Capybara dreaming

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1 First things first

1.1 Includes

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

#define ll long long
#define pb push_back
#define D(x) cout << #x " = " << (x) << endl

typedef vector<int> vi;
typedef vector<vi> vvi;

typedef pair<int, int> ii;
typedef vector<ii> vii;
```

2 Matemática

2.1 Algoritmo de euclides extendido

```
int xmdc(int a, int b, int &x, int &y)
{
    if (b == 0)
    {
        x = 1;
        y = 0;
        return a;
    }
    int x1, y1, mdc = xmdc(b, a % b, x1, y1);
    x = y1;
    y = x1 - (a / b) * y1;
    return mdc;
}
```

2.2 Máximo divisor comum

```
int mdc(int a, int b)
{
    int remainder;
    while (b != 0)
    {
        remainder = a % b;
        a = b;
        b = remainder;
    }
    return a;
}
```

2.3 Mínimo múltiplo comum

```
int mmc(int a, int b)
{
    int temp = mdc(a, b);
    return temp ? (a / temp * b) : 0;
}
```

2.4 Algoritmo de Pollard Rho

2.5 Transformada rápida de Fourrier

```
// Resolve:
// - De quantas maneiras conseguimos atingir Y com X tentativas
// - Dado X tentativas, conseguimos atingir Y?
// Complexidade:
// X * Ymax * Ymax(log Ymax)
```

```
// TEOREMA DA CONVOLUÇÃO:
// Podemos fazer a convolucão de 2 polinomios utilizando a FFT
// Reduzindo a complexidade de n^2 para n log n
// Definimos a convolucão como h[i] = sum(a[j] * b[j-i]) para todo j de 0 a i.
// Exemplo: h[5] = a[5] * b[0] + a[4] * b[1] + a[3] * b[2]...
// Segundo o teorema da convolução
// h(f \cdot g) = transformada inversa de (transformada <math>(f) * transformada (g))
// onde . é o operador de convolução.
// e * é o operador de multiplicação termo a termo.
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
// primeira potência de 2 maior que o limite de H
#define MAX_DIST (262144 * 2)
typedef complex<double> cpx;
const double pi = acos(-1.0);
int p[MAX_DIST];
int maxDist;
// in:
           vector de entrada
           vector de saida
// out:
// n:
           Tamanho do input/output {DEVE SER DA ORDEM DE 2}
// type:
           1 = Transformada, -1 = Transformada inversa
void FFT(vector<cpx> &v, vector<cpx> &ans, int n, int type)
        assert(!(n & (n - 1)));
        int i, sz, o;
p[0] = 0;
        for (i = 1;
                    i < n; i++)
                 p[i] = (p[i >> 1] >> 1) | ((i \& 1) ? (n >> 1) : 0);
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
                 ans[i] = v[p[i]];
        for (sz = 1; sz < n; sz <<= 1)
        {
                 const cpx wn(cos(type * pi / sz), sin(type * pi / sz));
                 for (o = 0; o < n; o += (sz << 1))
                         cpx w = 1;
                         for (i = 0; i < sz; i++)
                                  const cpx u = ans[o + i], t = w * ans[o + sz + i];
                                  ans[o + i] = u + t;
ans[o + i + sz] = u - t;
                                  w ∗= wn:
                         }
                 }
        }
        if (type == -1)
                 for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
                         ans[i] /= n;
}
// Exemplo:
// Há um robo que pode disparar bolas em N distâncias diferentes.
// Queremos saber se ele alcanca uma distância M com 1 ou 2 tacadas.
// Resolucão:
// Podemos definir um vetor distances[MAX DIST],
// onde a distances[i] = 1 se ele pode tacar até a distancia i
// e distances[i] = 0 caso contrario
// Para ver se o robo acerta com 1 tacada, é trivial.
// Para ver se o robo acerta com 2 tacadas, podemos fazer a convolução de distances com distances.
// Ex: Acertar a Pode[10] é igual a: Pode[10] || Pode[9] * Pode[1] || Pode[8] * Pode[2]...
// Ou seja, H = FFTi(FFT(distances) ** 2);
// Complexidade:
// 2 * 200k * log(200k) = 8m
int main()
{
        int N, d;
        vector<cpx> distances, fftOut;
        while (cin >> N)
        {
                maxDist = 0;
                 distances = vector<cpx>(MAX_DIST);
                 fftOut = vector<cpx>(MAX_DIST);
```

```
// Distancia 0 é uma posicão de "possível"
        distances[0] = cpx(1, 0);
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
        {
                cin >> d;
                if (d > maxDist)
                        maxDist = d;
                distances[d] = cpx(1, 0);
        }
        int shiftAmount;
        for (shiftAmount = 0; (maxDist >> shiftAmount) != 0; shiftAmount++)
       maxDist = 1 << (shiftAmount + 1);</pre>
        // fftOut <= transformada de distances
        FFT(distances, fftOut, maxDist, 1);
        // Multiplicacão termo a termo de f e g, no caso, f = g = fftOut
        // fft0ut *= fft0ut
        for (int i = 0; i < maxDist; i++)
                fftOut[i] = fftOut[i] * fftOut[i];
        // transformada inversa da multiplcacão termo a termo.
        FFT(fftOut, distances, maxDist, -1);
        cin >> N;
        int total = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
                cin >> d;
                // Entra a distancia d
                // e verifica se a parte real da distância[d] é positiva
                // distância[d] guarda de quantas maneiras conseguimos atingir D
                if (distances[d].real() > 0.01)
                        total++;
        }
        cout << total << endl;</pre>
return 0;
```

2.6 Matrizes

}

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define ll long long
typedef vector<ll> vl;
typedef vector<vl> vvl;
const int mod = 1000000;
// Retorna a matriz I_n
vvl matrixUnit(int n) {
      vvl res(n, vl(n));
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    res[i][i] = 1;</pre>
      return res;
}
// Retorna a+b
vvl matrixAdd(const vvl &a, const vvl &b) {
      int n = a.size();
      int m = a[0].size();
     int m = a[0].3120,,
vvl res(n, vl(m));
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
        res[i][j] = (a[i][j] + b[i][j]) % mod;</pre>
}
// Retorna a*b
vvl matrixMul(const vvl &a, const vvl &b) {
      int n = a.size();
      int m = a[0].size();
int k = b[0].size();
      vvl res(n, vl(k));
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
```

```
for (int j = 0; j < k; j++)
for (int p = 0; p < m; p++)
               res[i][j] = (res[i][j] + ((a[i][p] % mod) * (b[p][j] % mod) % mod)) % mod;
    return res;
}
// Retorna a matriz a^p
vvl matrixPow(const vvl &a, long long p) {
    if (p == 0)
        return matrixUnit(a.size());
    if (p & 1)
        return matrixMul(a, matrixPow(a, p - 1));
    return matrixPow(matrixMul(a, a), p / 2);
}
// Retorna sum^p_i=0 (a^i)
vvl matrixPowSum(const vvl &a, long long p) {
    long long n = a.size();
    if (p == 0)
        return vvl(n, vl(n));
    if (p % 2 == 0)
        return matrixMul(matrixPowSum(a, p / 2), matrixAdd(matrixUnit(n), matrixPow(a, p / 2)));
    return matrixAdd(a, matrixMul(matrixPowSum(a, p - 1), a));
}
int main() {
        long long n, l, k, i;
        while(scanf("%lld %lld %lld", &n, &l, &k) > 0) {
                vvl matriz = vvl(2, vl(2));
                matriz[0][0] = 1;
                matriz[0][1] = k;
                matriz[1][0] = 1;
                matriz[1][1] = 0;
                matriz = matrixPow(matriz, n / 5);
                printf("%06lld\n", matriz[0][0]);
        }
}
```

