



Moscow IPT

# Ctrl+XD

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# Numerical (1)

## 1.1 Newton’s method

To compute  $B = \frac{1}{A}$  modulo  $x^m$ : define  $B_1 = \{inv(A[0])\}$  and  $B_{2n} = B_n(2 - A \cdot B_n)$ .

To compute  $B = \sqrt{A}$  modulo  $x^m$ : define  $B_1 = \{\sqrt{A[0]}\}$  and  $B_{2n} = \frac{B_n}{2} + \frac{A}{2B_n}$ .

To compute  $B = \log(1 + xA)$  modulo  $x^m$ :  $B = \int \frac{(1+xA)'}{1+xA}$ .

If  $T$  is EGF for some objects then  $C = -\log(1 - T) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{T^k}{k}$  is EGF for cycles of them.

To compute  $B = e^{xA}$  modulo  $x^m$ : define  $B_1 = \{1\}$  and  $B_{2n} = B_n(1 + A - \log B_n)$ .

If  $T$  is EGF for some objects then  $F = e^T = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{T^k}{k!}$  is EGF for their unordered combinations.

In general case you have equation  $P(B, x) = 0$ . (f.e.  $\log B - A(x) = 0$ ).

The transition is  $B_{2n-\alpha} = B_n - \frac{P(B,x)}{P'_B(B,x)}$ . (if  $P'_B(B, x)$  is divisible by  $x^\alpha$ ).

## 1.2 Additional modulus for FFT

Modulo	Other form	Roots
998244353	$(119 \ll 23) + 1$	3, 62
167772161	$(5 \ll 25) + 1$	3, 62
469762049	$(7 \ll 26) + 1$	3, 62
1004535809	$(479 \ll 21) + 1$	3, 62
1012924417	$(483 \ll 21) + 1$	62

## FFT

**Description:** Applies the discrete Fourier transform to a sequence of numbers modulo MOD.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$

```
int rev[N], root[N];

void init(int n) {
    static int last_init = -1;
    if (n == last_init) return;
    last_init = n;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
        rev[i] = (rev[i >> 1] >> 1) | (i & 1) * (n >> 1);
```

```
    }
    const int root_n = bincpow(ROOT, (MOD - 1) / n);
    for (int i = 0, cur = 1; i < n / 2; ++i) {
        root[i + n / 2] = cur;
        cur = mul(cur, root_n);
    }
    for (int i = n / 2 - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
        root[i] = root[i << 1];
    }
}

void dft(int* f, int n, bool inverse = false) {
    init(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        if (i < rev[i]) swap(f[i], f[rev[i]]);
    }
    for (int k = 1; k < n; k <= 1)
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += (k <= 1))
            for (int j = 0; j < k; ++j) {
                int z = mul(f[i + j + k], root[j + k]);
                f[i + j + k] = add(f[i + j], MOD - z);
                f[i + j] = add(f[i + j], z);
            }
    if (inverse) {
        reverse(f + 1, f + n);
        const int inv_n = inv(n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) f[i] = mul(f[i], inv_n);
    }
}
```

## Middle product

**Description:** Calculates middle-product of two arrays using Tellegen’s principle.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$

```
vector<int> mult(const vector<int>& a, const vector<int>& b) {
    int n = sz(a), m = sz(b), k = 1;
    while (k < n) k <= 1;
    fill_n(fft1, k, 0), fill_n(fft2, k, 0);
    copy(all(a), fft1), copy(all(b), fft2);
    dft(fft1, k, true), dft(fft2, k);
    for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) fft1[i] = mul(fft1[i], fft2[i]);
    dft(fft1, k);
    return {fft1, fft1 + n - m + 1};
}
```

## Berlekamp-Massey

**Description:** Returns the polynomial of a recurrent sequence of order  $n$  from the first  $2n$  terms.

**Usage:** `berlekamp_massey({0, 1, 1, 3, 5, 11}) // {1, -1, -2}`

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$

---

```
vector<int> berlekamp_massey(vector<int> s) {
    int n = sz(s), L = 0, m = 0;
    vector<int> c(n), b(n), t;
    c[0] = b[0] = 1;
    int eval = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        m++;
        int delta = 0;
        for (int j = 0; j <= L; ++j) {
            delta = add(delta, mul(c[j], s[i - j]));
        }
        if (delta == 0) continue;
        t = c;
        int coef = mul(delta, inv(eval));
        for (int j = m; j < n; ++j) {
            c[j] = sub(c[j], mul(coef, b[j - m]));
        }
        if (2 * L > i) continue;
        L = i + 1 - L, m = 0, b = t, eval = delta;
    }
    c.resize(L + 1);
    return c;
}
```

### 1.3 Linear recurrence

Let  $A$  be generating function for our recurrence,  $C$  be its characteristic polynomial and  $k = |C|$ .

