

```
1 // ret[i] = a[i] + a[i + 1] + ... (for length times, with looping)
2 vll loop_vec_accumulate(const vll &a, ll length) {
3     int n = a.size();
4     vll ret(n, 0);
5     if (n == 0) return ret;
6     ll p = length / n;
7     if (p > 0) {
8         Loop(i, n) ret[0] += a[i];
9         ret[0] *= p;
10    }
11    Loop(i, length % n) ret[0] += a[i];
12    Loop1(i, n - 1) {
13        ret[i] = ret[i - 1] - a[i - 1] + a[(i + length - 1) % n];
14    }
15    return ret;
16 }
17
18 vvll loop_mx_accumulate(const vvll &A, ll i_length, ll j_length) {
19     int m = A.size();
20     int n = A[0].size();
21     Loop(i, m) A[i] = loop_vec_accumulate(A[i], j_length);
22     vvll trans_A(n, vll(m, 0));
23     Loop(i, n) {
24         Loop(j, m) trans_A[i][j] = A[j][i];
25     }
26     Loop(i, n) trans_A[i] = loop_vec_accumulate(trans_A[i], i_length);
27     Loop(i, m) {
28         Loop(j, n) A[i][j] = trans_A[j][i];
29     }
30     return A;
31 }
```

```
1 // range = [l, r), return last value causing "t" in evalfunc that returns l->[t,...,t,f,...,f)->r
2 // NOTE: if [f,...,f) then return l - 1, if [l, r) = empty set then invalid use
3 template<class val_t, class bsargv_t>
4 val_t lower_bsearch(val_t l, val_t r, const bsargv_t &v, bool (*evalfunc)(val_t, const bsargv_t&)) {
5     if (r - l == 1) {
6         if (evalfunc(l, v)) return l;
7         else return l - 1;
8     }
9     val_t m = (l + r) / 2;
10    if (evalfunc(m, v)) return lower_bsearch<val_t, bsargv_t>(m, r, v, evalfunc);
11    else return lower_bsearch<val_t, bsargv_t>(l, m, v, evalfunc);
12 }
13
14 // range = [l, r), return first value causing "t" in evalfunc that returns l->[f,...,f,t,...,t)->r
15 // NOTE: if [f,...,f) then return r, if [l, r) = empty set then invalid use
16 template<class val_t, class bsargv_t>
17 val_t upper_bsearch(val_t l, val_t r, const bsargv_t &v, bool (*evalfunc)(val_t, const bsargv_t&)) {
18     if (r - l == 1) {
19         if (evalfunc(l, v)) return l;
20         else return r;
21     }
22     val_t m = (l + r) / 2;
23     if (evalfunc(m, v)) return upper_bsearch<val_t, bsargv_t>(l, m, v, evalfunc);
24     else return upper_bsearch<val_t, bsargv_t>(m, r, v, evalfunc);
25 }
26
27 struct bsargv_t {
28     //
29 };
30
31 bool evalfunc(int val, const bsargv_t &v) {
32     //
33     return true;
34 }
```

```

1 namespace Fourier_transform {
2
3     vector<cdouble> omegas, iomegas;
4
5     inline int bit_reverse(int x, int digit) {
6         int ret = digit ? x & 1 : 0;
7         Loop(i, digit - 1) { ret <<= 1; x >>= 1; ret |= x & 1; }
8         return ret;
9     }
10
11     inline void make_omegas(int n) {
12         if (omegas.size() != n) {
13             omegas.resize(n);
14             Loop(i, n) omegas[i] = exp(cdoube({ 0, 2 * PI * i / n }));
15         }
16     }
17
18     inline void make_iomegas(int n) {
19         if (iomegas.size() != n) {
20             iomegas.resize(n);
21             Loop(i, n) iomegas[i] = exp(cdoube({ 0, -2 * PI * i / n }));
22         }
23     }
24
25     // a.size() should be 2^digit
26     vector<cdouble> FFT(const vector<cdouble> a) {
27         int n = int(a.size());
28         int digit = int(rndf(log2(n)));
29         vector<cdouble> ret = a;
30         make_omegas(n);
31         Loop(i, n) {
32             int j = bit_reverse(i, digit);
33             if (j > i) swap(ret[i], ret[j]);
34         }
35         Loop(i, digit) {
36             int j = 0, m = 1 << i, mw = (digit - i - 1);
37             Loop(group_id, n >> (i + 1)) {