2.7 Quantidade de fatores primos de um número

```
#define pb push_back
typedef vector<int> vi;
int main()
{
    long long i, j, n, qtd = 0, resp = 0;
bool crivo[LIM] = {0};
    vi primos;
    for (i = 2; i < LIM; i++)
         if (!crivo[i])
             primos.pb(i);
             for (j = i + i; j < LIM; j += i)
                 crivo[j] = 1;
         }
    scanf("%lld", &n);
    for (auto it : primos)
         if (n \% it == 0)
             qtd++;
             n /= it;
             while (n \% it == 0)
                 n = it;
         else if (it > n)
             break;
    if (n != 1)
         qtd++;
    printf("%d\n", qtd);
}
```

2.8 Fatoração em números primos

```
vector<int> primeFactors(int n)
    vector<int> v;
    int sqrtn = sqrt(n);
    while (n \% 2 == 0)
        v.push_back(2);
        n = n / 2;
    }
    for (int i = 3; i \le sqrtn; i = i + 2)
        while (n \% i == 0)
        {
            v.push_back(i);
            n = n / i;
    if (n > 2)
        v.push_back(n);
    return v;
}
```

2.9 Modpow

```
int modPow(int a, int b, int m)
{
    int res = 1;
    for (; b > 0; b >>= 1)
    {
        if (b & 1)
            res = (long long)res * a % m;
        a = (long long)a * a % m;
    }
    return res;
}
```

2.10 Quantidade de coprimos.

```
#define pb push_back
typedef vector<int> vi;
bool crivo[100000] = {0};
vi primos;
int main() {
        int i, j, n, resp;
         for(i = 2; i < 100000; i++)
                 if(!crivo[i]) {
                          primos.pb(i);
                          for(j = i + i; j < 100000; j+=i)
                                   crivo[j] = 1;
                 }
        while(scanf("%d", &n) > 0) {
    resp = n;
                 for(auto &it : primos) {
                          if(it * it > n) {
    if(n != 1)
                                           resp -= resp / n;
                                   break;
                          }
                          if(n % it == 0) {
                                   resp -= resp / it;
                                   while(n \% it == 0)
                                            n /= it;
                          }
```

```
}
    printf("%d\n", resp / 2);
}
```

2.11 Máximo e mínimo de funções

```
double gss(double a, double b, double (*f)(double), double e = 1e-6)
{
                        double r = (sqrt(5) - 1) / 2; //=.618...=golden ratio-1
                       double x1 = b - r * (b - a), x2 = a + r * (b - a);
double f1 = f(x1), f2 = f(x2);
                        while (b - a > e)
                                                if (f1 < f2)
                                                { //change to > to find maximum
                                                                      b = x2;
                                                                    b - \lambda 2,

x^2 = x^2,

x^
                                                                       f1 = f(x1);
                                               else
                                                                      a = x1;
                                                                      x1 = x2;
                                                                       f1 = f2;
                                                                       x2 = a + r * (b - a);
                                                                       f2 = f(x2);
                        return (b + a) / 2;
}
```

2.12 Todos divisores de um número

```
vector<int> divisores(int n)
{
    vector<int> divis;
    int sqrtn = sqrt(n);

    while(sqrtn * sqrtn < n)
        sqrtn++;

    for (i = 1; i < sqrtn; i++)
        if (!(n % i))
            divis.push_back(i), divis.push_back(n / i);

    if(sqrtn * sqrtn == n)
        divis.push_back(sqrtn);
    return divis;
}</pre>
```

2.13 Crivo de Eratóstenes segmentado

```
scanf("%d", &n);
      while (n--)
             scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
             if (a > 100000 \&\& b > 100000)
             { // (a > sqrt(N) && b > sqrt(N)) for (i = a; i <= b; i++)
                           for (j = 0; j < primos.size(); j++)
    if (i % primos[j] == 0)</pre>
                                        goto ab;
                           printf("%d\n", i);
                    ab:;
             else if (a < 100001 && b < 100001)
{ // (a < sqrt(N) && b < sqrt(N))
    for (i = a; i <= b; i++)
        if (!nprimo[i])</pre>
                                 printf("%d\n", i);
             }
else
                    for (i = 0; i < primos.size(); i++)
    if (primos[i] >= a)
                                 break;
                    for (; i < primos.size(); i++)
    printf("%d\n", primos[i]);</pre>
                    for (; i \le b; i++)
                           for (j = 0; j < primos.size(); j++)
    if (i % primos[j] == 0)
        goto ac;</pre>
                  printf("%d\n", i);
ac:;
}
      }
}
```

3 Grafos

3.1 Grafos

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define ll long long
#define pb push_back
typedef vector<int> vi;
struct Vertice
    int id, pai;
    11 dist;
    Vertice(int id, ll dist = 1, int pai = -1) : id(id), dist(dist), pai(pai) {}
    bool operator<(Vertice a) const</pre>
    {
        return a.dist < dist;</pre>
};
typedef vector<Vertice> vv;
typedef vector<vv> vvv;
struct Grafo
    vvv g;
    vi pais;
    int n;
    Grafo(int n) : n(n)
        g = vvv(n, vv());
        pais = vi(n);
    }
    void operator=(Grafo const &a)
        g = a.g;
        pais = a.pais;
n = a.n;
    }
    void addAresta(int a, int b, ll d = 0)
        g[a].pb(Vertice(b, d));
    void removeAresta(int a, int b)
        g[a].erase(remove_if(g[a].begin(), g[a].end(), [b](Vertice v) { return v.id == b; }));
    11 valAresta(int a, int b)
    {
        for (auto it : g[a])
    if (it.id == b)
                 return it.dist;
        return 0;
    }
    void modificaAresta(int a, int b, ll dif)
        for (auto &it : g[a])
             if (it.id == b)
             {
                 it.dist += dif;
                 break;
        g[a].erase(remove_if(g[a].begin(), g[a].end(), [b](Vertice v) { return v.dist == 0; }));
    }
    11 dijkstra(int s, int d)
        priority_queue<Vertice> fila;
        bool visitados[n];
        fill(visitados, visitados+n, 0);
        fill(pais.begin(), pais.end(), -1);
```