Let  $D = C \cdot A$ . Then  $D \bmod x^k = D$

$$A = \frac{(A \bmod x^k)C \bmod x^k}{C} = \frac{A_0 C \bmod x^k}{C}$$

$$[x^n] \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = [x^n] \frac{P(x)Q(-x)}{Q(x)Q(-x)}$$

## Flows (2)

## Dinitz

**Description:** Finds maximum flow using Dinitz algorithm.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(n^2m)$

---

```
struct Edge {
    int to, cap, flow;
};
vector<Edge> E;
vector<int> gr[N];

int n;
int d[N], ptr[N];

bool bfs(int v0 = 0, int cc = 1) {
    fill(d, d + n, -1);
    d[v0] = 0;
    vector<int> q{v0};
    for (int st = 0; st < sz(q); ++st) {
        int v = q[st];
        for (int id : gr[v]) {
            auto [to, cp, fl] = E[id];
            if (d[to] != -1 || cp - fl < cc) continue;
            d[to] = d[v] + 1;
            q.emplace_back(to);
        }
    }
    return d[n - 1] != -1;
}

int dfs(int v, int flow, int cc = 1) {
    if (v == n - 1 || !flow) return flow;
    for (; ptr[v] < sz(gr[v]); ++ptr[v]) {
        auto [to, cp, fl] = E[gr[v][ptr[v]]];
        if (d[to] != d[v] + 1 || cp - fl < cc) continue;
        int pushed = dfs(to, min(flow, cp - fl), cc);
        if (pushed) {
            int id = gr[v][ptr[v]];
            E[id].flow += pushed;
            E[id ^ 1].flow -= pushed;
            return pushed;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

ll dinitz() {
```

```

    ll flow = 0;
    for (int c = INF; c > 0; c >= 1) {
        while (bfs(0, c)) {
            fill(ptr, ptr + n, 0);
            while (int pushed = dfs(0, INF, c))
                flow += pushed;
        }
    }
    return flow;
}

```

## MCMF

**Description:** Finds Minimal Cost Maximal Flow.

```

struct Edge {
    ll to, f, c, w;
};

vector<Edge> E;
vector<int> gr[N];

void add_edge(int u, int v, ll c, ll w) {
    gr[u].push_back(sz(E));
    E.emplace_back(v, 0, c, w);
    gr[v].push_back(sz(E));
    E.emplace_back(u, 0, 0, -w);
}

pair<ll, ll> mcmf(int n) {
    vector<ll> dist(n);
    vector<ll> pr(n);
    vector<ll> phi(n);
    auto dijkstra = [&] {
        fill(all(dist), INF);
        dist[0] = 0;
        priority_queue<pair<ll, int>, vector<pair<ll, int>>,
            greater<>> pq;
        pq.emplace(0, 0);
        while (!pq.empty()) {
            auto [d, v] = pq.top();
            pq.pop();
            if (d != dist[v]) continue;
            for (int idx : gr[v]) {
                if (E[idx].c == E[idx].f) continue;
                int to = E[idx].to;
                ll w = E[idx].w + phi[v] - phi[to];

```

```

                if (dist[to] > d + w) {
                    dist[to] = d + w;
                    pr[to] = idx;
                    pq.emplace(d + w, to);
                }
            }
        };

        ll total_cost = 0, total_flow = 0;
        while (true) {
            dijkstra();
            if (dist[n - 1] == INF) break;
            ll min_cap = INF;
            int cur = n - 1;
            while (cur != 0) {
                min_cap = min(min_cap, E[pr[cur]].c - E[pr[cur]].f);
                cur = E[pr[cur] ^ 1].to;
            }
            cur = n - 1;
            while (cur != 0) {
                E[pr[cur]].f += min_cap;
                E[pr[cur] ^ 1].f -= min_cap;
                total_cost += min_cap * E[pr[cur]].w;
                cur = E[pr[cur] ^ 1].to;
            }
            total_flow += min_cap;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
                phi[i] += dist[i];
            }
        }

        return {total_flow, total_cost};
    }
}

```

## Number Theory (3)

### Extended GCD

**Description:** Finds two integers  $x$  and  $y$ , such that  $ax + by = \gcd(a, b)$ .

```

ll exgcd(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y) {
    if (!b) return x = 1, y = 0, a;
    ll d = euclid(b, a % b, y, x);
    return y -= a/b * x, d;
}

```

## CRT

**Description:** Chinese Remainder Theorem. `crt(a, m, b, n)` computes  $x$  s.t.  $x \equiv a \pmod m, x \equiv b \pmod n$ .