38                 Loop(k, m) {
39                     cdouble x = ret[j] + omegas[k << mw] * ret[j + m];
40                     cdouble y = ret[j] - omegas[k << mw] * ret[j + m];
41                     ret[j] = x; ret[j + m] = y;
42                     ++j;
43                 }
44                 j += m;
45             }
46         }
47         return ret;
48     }
49
50     // f.size() should be 2^digit
51     vector<cdouble> IFFT(const vector<cdouble>& f) {
52         int n = int(f.size());
53         int digit = int(rndf(log2(n)));
54         vector<cdouble> ret = f;
55         make_iomegas(n);
56         Loopr(i, digit) {
57             int j = 0, m = 1 << i, mw = (digit - i - 1);
58             Loop(group_id, n >> (i + 1)) {
59                 Loop(k, m) {
60                     cdouble q = (ret[j] + ret[j + m]) * 0.5;
61                     cdouble r = (ret[j] - ret[j + m]) * 0.5 * iomegas[k << mw];
62                     ret[j] = q; ret[j + m] = r;
63                     ++j;
64                 }
65                 j += m;
66             }
67         }
68         Loop(i, n) {
69             int j = bit_reverse(i, digit);
70             if (j > i) swap(ret[i], ret[j]);
71         }

```

```
72     return ret;
73 }
74
75 // a.size() = b.size() should be 2^digit
76 vector<cdouble> mul_convolution(const vector<cdouble> &a, const vector<cdouble> &b) {
77     int n = int(a.size());
78     vector<cdouble> ret;
79     vector<cdouble> g = FFT(a), h = FFT(b);
80     Loop(i, n) g[i] *= h[i];
81     ret = IFFT(g);
82     return ret;
83 }
84
85 int legal_size_of(int n) {
86     int ret = 1 << (int)log2(n);
87     if (ret < n) ret <= 1;
88     return ret;
89 }
90 }
91
92 using namespace Fourier_transform;
```

```
1 bool feq(double x, double y) { return abs(x - y) <= eps; }
2 bool fge(double x, double y) { return x >= y - eps; }
3 double fsqrt(double x) { return feq(x, 0) ? 0 : sqrt(x); }
4
5 // polygon
6
7 struct pt_t {
8     double x, y;
9     pt_t operator+(const pt_t &p) { return { x + p.x, y + p.y }; }
10    pt_t operator-(const pt_t &p) { return { x - p.x, y - p.y }; }
11    pt_t operator*(const double &c) { return { x * c, y * c }; }
12    bool operator<(const pt_t &another) const {
13        return (x != another.x ? x < another.x : y < another.y);
14    }
15 };
16
17 // aX + bY + c = 0
18 struct line_t {
19     double a, b, c;
20 };
21
22 // (X - x)^2 + (Y - y)^2 = r^2
23 struct circle_t {
24     double x, y, r;
25 };
26
27 // normal vector = (a, b), passing p
28 line_t solve_line(double a, double b, pt_t p) {
29     return { a, b, -a * p.x - b * p.y };
30 }
31
32 // passing p, q
33 line_t solve_line(pt_t p, pt_t q) {
34     return solve_line(q.y - p.y, -q.x + p.x, p);
35 }
36
37 // t should be radius
38 pt_t rot(pt_t p, double r) {
39     return {
40         cos(r) * p.x - sin(r) * p.y,
41         sin(r) * p.x + cos(r) * p.y
42     };
43 }
44
45 double norm2(pt_t p) {
46     return p.x * p.x + p.y * p.y;
47 }
48
49 double norm(pt_t p) {
50     return sqrt(norm2(p));
51 }
52
53 // angle [0, 2PI) of vector p to vector q
54 double angle(pt_t p, pt_t q) {
55     p = p * (1.0 / norm(p));
56     q = q * (1.0 / norm(q));
57     double r0 = acos(max(min(p.x * q.x + p.y * q.y, 1.0), -1.0));
58     double r1 = asin(max(min(p.x * q.y - p.y * q.x, 1.0), -1.0));
59     if (r1 >= 0) return r0;
60     else return 2 * M_PI - r0;
61 }
62
63 double dist(line_t l, pt_t p) {
64     return abs(l.a * p.x + l.b * p.y + l.c)
65         / sqrt(l.a * l.a + l.b * l.b);
