (size_t j = i + 1; j < res.size(); ++j)
                res2.push_back(res[j]);
            for (size_t j = 1; j <= i; ++j)
                res2.push_back(res[j]);
            res = res2;
            break;
        }
    }
}
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
        if (g[i][j])
            bad = true;
    }
}
if (bad) {
    cout << -1;
} else {
    for (int x : res)
        cout << x << " ";
}
}

```

4.5 hopcraft-karp

```

/** Source:
https://iq.opengenus.org/hopcroft-karp-algorithm/
*/
// A class to represent Bipartite graph for
// Hopcroft Karp implementation
class BGraph{
    // m and n are number of vertices on left
    // and right sides of Bipartite Graph
    int m, n;
    // adj[u] stores adjacents of left side
    // vertex 'u'. The value of u ranges from 1 to m.
    // 0 is used for dummy vertex
    std::list<int> *adj;
    // pointers for hopcroftKarp()
    int *pair_u, *pair_v, *dist;
}

```

```

public:
    BGraph(int m, int n); // Constructor
    void addEdge(int u, int v); // To add edge
    // Returns true if there is an augmenting path
    bool bfs();
    // Adds augmenting path if there is one beginning
    // with u
    bool dfs(int u);
    // Returns size of maximum matching
    int hopcroftKarpAlgorithm();
};
// Returns size of maximum matching
int BGraph::hopcroftKarpAlgorithm(){
    // pair_u[u] stores pair of u in matching on left
    // side of Bipartite Graph.
    // If u doesn't have any pair, then pair_u[u] is NIL
    pair_u = new int[m + 1];
    // pair_v[v] stores pair of v in matching on right
    // side of Bipartite Graph.
    // If v doesn't have any pair, then pair_v[v] is NIL
    pair_v = new int[n + 1];
    // dist[u] stores distance of left side vertices
    dist = new int[m + 1];
    // Initialize NIL as pair of all vertices
    for (int u = 0; u <= m; u++)
        pair_u[u] = NIL;
    for (int v = 0; v <= n; v++)
        pair_v[v] = NIL;
    // Initialize result
    int result = 0;
    // Keep updating the result while there is an
    // augmenting path possible.
    while (bfs()){
        // Find a free vertex to check for a matching
        for (int u = 1; u <= m; u++)
            // If current vertex is free and there is
            // an augmenting path from current vertex
            // then increment the result
            if (pair_u[u] == NIL && dfs(u))
                result++;
    }
    return result;
}
// Returns true if there is an augmenting path
// available, else returns false
bool BGraph::bfs(){
    std::queue<int> q; //an integer queue for bfs
    // First layer of vertices (set distance as 0)
    for (int u = 1; u <= m; u++){
        // If this is a free vertex, add it to queue
        if (pair_u[u] == NIL){
            // u is not matched so distance is 0
            dist[u] = 0;
            q.push(u);
        }
        // Else set distance as infinite so that this
        // vertex is considered next time for
        // availability
        else
            dist[u] = INF;
    }
    // Initialize distance to NIL as infinite
    dist[NIL] = INF;
    // q is going to contain vertices of left side only.
    while (!q.empty()){
        // dequeue a vertex
        int u = q.front();
        q.pop();
    }
}

```

```

// If this node is not NIL and can provide a
// shorter path to NIL then
if (dist[u] < dist[NIL]){
    // Get all the adjacent vertices of the
    // dequeued vertex u
    std::list<int>::iterator it;
    for (it = adj[u].begin(); it != adj[u].end();
        ++it){
        int v = *it;
        // If pair of v is not considered so far
        // i.e. (v, pair_v[v]) is not yet
        // explored edge.
        if (dist[pair_v[v]] == INF){
            // Consider the pair and push it to
            // queue
            dist[pair_v[v]] = dist[u] + 1;
            q.push(pair_v[v]);
        }
    }
}
// If we could come back to NIL using alternating
// path of distinct
// vertices then there is an augmenting path
// available
return (dist[NIL] != INF);
}
// Returns true if there is an augmenting path beginning
// with free vertex u
bool BGraph::dfs(int u){
    if (u != NIL){
        std::list<int>::iterator it;
        for (it = adj[u].begin(); it != adj[u].end();
            ++it){
            // Adjacent vertex of u
            int v = *it;
            // Follow the distances set by BFS search
            if (dist[pair_v[v]] == dist[u] + 1){
                // If dfs for pair of v also return true
                // then
                if (dfs(pair_v[v]) == true){ // new
                    // matching possible, store the matching
                    pair_v[v] = u;
                    pair_u[u] = v;
                    return true;
                }
            }
        }
        // If there is no augmenting path beginning with
        // u then.
        dist[u] = INF;
        return false;
    }
    return true;
}
// Constructor for initialization
BGraph::BGraph(int m, int n){
    this->m = m;
    this->n = n;
    adj = new std::list<int>[m + 1];
}
// function to add edge from u to v
void BGraph::addEdge(int u, int v){
    adj[u].push_back(v); // Add v to us list.
}

```

4.6 hungarian-algorithm

```

class HungarianAlgorithm{
    int N, inf, n, max_match;
    int *lx, *ly, *xy, *yx, *slack, *slackx, *prev;

```

```

    int **cost;
    bool *S, *T;
    void init_labels(){
        for(int x=0; x<n; x++) lx[x]=0;
        for(int y=0; y<n; y++) ly[y]=0;
        for (int x = 0; x < n; x++)
            for (int y = 0; y < n; y++)
                lx[x] = max(lx[x], cost[x][y]);
    }
    void update_labels(){
        int x, y, delta = inf; //init delta as infinity
        for (y = 0; y < n; y++) //calculate delta using
            //slack
            if (!T[y])
                delta = min(delta, slack[y]);
        for (x = 0; x < n; x++) //update X labels
            if (S[x]) lx[x] -= delta;
        for (y = 0; y < n; y++) //update Y labels
            if (T[y]) ly[y] += delta;
        for (y = 0; y < n; y++) //update slack array
            if (!T[y])
                slack[y] -= delta;
    }
    void add_to_tree(int x, int prevx)
    //x - current vertex, prevx - vertex from X before x in
    //the alternating path,
    //so we add edges (prevx, xy[x]), (xy[x], x){
        S[x] = true; //add x to S
        prev[x] = prevx; //we need this when augmenting
        for (int y = 0; y < n; y++) //update slacks,
            //because we add new vertex to S
            if (lx[x] + ly[y] - cost[x][y] < slack[y]){
                slack[y] = lx[x] + ly[y] - cost[x][y];
                slackx[y] = x;
            }
    }
    void augment() //main function of the algorithm{
        if (max_match == n) return; //check wether
        //matching is already perfect
        int x, y, root; //just counters and root vertex
        int q[N], wr = 0, rd = 0; //q - queue for bfs,
        //wr, rd - write and read
        //pos in queue
        //memset(S, false, sizeof(S)); //init set S
        for(int i=0; i<n; i++) S[i]=false;
        //memset(T, false, sizeof(T)); //init set T
        for(int i=0; i<n; i++) T[i]=false;
        //memset(prev, -1, sizeof(prev)); //init set
        //prev - for the alternating tree
        for(int i=0; i<n; i++) prev[i]=-1;
        for (x = 0; x < n; x++) //finding root of the
            //tree{
            if (xy[x] == -1){
                q[wr++] = root = x;
                prev[x] = -2;
                S[x] = true;
                break;
            }
        }
        for (y = 0; y < n; y++) //initializing slack
            //array{
            slack[y] = lx[root] + ly[y] - cost[root][y];
            slackx[y] = root;
        }
        while (true) //main cycle{
            while (rd < wr) //building tree with bfs
                cycle{
                    x = q[rd++]; //current vertex from X part

```