```
fila.push(Vertice(s, 0));
    auto top = fila.top();
    while (top.id != d)
        if (!visitados[top.id])
        {
             for (auto &it : g[top.id])
                 if (!visitados[it.id])
                     fila.push(Vertice(it.id, it.dist + top.dist, top.id));
             visitados[top.id] = 1;
             pais[top.id] = top.pai;
        }
        fila.pop();
        if (fila.empty())
             return -1;
        top = fila.top();
    }
    pais[top.id] = top.pai;
    return top.dist;
}
11 busca(int s, int d)
    queue<Vertice> fila;
    bool visitados[n];
    fill(visitados, visitados+n, 0);
    fill(pais.begin(), pais.end(), -1);
    fila.push(Vertice(s, 0));
    auto top = fila.front();
    while (top.id != d)
        if (!visitados[top.id])
             for (auto &it : g[top.id])
                 if (!visitados[it.id])
                     fila.push(Vertice(it.id, it.dist + 1, top.id));
             visitados[top.id] = 1;
             pais[top.id] = top.pai;
        }
        fila.pop();
        if (fila.empty())
             return -1;
        top = fila.front();
    }
    pais[top.id] = top.pai;
    return top.dist;
}
11 fluxo_maximo(int s, int d)
    int u, v;
    11 \text{ flow} = 0;
    Grafo g2 = *this;
    while (g2.busca(s, d) \ge 0)
    {
        11 path = 111 << 50;</pre>
        for (v = d; v != s; v = u)
            u = g2.pais[v];
             path = min(path, valAresta(u, v));
        }
        for (v = d; v != s; v = u)
             u = g2.pais[v];
             g2.modificaAresta(u, v, -path);
```

```
g2.modificaAresta(v, u, path);
             }
              flow += path;
         }
         return flow;
    }
};
int main()
    Grafo g(20);
    g.addAresta(1, 2, 1);
g.addAresta(1, 3, 5);
    g.addAresta(2, 1, 6);
    g.addAresta(3, 2, 10);
    g.removeAresta(1, 2);
    for (auto it : g.g[1])
         cout << it.id << endl; // 3
    cout << g.dijkstra(1, 2) << endl; // 15</pre>
    cout << g.fluxo_maximo(1, 2) << endl; // 5</pre>
}
```

3.2 Todas as pontes de um grafo

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define NIL -1
using namespace std;
// A class that represents an undirected graph
class Graph
                    // No. of vertices
    list<int> *adj; // A dynamic array of adjacency lists
    void bridgeUtil(int v, bool visited[], int disc[], int low[],
                    int parent[]);
  public:
    Graph(int V);
                                // Constructor
    void addEdge(int v, int w); // to add an edge to graph
                                // prints all bridges
    void bridge();
Graph::Graph(int V)
    this->V = V:
    adj = new list<int>[V];
}
void Graph::addEdge(int v, int w)
    adj[v].push_back(w);
    adj[w].push_back(v); // Note: the graph is undirected
}
// A recursive function that finds and prints bridges using
// DFS traversal
// u --> The vertex to be visited next
// visited[] --> keeps tract of visited vertices
// disc[] --> Stores discovery times of visited vertices
// parent[] --> Stores parent vertices in DFS tree
void Graph::bridgeUtil(int u, bool visited[], int disc[],
                       int low[], int parent[])
{
    // A static variable is used for simplicity, we can
    // avoid use of static variable by passing a pointer.
    static int time = 0;
    // Mark the current node as visited
    visited[u] = true;
    // Initialize discovery time and low value
    disc[u] = low[u] = ++time;
    // Go through all vertices aadjacent to this
    list<int>::iterator i;
    for (i = adj[u].begin(); i != adj[u].end(); ++i)
```

```
{
         int v = *i; // v is current adjacent of u
         // If v is not visited yet, then recur for it
         if (!visited[v])
             parent[v] = u;
             bridgeUtil(v, visited, disc, low, parent);
             // Check if the subtree rooted with v has a // connection to one of the ancestors of u
             low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
              // If the lowest vertex reachable from subtree
             // under v is below u in DFS tree, then u-v
// is a bridge
             if (low[v] > disc[u])
    cout << u << " " << v << endl;</pre>
         }
         // Update low value of u for parent function calls.
         else if (v != parent[u])
             low[u] = min(low[u], disc[v]);
    }
}
// DFS based function to find all bridges. It uses recursive
// function bridgeUtil()
void Graph::bridge()
     // Mark all the vertices as not visited
    bool *visited = new bool[V];
    int *disc = new int[V];
    int *low = new int[V];
    int *parent = new int[V];
    // Initialize parent and visited arrays
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
    {
         parent[i] = NIL;
         visited[i] = false;
    }
    // Call the recursive helper function to find Bridges
    // in DFS tree rooted with vertex 'i'
    for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
    if (visited[i] == false)</pre>
             bridgeUtil(i, visited, disc, low, parent);
}
// Driver program to test above function
int main()
    // Create graphs given in above diagrams
    cout << "\nBridges in first graph \n";</pre>
    Graph g1(5);
    g1.addEdge(1, 0);
    g1.addEdge(0, 2);
    g1.addEdge(2, 1);
g1.addEdge(0, 3);
    g1.addEdge(3, 4);
    g1.bridge();
    cout << "\nBridges in second graph \n";</pre>
    Graph g2(4);
    g2.addEdge(0, 1);
    g2.addEdge(1, 2);
    g2.addEdge(2, 3);
    g2.bridge();
    cout << "\nBridges in third graph \n";
Graph g3(7);</pre>
    g3.addEdge(0, 1);
    g3.addEdge(1, 2);
g3.addEdge(2, 0);
    g3.addEdge(1, 3);
    g3.addEdge(1, 4);
    g3.addEdge(1, 6);
    g3.addEdge(3, 5);
    g3.addEdge(4, 5);
    g3.bridge();
    return 0;
```

}

3.3 Isomorfismo de árvores

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define pb push_back
using namespace std;
typedef vector<int> vi;
typedef vector<vi> vvi;
int main()
        int n, i, a, b, count, atual;
        while (scanf("%d", &n) > 0)
                map<multiset<int>, int> mapa;
                vvi grafo_esq(n), grafo_dir(n);
                vi valores_esq(n), valores_dir(n), pais_esq(n, -1), pais_dir(n, -1);
                set<int> centros_esq, centros_dir;
                for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
                        scanf("%d %d", &a, &b), grafo_esq[a - 1].pb(b - 1), grafo_esq[b - 1].pb(a - 1),
                                centros_esq.insert(i);
                centros_esq.insert(i);
                for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
                        scanf("%d %d", &a, &b), grafo_dir[a - 1].pb(b - 1), grafo_dir[b - 1].pb(a - 1),
                                centros_dir.insert(i);
                centros_dir.insert(i);
                atual = count = 0;
                while (centros_esq.size() > 2)
                        vi a_remover;
                        for (auto &linha : centros_esq)
                        {
                                int count = 0, pai;
                                 for (auto &it : grafo_esq[linha])
                                         if (centros_esq.count(it))
                                                 count++, pai = it;
                                if (count == 1)
                                 {
                                         pais_esq[linha] = pai;
                                         a_remover.pb(linha);
                        }
                        for (auto &it : a_remover)
                                multiset<int> valores;
                                 for (auto &it2 : grafo_esq[it])
                                         if (pais_esq[it2] == it)
                                                 valores.insert(valores_esg[it2]);
                                if (mapa.count(valores))
                                         valores_esq[it] = mapa[valores];
                                else
                                         valores_esq[it] = mapa[valores] = atual++;
                                centros_esq.erase(it);
                        }
                }
                for (auto &it : centros_esq)
                        multiset<int> valores;
                        for (auto &it2 : grafo_esq[it])
                                if (pais esq[it2] == it)
                                         valores.insert(valores_esq[it2]);
                        if (mapa.count(valores))
                                valores_esq[it] = mapa[valores];
                        else
                                valores esg[it] = mapa[valores] = atual++;
```