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$

```
ll crt(ll a, ll m, ll b, ll n) {
    if (n > m) swap(a, b), swap(m, n);
    ll x, y, g = exgcd(m, n, x, y);
    assert((a - b) % g == 0); // else no solution
    x = (b - a) % n * x % n / g * m + a;
    return x < 0 ? x + m * n / g : x;
}
```

## Miller-Rabin

**Description:** Deterministic Miller-Rabin primality test. Guaranteed to work for numbers up to  $7 \cdot 10^{18}$

**Time:** 7 times the complexity of  $a^b \pmod c$ .

```
bool is_prime(ll n) {
    if (n < 2 || n % 6 % 4 != 1) return (n | 1) == 3;
    ll A[] = {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022};
    ll s = __builtin_ctzll(n - 1), d = n >> s;
    for (ll a : A) {
        ll p = binpow(a % n, d, n), i = s;
        while (p != 1 && p != n - 1 && a % n && i--)
            p = mul(p, p, n);
        if (p != n - 1 && i != s) return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}
```

## Pollard-Rho

**Description:** Pollard-rho randomized factorization algorithm. Returns prime factors of a number, in arbitrary order.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(n^{1/4})$ , less for numbers with small factors.

```
ll pollard(ll n) {
    auto f = [n](ll x) { return mul(x, x, n) + 1; };
    ll x = 0, y = 0, t = 30, prd = 2, i = 1, q;
    while (t++ % 40 || __gcd(prd, n) == 1) {
        if (x == y) x = ++i, y = f(x);
        if ((q = mul(prd, max(x, y) - min(x, y), n))) prd = q;
        x = f(x), y = f(f(y));
    }
    return __gcd(prd, n);
}
```

```
vector<ll> factor(ll n) {
    if (n == 1) return {};
    if (is_prime(n)) return {n};
    ll x = pollard(n);
    auto l = factor(x), r = factor(n / x);
    l.insert(l.end(), all(r));
    return l;
}
```

## 3.1 Möbius function

$$\mu(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ is not square free} \\ 1, & n \text{ has even number of prime factors} \\ -1, & n \text{ has odd number of prime factors} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = \text{int}(n = 1)$$

Möbius inversion:

$$g(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d) \iff f(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) g(n/d) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(n/d) g(d)$$

## 3.2 Sums of powers

$$\sum_{s=1}^n s^k = \sum_{s=1}^k s! S(k, s) C_{n+1}^{s+1}$$

$$\sum_{s=1}^n s^1 = 1 \frac{(n+1)n}{2!}$$

$$\sum_{s=1}^n s^2 = 1 \frac{(n+1)n}{2!} + 2 \frac{(n+1)n(n-1)}{3!} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{s=1}^n s^3 = 1 \frac{(n+1)n}{2!} + 6 \frac{(n+1)n(n-1)}{3!} + 6 \frac{(n+1)n(n-1)(n-2)}{4!} = \frac{(n+1)^2 n^2}{4}$$

## 3.3 Floor sum

$$f(a, b, c, n) = \sum_{x=0}^n \left\lfloor \frac{ax+b}{c} \right\rfloor$$

Let  $m = \left\lfloor \frac{an+b}{c} \right\rfloor$ . When  $a < c$  and  $b < c$ , we have:

$$f(a, b, c, n) = mn - f(c, c - b - 1, a, m - 1)$$

Otherwise:

$$f(a, b, c, n) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{a}{c} \right\rfloor + (n+1) \left\lfloor \frac{b}{c} \right\rfloor + f(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n)$$

### 3.4 Square of floor sum

$$g(a, b, c, n) = \sum_{x=0}^n x \left\lfloor \frac{ax+b}{c} \right\rfloor$$

$$h(a, b, c, n) = \sum_{x=0}^n \left\lfloor \frac{ax+b}{c} \right\rfloor^2$$

Let  $m = \lfloor \frac{an+b}{c} \rfloor$ . When  $a < c$  and  $b < c$ , we have:

$$g(a, b, c, n) = \frac{mn(n+1)}{2} - \frac{f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1)}{2} - \frac{h(c, c-b-1, a, m-1)}{2}$$

$$h(a, b, c, n) = mn(m+1) - 2g(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) - 2f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) - f(a, b, c, n)$$

Otherwise:

$$g(a, b, c, n) = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \left\lfloor \frac{a}{c} \right\rfloor + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{b}{c} \right\rfloor + g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n)$$

$$h(a, b, c, n) = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \left\lfloor \frac{a}{c} \right\rfloor^2 + (n+1) \left\lfloor \frac{b}{c} \right\rfloor^2 + n(n+1) \left\lfloor \frac{a}{c} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{b}{c} \right\rfloor +$$

$$+h(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n) + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{b}{c} \right\rfloor f(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n) +$$

$$+ 2 \left\lfloor \frac{a}{c} \right\rfloor g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n)$$

## Combinatorics (4)

### 4.1 Derangements

Number of  $n$ -permutations that none of the elements appears in their original position.

$$D_n = (n-1)(D_{n-1} + D_{n-2}) = nD_{n-1} + (-1)^n \approx \frac{n!}{e}$$

### 4.2 Burnside's lemma

Given a group  $G$  of symmetries and a set  $\Omega$ , the number of elements of  $\Omega$  up to symmetry equal

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} N(g)$$

where  $N(g)$  is the number of elements fixed by  $g$  ( $g(x) = x$ ).