```

                    for (y = 0; y < n; y++) //iterate through
                        //all edges in equality graph{
                        if (cost[x][y] == lx[x] + ly[y] &&
                            !T[y]){
                            if (yx[y] == -1) break; //an
                                //exposed vertex in Y found, so
                                //augmenting path exists!
                            T[y] = true; //else just add y to
                                //T,
                                q[wr++] = yx[y]; //add vertex
                                    //yx[y], which is matched
                                    //with y, to the queue
                                add_to_tree(yx[y], x); //add edges
                                    //(x,y) and (y,yx[y]) to the tree
                                }
                            if (y < n) break; //augmenting path found!
                        }
                    if (y < n) break; //augmenting path found!
                    update_labels(); //augmenting path not found,
                        //so improve labeling
                    wr = rd = 0;
                    for (y = 0; y < n; y++){
                        //in this cycle we add edges that were
                        //added to the equality graph as a
                        //(slackx[y], y) to the tree if
                        //and only if !T[y] && slack[y] == 0, also with this
                        //edge we add another one
                        //(y, yx[y]) or augment the matching, if y was exposed
                        if (!T[y] && slack[y] == 0){
                            if (yx[y] == -1) //exposed vertex in Y
                                //found - augmenting path exists!{
                                x = slackx[y];
                                break;
                            }
                        }
                        else{
                            T[y] = true; //else just add y to
                                //T,
                                if (!S[yx[y]]){
                                    q[wr++] = yx[y]; //add vertex
                                        //yx[y], which is matched
                                        //with
                                        //y, to the queue
                                    add_to_tree(yx[y], slackx[y]);
                                        //and add edges (x,y) and
                                            //(y,
                                                //yx[y]) to the tree
                                    }
                                }
                            if (y < n) break; //augmenting path found!
                        }
                    if (y < n) //we found augmenting path!{
                        max_match++; //increment matching
                        //in this cycle we inverse edges along augmenting path
                        for (int cx = x, cy = y, ty; cx != -2; cx =
                            prev[cx], cy = ty){
                            ty = xy[cx];
                            yx[cy] = cx;
                            xy[cx] = cy;
                        }
                        augment(); //recall function, go to step 1 of
                            //the algorithm
                    }
                }
            } //end of augment() function
        public:
            HungarianAlgorithm(int vv, int inf=1000000000){

```

```

N=vv;
n=N;
max_match=0;
this->inf=inf;
lx=new int[N];
ly=new int[N]; //labels of X and Y parts
xy=new int[N]; //xy[x] - vertex that is matched
                with x
yx=new int[N]; //yx[y] - vertex that is matched
                with y
slack=new int[N]; //as in the algorithm
                description
slackx=new int[N]; //slackx[y] such a vertex,
                that l(slackx[y]) + l(y) - w(slackx[y],y) =
                slack[y]
prev=new int[N]; //array for memorizing
                alternating paths
S=new bool[N];
T=new bool[N]; //sets S and T in algorithm
cost=new int*[N]; //cost matrix
for(int i=0; i<N; i++){
    cost[i]=new int[N];
}
}
HungarianAlgorithm(){
    delete [] lx;
    delete [] ly;
    delete [] xy;
    delete [] yx;
    delete [] slack;
    delete [] slackx;
    delete [] prev;
    delete [] S;
    delete [] T;
    int i;
    for(i=0; i<N; i++){
        delete [] (cost[i]);
    }
    delete [] cost;
}
void setCost(int i,int j,int c){
    cost[i][j]=c;
}
int* matching(bool first=true){
    int *ans;
    ans=new int[N];
    for(int i=0;i<N;i++){
        if(first) ans[i]=xy[i];
        else ans[i]=yx[i];
    }
    return ans;
}
int hungarian(){
    int ret = 0; //weight of the optimal matching
    max_match = 0; //number of vertices in current
                matching
    for(int x=0;x<n;x++) xy[x]=-1;
    for(int y=0;y<n;y++) yx[y]=-1;
    init_labels(); //step 0
    augment(); //steps 1-3
    for (int x = 0; x < n; x++) //forming answer
        there
        ret += cost[x][xy[x]];
    return ret;
}
};

```

4.7 max-flow-dinic

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
```

```

#include<vector>
using namespace std;
#define MAX 100
#define HUGE_FLOW 1000000000
#define BEGIN 1
#define DEFAULT_LEVEL 0
struct FlowEdge {
    int v, u;
    long long cap, flow = 0;
    FlowEdge(int v, int u, long long cap) : v(v), u(u),
        cap(cap) {}
};
struct Dinic {
    const long long flow_inf = 1e18;
    vector<FlowEdge> edges;
    vector<vector<int>> adj;
    int n, m = 0;
    int s, t;
    vector<int> level, ptr;
    queue<int> q;
    Dinic(int n, int s, int t) : n(n), s(s), t(t) {
        adj.resize(n);
        level.resize(n);
        ptr.resize(n);
    }
    void add_edge(int v, int u, long long cap) {
        edges.emplace_back(v, u, cap);
        edges.emplace_back(u, v, 0);
        adj[v].push_back(m);
        adj[u].push_back(m + 1);
        m += 2;
    }
    bool bfs() {
        while (!q.empty()) {
            int v = q.front();
            q.pop();
            for (int id : adj[v]) {
                if (edges[id].cap - edges[id].flow < 1)
                    continue;
                if (level[edges[id].u] != -1)
                    continue;
                level[edges[id].u] = level[v] + 1;
                q.push(edges[id].u);
            }
        }
        return level[t] != -1;
    }
    long long dfs(int v, long long pushed) {
        if (pushed == 0)
            return 0;
        if (v == t)
            return pushed;
        for (int& cid = ptr[v]; cid <
            (int)adj[v].size(); cid++) {
            int id = adj[v][cid];
            int u = edges[id].u;
            if (level[v] + 1 != level[u] || edges[id].cap
                - edges[id].flow < 1)
                continue;
            long long tr = dfs(u, min(pushed,
                edges[id].cap - edges[id].flow));
            if (tr == 0)
                continue;
            edges[id].flow += tr;
            edges[id ^ 1].flow -= tr;
            return tr;
        }
        return 0;
    }
    long long flow() {

```

```

        long long f = 0;
        while (true) {
            fill(level.begin(), level.end(), -1);
            level[s] = 0;
            q.push(s);
            if (!bfs())
                break;
            fill(ptr.begin(), ptr.end(), 0);
            while (long long pushed = dfs(s, flow_inf)) {
                f += pushed;
            }
        }
        return f;
    }
};
int main(){
    return 0;
}