```
}
                 while (centros_dir.size() > 2)
                         vi a_remover;
                         for (auto &linha : centros_dir)
                                 int count = 0, pai;
                                 for (auto &it : grafo_dir[linha])
                                          if (centros_dir.count(it))
                                                  count++, pai = it;
                                  if (count == 1)
                                  {
                                          pais_dir[linha] = pai;
                                          a_remover.pb(linha);
                         }
                         for (auto &it : a_remover)
                                 multiset<int> valores;
                                 for (auto &it2 : grafo_dir[it])
                                          if (pais_dir[it2] == it)
                                                  valores.insert(valores_dir[it2]);
                                 if (mapa.count(valores))
                                          valores_dir[it] = mapa[valores];
                                 else
                                          valores_dir[it] = mapa[valores] = atual++;
                                 centros_dir.erase(it);
                         }
                 }
                 for (auto &it : centros_dir)
                         multiset<int> valores;
                         for (auto &it2 : grafo_dir[it])
                                 if (pais_dir[it2] == it)
                                          valores.insert(valores_dir[it2]);
                         if (mapa.count(valores))
                                 valores_dir[it] = mapa[valores];
                         else
                                 valores_dir[it] = mapa[valores] = atual++;
                 }
                 sort(valores_dir.begin(), valores_dir.end());
                 sort(valores_esq.begin(), valores_esq.end());
                 for(i = 0; i < valores dir.size(); i++)</pre>
                         if(valores_esq[i] != valores_dir[i]) {
    puts("N");
                                 goto proximo;
                 puts("S");
                 proximo:;
        }
}
```

3.4 Matching máximo em grafo bipartido

```
const int MAXN1 = 50000, MAXN2 = 50000, MAXM = 150000;
int n1, n2, edges, last[MAXN1], prev[MAXM], head[MAXM], matching[MAXN2], dist[MAXN1], Q[MAXN1], used[MAXN1], vis
      [MAXN1];

void init(int _n1, int _n2)
{
      n1 = _n1;
      n2 = _n2;
      edges = 0;
      fill(last, last + n1, -1);
}

void addAresta(int u, int v)
{
      head[edges] = v;
```

```
prev[edges] = last[u];
    last[u] = edges++;
}
void bfs()
{
    fill(dist, dist + n1, -1);
int sizeQ = 0;
    for (int u = 0; u < n1; ++u)
         if (!used[u])
             Q[sizeQ++] = u;
             dist[u] = 0;
    }
for (int i = 0; i < sizeQ; i++)</pre>
         int u1 = Q[i];
         for (int e = last[u1]; e \ge 0; e = prev[e])
         {
             int u2 = matching[head[e]];
if (u2 >= 0 && dist[u2] < 0)</pre>
                  dist[u2] = dist[u1] + 1;
                  Q[sizeQ++] = u2;
             }
         }
}
bool dfs(int u1)
    vis[u1] = true;
    for (int e = last[u1]; e >= 0; e = prev[e])
    {
         int v = head[e];
         int u2 = matching[v];
         if (u2 < 0 || !vis[u2] && dist[u2] == dist[u1] + 1 && dfs(u2))
         {
             matching[v] = u1;
             used[u1] = true;
             return true;
    return false;
int maxMatching()
    fill(used, used + n1, false);
    fill(matching, matching + n2, -1);
    for (int res = 0;;)
         bfs();
fill(vis, vis + n1, false);
         int \dot{f} = \dot{0};
         for (int u = 0; u < n1; ++u)
             if (!used[u] && dfs(u))
         if (!f)
             return res;
         res += f;
}
```

3.5 Algoritmo húngaro

```
}
void update_labels()
     int x, y, delta = INF;
     for (y = 0; y < n; y++)
          if (!T[y])
               delta = min(delta, slack[y]);
     for (x = 0; x < n; x++)
          if (S[x])
               lx[x] -= delta;
     for (y = 0; y < n; y++)
          if (T[y])
               ly[y] += delta;
     for (y = 0; y < n; y++)
          if (!T[y])
               slack[y] -= delta;
}
void add_to_tree(int x, int prevx)
     S[x] = true;
     fry = clac,
prev[x] = prevx;
for (int y = 0; y < n; y++)
    if (lx[x] + ly[y] - cost[x][y] < slack[y])</pre>
               slack[y] = lx[x] + ly[y] - cost[x][y];
               slackx[y] = x;
          }
}
void augment()
{
     if (max_match == n)
          return;
    int x, y, root, q[N], wr = 0, rd = 0;
memset(S, false, sizeof(S));
memset(T, false, sizeof(T));
memset(prev, -1, sizeof(prev));
     for (x = 0; x < n; x++)
if (xy[x] == -1)
               q[wr++] = root = x;
               prev[x] = -2;
S[x] = true;
               break:
     for (y = 0; y < n; y++)
          slack[y] = lx[root] + ly[y] - cost[root][y];
          slackx[y] = root;
     while (true)
          while (rd < wr)
               x = q[rd++];
               for (y = 0; y < n; y++)
if (cost[x][y] == 1x[x] + 1y[y] && !T[y])
                    {
                         if (yx[y] == -1)
                              break;
                         T[y] = true;
                         q[wr++] = yx[y];
                         add_to_tree(yx[y], x);
               if (y < n)
                    break;
          }
          if (y < n)
               break;
          update_labels();
          wr = rd = 0;
          for (y = 0; y < n; y++)
if (!T[y] && slack[y] == 0)
```

```
{
                       if (yx[y] == -1)
                            x = slackx[y];
                            break;
                       }
                      else
                            T[y] = true;
                            if (!S[yx[y]])
                                  q[wr++] = yx[y];
                                  add_to_tree(yx[y], slackx[y]);
                       }
                }
           if (y < n)
                 break;
     }
     if (y < n)
           max_match++;
           for (int cx = x, cy = y, ty; cx != -2; cx = prev[cx], cy = ty)
                ty = xy[cx];
yx[cy] = cx;
xy[cx] = cy;
           augment();
     }
}
int hungaro()
{
     int ret = 0;
max_match = 0;
memset(xy, -1, sizeof(xy));
memset(yx, -1, sizeof(yx));
init_labels();
augment();
     augment();
     for (int x = 0; x < n; x++)
    ret += cost[x][xy[x]];</pre>
     return ret;
}
```

4 Strings

4.1 Suffix array