66 }
67
68 bool on_same_line(pt_t s, pt_t t, pt_t p) {
69     line_t l = solve_line(s, t);
70     if (feq(dist(l, p), 0)) return true;
71     else return false;
```

```

72 }
73
74 bool in_segment(pt_t s, pt_t t, pt_t p) {
75     line_t l = solve_line(s, t);
76     if (feq(dist(l, p), 0)
77         && fge(p.x, min(s.x, t.x))
78         && fge(max(s.x, t.x), p.x)
79         && fge(p.y, min(s.y, t.y))
80         && fge(max(s.y, t.y), p.y)) return true;
81     else return false;
82 }
83
84 // (NAN, NAN) if lines coincide with each other
85 // (INF, INF) if lines are parallel but not coincide
86 pt_t cross_point(line_t l, line_t m) {
87     double d = l.a * m.b - l.b * m.a;
88     if (feq(d, 0)) {
89         if (feq(l.a * m.c - l.c * m.a, 0)) return { INF, INF };
90         else return { NAN, NAN };
91     }
92     else {
93         double x = l.b * m.c - m.b * l.c;
94         double y = l.a * m.c - m.a * l.c;
95         return { x / d, y / -d };
96     }
97 }
98
99 // if size is 0, then not crossed
100 vector<pt_t> cross_point(circle_t f, line_t l) {
101     double d = dist(l, { f.x, f.y });
102     if (!fge(f.r, d)) return {};
103     line_t m = solve_line(l.b, -l.a, { f.x, f.y });
104     pt_t p = cross_point(l, m);
105     if (feq(d, f.r)) return { p };
106     else {
107         pt_t u = { l.b, -l.a };
108         pt_t v = u * (sqrt(pow(f.r, 2) - pow(d, 2)) / norm(u));
109         return { p + v, p - v };
110     }
111 }
112
113 // if size is 0, then not crossed
114 vector<pt_t> cross_point(circle_t f, circle_t g) {
115     line_t l = {
116         -2 * f.x + 2 * g.x,
117         -2 * f.y + 2 * g.y,
118         (f.x * f.x + f.y * f.y - f.r * f.r) - (g.x * g.x + g.y * g.y - g.r * g.r)
119     };
120     return cross_point(f, l);
121 }
122
123 // tangent points of f through p
124 // if size is 0, then p is strictly contained in f
125 // if size is 1, then p is on f
126 // otherwise size is 2
127 vector<pt_t> tangent_point(circle_t f, pt_t p) {
128     vector<pt_t> ret;
129     double d2 = norm2(pt_t({ f.x, f.y }) - p);
130     double r2 = d2 - f.r * f.r;
131     if (fge(r2, 0)) {
132         circle_t g = { p.x, p.y, fsqrt(r2) };
133         ret = cross_point(f, g);
134     }
135     return ret;
136 }
137
138 // tangent lines of f through p
139 // if size is 0, then p is strictly contained in f
140 // if size is 1, then p is on f
141 // otherwise size is 2
142 vector<line_t> tangent_line(circle_t f, pt_t p) {

```

```

143     vector<pt_t> qs = tangent_point(f, p);
144     vector<line_t> ret(qs.size());
145     Loop(i, ret.size()) {
146         ret[i] = solve_line(qs[i].x - f.x, qs[i].y - f.y, qs[i]);
147     }
148     return ret;
149 }
150
151 // tangent points on f through which there is a line tangent to g
152 // if size is 0, then one is strictly contained in the other
153 // if size is 1, then they are touched inside
154 // if size is 2, then they are crossed
155 // if size is 3, then they are touched outside
156 // otherwise size is 4
157 vector<pt_t> tangent_point(circle_t f, circle_t g) {
158     vector<pt_t> ret;
159     double d2 = norm2({ g.x - f.x, g.y - f.y });
160     vector<double> r2(2);
161     r2[0] = d2 - f.r * f.r + 2 * f.r * g.r;
162     r2[1] = d2 - f.r * f.r - 2 * f.r * g.r;
163     Loop(k, 2) {
164         if (fge(r2[k], 0)) {
165             circle_t g2 = { g.x, g.y, fsqrt(r2[k]) };
166             vector<pt_t> buf = cross_point(f, g2);
167             Loop(i, buf.size()) ret.push_back(buf[i]);
168         }
169     }