### 4.3 Stirling numbers (first kind)

Unsigned Stirling numbers of the first kind  $c_{n,k}$  is the number of permutations of  $n$  elements with  $k$  cycles as well as the coefficient on  $x^k$  in the expansion  $x(x+1)(x+2) \dots (x+(n-1))$ .

Signed Stirling numbers of the first kind  $s_{n,k}$  is the coefficient on  $x^k$  in the expansion  $x(x-1)(x-2) \dots (x-(n-1))$ .

$$c_{0,0} = s_{0,0} = 1 \quad c_{k,0} = s_{k,0} = 0 \quad c_{n,k} = s_{n,k} = 0 \text{ for } k > n$$

$$c_{n,k} = c_{n-1,k-1} + (n-1)c_{n-1,k}$$

$$s_{n,k} = s_{n-1,k-1} - (n-1)s_{n-1,k}$$

$$s_{n,k} = (-1)^{n+k} c_{n,k}$$

$$\text{EGF: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n s_{n,k} \frac{x^n}{n!} y^k = (1+x)^y$$

$$\text{EGF: } \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} s_{n,k} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{(\log(1+x))^k}{k!}$$

### 4.4 Stirling numbers (second kind)

The Stirling numbers of the second kind  $S(n, k)$ , count the number of ways to partition a set of  $n$  labelled objects into  $k$  nonempty unlabelled subsets.

$$S(n, n) = 1 \text{ for } n \geq 0 \quad S(0, n) = S(n, 0) = 0 \text{ for } n > 0$$

$$S(n+1, k) = k \cdot S(n, k) + S(n, k-1)$$

$$S(n, k) = \sum_{t=0}^k \frac{(-1)^{k-t} t^n}{(k-t)! t!}$$

$$\text{EGF: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n S(n, k) \frac{x^n}{n!} y^k = e^{y(e^x - 1)}$$

$$\text{EGF: } \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} S(n, k) \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{(e^x - 1)^k}{k!}$$

## 4.5 Bell numbers

Bell number  $B_n$  is the number of partitions of  $n$  labeled elements.

$$B_0 = B_1 = 1$$

$$B_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^k B_k = \sum_{k=0}^n S(n, k)$$

$$\text{EGF: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} x^n = e^{e^x - 1}$$

## 4.6 Narayana numbers

Narayana number  $N(n, k)$  is the number of correct bracket sequences with length  $2n$  and exactly  $k$  distinct nestings. Also the number of unlabeled ordered rooted trees with  $n + 1$  vertices and  $k$  leaves.

$$N(n, k) = \frac{1}{n} C_n^k C_n^{k-1}$$

## 4.7 Labeled unrooted trees

Every tree on  $n$  vertices has unique sequence of  $n - 2$  integers from  $\{1 \dots n\}$  associated with the tree.

Vertex with degree  $d$  appears in sequence  $d - 1$  times.

On  $n$  vertices:  $n^{n-2}$ .

With degrees  $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n$ :  $\frac{(n-2)!}{(d_1-1)! \dots (d_n-1)!}$ .

# Strings (5)

KMP

**Description:** Calculates prefix function and Z-function of the given string.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(n)$

---

```
vector<int> pi(const string& s) {
    vector<int> p(sz(s));
    for (int i = 1; i < sz(s); ++i) {
        int g = p[i - 1];
        while (g && s[i] != s[g]) g = p[g - 1];
        p[i] = g + (s[i] == s[g]);
    }
    return p;
}

vector<int> zf(const string& s) {
    vector<int> z(sz(s));
    int l = -1, r = -1;
    for (int i = 1; i < sz(s); ++i) {
        z[i] = i >= r ? 0 : min(r - i, z[i - 1]);
        while (i + z[i] < sz(s) && s[i + z[i]] == s[z[i]]) ++z[i];
        if (i + z[i] > r) l = i, r = i + z[i];
    }
    return z;
}
```