```

4.8 min-cost-max-flow

```

struct Edge{
    int from, to, capacity, cost;
};
vector<vector<int>> adj, cost, capacity;
const int INF = 1e9;
void shortest_paths(int n, int v0, vector<int>& d,
    vector<int>& p) {
    d.assign(n, INF);
    d[v0] = 0;
    vector<bool> inq(n, false);
    queue<int> q;
    q.push(v0);
    p.assign(n, -1);
    while (!q.empty()) {
        int u = q.front();
        q.pop();
        inq[u] = false;
        for (int v : adj[u]) {
            if (capacity[u][v] > 0 && d[v] > d[u] +
                cost[u][v]) {
                d[v] = d[u] + cost[u][v];
                p[v] = u;
                if (!inq[v]) {
                    inq[v] = true;
                    q.push(v);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
int min_cost_flow(int N, vector<Edge> edges, int K, int
    s, int t) {
    adj.assign(N, vector<int>());
    cost.assign(N, vector<int>(N, 0));
    capacity.assign(N, vector<int>(N, 0));
    for (Edge e : edges) {
        adj[e.from].push_back(e.to);
        adj[e.to].push_back(e.from);
        cost[e.from][e.to] = e.cost;
        cost[e.to][e.from] = -e.cost;
        capacity[e.from][e.to] = e.capacity;
    }
    int flow = 0;
    int cost = 0;
    vector<int> d, p;
    while (flow < K) {
        shortest_paths(N, s, d, p);
        if (d[t] == INF)
            break;

```

```

// find max flow on that path
int f = K - flow;
int cur = t;
while (cur != s) {
    f = min(f, capacity[p[cur]][cur]);
    cur = p[cur];
}
// apply flow
flow += f;
cost += f * d[t];
cur = t;
while (cur != s) {
    capacity[p[cur]][cur] -= f;
    capacity[cur][p[cur]] += f;
    cur = p[cur];
}
}
if (flow < K)
    return -1;
else
    return cost;
}

```

4.9 online-bridge

```

vector<int> par, dsu_2ecc, dsu_cc, dsu_cc_size;
int bridges;
int lca_iteration;
vector<int> last_visit;
void init(int n) {
    par.resize(n);
    dsu_2ecc.resize(n);
    dsu_cc.resize(n);
    dsu_cc_size.resize(n);
    lca_iteration = 0;
    last_visit.assign(n, 0);
    for (int i=0; i<n; ++i) {
        dsu_2ecc[i] = i;
        dsu_cc[i] = i;
        dsu_cc_size[i] = 1;
        par[i] = -1;
    }
    bridges = 0;
}
int find_2ecc(int v) {
    if (v == -1)
        return -1;
    return dsu_2ecc[v] == v ? v : dsu_2ecc[v] =
        find_2ecc(dsu_2ecc[v]);
}
int find_cc(int v) {
    v = find_2ecc(v);
    return dsu_cc[v] == v ? v : dsu_cc[v] =
        find_cc(dsu_cc[v]);
}
void make_root(int v) {
    v = find_2ecc(v);
    int root = v;
    int child = -1;
    while (v != -1) {
        int p = find_2ecc(par[v]);
        par[v] = child;
        dsu_cc[v] = root;
        child = v;
        v = p;
    }
    dsu_cc_size[root] = dsu_cc_size[child];
}
void merge_path (int a, int b) {
    ++lca_iteration;
    vector<int> path_a, path_b;
    int lca = -1;

```

```

while (lca == -1) {
    if (a != -1) {
        a = find_2ecc(a);
        path_a.push_back(a);
        if (last_visit[a] == lca_iteration){
            lca = a;
            break;
        }
        last_visit[a] = lca_iteration;
        a = par[a];
    }
    if (b != -1) {
        b = find_2ecc(b);
        path_b.push_back(b);
        if (last_visit[b] == lca_iteration){
            lca = b;
            break;
        }
        last_visit[b] = lca_iteration;
        b = par[b];
    }
}
for (int v : path_a) {
    dsu_2ecc[v] = lca;
    if (v == lca)
        break;
    --bridges;
}
for (int v : path_b) {
    dsu_2ecc[v] = lca;
    if (v == lca)
        break;
    --bridges;
}
}
void add_edge(int a, int b) {
    a = find_2ecc(a);
    b = find_2ecc(b);
    if (a == b)
        return;
    int ca = find_cc(a);
    int cb = find_cc(b);
    if (ca != cb) {
        ++bridges;
        if (dsu_cc_size[ca] > dsu_cc_size[cb]) {
            swap(a, b);
            swap(ca, cb);
        }
        make_root(a);
        par[a] = dsu_cc[a] = b;
        dsu_cc_size[cb] += dsu_cc_size[a];
    } else {
        merge_path(a, b);
    }
}
}

```

5 Math

5.1 combination-generator

```

bool next_combination(vector<int>& a, int n) {
    int k = (int)a.size();
    for (int i = k - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        if (a[i] < n - k + i + 1) {
            a[i]++;
            for (int j = i + 1; j < k; j++)
                a[j] = a[j - 1] + 1;
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}

```

```

vector<int> ans;
void gen(int n, int k, int idx, bool rev) {
    if (k > n || k < 0)
        return;
    if (!n) {
        for (int i = 0; i < idx; ++i) {
            if (ans[i])
                cout << i + 1;
        }
        cout << "\n";
        return;
    }
    ans[idx] = rev;
    gen(n - 1, k - rev, idx + 1, false);
    ans[idx] = !rev;
    gen(n - 1, k - !rev, idx + 1, true);
}
void all_combinations(int n, int k) {
    ans.resize(n);
    gen(n, k, 0, false);
}

```

5.2 continued-fractions

```

auto fraction(int p, int q) {
    vector<int> a;
    while(q) {
        a.push_back(p / q);
        tie(p, q) = make_pair(q, p % q);
    }
    return a;
}
auto convergents(vector<int> a) {
    vector<int> p = {0, 1};
    vector<int> q = {1, 0};
    for(auto it: a) {
        p.push_back(p[p.size() - 1] * it + p[p.size() - 2]);
        q.push_back(q[q.size() - 1] * it + q[q.size() - 2]);
    }
    return make_pair(p, q);
}

```

5.3 crt anachor

```

/// Chinese remainder theorem (special case): find z st
z%m1 = r1, z%m2 = r2.
/// z is unique modulo M = lcm(m1, m2). Returns (z, M).
On failure, M = -1.
PLL CRT(LL m1, LL r1, LL m2, LL r2) {
    LL s, t;
    LL g = egcd(m1, m2, s, t);
    if (r1%g != r2%g) return PLL(0, -1);
    LL M = m1*m2;
    LL ss = ((s*r2)%m2)*m1;
    LL tt = ((t*r1)%m1)*m2;
    LL ans = ((ss+tt)%M+M)%M;
    return PLL(ans/g, M/g);
}
// expected: 23 105
// 11 12
PLL ans = CRT({3,5,7}, {2,3,2});
cout << ans.first << " " << ans.second << endl;
ans = CRT({4,6}, {3,5});
cout << ans.first << " " << ans.second << endl;