170     return ret;
171 }
172
173 // common tangent lines between two circles
174 // if size is 0, then one is strictly contained in the other
175 // if size is 1, then they are touched inside
176 // if size is 2, then they are crossed
177 // if size is 3, then they are touched outside
178 // otherwise size is 4
179 vector<line_t> tangent_line(circle_t f, circle_t g) {
180     vector<pt_t> qs = tangent_point(f, g);
181     vector<line_t> ret(qs.size());
182     Loop(i, ret.size()) {
183         ret[i] = tangent_line(f, qs[i]).front();
184     }
185     return ret;
186 }
187
188 // suppose a.size() >= 3
189 double polygon_area(vector<pt_t> a) {
190     double ret = 0;
191     Loop(i, a.size()) {
192         int j = (i + 1 < a.size() ? i + 1 : 0);
193         ret += a[i].x * a[j].y - a[j].x * a[i].y;
194     }
195     ret = abs(ret) / 2;
196     return ret;
197 }

```

```

1 // include modll
2
3 namespace number_theoretic_transform {
4
5     // when MOD - 1 = 2^m * a,
6     // min_omega = root^a (try 3,5,7,... to get root)
7     // min_omega_depth = m
8     // mod_half = (MOD + 1) / 2
9
10    modll min_omega;
11    int min_omega_depth;
12    modll mod_half;
13
14    void make_base(int mode) {
15        switch (mode) {
16            /*
17            case 0:
18                MOD = 167772161;
19                min_omega = 17;
20                min_omega_depth = 25;
21                mod_half = 83886081;
22                break;
23            case 1:
24                MOD = 469762049;
25                min_omega = 30;
26                min_omega_depth = 26;
27                mod_half = 234881025;
28                break;
29            case 2:
30                MOD = 1224736769;
31                min_omega = 149;
32                min_omega_depth = 24;
33                mod_half = 612368385;
34                break;
35            */
36            default:
37                MOD = 924844033;
38                min_omega = 3597;
39                min_omega_depth = 21;
40                mod_half = 462422017;
41        }
42    }
43
44    vector<modll> omegas, iomegas;
45
46    inline int bit_reverse(int x, int digit) {
47        int ret = digit ? x & 1 : 0;
48        Loop(i, digit - 1) { ret <<= 1; x >>= 1; ret |= x & 1; }
49        return ret;
50    }
51
52    inline void make_omegas(int n) {
53        if (omegas.size() != n) {
54            omegas.resize(n);
55            modll omega = pow(min_omega, (1 << min_omega_depth) / n);
56            Loop(i, n) {
57                if (i == 0) omegas[i] = 1;
58                else omegas[i] = omegas[i - 1] * omega;
59            }
60        }
61    }
62
63    inline void make_iomegas(int n) {
64        if (iomegas.size() != n) {
65            iomegas.resize(n);
66            modll iomega = modll(1) / pow(min_omega, (1 << min_omega_depth) / n);
67            Loop(i, n) {
68                if (i == 0) iomegas[i] = 1;
69                else iomegas[i] = iomegas[i - 1] * iomega;
70            }
71        }
72    }
73

```



```

72     }
73
74     // a.size() should be 2^digit
75     vector<modll> NTT(const vector<modll> a, int mode = 0) {
76         int n = int(a.size());
77         int digit = int(rndf(log2(n)));
78         vector<modll> ret = a;
79         make_omegas(n);
80         Loop(i, n) {
81             int j = bit_reverse(i, digit);
82             if (j > i) swap(ret[i], ret[j]);
83         }
84         Loop(i, digit) {
85             int j = 0, m = 1 << i, mw = (digit - i - 1);
86             Loop(group_id, n >> (i + 1)) {