```
//Usage:
// Fill txt with the characters of the txting.
// Call SuffixSort(n), where n is the length of the txting stored in txt.
// That's it!
//Output:
// SA = The suffix array.
// Contains the n suffixes of txt sorted in lexicographical order.
// Each suffix is represented as a single integer (the SAition of txt where it starts).
// iSA = The inverse of the suffix array. iSA[i] = the index of the suffix txt[i..n)
     in the SA array. (In other words, SA[i] = k \iff iSA[k] = i)
     With this array, you can compare two suffixes in O(1): Suffix txt[i..n) is smaller than txt[j..n) if and only if iSA[i] < iSA[j]
const int MAX = 100010;
char txt[MAX];
                            //input
int iSA[MAX], SA[MAX];
                            //output
int cnt[MAX], prox[MAX]; //internal
bool bh[MAX], b2h[MAX];
// Compares two suffixes according to their first characters
bool smaller_first_char(int a, int b)
    return txt[a] < txt[b];</pre>
}
void suffixSort(int n)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
         SA[i] = i;
    sort(SA, SA + n, smaller_first_char);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
         bh[i] = i == 0 \mid | txt[SA[i]] != txt[SA[i - 1]];
         b2h[i] = false;
    }
    for (int h = 1; h < n; h <<= 1)
         int buckets = 0;
         for (int i = 0, j; i < n; i = j)
         {
             i = i + 1;
             while (j < n \&\& !bh[j])
                 j++;
             prox[i] = j;
             buckets++;
         }
         if (buckets == n)
             break;
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i = prox[i])
             cnt[i] = 0;
             for (int j = i; j < prox[i]; ++j)
                  iSA[SA[j]] = i;
         }
         cnt[iSA[n - h]]++;
b2h[iSA[n - h]] = true;
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i = prox[i])
             for (int j = i; j < prox[i]; ++j)
                  int s = SA[j] - h;
                  if (s >= 0)
                      int head = iSA[s];
                      iSA[s] = head + cnt[head]++;
                      b2h[iSA[s]] = true;
                  }
```

```
}
for (int j = i; j < prox[i]; ++j)</pre>
                int s = SA[j] - h;
                }
        } for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            SA[iSA[i]] = i;
bh[i] |= b2h[i];
    } for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        iSA[SA[i]] = i;
}
// End of suffix array algorithm
int lcp[MAX];

// lcp[i] = length of the longest common prefix of suffix SA[i] and suffix SA[i-1]

// lcp[0] = 0
// Begin of the O(n) longest common prefix algorithm
void getlcp(int n)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        iSA[SA[i]] = i;
    1cp[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 0, h = 0; i < n; ++i)
        if (iSA[i] > 0)
            int j = SA[iSA[i] - 1];
            while (i + h < n \&\& j + h < n \&\& txt[i + h] == txt[j + h])
            lcp[iSA[i]] = h;
            if (h > 0)
                h--;
        }
    }
}
```

5 Geometria

5.1 Linha de eventos radial

```
// - Radial sweep in Q2 quadrant in nlogn.
// - Sorts events using cross product to avoid dealing with
      numeric problems.
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
struct Point {
        Point(int x = 0, int y = 0) : x(x), y(y) {}
        bool operator<(const Point& o) const {</pre>
                 // Order points in a quadrant by angle with origin:
                 // Uses anti-clockwise order by returning true when the
                 // cross product between the points is positive.
                 return (x*o.y - y*o.x) > 0;
        }
        bool operator<=(const Point& o) const {</pre>
        return (x*o.y - y*o.x) >= 0;
         */
        int x, y;
};
pair<int, int> solve(const vector<Point>& points) {
        map<Point, pair<int, int> > events;
        Point begin(0, 1);
        Point end(-1, 0);
        // Add events on the borders to guarantee that we consider them.
        events[begin];
        events[end];
        int superior = 0; // Number of points in Q1 quadrant.
                             // Number of points in origin.
// Number of current points in Q2 and Q4 quadrant better
        int same = 0;
        int active = 0;
                                              // than origin.
        int best_pos = points.size();
        int worst_pos = 0;
        for (const auto& p : points) {
                 if (p.x < 0 && p.y < 0) {}
else if (p.x > 0 && p.y > 0) superior++;
else if (p.x == 0 && p.y == 0) same++;
                 else if (p.x \le 0 \&\& p.y \ge 0) {
                          // assert(begin <= Point(p.x, p.y));</pre>
                          //assert(Point(p.x, p.y) <= end);</pre>
                          events[Point(p.x, p.y)].first++;
                 else if (p.x >= 0 \&\& p.y <= 0) {
                          //assert(begin <= Point(-p.x, -p.y));</pre>
                          //assert(Point(-p.x, -p.y) <= end);</pre>
                          active++;
                          events[Point(-p.x, -p.y)].second++;
                 else assert(false);
        for (const auto& e : events) {
                 int tie_best_pos = superior + active - e.second.second;
                 int tie_worst_pos = superior + active + e.second.first + same;
                 active += e.second.first - e.second.second;
                 best pos = min(best pos, tie best pos);
                 worst_pos = max(worst_pos, tie_worst_pos);
        }
        return make_pair(best_pos + 1, worst_pos + 1);
}
// Reads the set of points and centers them around Maria's product.
vector<Point> read() {
        int n, cx, cy;
        cin >> n >> cx >> cy;
        vector<Point> points(n - 1);
        for (Point& p : points) {
```

5.2 KD-Tree para pares mais próximos em O(log(n))

```
typedef pair<int, int> pii;
typedef vector<pii> vpii;
const int maxn = 100000;
int tx[maxn];
int ty[maxn];
bool divX[maxn];
bool cmpX(const pii &a, const pii &b)
         return a.first < b.first;</pre>
}
bool cmpY(const pii &a, const pii &b)
{
         return a.second < b.second;
}
void buildTree(int left, int right, pii points[])
{
         if (left >= right)
                   return;
         int mid = (left + right) >> 1;
         //sort(points + left, points + right + 1, divX ? cmpX : cmpY);
         int minx = INT MAX;
         int maxx = INT_MIN;
         int miny = INT_MAX;
int maxy = INT_MIN;
         for (int i = left; i < right; i++)</pre>
                   checkmin(minx, points[i].first);
                   checkmax(maxx, points[i].first);
                   checkmin(miny, points[i].second);
                   checkmax(maxy, points[i].second);
         divX[mid] = (maxx - minx) >= (maxy - miny);
nth_element(points + left, points + mid, points + right, divX[mid] ? cmpX : cmpY);
         tx[mid] = points[mid].first;
         ty[mid] = points[mid].second;
         if (left + 1 == right)
                  return;
         buildTree(left, mid, points);
buildTree(mid + 1, right, points);
}
long long closestDist;
int closestNode;
void findNearestNeighbour(int left, int right, int x, int y)
{
         if (left >= right)
         return;
int mid = (left + right) >> 1;
         int dx = x - tx[mid];
         int dy = y - ty[mid];
long long d = dx * (long long)dx + dy * (long long)dy;
         if (closestDist > d && d)
```