```

5.4 discrete-root

```

#define MAX 100000

```



```

int prime[MAX+1], Phi[MAX+1];
vector<int> pr;
void sieve(){
    for (int i=2; i <= N; ++i) {
        if (prime[i] == 0) {
            prime[i] = i;
            pr.push_back(i);
        }
        for (int j=0; j < (int)pr.size() && pr[j] <=
            prime[i] && i*pr[j] <= N; ++j) {
            prime[i * pr[j]] = pr[j];
        }
    }
}

void PhiWithSieve(){
    int i;
    for(i=2; i<=MAX; i++){
        if(prime[i]==i){
            Phi[i]=i-1;
        }
        else if((i/prime[i])%prime[i]==0){
            Phi[i]=Phi[i/prime[i]]*prime[i];
        }
        else{
            Phi[i]=Phi[i/prime[i]]*(prime[i]-1);
        }
    }
}

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;
}

int PrimitiveRoot(int p){
    vector<int> fact;
    int phi=Phi[p];
    int n=phi;
    while(n>1){
        if(prime[n]==n){
            fact.push_back(n);
            n=1;
        }
        else{
            int f=prime[n];
            while(n%f==0){
                n=n/f;
            }
            fact.push_back(f);
        }
    }
    int res;
    for(res=p-1; res>1; --res){
        for(n=0; n<fact.size(); n++){
            if(powmod(res, phi/fact[n], p)==1){
                break;
            }
        }
        if(n==fact.size()) return res;
    }
    return -1;
}

int DiscreteLog(int a, int b, int m) {
    a %= m, b %= m;
    int n = sqrt(m) + 1;
    map<int, int> vals;
    for (int p = 1; p <= n; ++p)

```

```

        vals[powmod(a, (int) (1ll * p * n % m, m)) = p;
    for (int q = 0; q <= n; ++q) {
        int cur = (powmod(a, q, m) * 1ll * b) % m;
        if (vals.count(cur)) {
            int ans = vals[cur] * n - q;
            return ans;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}

vector<int> DiscreteRoot(int n, int a, int k){
    int g = PrimitiveRoot(n);
    vector<int> ans;
    int any_ans = DiscreteLog(powmod(g, k, n), a, n);
    if (any_ans == -1){
        return ans;
    }
    int delta = (n-1) / gcd(k, n-1);
    for (int cur = any_ans % delta; cur < n-1; cur +=
        delta)
        ans.push_back(powmod(g, cur, n));
    sort(ans.begin(), ans.end());
    return ans;
}

```

5.5 fast-fourier-transform

```

using cd = complex<double>;
const double PI = acos(-1);
typedef long long ll;
void fft(vector<cd>& a, bool invert){
    int n = a.size();
    for(int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i++){
        int bit = n>>1;
        for(; j&bit; bit>>=1){
            j^=bit;
        }
        j ^= bit;
        if(i < j)
            swap(a[i], a[j]);
    }
    for(int len = 2; len <= n; len <= 1){
        double ang = 2*PI/len*(invert ? -1 : 1);
        cd wlen(cos(ang), sin(ang));
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i += len){
            cd w(1);
            for(int j = 0; j < len/2; j++){
                cd u = a[i+j], v = a[i+j+len/2]*w;
                a[i+j] = u+v;
                a[i+j+len/2] = u-v;
                w *= wlen;
            }
        }
        if(invert){
            for(cd &x: a)
                x /= n;
        }
    }
}

vector<int> multiply(vector<int> const& a, vector<int>
    const& b){
    vector<cd> fa(a.begin(), a.end());
    vector<cd> fb(b.begin(), b.end());
    int n = 1;
    while(n < a.size()+b.size())
        n <<= 1;
    fa.resize(n);
    fb.resize(n);
    fft(fa, false);
    fft(fb, false);

```

```

    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        fa[i] *= fb[i];
    fft(fa, true);
    vector<int> result(n);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        result[i] = round(fa[i].real());
    return result;
}

/*Number Theoretic Transformation
ll int gcd(ll int a, ll int b){
    if(b==0) return a;
    else return gcd(b, a%b);
}

ll int egcd(ll int a, ll int b, ll int & x, ll int & y) {
    if (a == 0) {
        x = 0;
        y = 1;
        return b;
    }
    ll int x1, y1;
    ll int d = egcd(b % a, a, x1, y1);
    x = y1 - (b / a) * x1;
    y = x1;
    return d;
}

ll int ModuloInverse(ll int a, ll int n){
    ll int x, y;
    x=gcd(a,n);
    a=a/x;
    n=n/x;
    ll int res = egcd(a,n,x,y);
    x=(x%n+n)%n;
    return x;
}

const int mod = 998244353;
const int root = 15311432;
const int root_1 = 469870224;
const int root_pw = 1 << 23;
void fft(vector<int> & a, bool invert) {
    int n = a.size();
    for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int bit = n >> 1;
        for (; j & bit; bit >>= 1)
            j ^= bit;
        j ^= bit;
        if (i < j)
            swap(a[i], a[j]);
    }
    for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <= 1) {
        int wlen = invert ? root_1 : root;
        for (int i = len; i < root_pw; i <= 1)
            wlen = (int)(1LL * wlen * wlen % mod);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len) {
            int w = 1;
            for (int j = 0; j < len / 2; j++) {
                int u = a[i+j], v = (int)(1LL *
                    a[i+j+len/2] * w % mod);
                a[i+j] = u + v < mod ? u + v : u + v -
                    mod;
                a[i+j+len/2] = u - v >= 0 ? u - v : u - v -
                    mod;
                w = (int)(1LL * w * wlen % mod);
            }
        }
    }
    if (invert) {
        int n_1 = (int) ModuloInverse(n, mod);
        for (int & x : a)
            x = (int)(1LL * x * n_1 % mod);
    }
}

```

```
vector<int> multiply(vector<int> const& a, vector<int>
    const&b){
    vector<int> fa(a.begin(), a.end());
    vector<int> fb(b.begin(), b.end());
    int n = 1;
    while(n < a.size()+b.size())
        n <= 1;
    fa.resize(n);
    fb.resize(n);
    fft(fa, false);
    fft(fb, false);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        fa[i] = (int)(1LL*fa[i]*fb[i]%mod);
    fft(fa, true);
    vector<int> result(n);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        result[i] = fa[i];
    return result;
}
*/
```

5.6 fast-walsh-hadamard

```
typedef long long ftype;
void fwht_xor(ftype *data, int dim, bool invert) {
    for (int len = 1; 2 * len <= dim; len <= 1) {
        for (int i = 0; i < dim; i += 2 * len) {
            for (int j = 0; j < len; j++) {
                ftype a = data[i + j];
                ftype b = data[i + j + len];
                data[i + j] = (a + b);
                data[i + j + len] = (a - b);
            }
        }
    }
    if(invert){
        for(int i=0;i<dim;i++){
            data[i]=data[i]/dim;
        }
    }
}
void fwht_and(ftype *P, int dim, bool inverse){
    for (int len = 1; 2 * len <= dim; len <= 1) {
        for (int i = 0; i < dim; i += 2 * len) {
            for (int j = 0; j < len; j++) {
                ftype u = P[i + j];
                ftype v = P[i + len + j];
                if (!inverse) {
                    P[i + j] = v;
                    P[i + len + j] = (u + v)%mod;
                } else {
                    P[i + j] = (mod-u + v)%mod;
                    P[i + len + j] = u;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

5.7 find-root