87                 Loop(k, m) {
88                     modll x = ret[j] + omegas[k << mw] * ret[j + m];
89                     modll y = ret[j] - omegas[k << mw] * ret[j + m];
90                     ret[j] = x; ret[j + m] = y;
91                     ++j;
92                 }
93                 j += m;
94             }
95         }
96         return ret;
97     }
98
99     // f.size() should be 2^digit
100    vector<modll> INTT(const vector<modll>& f, int mode = 0) {
101        int n = int(f.size());
102        int digit = int(rndf(log2(n)));
103        vector<modll> ret = f;
104        make_iomegas(n);
105        Loopr(i, digit) {
106            int j = 0, m = 1 << i, mw = (digit - i - 1);
107            Loop(group_id, n >> (i + 1)) {
108                Loop(k, m) {
109                    modll q = (ret[j] + ret[j + m]) * mod_half;
110                    modll r = (ret[j] - ret[j + m]) * mod_half * iomegas[k << mw];
111                    ret[j] = q; ret[j + m] = r;
112                    ++j;
113                }
114                j += m;
115            }
116        }
117        Loop(i, n) {
118            int j = bit_reverse(i, digit);
119            if (j > i) swap(ret[i], ret[j]);
120        }
121        return ret;
122    }
123
124    // a.size() = b.size() should be 2^digit
125    vector<modll> mul_convolution(const vector<modll> &a, const vector<modll> &b) {
126        int n = int(a.size());
127        vector<modll> ret;
128        make_base(0);
129        // Garner's algorithm is unsupported yet
130        vector<modll> g = NTT(a), h = NTT(b);
131        Loop(i, n) g[i] *= h[i];
132        ret = INTT(g);
133        return ret;
134    }
135
136    int legal_size_of(int n) {
137        int ret = 1 << (int)log2(n);
138        if (ret < n) ret <= 1;
139        return ret;
140    }
141 }
142

```

```
143 using namespace number_theoretic_transform;
```

```
1  ll powll(ll n, ll p) {
2      if (p == 0) return 1;
3      else if (p == 1) return n;
4      else {
5          ll ans = powll(n, p / 2);
6          ans = ans * ans;
7          if (p % 2 == 1) ans = ans * n;
8          return ans;
9      }
10 }
11
12 // n = 1.5e7 -> 80 ms
13 vll list_prime_until(ll n) {
14     vll ret;
15     vector<bool> a(n + 1, true); // is_prime
16     if (a.size() > 0) a[0] = false;
17     if (a.size() > 1) a[1] = false;
18     Loop(i, n + 1) {
19         if (a[i]) {
20             ret.push_back(i);
21             ll k = (ll)i * i;
22             while (k < n + 1) {
23                 a[int(k)] = false;
24                 k += i;
25             }
26         }
27     }
28     return ret;
29 }
30
31 // primes has to be generated by list_prime_until(>=sqrt(n))
32 vector<PII> prime_factorize(ll n, const vll &primes) {
33     vector<PII> ret;
34     Loop(i, primes.size()) {
35         if (n == 1) break;
36         while (n % primes[i] == 0) {
37             if (ret.size() == 0 || ret.back().fst != primes[i]) {
38                 ret.push_back({ primes[i], 0 });
39             }
40             ret.back().snd++;
41             n /= primes[i];
42         }
43     }
44     if (n != 1) ret.push_back({ n, 1 });
45     return ret;
46 }
47
48 vll divisors(const vector<PII> factors) {
49     queue<ll> que;
50     que.push(1);
51     Loop(i, factors.size()) {
52         ll x = factors[i].fst, d = factors[i].snd;
53         vll a(d + 1, 1); Loop1(j, d) a[j] = a[j - 1] * x;
54         int m = int(que.size());
55         Loop(j, m) {
56             ll y = que.front(); que.pop();