```
{
                 closestDist = d;
                 closestNode = mid:
         if (left + 1 == right)
                 return;
         int delta = divX[mid] ? dx : dy;
         long long delta2 = delta * (long long)delta;
         int l1 = left;
         int r1 = mid;
         int 12 = mid + 1;
         int r2 = right;
         if (delta > 0)
                 swap(11, 12), swap(r1, r2);
         findNearestNeighbour(l1, r1, x, y);
         if (delta2 < closestDist)</pre>
                 findNearestNeighbour(12, r2, x, y);
}
int findNearestNeighbour(int n, int x, int y)
{
         closestDist = LLONG_MAX;
         findNearestNeighbour(0, n, x, y);
         return closestNode;
}
int main()
{
        vpii p;
         p.push_back(make_pair(0, 2));
         p.push_back(make_pair(0, 3));
         p.push_back(make_pair(-1, 0));
         p.resize(unique(p.begin(), p.end()) - p.begin());
         int n = p.size();
        buildTree(1, 0, n - 1, &(vpii(p)[0]));
int res = findNearestNeighbour(n, 0, 0);
         cout << p[res].first << " " << p[res].second << endl;</pre>
         return 0;
}
```

5.3 Geometria (reduzido)

```
typedef pair < double > Ponto;
bool cw(Ponto a, Ponto b, Ponto c)
{
    return (b.first - a.first) * (c.second - a.second) - (b.second - a.second) * (c.first - a.first) < 0;
}
// Retorna o casco convexo do conjunto de pontos p
vector<Ponto> convexHull(vector<Ponto> p)
    int n = p.size();
    if (n <= 1)
        return p;
    int k = 0;
    sort(p.begin(), p.end());
    vector<Ponto> q(n * 2);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; q[k++] = p[i++])
        for (; k \ge 2 \& !cw(q[k - 2], q[k - 1], p[i]); --k)
    for (int i = n - 2, t = k; i >= 0; q[k++] = p[i--])
        for (; k > t \& !cw(q[k - 2], q[k - 1], p[i]); --k)
    q.resize(k - 1 - (q[0] == q[1]));
    return q;
}
//O dobro da área definida pelo triangulo de pontos pontos a, b e c (sem sinal).
double uArea2(Ponto a, Ponto b, Ponto c)
{
    return abs((b.first - a.first) * (c.second - a.second) - (b.second - a.second) * (c.first - a.first));
}
//O dobro da área definida pelo triangulo de pontos pontos a, b e c (com sinal).
double area2(Ponto a, Ponto b, Ponto c)
```

```
{
    return (b.first - a.first) * (c.second - a.second) - (b.second - a.second) * (c.first - a.first);
}
//Distância entre os pontos a e b
double dist(Ponto a, Ponto b)
{
    return hypot(a.first - b.first, a.second - b.second);
}
//Intersecão de semi-retas (p1 -> p2), (p3 -> p4)
bool segIntercept(Ponto p1, Ponto p2, Ponto p3, Ponto p4)
    return cw(p1, p2, p3) != cw(p1, p2, p4) & cw(p3, p4, p1) != cw(p3, p4, p2);
}
//Retorna a área do polígono p
double polygonArea(vector<Ponto> p)
    double s = 0.0;
    for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++)
        s += area2(Ponto(0, 0), p[i], p[(i + 1) % p.size()]);
    return fabs(s / 2.0);
}
//Retorna a área do polígono p definido pelos pontos p[i, f]
double polygonArea2(vector<Ponto> p, int i, int f)
    double s = 0.0;
    Ponto primeiro = p[i];
    for (; i != f; i++)
        s += area2(Ponto(0, 0), p[i], p[(i + 1)]);
    s += area2(Ponto(0, 0), p[i], primeiro);
    return fabs(s / 2.0);
}
//Retorna a menor largura do conjunto de pontos p
double raio(vector<Ponto> p)
    vector<Ponto> h = convexHull(p);
    int m = h.size();
    if (m == 1)
        return 0;
    if (m == 2)
        return 0;
    int k = 1;
    while (uArea2(h[m - 1], h[0], h[(k + 1) % m]) > uArea2(h[m - 1], h[0], h[k]))
        ++k:
    double res = 10000000;
    for (int i = 0, j = k; i \le k & j \le m; i++)
        res = min(res, dist(h[i], h[j]));
        while (j < m \& uArea2(h[i], h[(i + 1) % m], h[(j + 1) % m]) > uArea2(h[i], h[(i + 1) % m], h[j]))
        {
            res = min(res, dist(h[i], h[(j + 1) % m]));
            ++j;
        }
    return res;
}
//Retorna a maior largura do conjunto de pontos p
double diametro(vector<Ponto> p)
    vector<Ponto> h = convexHull(p);
    int m = h.size();
    if (m == 1)
        return 0;
    if (m == 2)
        return dist(h[0], h[1]);
    int k = 1;
    while (uArea2(h[m - 1], h[0], h[(k + 1) % m]) > uArea2(h[m - 1], h[0], h[k]))
    double res = 0;
    for (int i = 0, j = k; i \le k & j \le m; i++)
        res = max(res, dist(h[i], h[j]));
        while (j < m \& uArea2(h[i], h[(i + 1) % m], h[(j + 1) % m]) > uArea2(h[i], h[(i + 1) % m], h[j]))
            res = max(res, dist(h[i], h[(j + 1) % m]));
            ++j;
        }
```