```
double sqrt_newton(double n) {
    const double eps = 1E-15;
    double x = 1;
    for (;) {
        double nx = (x + n / x) / 2;
        if (abs(x - nx) < eps)
            break;
        x = nx;
    }
    return x;
}
```

```
}
int isqrt_newton(int n) {
    int x = 1;
    bool decreased = false;
    for (;) {
        int nx = (x + n / x) >> 1;
        if (x == nx || nx > x && decreased)
            break;
        decreased = nx < x;
        x = nx;
    }
    return x;
}
```

5.8 integer-factorization

```
long long pollards_p_minus_1(long long n) {
    int B = 10;
    long long g = 1;
    while (B <= 1000000 && g < n) {
        long long a = 2 + rand() % (n - 3);
        g = gcd(a, n);
        if (g > 1)
            return g;
        // compute a^M
        for (int p : primes) {
            if (p >= B)
                continue;
            long long p_power = 1;
            while (p_power * p <= B)
                p_power *= p;
            a = power(a, p_power, n);
            g = gcd(a - 1, n);
            if (g > 1 && g < n)
                return g;
        }
        B *= 2;
    }
    return 1;
}
long long mult(long long a, long long b, long long mod) {
    long long result = 0;
    while (b) {
        if (b & 1)
            result = (result + a) % mod;
        a = (a + a) % mod;
        b >>= 1;
    }
    return result;
}
long long f(long long x, long long c, long long mod) {
    return (mult(x, x, mod) + c) % mod;
}
long long rho(long long n, long long x0=2, long long
    c=1) {
    long long x = x0;
    long long y = x0;
    long long g = 1;
    while (g == 1) {
        x = f(x, c, n);
        y = f(y, c, n);
        y = f(y, c, n);
        g = gcd(abs(x - y), n);
    }
    return g;
}
long long brent(long long n, long long x0=2, long long
    c=1) {
    long long x = x0;
    long long g = 1;
    long long q = 1;
    long long xs, y;
```

```
int m = 128;
int l = 1;
while (g == 1) {
    y = x;
    for (int i = 1; i < l; i++)
        x = f(x, c, n);
    int k = 0;
    while (k < l && g == 1) {
        xs = x;
        for (int i = 0; i < m && i < l - k; i++) {
            x = f(x, c, n);
            q = mult(q, abs(y - x), n);
        }
        g = gcd(q, n);
        k += m;
    }
    l *= 2;
}
if (g == n) {
    do {
        xs = f(xs, c, n);
        g = gcd(abs(xs - y), n);
    } while (g == 1);
}
return g;
}
```

5.9 integration-simpson

```
const int N = 1000 * 1000; // number of steps (already
    multiplied by 2)
double simpson_integration(double a, double b){
    double h = (b - a) / N;
    double s = f(a) + f(b); // a = x_0 and b = x_2n
    for (int i = 1; i <= N - 1; ++i) { // Refer to final
        // Simpson's formula
        double x = a + h * i;
        s += f(x) * ((i & 1) ? 4 : 2);
    }
    s *= h / 3;
    return s;
}
```

5.10 linear-diophantine-equation-gray-code

```
int gcd(int a, int b, int& x, int& y) {
    if (b == 0) {
        x = 1;
        y = 0;
        return a;
    }
    int x1, y1;
    int d = gcd(b, a % b, x1, y1);
    x = y1;
    y = x1 - y1 * (a / b);
    return d;
}
bool find_any_solution(int a, int b, int c, int &x0, int
    &y0, int &g) {
    g = gcd(abs(a), abs(b), x0, y0);
    if (c % g) {
        return false;
    }
    x0 *= c / g;
    y0 *= c / g;
    if (a < 0) x0 = -x0;
    if (b < 0) y0 = -y0;
    return true;
}
void shift_solution(int &x, int &y, int a, int b, int
    cnt) {
    x += cnt * b;
```

```

    y -= cnt * a;
}
int find_all_solutions(int a, int b, int c, int minx,
    int maxx, int miny, int maxy) {
    int x, y, g;
    if (!find_any_solution(a, b, c, x, y, g))
        return 0;
    a /= g;
    b /= g;
    int sign_a = a > 0 ? +1 : -1;
    int sign_b = b > 0 ? +1 : -1;
    shift_solution(x, y, a, b, (minx - x) / b);
    if (x < minx)
        shift_solution(x, y, a, b, sign_b);
    if (x > maxx)
        return 0;
    int lx1 = x;
    shift_solution(x, y, a, b, (maxx - x) / b);
    if (x > maxx)
        shift_solution(x, y, a, b, -sign_b);
    int rx1 = x;
    shift_solution(x, y, a, b, -(miny - y) / a);
    if (y < miny)
        shift_solution(x, y, a, b, -sign_a);
    if (y > maxy)
        return 0;
    int lx2 = x;
    shift_solution(x, y, a, b, -(maxy - y) / a);
    if (y > maxy)
        shift_solution(x, y, a, b, sign_a);
    int rx2 = x;
    if (lx2 > rx2)
        swap(lx2, rx2);
    int lx = max(lx1, lx2);
    int rx = min(rx1, rx2);
    if (lx > rx)
        return 0;
    return (rx - lx) / abs(b) + 1;
}
int g(int n) {
    return n ^ (n >> 1);
}
int rev_g(int g) {
    int n = 0;
    for (; g; g >>= 1)
        n ^= g;
    return n;
}

```

5.11 linear-equation-system

```

const double EPS = 1e-9;
const int INF = 2; // it doesn't actually have to be
    infinity or a big number
int gauss(vector<vector<double>> a, vector<double> &
    ans) {
    int n = (int) a.size();
    int m = (int) a[0].size() - 1;
    vector<int> where(m, -1);
    for (int col=0, row=0; col<m && row<n; ++col) {
        int sel = row;
        for (int i=row; i<n; ++i)
            if (abs(a[i][col]) > abs(a[sel][col]))
                sel = i;
        if (abs(a[sel][col]) < EPS)
            continue;
        for (int i=col; i<m; ++i)
            swap(a[sel][i], a[row][i]);
        where[col] = row;
        for (int i=0; i<n; ++i)
            if (i != row) {

```

```

                double c = a[i][col] / a[row][col];
                for (int j=col; j<m; ++j)
                    a[i][j] -= a[row][j] * c;
            }
        ++row;
    }
    ans.assign(m, 0);
    for (int i=0; i<m; ++i)
        if (where[i] != -1)
            ans[i] = a[where[i]][m] / a[where[i]][i];
    for (int i=0; i<n; ++i) {
        double sum = 0;
        for (int j=0; j<m; ++j)
            sum += ans[j] * a[i][j];
        if (abs(sum - a[i][m]) > EPS)
            return 0;
    }
    for (int i=0; i<m; ++i)
        if (where[i] == -1)
            return INF;
    return 1;
}

```

5.12 matrix-determinant