57             Loop(k, d + 1) que.push(y * a[k]);
58         }
59     }
60     int m = int(que.size());
61     vll ret(m);
62     Loop(i, m) {
63         ret[i] = que.front(); que.pop();
64     }
65     sort(ret.begin(), ret.end());
66     return ret;
67 }
```

```
1 namespace Zeta_and_Mobius_transform {
2
3 // f.size() should be 2^digit, ret will assemble value from subsets
4 vll Zeta_trans(vll f) {
5     int n = f.size();
6     int digit = int(rndf(log2(n)));
7     vll ret = f;
8     Loop(i, digit) {
9         int x = 1 << i;
10        Loop(j, n) {
11            if (j & x) ret[j] += ret[j ^ x];
12        }
13    }
14    return ret;
15 }
16
17 // g.size() should be 2^digit, ret will disassemble value to subsets
18 vll Mobius_trans(vll g) {
19     int n = g.size();
20     int digit = int(rndf(log2(n)));
21     vll ret = g;
22     Loop(i, digit) {
23         int x = 1 << i;
24         Loop(j, n) {
25             if (j & x) ret[j] -= ret[j ^ x];
26         }
27     }
28     return ret;
29 }
30
31 // f.size() should be 2^digit, ret will assemble value from supersets
32 vll Zeta_trans_rev(vll f) {
33     int n = f.size();
34     int digit = int(rndf(log2(n)));
35     vll ret = f;
36     Loop(i, digit) {
37         int x = 1 << i;
38         Loop(j, n) {
39             if (!(j & x)) ret[j] += ret[j | x];
40         }
41     }
42     return ret;
43 }
44
45 // g.size() should be 2^digit, ret will disassemble value to supersets
46 vll Mobius_trans_rev(vll g) {
47     int n = g.size();
48     int digit = int(rndf(log2(n)));
49     vll ret = g;
50     Loop(i, digit) {
51         int x = 1 << i;
52         Loop(j, n) {
53             if (!(j & x)) ret[j] -= ret[j | x];
54         }
55     }
56     return ret;
57 }
58
59 int legal_size_of(int n) {
60     int ret = 1 << (int)log2(n);
61     if (ret < n) ret <= 1;
62     return ret;
63 }
64 }
65
66 using namespace Zeta_and_Mobius_transform;
```

```

1 namespace mod_op {
2
3     const ll MOD = // (ll)1e9 + 7;
4
5     class modll {
6     private:
7         ll val;
8         ll modify(ll x) const { ll ret = x % MOD; if (ret < 0) ret += MOD; return ret; }
9         ll inv(ll x) const {
10             if (x == 0) return 1 / x;
11             else if (x == 1) return 1;
12             else return modify(inv(MOD % x) * modify(-MOD / x));
13         }
14     public:
15         modll(ll init = 0) { val = modify(init); return; }
16         modll(const modll& another) { val = another.val; return; }
17         modll& operator=(const modll& another) { val = another.val; return *this; }
18         modll operator+(const modll& x) const { return modify(val + x.val); }
19         modll operator-(const modll& x) const { return modify(val - x.val); }
20         modll operator*(const modll& x) const { return modify(val * x.val); }
21         modll operator/(const modll& x) const { return modify(val * inv(x.val)); }
22         modll& operator+=(const modll& x) { val = modify(val + x.val); return *this; }
23         modll& operator-=(const modll& x) { val = modify(val - x.val); return *this; }
24         modll& operator*=(const modll& x) { val = modify(val * x.val); return *this; }
25         modll& operator/=(const modll& x) { val = modify(val * inv(x.val)); return *this; }
26         bool operator==(const modll& x) { return val == x.val; }
27         bool operator!=(const modll& x) { return val != x.val; }
28         friend istream& operator >> (istream& is, modll& x) { is >> x.val; return is; }