## Aho-Corasick

**Description:** Builds Aho-Corasick

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(nC)$

---

```
const int C = 26;
struct node {
    int nx[C], first = -1, suff = -1; //, z suff = -1;
    vector<int> idx;
    node() {
        fill(nx, nx + C, -1);
    }
};

vector<node> t(1);
void add_word(string& s, int id) {
    int v = 0;
    for (char ch : s) {
        int x = ch - 'a';
        if (t[v].nx[x] == -1) {
            t[v].nx[x] = sz(t);
            t.emplace_back();
        }
        v = t[v].nx[x];
    }
}
```

```

    t[v].idx.emplace_back(id);
}
void build_aho() {
    vector<pair<int, int>> q;
    for (int x = 0; x < C; ++x) {
        if (t[0].nx[x] == -1) {
            t[0].nx[x] = 0;
        } else {
            q.emplace_back(0, x);
        }
    }
    for (int st = 0; st < sz(q); ++st) {
        auto [par, x] = q[st];
        int a = t[par].nx[x];
        if (t[par].suff == -1) {
            t[a].suff = 0;
        } else {
            t[a].suff = t[t[par].suff].nx[x];
            // t[a].zsuff = t[t[a].suff].idx.empty() ? t[t[a].suff]
            // .zsuff : t[a].suff;
        }
        for (int y = 0; y < C; ++y) {
            if (t[a].nx[y] == -1) {
                t[a].nx[y] = t[t[a].suff].nx[y];
            } else {
                q.emplace_back(a, y);
            }
        }
    }
}

```

## Suffix array

**Description:** Calculates suffix array, inverse suffix array and LCP array of the given string.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$

---

```

const int M = 1e5 + 10;
vector<int> sa, pos, lcp;

void suffix_array(string& s) {
    int n = sz(s);
    vector<int> c(n), cur(n);
    sa.resize(n), pos.resize(n), lcp.resize(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        sa[i] = i, c[i] = s[i];
    }
    sort(all(sa), [&](int i, int j) { return c[i] < c[j]; });
}

```

```

vector<int> cnt(M);
for (int k = 1; k < n; k <= 1) {
    fill(all(cnt), 0);
    for (int x : c) cnt[x]++;
    for (int i = 1; i < M; ++i) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1];
    for (int i : sa) {
        int c2 = c[(i - k + n) % n] - 1;
        cur[cnt[c2]++] = (i - k + n) % n;
    }
    swap(cur, sa);
    int x = -1, y = -1, p = 0;
    for (int i : sa) {
        if (c[i] != x || c[(i + k) % n] != y) {
            x = c[i], y = c[(i + k) % n], p++;
        }
        cur[i] = p;
    }
    swap(cur, c);
}
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) pos[sa[i]] = i;
int l = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    if (pos[i] == n - 1) {
        l = 0;
    } else {
        while (s[(i + l) % n] == s[(sa[pos[i] + 1] + l) % n])
            ++l;
        lcp[pos[i]] = l;
        l = max(0, l - 1);
    }
}
}

```

## Minimal rotation

**Description:** Rotates the given string until it is lexicographically minimal, returns shift.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(n)$

---

```

int min_rotation(string& s, int len) {
    s += s;
    int i = 0, ans = 0;
    while (i < len) {
        ans = i;
        int j = i + 1, k = i;
        while (j < len * 2 && s[k] <= s[j]) {
            if (s[k] < s[j]) {
                k = i;
            }
        }
    }
}

```



```

    } else {
        k += 1;
    }
    j += 1;
}
while (i <= k) {
    i += j - k;
}
s = s.substr(ans, len);
return ans;
}

```

## Palindromic tree

**Description:** Maintains palindromic tree with support of adding new symbols to the end.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(n)$

```

template<int C> struct EERTREE {
    int top = 1, last = 0, sz = 2;
    vector<int> str, suff, len;
    vector<array<int, C>> nx;

    EERTREE(int n) : str(n + 1, -1), suff(n + 2)
                    , len(n + 2), nx(n + 2, array<int, C>()) {
        len[1] = -1, suff[0] = 1;
    }
    int get_link(int v) {
        while (str[top - len[v] - 2] != str[top - 1]) v = suff[v];
        return v;
    }
    void add_letter(int c) {
        str[top++] = c;
        last = get_link(last);
        if (!nx[last][c]) {
            len[sz] = len[last] + 2;
            suff[sz] = nx[get_link(suff[last])][c];
            nx[last][c] = sz++;
        }
        last = nx[last][c];
    }
};