```

const double EPS = 1E-9;
int n;
vector<vector<double>> a(n, vector<double>(n));
double det = 1;
for (int i=0; i<n; ++i) {
    int k = i;
    for (int j=i+1; j<n; ++j)
        if (abs(a[j][i]) > abs(a[k][i]))
            k = j;
    if (abs(a[k][i]) < EPS) {
        det = 0;
        break;
    }
    swap(a[i], a[k]);
    if (i != k)
        det = -det;
    det *= a[i][i];
    for (int j=i+1; j<n; ++j)
        a[i][j] /= a[i][i];
    for (int j=0; j<n; ++j)
        if (j != i && abs(a[j][i]) > EPS)
            for (int k=i+1; k<n; ++k)
                a[j][k] -= a[i][k] * a[j][i];
}
cout << det;

```

5.13 matrix-rank

```

const double EPS = 1E-9;
int compute_rank(vector<vector<double>> A) {
    int n = A.size();
    int m = A[0].size();
    int rank = 0;
    vector<bool> row_selected(n, false);
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
        int j;
        for (j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
            if (!row_selected[j] && abs(A[j][i]) > EPS)
                break;
        }
        if (j != n) {
            ++rank;
            row_selected[j] = true;
            for (int p = i + 1; p < m; ++p)
                A[j][p] /= A[j][i];
            for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {

```

```

                if (k != j && abs(A[k][i]) > EPS) {
                    for (int p = i + 1; p < m; ++p)
                        A[k][p] -= A[j][p] * A[k][i];
                }
            }
        }
        return rank;
    }
}

```

5.14 primality-test

```

using u64 = uint64_t;
using u128 = __uint128_t;
u64 binpower(u64 base, u64 e, u64 mod) {
    u64 result = 1;
    base %= mod;
    while (e) {
        if (e & 1)
            result = (u128)result * base % mod;
        base = (u128)base * base % mod;
        e >>= 1;
    }
    return result;
}
bool check_composite(u64 n, u64 a, u64 d, int s) {
    u64 x = binpower(a, d, n);
    if (x == 1 || x == n - 1)
        return false;
    for (int r = 1; r < s; r++) {
        x = (u128)x * x % n;
        if (x == n - 1)
            return false;
    }
    return true;
};
bool MillerRabin(u64 n) { // returns true if n is prime,
    else returns false.
    if (n < 2)
        return false;
    int r = 0;
    u64 d = n - 1;
    while ((d & 1) == 0) {
        d >>= 1;
        r++;
    }
    for (int a : {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29,
        31, 37}) {
        if (n == a)
            return true;
        if (check_composite(n, a, d, r))
            return false;
    }
    return true;
}
bool probablyPrimeFermat(int n, int iter=5) {
    if (n < 4)
        return n == 2 || n == 3;
    for (int i = 0; i < iter; ++i) {
        int a = 2 + rand() % (n - 3);
        if (binpower(a, n - 1, n) != 1)
            return false;
    }
    return true;
}

```

5.15 prime counting function

```

///Source: Zahin vai's Library
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;

```

```

#define MAXN 500
#define MAXM 100010
#define MAXP 666666
#define MAX 10000010
#define ll long long int
#define chkbit(ar, i) (((ar[(i) >> 6]) & (1 << (((i) >> 1) & 31))))
#define setbit(ar, i) (((ar[(i) >> 6]) |= (1 << (((i) >> 1) & 31))))
#define isprime(x) (( (x) && ((x)&1) && (!chkbit(ar, (x)))) || ((x) == 2))
namespace pcf{
    long long dp[MAXN][MAXM];
    unsigned int ar[(MAX>>6)+5] = {0};
    int len=0, primes[MAXP], counter[MAX];
    void Sieve(){
        setbit(ar,0), setbit(ar,1);
        for (int i=3; (i*i)<MAX; i++, i++){
            if (!chkbit(ar, i)){
                int k=i<<1;
                for(int j=(i*i); j<MAX; j+=k) setbit(ar, j);
            }
        }
        for(int i=1; i<MAX; i++){
            counter[i]=counter[i-1];
            if(isprime(i)) primes[len++]=i, counter[i]++;
        }
    }
    void init(){
        Sieve();
        for(int n=0; n<MAXN; n++){
            for(int m=0; m<MAXM; m++){
                if(!n) dp[n][m]=m;
                else
                    dp[n][m]=dp[n-1][m]-dp[n-1][m/primes[n-1]];
            }
        }
    }
    ll phi(ll m, int n){
        if(n==0) return m;
        if(primes[n-1]>=m) return 1;
        if(m<MAXM && n<MAXN) return dp[n][m];
        return phi(m, n-1) - phi(m/primes[n-1], n-1);
    }
    ll Lehmer(long long m){
        if(m<MAX) return counter[m];
        ll w, res=0;
        int i, a, s, c, x, y;
        s=sqrt(0.9+m), y=cbrt(0.9+m);
        a=counter[y], res=phi(m, a)+a-1;
        for(i=a; primes[i]<=s; i++){
            res=res-Lehmer(m/primes[i])+Lehmer(primes[i])-1;
        }
        return res;
    }
}
//Solves https://old.yosupo.jp/problem/counting_primes
int main() {
    pcf::init();
    long long n;
    cin>>n;
    cout<<pcf::Lehmer(n)<<endl;
}

```

6 String

6.1 aho-corasick

```

const int K = 26;
struct Vertex {
    int next[K];
    bool leaf = false;

```

```

    int p = -1;
    char pch;
    int link = -1;
    int go[K];
    Vertex(int p=-1, char ch='$') : p(p), pch(ch) {
        fill(begin(next), end(next), -1);
        fill(begin(go), end(go), -1);
    }
};
vector<Vertex> t(1);
void add_string(string const& s) {
    int v = 0;
    for (char ch : s) {
        int c = ch - 'a';
        if (t[v].next[c] == -1) {
            t[v].next[c] = t.size();
            t.emplace_back(v, ch);
        }
        v = t[v].next[c];
    }
    t[v].leaf = true;
}
int go(int v, char ch);
int get_link(int v) {
    if (t[v].link == -1) {
        if (v == 0 || t[v].p == 0)
            t[v].link = 0;
        else
            t[v].link = go(get_link(t[v].p), t[v].pch);
    }
    return t[v].link;
}
int go(int v, char ch) {
    int c = ch - 'a';
    if (t[v].go[c] == -1) {
        if (t[v].next[c] != -1)
            t[v].go[c] = t[v].next[c];
        else
            t[v].go[c] = v == 0 ? 0 : go(get_link(v), ch);
    }
    return t[v].go[c];
}

```

6.2 manacher