29         friend ostream& operator << (ostream& os, const modll& x) { os << x.val; return os; }
30         ll get_val() { return val; }
31     };
32
33     modll pow(modll n, ll p) {
34         modll ret;
35         if (p == 0) ret = 1;
36         else if (p == 1) ret = n;
37         else {
38             ret = pow(n, p / 2);
39             ret *= ret;
40             if (p % 2 == 1) ret *= n;
41         }
42         return ret;
43     }
44
45     vector<modll> facts;
46
47     void make_facts(int n) {
48         if (facts.empty()) facts.push_back(modll(1));
49         for (int i = (int)facts.size(); i <= n; ++i) facts.push_back(modll(facts.back() * (ll)i));
50         return;
51     }
52
53     vector<modll> ifacts;
54     vector<modll> invs;
55
56     void make_invs(int n) {
57         if (invs.empty()) {
58             invs.push_back(modll(0));
59             invs.push_back(modll(1));
60         }
61         for (int i = (int)invs.size(); i <= n; ++i) {
62             // because  $0 = MOD = kq + r, 1/k = -q/r$ 
63             invs.push_back(invs[(int)MOD % i] * ((int)MOD - (int)MOD / i));
64         }
65         return;
66     }
67
68     void make_ifacts(int n) {
69         make_invs(n);
70         if (ifacts.empty()) ifacts.push_back(modll(1));
71         for (int i = (int)ifacts.size(); i <= n; ++i) ifacts.push_back(modll(ifacts.back() * invs[i]));

```

```

72     return;
73 }
74
75 //nCr
76 modll combination(ll n, ll r) {
77     if (n >= r && r >= 0) {
78         modll ret;
79         make_facts((int)n);
80         make_ifacts((int)n);
81         ret = facts[(unsigned)n] * ifacts[(unsigned)r] * ifacts[(unsigned)(n - r)];
82         return ret;
83     }
84     else return 0;
85 }
86
87 modll get_fact(ll n) {
88     make_facts((int)n);
89     return facts[(int)n];
90 }
91
92 modll get_ifact(ll n) {
93     make_ifacts((int)n);
94     return ifacts[(int)n];
95 }
96
97 vector<vector<modll>> Stirling_nums2;
98 vector<vector<modll>> Stirling_nums2_sum;
99
100 void make_Stirling_nums2(int n) {
101     for (int i = (int)Stirling_nums2.size(); i <= n; ++i) {
102         Stirling_nums2.push_back(vector<modll>(i + 1));
103         Stirling_nums2_sum.push_back(vector<modll>(i + 1, 0));
104         Loop(j, i + 1) {
105             if (j == 0) Stirling_nums2[i][j] = 0;
106             else if (j == 1) Stirling_nums2[i][j] = 1;
107             else if (j == i) Stirling_nums2[i][j] = 1;
108             else Stirling_nums2[i][j] = Stirling_nums2[i - 1][j - 1] + Stirling_nums2[i - 1][j] * modll(j);
109             if (j > 0) Stirling_nums2_sum[i][j] = Stirling_nums2_sum[i][j - 1] + Stirling_nums2[i][j];
110         }
111     }
112 }
113
114 modll get_Stirling_num2(ll n, ll r) {
115     if (n >= r && r >= 0) {
116         make_Stirling_nums2((int)n);
117         return Stirling_nums2[(int)n][(int)r];
118     }
119     else return 0;
120 }
121
122 modll get_Stirling_num2_sum(ll n, ll r) {
123     if (n >= r && r >= 0) {
124         make_Stirling_nums2((int)n);
125         return Stirling_nums2_sum[(int)n][(int)r];
126     }
127     else return 0;
128 }
129
130 vector<vector<modll>> partition_nums;
131 vector<vector<modll>> partition_nums_sum;
132
133 void make_partition_nums(int n) {
134     for (int i = (int)partition_nums.size(); i <= n; ++i) {
135         partition_nums.push_back(vector<modll>(i + 1));
136         partition_nums_sum.push_back(vector<modll>(i + 1, 0));
137         Loop(j, i + 1) {
138             if (j == 0) partition_nums[i][j] = 0;
139             else if (j == 1) partition_nums[i][j] = 1;