```

## Graphs (6)

## Directed MST

**Description:** Finds a minimum spanning tree/arborescence of a directed graph, given a root node. If no MST exists, returns -1.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(E \log V)$

```

struct RollbackUF {
    vi e; vector<pii> st;
    RollbackUF(int n) : e(n, -1) {}
    int size(int x) { return -e[find(x)]; }
    int find(int x) { return e[x] < 0 ? x : find(e[x]); }
    int time() { return sz(st); }
    void rollback(int t) {
        for (int i = time(); i --> t;)
            e[st[i].first] = st[i].second;
        st.resize(t);
    }
    bool join(int a, int b) {
        a = find(a), b = find(b);
        if (a == b) return false;
        if (e[a] > e[b]) swap(a, b);
        st.push_back({a, e[a]});
        st.push_back({b, e[b]});
        e[a] += e[b]; e[b] = a;
        return true;
    }
};

struct Edge { int a, b; ll w; };
struct Node {
    Edge key;
    Node *l, *r;
    ll delta;
    void prop() {
        key.w += delta;
        if (l) l->delta += delta;
        if (r) r->delta += delta;
        delta = 0;
    }
    Edge top() { prop(); return key; }
};

Node *merge(Node *a, Node *b) {
    if (!a || !b) return a ?: b;
    a->prop(), b->prop();
    if (a->key.w > b->key.w) swap(a, b);
    swap(a->l, (a->r = merge(b, a->r)));
    return a;
}

```

```

}
void pop(Node*& a) { a->prop(); a = merge(a->l, a->r); }

pair<ll, vi> dmst(int n, int r, vector<Edge>& g) {
    RollbackUF uf(n);
    vector<Node*> heap(n);
    for (Edge e : g) heap[e.b] = merge(heap[e.b], new Node{e});
    ll res = 0;
    vi seen(n, -1), path(n), par(n);
    seen[r] = r;
    vector<Edge> Q(n), in(n, {-1,-1}), comp;
    deque<tuple<int, int, vector<Edge>>> cys;
    rep(s,0,n) {
        int u = s, qi = 0, w;
        while (seen[u] < 0) {
            if (!heap[u]) return {-1,{};};
            Edge e = heap[u]->top();
            heap[u]->delta -= e.w, pop(heap[u]);
            Q[qi] = e, path[qi++] = u, seen[u] = s;
            res += e.w, u = uf.find(e.a);
            if (seen[u] == s) {
                Node* cyc = 0;
                int end = qi, time = uf.time();
                do cyc = merge(cyc, heap[w = path[--qi]]);
                while (uf.join(u, w));
                u = uf.find(u), heap[u] = cyc, seen[u] = -1;
                cys.push_front({u, time, {&Q[qi], &Q[end]}});
            }
        }
        rep(i,0,qi) in[uf.find(Q[i].b)] = Q[i];

        for (auto& [u,t,comp] : cys) { // restore sol (optional)
            uf.rollback(t);
            Edge inEdge = in[u];
            for (auto& e : comp) in[uf.find(e.b)] = e;
            in[uf.find(inEdge.b)] = inEdge;
        }
        rep(i,0,n) par[i] = in[i].a;
        return {res, par};
    }
}

```

## Link-Cut

**Description:** Represents a forest of unrooted trees. You can add and remove edges (as long as the result is still a forest), and check whether two nodes are in the same tree.

**Time:** All operations take amortized  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$ .

```

struct Node { // Splay tree. Root's pp contains tree's parent.
    Node *p = 0, *pp = 0, *c[2];
    bool flip = 0;
    Node() { c[0] = c[1] = 0; fix(); }
    void fix() {
        if (c[0]) c[0]->p = this;
        if (c[1]) c[1]->p = this;
        // (+ update sum of subtree elements etc. if wanted)
    }
    void pushFlip() {
        if (!flip) return;
        flip = 0; swap(c[0], c[1]);
        if (c[0]) c[0]->flip ^= 1;
        if (c[1]) c[1]->flip ^= 1;
    }
    int up() { return p ? p->c[1] == this : -1; }
    void rot(int i, int b) {
        int h = i ^ b;
        Node *x = c[i], *y = b == 2 ? x : x->c[h], *z = b ? y : x;
        if ((y->p = p)) p->c[up()] = y;
        c[i] = z->c[i ^ 1];
        if (b < 2) {
            x->c[h] = y->c[h ^ 1];
            y->c[h ^ 1] = x;
        }
        z->c[i ^ 1] = this;
        fix(); x->fix(); y->fix();
        if (p) p->fix();
        swap(pp, y->pp);
    }
    void splay() {
        for (pushFlip(); p; ) {
            if (p->p) p->p->pushFlip();
            p->pushFlip(); pushFlip();
            int c1 = up(), c2 = p->up();
            if (c2 == -1) p->rot(c1, 2);
            else p->p->rot(c2, c1 != c2);
        }
    }
    Node* first() {
        pushFlip();
        return c[0] ? c[0]->first() : (splay(), this);
    }
};