```
}
return res;
```

5.4 Geometria (grande)

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const double EPS = 1e-10;
inline int cmp( double x, double y = 0, double tol = EPS ) {
    return (x \le y + tol)? (x + tol < y)? -1:0:1;
struct Point {
    double x, y;
    Point( double x = 0, double y = 0) : x(x), y(y) {}
    Point operator+( Point q ) const {
        return Point( x + q.x, y + q.y);
    Point operator-( Point q ) const {
        return Point( x - q.x, y - q.y );
    Point operator*( double t ) const {
        return Point( x * t, y * t );
    Point operator/( double t ) const {
        return Point( x / t, y / t );
    double operator*( Point q )const {
        return x * q.x + y * q.y;
    double operator^( Point q ) const {
        return x * q.y - y * q.x;
    }
    int cmp( Point q ) const {
        if ( int t = ::cmp( x, q.x ) )
                         return t;
        return ::cmp( y, q.y );
    }
    bool operator==( Point \underline{q} ) const {
        return cmp(q) == 0;
    bool operator!=( Point q ) const {
   return cmp( q ) != 0;
    bool operator<( Point q ) const {</pre>
        return cmp(q) < 0;
    static Point pivot;
};
Point Point::pivot;
typedef vector<Point> Polygon;
inline double abs( Point& p ) {
    return hypot( p.x, p.y );
}
inline double arg( Point& p ) {
    return atan2( p.y, p.x );
//Verifica o sinal do produto vetorial entre os vetores (p-r) e (q - r)
inline int ccw( Point& p, Point& q, Point& r ) {
   return cmp( ( p - r ) ^ ( q - r ) );
//calcula o angulo orientado entre os vetores (p-q) e (r - q)
inline double angle( Point& p, Point &q, Point& r ) {
    Point u = p - q, w = r - q;
```

```
return atan2( u ^ w, u * w );
}
//Decide se o ponto p esta sobre a reta que passa por p1p2.
bool pointoSobreReta( Point& p1, Point &p, Point& p2 ) {
    return ccw(p1, p2, p) == 0;
//Decide de p esta sobre o segmento p1p2
bool between( Point& p1, Point &p, Point& p2 ) {
     return ccw( p1, p2, p ) == 0.88 \text{ cmp}((p1 - p) * (p2 - p)) <= 0;
//Calcula a distancia do ponto p a reta que passa por p1p2
double retaDistance( Point& p1, Point& p2, Point &p ) {
    Point A = p1 - p, B = p2 - p1;
return fabs( A ^ B ) / sqrt( B * B );
}
//Calcula a distancia do ponto p ao segmento de reta que passa por p1p2
double segDistance( Point& p1, Point& p2, Point &p ) {
   Point A = p1 - p, B = p1 - p2, C = p2 - p;
    double a = A * A, b = B * B, c = C * C;
    if ( cmp( a, b + c ) >= 0 ) return sqrt( c );
if ( cmp( c, a + b ) >= 0 ) return sqrt( a );
    return fabs( A ^ C ) / sqrt( b );
}
//Calcula a area orientada do poligono T.
double polygonArea( Polygon& T ) {
    double s = 0.0;
int n = T.size( );
    for ( int i = 0; i < n; i++ )
    {
         s += T[i] ^T[(i + 1) % n];
    return s / 2.0; //Retorna a area com sinal
//Classifica o ponto p em relacao ao poligono T dependendo se ele está
//na fronteira (-1) no exterior (0) ou no interior (1).
int inpoly( Point& p, Polygon& T ) {
     //-1 sobre, 0 fora, 1 dentro
    double a = 0.0;
    int n = T.size( );
for ( int i = 0; i < n; i++ )
         if ( between( T[i], p, T[( i + 1 ) % n] ) ) return -1;
a += angle( T[i], p, T[( i + 1 ) % n] );
    return cmp( a ) != 0;
//Ordenacao radial.
bool radialSort( Point p, Point q ) {
    Point P = p - Point::pivot, Q = q - Point::pivot; double R = P \land Q;
    if ( cmp( R ) ) return R > 0;
return cmp( P * P, Q * Q ) < 0;
}
//Determina o convex hull de T. ATENCAO. A lista de pontos T e destruida.
Polygon convexHull( vector<Point>& T ) {
    int j = 0, k, n = T.size();
Polygon U( n );
    Point::pivot = *min_element( T.begin( ), T.end( ) );
    sort( T.begin( ), T.end( ), radialSort );
    for ( k = n - 2; k \ge 0 && ccw( T[0], T[n - 1], T[k] ) == 0; k-- );
    reverse( ( k + 1 ) + T.begin( ), T.end( ) );
    for ( int i = 0; i < n; i++ )
    {
          // troque o >= por > para manter pontos colineares
         while (j > 1 & ccw(U[j - 1], U[j - 2], T[i]) >= 0) j--;
         U[j++] = T[i];
    U.resize( j );
    return U;
//Intersecão de semi-retas (p1 -> p2), (p3 -> p4)
bool segIntercept(Point p1, Point p2, Point p3, Point p4) {
         return ccw(p1, p2, p3) != ccw(p1, p2, p4) && ccw(p3, p4, p1) != ccw(p3, p4, p2);
}
```

6 Estruturas de dados etc

6.1 Wavelet-tree

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int N = 10000;
struct KthSmallest
          struct Seg
          {
                    int 1, r, mid;
                    void set(int _l, int _r)
                              l = _l;
r = _r;
mid = l + r >> 1;
          } seg[N << 2];</pre>
          int b[25][N], left[25][N], sorted[N];
          void init(int *a, int n)
          {
                    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
                              b[0][i] = sorted[i] = a[i];
                    sort(sorted, sorted + n);
build(0, n, 0, 1);
          }
          void build(int 1, int r, int d, int idx)
                    seg[idx].set(1, r);
                    if (1 + 1 == r)
                              return;
                    int mid = seg[idx].mid;
                    int lsame = mid - 1;
                    for (int i = 1; i < r; i++)
         if (b[d][i] < sorted[mid])</pre>
                                        lsame--;
                    int lpos = 1, rpos = mid, same = 0;
                    for (int i = 1; i < r; ++i)
                    {
                              left[d][i] = (i != l ? left[d][i - 1] : 0);
                              if (b[d][i] < sorted[mid])</pre>
                              {
                                        left[d][i]++;
                                        b[d + 1][lpos++] = b[d][i];
                              else if (b[d][i] > sorted[mid])
b[d + 1][rpos++] = b[d][i];
                              else
                                        if (same < lsame)</pre>
                                        {
                                                   same++;
                                                   left[d][i]++;
                                                   b[d + 1][lpos++] = b[d][i];
                                        else
                                        {
                                                   b[d + 1][rpos++] = b[d][i];
                              }
                    }
                    build(1, mid, d + 1, idx << 1);
build(mid, r, d + 1, idx << 1 | 1);</pre>
          //Quando ordernarmos [l, r), qual é o k-ésimo termo? int kth(int l, int r, int k, int d = 0, int idx = 1) { // k : 1-origin!!!
                    if (1 + 1 == r)
                              return b[d][1];
```

```
int ltl = (l != seg[idx].l ? left[d][l - 1] : 0);
                  int tl = left[d][r - 1] - ltl;
                  if (tl >= k)
                           int newl = seg[idx].l + ltl;
                           int newr = seg[idx].l + ltl + tl;
                           return kth(newl, newr, k, d + 1, idx << 1);
                  }
                  else
                           int mid = seg[idx].mid;
                           int tr = r - l - tl;
int ltr = l - seg[idx].l - ltl;
                           int newl = mid + ltr;
                           int newr = mid + ltr + tr;
                           return kth(newl, newr, k - tl, d + 1, idx << 1 | 1);
                  }
         }
         //When sorting [1, r), what number will x come in?
         //If there are two or more x's, return the rank of the last one.
         //If there is no x, return the rank of the largest but less than x. //When there is no less than x, 0 is returned.
         int rank(int 1, int r, int x, int d = 0, int idx = 1)
                  if (seg[idx].l + 1 == seg[idx].r)
                           return 1 + 1 == r && sorted[1] <= x;
                  int ltl = (l != seg[idx].l ? left[d][l - 1] : 0);
                  int tl = left[d][r - 1] - ltl;
                  int mid = seg[idx].mid;
                  if (x < sorted[mid])</pre>
                  {
                           int newl = seg[idx].l + ltl;
                           int newr = seg[idx].l + ltl + tl;
                           return rank(newl, newr, x, d + 1, idx << 1);</pre>
                  élse
                           int tr = r - 1 - tl;
int ltr = l - seg[idx].l - ltl;
                           int newl = mid + ltr;
                           int newr = mid + ltr + tr;
                           return tl + rank(newl, newr, x, d + 1, idx << 1 | 1);
                  }
         }
         // Quantos x existem entre [1,r)
         int freq(int 1, int r, int x)
         {
                  return rank(1, r, x) - rank(1, r, x - 1);
} kth;
int main()
         int a[8] = \{6, 12, 5, 17, 10, 2, 7, 3\};
         kth.init(a, 8);
         cout << kth.kth(2, 7, 3) << endl; // 7
cout << kth.rank(2, 7, 7) << endl; // 3</pre>
```

6.2 Seg-tree

{

}