```

int main(){
    char s[MAX];
    vector<int> d1(n);
    for (int i = 0, l = 0, r = -1; i < n; i++){
        int k = (i > r) ? 1 : min(d1[l + r - i], r - i + 1);
        while (0 <= i - k && i + k < n && s[i - k] == s[i + k]){
            k++;
        }
        d1[i] = k--;
        if (i + k > r){
            l = i - k;
            r = i + k;
        }
    }
    vector<int> d2(n);
    for (int i = 0, l = 0, r = -1; i < n; i++){
        int k = (i > r) ? 0 : min(d2[l + r - i + 1], r - i + 1);
        while (0 <= i - k - 1 && i + k < n && s[i - k - 1] == s[i + k]){
            k++;
        }
        d2[i] = k--;
    }
}

```

```

        if (i + k > r){
            l = i - k - 1;
            r = i + k;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

```

6.3 palindromic tree

```

struct node {
    int next[26];
    int len;
    int sufflink;
    int num;
};
int len;
char s[MAXN];
node tree[MAXN];
int num; // node 1 - root with len -1, node 2 - root with len 0
int suff; // max suffix palindrome
long long ans;
bool addLetter(int pos) {
    int cur = suff, curlen = 0;
    int let = s[pos] - 'a';
    while (true) {
        curlen = tree[cur].len;
        if (pos - 1 - curlen >= 0 && s[pos - 1 - curlen] == s[pos])
            break;
        cur = tree[cur].sufflink;
    }
    if (tree[cur].next[let]) {
        suff = tree[cur].next[let];
        return false;
    }
    num++;
    suff = num;
    tree[num].len = tree[cur].len + 2;
    tree[cur].next[let] = num;
    if (tree[num].len == 1) {
        tree[num].sufflink = 2;
        tree[num].num = 1;
        return true;
    }
    while (true) {
        cur = tree[cur].sufflink;
        curlen = tree[cur].len;
        if (pos - 1 - curlen >= 0 && s[pos - 1 - curlen] == s[pos]) {
            tree[num].sufflink = tree[cur].next[let];
            break;
        }
    }
    tree[num].num = 1 + tree[tree[num].sufflink].num;
    return true;
}
void initTree() {
    num = 2; suff = 2; // memset tree must
    tree[1].len = -1; tree[1].sufflink = 1;
    tree[2].len = 0; tree[2].sufflink = 1;
}
int main() {
    gets(s);
    len = strlen(s);
    initTree();
    for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
        addLetter(i);
        ans += tree[suff].num;
    }
    cout << ans << endl;
}

```



```

    return 0;
}

```

6.4 suffix array da

```

/*
sa => ith smallest suffix of the string
rak => rak[i] indicates the position of suffix(i) in
the suffix array
height => height[i] indicates the LCP of i-1 and i th
suffix
* LCP of suffix(i) & suffix(j) = { L = rak[i], R =
rak[j] , min(height[L+1, R])};*/
const int maxn = 5e5+5;
int wa[maxn],wb[maxn],wv[maxn],wc[maxn];
int r[maxn],sa[maxn],rak[maxn],
height[maxn],dp[maxn][22],jump[maxn], SIGMA = 0 ;
int cmp(int *r,int a,int b,int l){return r[a] == r[b] &&
r[a+l] == r[b+l];}
void da(int *r,int *sa,int n,int m){
int i,j,p,*x=wa,*y=wb,*t;
for(i=0;i<m;i++) wc[i]=0;
for(i=0;i<n;i++) wc[x[i]=r[i]] ++;
for(i=1;i<m;i++) wc[i] += wc[i-1];
for(i=n-1;i>=0;i--) sa[--wc[x[i]]] = i;
for(j=1,p=1;p<n;j*=2,m=p){
for(p=0,i=n-j;i<n;i++)y[p++] = i;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)if(sa[i] >= j) y[p++] = sa[i] -
j;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)wv[i] = x[y[i]];
for(i=0;i<m;i++) wc[i] = 0;
for(i=0;i<n;i++) wc[wv[i]] ++;
for(i=1;i<m;i++) wc[i] += wc[i-1];
for(i=n-1;i>=0;i--) sa[--wc[wv[i]]] = y[i];
for(t=x,x=y,y=t,p=1,x[sa[0]] = 0,i=1;i<n;i++){
x[sa[i]] = cmp(y,sa[i-1],sa[i],j) ? p-1:p++;
}
}
void calheight(int *r,int *sa,int n){
int i,j,k=0;
for(i=1;i<=n;i++) rak[sa[i]] = i;
for(i=0;i<n;height[rak[i+1]] = k){
for(k?k--:0, j=sa[rak[i]-1]; r[i+k] == r[j+k];
k ++);
}
}
void initRMQ(int n){
for(int i=0;i<=n;i++) dp[i][0] = height[i];
for(int j=1;(1<<j) <= n; j++){
for(int i=0; i+(1<<j)-1 <= n; i++){
dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j-1], dp[i+(1<<(j-1))][j-1]);
}
}
for(int i=1;i <= n; i++){
int k=0;
while((1<<(k+1)) <= i) k++;
jump[i] = k;
}
}
int askRMQ(int L,int R){
int k = jump[R-L+1];
return min(dp[L][k], dp[R - (1<<k) + 1][k]);
}
int main(){
scanf("%s",s);
int n = strlen(s);
for(int i=0; i < n; i++){
r[i] = s[i]-'a' + 1;
SIGMA = max(SIGMA, r[i]);
}
}

```

```

}
r[n] = 0;
da(r,sa,n+1,SIGMA + 1); // don't forget SIGMA + 1.
It will ruin you.
calheight(r,sa,n);
}

```

6.5 suffix-automaton

```

class SuffixAutomaton{
bool complete;
int last;
set<char> alphabet;
struct state{
int len, link, endpos,
first_pos,shortest_non_appearing_string,height;
long long substrings,length_of_substrings;
bool is_clone;
map<char, int> next;
vector<int> inv_link;
state(int leng=0,int li=0){
len=leng;
link=li;
first_pos=-1;
substrings=0;
length_of_substrings=0;
endpos=1;
shortest_non_appearing_string=0;
is_clone=false;
height=0;
}
};
vector<state> st;
void process(int node){
map<char, int> ::iterator mit;
st[node].substrings=1;
st[node].shortest_non_appearing_string=st.size();
if((int) st[node].next.size()<(int)
alphabet.size())
st[node].shortest_non_appearing_string=1;
for(mit=st[node].next.begin();
mit!=st[node].next.end(); ++mit){
if(st[mit->second].substrings==0)
process(mit->second);
st[node].height=max(st[node].height,1+st[mit->second].height);
st[node].substrings+=st[mit->second].substrings;
st[node].length_of_substrings=st[node].length_of_substrings
+st[mit->second].length_of_substrings+st[mit->second].substrings;
st[node].shortest_non_appearing_string=min(st[node].shortest_non_appearing_string,
1+st[mit->second].shortest_non_appearing_string);
}
if(st[node].link!=-1){
st[st[node].link].inv_link.push_back(node);
}
}
void set_suffix_links(int node){
int i;
for(i=0; i<st[node].inv_link.size(); i++){
set_suffix_links(st[node].inv_link[i]);
st[node].endpos=st[node].endpos+st[st[node].inv_link[i]].endpos;
}
}
void output_all_occurrences(int v, int
P_length,vector<int> &pos){
if(!st[v].is_clone)
pos.push_back(st[v].first_pos - P_length + 1);
for(int u : st[v].inv_link)
output_all_occurrences(u, P_length, pos);
}
void kth_smallest(int node,int k,vector<char> &str){
if(k==0) return;

```