```

```

struct LinkCut {
    vector<Node> node;
    LinkCut(int N) : node(N) {}

    void link(int u, int v) { // add an edge (u, v)
        assert(!connected(u, v));
        makeRoot(&node[u]);
        node[u].pp = &node[v];
    }

    void cut(int u, int v) { // remove an edge (u, v)
        Node *x = &node[u], *top = &node[v];
        makeRoot(top); x->splay();
        assert(top == (x->pp ? x->c[0]));
        if (x->pp) x->pp = 0;
        else {
            x->c[0] = top->p = 0;
            x->fix();
        }
    }

    bool connected(int u, int v) { // are u, v in the same tree?
        Node* nu = access(&node[u])->first();
        return nu == access(&node[v])->first();
    }

    void makeRoot(Node* u) {
        access(u);
        u->splay();
        if(u->c[0]) {
            u->c[0]->p = 0;
            u->c[0]->flip ^= 1;
            u->c[0]->pp = u;
            u->c[0] = 0;
            u->fix();
        }
    }

    Node* access(Node* u) {
        u->splay();
        while (Node* pp = u->pp) {
            pp->splay(); u->pp = 0;
            if (pp->c[1]) {
                pp->c[1]->p = 0; pp->c[1]->pp = pp; }
            pp->c[1] = u; pp->fix(); u = pp;
        }
        return u;
    }
};

```

## Maximum Clique

**Description:** Quickly finds a maximum clique of a graph (given as symmetric bitset matrix; self-edges not allowed). Can be used to find a maximum independent set by finding a clique of the complement graph.

**Time:** Runs in about 1s for n=155 and worst case random graphs (p=.90). Runs faster for sparse graphs.

---

```

typedef vector<bitset<200>> vb;
struct Maxclique {
    double limit=0.025, pk=0;
    struct Vertex { int i, d=0; };
    typedef vector<Vertex> vv;
    vb e;
    vv V;
    vector<vi> C;
    vi qmax, q, S, old;
    void init(vv& r) {
        for (auto& v : r) v.d = 0;
        for (auto& v : r) for (auto j : r) v.d += e[v.i][j.i];
        sort(all(r), [](auto a, auto b) { return a.d > b.d; });
        int mxD = r[0].d;
        rep(i,0,sz(r)) r[i].d = min(i, mxD) + 1;
    }

    void expand(vv& R, int lev = 1) {
        S[lev] += S[lev - 1] - old[lev];
        old[lev] = S[lev - 1];
        while (sz(R)) {
            if (sz(q) + R.back().d <= sz(qmax)) return;
            q.push_back(R.back().i);
            vv T;
            for(auto v:R) if (e[R.back().i][v.i]) T.push_back({v.i});
            if (sz(T)) {
                if (S[lev]++ / ++pk < limit) init(T);
                int j = 0, mxk = 1, mnk = max(sz(qmax) - sz(q) + 1, 1);
                C[1].clear(), C[2].clear();
                for (auto v : T) {
                    int k = 1;
                    auto f = [&](int i) { return e[v.i][i]; };
                    while (any_of(all(C[k]), f)) k++;
                    if (k > mxk) mxk = k, C[mxk + 1].clear();
                    if (k < mnk) T[j++].i = v.i;
                    C[k].push_back(v.i);
                }
                if (j > 0) T[j - 1].d = 0;
            }
        }
    }
};

```

```

        rep(k,mnk,mxk + 1) for (int i : C[k])
            T[j].i = i, T[j++].d = k;
        expand(T, lev + 1);
    } else if (sz(q) > sz(qmax)) qmax = q;
    q.pop_back(), R.pop_back();
}
}
vi maxClique() { init(V), expand(V); return qmax; }
Maxclique(vb conn) : e(conn), C(sz(e)+1), S(sz(C)), old(S) {
    rep(i,0,sz(e)) V.push_back({i});
}
};

```

## Dominator Tree

**Description:** Finds dominators for all vertices in a graph for a given starting vertex.

**Usage:** Look at example(). Modify rmax if  $N > 1e6$ .

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(M \log N)$

---

```

class Dominator {
public:
    Dominator(vector<vector<int>> h, int s) {
        n = sz(h);
        newId.assign(n, -1);
        g = h;
        timer = 0;
        parent.resize(n);
        dfs(s);
        n = timer;
        vector<vector<int>> tmp(n);
        for (int i = 0; i < sz(newId); ++i) {
            if (newId[i] == -1) {
                continue;
            }
            for (int to : g[i]) {
                tmp[newId[i]].push_back(newId[to]);
            }
        }
        g.swap(tmp);
        gr.resize(n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            for (int to : g[i]) {
                gr[to].push_back(i);
            }
        }
        sdom.resize(n);
        label.resize(n);
    }