```
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
#define MAX 1000000 // 0 valor aqui tem que ser >= 2 * tamanho do maior n
#define INF 1 << 28
// Não necessáriamente é um int, pode ser uma segtree de struct etc;
int init[MAX], tree[MAX], lazy[MAX];
void build tree(int node, int a, int b)
```

```
{
         if (a > b)
                 réturn;
         // Se folha
         if (a == b)
                  tree[node] = init[a];
                  lazy[node] = 0;
                  return:
         }
         build_tree(node * 2, a, (a + b) / 2);
build_tree(node * 2 + 1, 1 + (a + b) / 2, b);
         tree[node] = tree[node * 2] + tree[node * 2 + 1];
         lazy[node] = 0;
}
void update_tree(int node, int a, int b, int i, int j, int value)
         // Se fora do intervalo - retorna
         if (a > b || a > j || b < i)
                 return;
         if (lazy[node] != 0)
         {
                  //Atualizacão atrasada.
                  tree[node] += lazy[node];
                  // Passa lazy para filhos
                 if (a != b)
                  {
                           lazy[node * 2] += lazy[node];
                          lazy[node * 2 + 1] += lazy[node];
                 }
                  //Reseta o nó
                  lazy[node] = 0;
         }
         // Se o nó atual cobre todo o intervalo
         if (a >= i \&\& b <= j)
         {
                  tree[node] += value;
                  if (a != b)
                  {
                           lazy[node * 2] += value;
                           lazy[node * 2 + 1] += value;
                 }
                 return;
         }
         // Se tem um pedaco em cada filho.
         // Atualiza os filhos.
         update_tree(node * 2, a, (a + b) / 2, i, j, value);
update_tree(1 + node * 2, 1 + (a + b) / 2, b, i, j, value);
         // Atualiza o pai.
         tree[node] = tree[node * 2] + tree[node * 2 + 1];
}
int query_tree(int node, int a, int b, int i, int j)
         // Se fora do intervalo
         if (a > b \mid | a > j \mid | b < i)
         {
                  //Aqui deverá ser retornado o elemento neutro para a operação desejada
                  return 0;
         }
         if (lazy[node] != 0)
                  //Atualizacão atrasada.
                  tree[node] += lazy[node];
                  //Se não folha, passa lazy pros filhos
                  if (a != b)
                  {
                           lazy[node * 2] += lazy[node];
                          lazy[node * 2 + 1] += lazy[node];
                  }
```

```
//Reseta o nó
                 lazy[node] = 0;
        }
        // Se o nó cobre o intervalo
        if (a >= i \&\& b <= j)
                 return tree[node];
        // Se o intervalo está um pedaco em cada filho.
        int q1 = query_tree(node * 2, a, (a + b) / 2, i, j);
int q2 = query_tree(1 + node * 2, 1 + (a + b) / 2, b, i, j);
        // Retorna a combinação dos intervalos.
        return q1 + q2;
}
/*
Uso:
Assumindo que "n" é o numero de termos que o segmento tem
Inicialize "init" com os valores iniciais:
        for(i = 0; i < n; scanf("%d", val), i++)
       init[i] = val;
E mande construir a arvore:
    build_tree(1, 0, n-1);
Para atualizar a arvore:
    update_tree(1, 0, n-1, inicio, fim, val);
    Onde inicio é a posicão inicial do segmento desejado e fim é a posicão final do mesmo
        e val é o quanto você quer alterar os valores desse seguimento
Para fazer queries
    query_tree(1, 0, n-1, inicio, fim);
        Onde inicio é a posicão inicial do segmento desejado e fim é a posicão final do mesmo
        o retorno terá o mesmo tipo que os dados guardados na arvore e será o resultado do segmento pesquisado
*/
```

6.3 Mergesort

```
typedef vector<int>::iterator vec_it;
void merge(vec_it left, vec_it left_end, vec_it right, vec_it right_end, vec_it numbers)
{
    while (left != left_end)
        if (*left < *right || right == right_end)</pre>
        {
            *numbers = *left;
            ++left;
        else
        {
            *numbers = *right;
            ++right;
        }
        ++numbers;
    }
    while (right != right_end)
        *numbers = *right;
        ++right;
        ++numbers;
    }
}
void merge_sort(vector<int> &numbers)
{
    if (numbers.size() <= 1)</pre>
        return;
    vector<int>::size_type middle = numbers.size() / 2;
    vector<int> left(numbers.begin(), numbers.begin() + middle);
    vector<int> right(numbers.begin() + middle, numbers.end());
    merge_sort(left);
    merge sort(right);
```

```
merge(left.begin(), left.end(), right.begin(), right.end(), numbers.begin());
}
```

6.4 Algoritmo de MO (queries offline)

```
#define N 311111
#define A 1111111
#define BLOCK 555 // ~sqrt(N)
int cnt[A], a[N], ans[N], answer = 0;
struct node
{
        int L, R, i;
} q[N];
bool cmp(node x, node y)
{
        if (x.L / BLOCK != y.L / BLOCK)
                 // different blocks, so sort by block.
                 return x.L / BLOCK < y.L / BLOCK;
         // same block, so sort by R value
         return x.R < y.R;
}
void add(int position)
         cnt[a[position]]++;
         if (cnt[a[position]] == 1)
                 answer++; // Verifica se é resposta aqui!!!
}
void remove(int position)
         cnt[a[position]]--;
         if (cnt[a[position]] == 0)
         {
                 answer--; // Verifica se é resposta aqui!!!
        }
}
int main()
{
        int m;
scanf("%d", &m);
for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)</pre>
                 scanf("%d%d", &q[i].L, &q[i].R);
                 q[i].L--;
                 q[i].R--;
                 q[i].i = i;
        }
         sort(q, q + m, cmp);
        int currentL = 0, currentR = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)</pre>
                 int L = q[i].L, R = q[i].R;
                 while (currentL < L)</pre>
                 {
                          remove(currentL);
                          currentL++;
                 }
                 while (currentL > L)
                 {
                          add(currentL - 1);
                          currentL--;
                 while (currentR <= R)</pre>
```

6.5 Union-find

```
// Tamanho máximo de n
const int maxn = 200000;
int Rank[maxn], p[maxn], n;
void init(int _n)
{
     n = _n;
fill(Rank, Rank + n, 0);
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
   p[i] = i;
}
int find(int x)
{
     return x == p[x] ? x : (p[x] = find(p[x]));
}
void unir(int a, int b)
{
     a = find(a);
b = find(b);
      if (a == b)
           return;
      if (Rank[a] < Rank[b])</pre>
     swap(a, b);
if (Rank[a] == Rank[b])
++Rank[a];
     p[b] = a;
}
```