```

map<char, int> ::iterator mit;
for(mit=st[node].next.begin();
mit!=st[node].next.end(); ++mit){
if(st[mit->second].substrings<k)
k=k-st[mit->second].substrings;
else{
str.push_back(mit->first);
kth_smallest(mit->second,k-1,str);
return;
}
}
}
int find_occurrence_index(int node,int
index,vector<char> &str){
if(index==str.size()) return node;
if(!st[node].next.count(str[index])) return -1;
else return
find_occurrence_index(st[node].next[str[index]],index+1,
str);
}
void klen_smallest(int node,int k,vector<char> &str){
if(k==0) return;
map<char, int> ::iterator mit;
for(mit=st[node].next.begin();
mit!=st[node].next.end(); ++mit){
if(st[mit->second].height>=k-1){
str.push_back(mit->first);
klen_smallest(mit->second,k-1,str);
return;
}
}
}
void minimum_non_existing_string(int
node,vector<char> &str){
map<char, int> ::iterator mit;
set<char> ::iterator sit;
for(mit=st[node].next.begin(),sit=alphabet.begin();
sit!=alphabet.end(); ++sit,++mit){
if(mit==st[node].next.end()||mit->first!=(*sit)){
str.push_back(*sit);
return;
}
else if(st[node].shortest_non_appearing_string==1+
str.size()) str.push_back(*sit);
else minimum_non_existing_string(mit->second,str);
return;
}
}
void find_substrings(int node,int index,vector<char>
&str,vector<pair<long long,long long>>
&sub_info){
sub_info.push_back(make_pair(st[node].substrings,st[
node].length_of_substrings));
if(index==str.size()) return;
if(st[node].next.count(str[index])){
find_substrings(st[node].next[str[index]],index+1,
str,&sub_info);
}
else{
sub_info.push_back(make_pair(0,0));
}
}
}
void check(){
if(!complete){
process(0);
set_suffix_links(0);
int i;
complete=true;
}
}
}

```

```

public:
    SuffixAutomaton(set<char> &alpha){
        st.push_back(state(0,-1));
        last=0;
        complete=false;
        set<char>::iterator sit;
        for(sit=alpha.begin(); sit!=alpha.end(); sit++){
            alphabet.insert(*sit);
        }
        st[0].endpos=0;
    }
    void sa_extend(char c){
        int cur = st.size();
        st.push_back(state(st[last].len + 1));
        st[cur].first_pos=st[cur].len-1;
        int p = last;
        while (p != -1 && !st[p].next.count(c)){
            st[p].next[c] = cur;
            p = st[p].link;
        }
        if (p == -1){
            st[cur].link = 0;
        }
        else{
            int q = st[p].next[c];
            if (st[p].len + 1 == st[q].len){
                st[cur].link = q;
            }
            else{
                int clone = st.size();
                st.push_back(state(st[p].len + 1, st[q].link));
                st[clone].next = st[q].next;
                st[clone].is_clone=true;
                st[clone].endpos=0;
                st[clone].first_pos=st[q].first_pos;
                while (p != -1 && st[p].next[c] == q){
                    st[p].next[c] = clone;
                    p = st[p].link;
                }
                st[q].link = st[cur].link = clone;
            }
        }
        last = cur;
        complete=false;
    }
    ~SuffixAutomaton(){
        int i;
        for(i=0; i<st.size(); i++){
            st[i].next.clear();
            st[i].inv_link.clear();
        }
        st.clear();
        alphabet.clear();
    }
    void kth_smallest(int k,vector<char> &str){
        check();
        kth_smallest(0,k,str);
    }
    int FindFirstOccurrenceIndex(vector<char> &str){
        check();

```

```

        int ind=find_occurrence_index(0,0,str);
        if(ind==0) return -1;
        else if(ind==-1) return st.size();
        else return st[ind].first_pos+1-(int) str.size();
    }
    void FindAllOccurrenceIndex(vector<char>
        &str,vector<int> &pos){
        check();
        int ind=find_occurrence_index(0,0,str);
        if(ind!=-1)
            output_all_occurrences(ind,str.size(),pos);
    }
    int Occurrences(vector<char> &str){
        check();
        int ind=find_occurrence_index(0,0,str);
        if(ind==0) return 1;
        else if(ind==-1) return 0;
        else return st[ind].endpos;
    }
    void klen_smallest(int k,vector<char> &str){
        check();
        if(st[0].height>=k) klen_smallest(0,k,str);
    }
    void minimum_non_existing_string(vector<char> &str){
        check();
        int ind=find_occurrence_index(0,0,str);
        if(ind!=-1) minimum_non_existing_string(ind,str);
    }
    long long cyclic_occurrence(vector<char> &str){
        check();
        int i,j,len;
        long long ans=0;
        int n=st.size();
        set<int> S;
        set<int>::iterator it;
        for(i=0,j=0,len=0; i<n*2-1; i++){
            if(st[j].next.count(str[i%n])){
                len++;
                j=st[j].next[str[i%n]];
            }
            else{
                while(j!=-1&&(!st[j].next.count(str[i%n]))){
                    j=st[j].link;
                }
                if(j!=-1){
                    len=st[j].len+1;
                    j=st[j].next[str[i%n]];
                }
                else{
                    len=0;
                    j=0;
                }
            }
            while(st[j].link!=-1&&st[st[j].link].len>=n){
                j=st[j].link;
                len=st[j].len;
            }
            if(len>=n) S.insert(j);
        }
        for(it=S.begin(); it!=S.end(); ++it){
            ans=ans+st[*it].endpos;
        }
    }

```

```

    }
    return ans;
}
};

```

6.6 z-algorithm

```

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

```

7 header

```

#define FastIO ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
cin.tie(0);cout.tie(0)

#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp> // Common file
using namespace __gnu_pbds;

/*
find_by_order(k) --> returns iterator to the kth largest
element counting from 0
order_of_key(val) --> returns the number of items in a
set that are strictly smaller than our item
*/
typedef tree<
int,
null_type,
less<int>,
rb_tree_tag,
tree_order_statistics_node_update>
ordered_set;

#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
gp_hash_table<int, int> table;
struct custom_hash {
    static uint64_t splitmix64(uint64_t x) {
        // http://xorshift.di.unimi.it/splitmix64.c
        x += 0x9e3779b97f4a7c15;
        x = (x ^ (x >> 30)) * 0xbf58476d1ce4e5b9;
        x = (x ^ (x >> 27)) * 0x94d049bb133111eb;
        return x ^ (x >> 31);
    }
    size_t operator()(uint64_t x) const {
        static const uint64_t FIXED_RANDOM =
            chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count();
        return splitmix64(x + FIXED_RANDOM);
    }
};
gp_hash_table<long long, int, custom_hash>
safe_hash_table;

```