```

```

        dsu.resize(n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            label[i] = i;
            dsu[i] = i;
        }
        for (int w = n - 1; w >= 0; --w) {
            sdom[w] = w;
            for (int v : gr[w]) {
                if (v < w) {
                    sdom[w] = min(sdom[w], v);
                } else {
                    pair<int, int> p = getDSU(v);
                    sdom[w] = min(sdom[w], sdom[p.second]);
                }
            }
            if (w) {
                dsu[w] = parent[w];
            }
        }
        calcIdom();
    }

    void get(vector<int>& res1, vector<int>& res2) const {
        res1 = newId;
        res2 = idom;
    }
private:
    vector<int> newId;
    vector<vector<int>> g, gr;
    vector<int> sdom;
    vector<int> idom;
    int timer;
    const int rmax = 20;
    vector<vector<int>> shifts;
    vector<int> parent;
    vector<int> label;
    vector<int> dsu;
    vector<int> depth;
    int n;

    void dfs(int v) {
        newId[v] = timer++;
        for (int to : g[v]) {
            if (newId[to] == -1) {
                dfs(to);
                parent[newId[to]] = newId[v];
            }
        }
    }

```

```

    }
}

pair<int, int> getDSU(int v) {
    if (dsu[v] == v) {
        return {-1, -1};
    }
    pair<int, int> p = getDSU(dsu[v]);
    if (p.first == -1) {
        return {v, label[v]};
    }
    int u = p.second;
    if (sdom[u] < sdom[label[v]]) {
        label[v] = u;
    }
    dsu[v] = p.first;
    return {p.first, label[v]};
}

int lca(int u, int v) {
    if (depth[u] > depth[v]) {
        swap(u, v);
    }
    for (int r = rmax - 1; r >= 0; --r) {
        if (depth[v] - (1 << r) >= depth[u]) {
            v = shifts[r][v];
        }
    }
    assert(depth[u] == depth[v]);
    if (u == v) {
        return u;
    }
    for (int r = rmax - 1; r >= 0; --r) {
        if (shifts[r][u] != shifts[r][v]) {
            u = shifts[r][u];
            v = shifts[r][v];
        }
    }
    assert(u != v && shifts[0][u] == shifts[0][v]);
    return shifts[0][u];
}

void calcIdom() {
    idom.resize(n);
    depth.resize(n);

```

```

    shifts = vector<vector<int>>(rmax, vector<int>(n));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        if (i == 0) {
            idom[i] = i;
            depth[i] = 0;
        } else {
            idom[i] = lca(parent[i], sdom[i]);
            depth[i] = depth[idom[i]] + 1;
        }
        shifts[0][i] = idom[i];
        for (int r = 0; r + 1 < rmax; ++r) {
            int j = shifts[r][i];
            shifts[r + 1][i] = shifts[r][j];
        }
    }
};

void example() {
    vector<vector<int>> g(n);
    // ...
    Dominator D(g, starting_vertex);
    vector<int> newId, idom;
    D.get(newId, idom);
    for (int i = 0; i < sz(edges); ++i) {
        int u = edges[i].first, v = edges[i].second;
        u = newId[u], v = newId[v];
        // ...
    }
}

```

## Miscellaneous (7)

### Integrate

**Description:** Function integration over an interval using Simpson's rule. The error is proportional to  $h^4$ .

```

double integrate(double a, double b, auto&& f, int n = 1000) {
    double h = (b - a) / 2 / n, rs = f(a) + f(b);
    for (int i = 1; i < n * 2; ++i) {
        rs += f(a + i * h) * (i & 1 ? 4 : 2);
    }
    return rs * h / 3;
}

```

## Fractional binary search

**Description:** Finds the smallest fraction  $p/q \in [0, 1]$  s.t.  $f(p/q)$  is true and  $p, q \leq N$ .

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

---

```
struct frac { ll p, q; };
```

```
frac fracBS(auto&& f, ll N) {  
    bool dir = true, A = true, B = true;  
    frac lo{0, 1}, hi{1, 1}; // Set hi to 1/0 to search (0, N]  
    if (f(lo)) return lo;  
    assert(f(hi));  
    while (A || B) {  
        ll adv = 0, step = 1;  
        for (int si = 0; step; (step *= 2) >= si) {  
            adv += step;  
            frac mid{lo.p * adv + hi.p, lo.q * adv + hi.q};  
            if (abs(mid.p) > N || mid.q > N || dir == !f(mid)) {  
                adv -= step; si = 2;  
            }  
        }  
        hi.p += lo.p * adv;  
        hi.q += lo.q * adv;  
        dir = !dir;  
        swap(lo, hi);  
        A = B; B = !!adv;  
    }  
    return dir ? hi : lo;  
}
```