140             else if (j == i) partition_nums[i][j] = 1;
141             else partition_nums[i][j] = partition_nums[i - 1][j - 1] + (i >= j * 2 ? partition_nums[i - j]
142                 [j] : 0);

```

```

142     if (j > 0) partition_nums_sum[i][j] = partition_nums_sum[i][j - 1] + partition_nums[i][j];
143 }
144 }
145 }
146 modll get_partition_num(ll n, ll r) {
147     if (n >= r && n >= 0) {
148         make_partition_nums((int)n);
149         return partition_nums[(int)n][(int)r];
150     }
151     else return 0;
152 }
153
154 modll get_partition_num_sum(ll n, ll r) {
155     if (n >= r && r >= 0) {
156         make_partition_nums((int)n);
157         return partition_nums_sum[(int)n][(int)r];
158     }
159     else return 0;
160 }
161
162 //log_a(b), if x does not exist, return -1
163 ll disc_log(modll a, modll b) {
164     ll ret = -1;
165     ll m = ceilsqrt(MOD);
166     unordered_map<ll, ll> mp;
167     modll x = 1;
168     Loop(i, m) {
169         mp[x.get_val()] = i;
170         x *= a;
171     }
172     x = modll(1) / pow(a, m);
173     modll k = b;
174     Loop(i, m) {
175         if (mp.find(k.get_val()) == mp.end()) k *= x;
176         else {
177             ret = i * m + mp[k.get_val()];
178             break;
179         }
180     }
181     return ret;
182 }
183 }
184
185 using namespace mod_op;
186 typedef vector<modll> vmodll;
187 typedef vector<vector<modll>> vvmmodll;
188
189 // the number of methods of dividing n factors into r groups
190 // recommend to consider corner case (n == 0 or r == 0) irregularly
191 modll grouping(ll n, ll r, bool distinct_n, bool distinct_r, bool enable_empty_r) {
192     int mode = (distinct_n ? 0b100 : 0) + (distinct_r ? 0b010 : 0) + (enable_empty_r ? 0b001 : 0);
193     if (n < 0 || r < 0) return 0;
194     switch (mode) {
195     case 0b000:
196         return get_partition_num(n, r);
197     case 0b001:
198         return get_partition_num_sum(n, r);
199     case 0b010:
200         return combination(n - 1, r - 1);
201     case 0b011:
202         return combination(n + r - 1, r - 1);
203     case 0b100:
204         return get_Stirling_num2(n, r);
205     case 0b101:
206         return get_Stirling_num2_sum(n, r);
207     case 0b110:
208         return get_Stirling_num2(n, r) * get_fact(r);
209     case 0b111:
210         return pow(modll(r), n);
211     default:
212         return 0;

```

```
213     }  
214 }  
215  
216 using namespace mod_op;  
217 using vmodll = vector<modll>;  
218 using vvmodll = vector<vmodll>;  
219 using vvvmodll = vector<vvmodll>;
```



```

1 namespace strll_op {
2
3 class strll {
4 private:
5     string val; // interior process is always reversed
6     inline string ll_to_strll(ll x) {
7         if (x == 0) return "0";
8         bool neg_flag = false;
9         if (x < 0) { neg_flag = true; x *= -1; }
10        string ret = "";
11        while (x > 0) {
12            ret += '0' + (x % 10);
13            x /= 10;
14        }
15        if (neg_flag) ret += '-';
16        return ret;
17    }
18    inline string uadd_core(const string &s, const string &t) {
19        int n = s.length();
20        int m = t.length();
21        string ret = "";
22        int v_digits = max(n, m) + 1;
23        vi v(v_digits, 0);
24        Loop(i, v_digits - 1) {
25            if (i < n) v[i] += s[i] - '0';
26            if (i < m) v[i] += t[i] - '0';
27            if (v[i] >= 10) {
28                v[i] -= 10;
29                v[i + 1] += 1;
30            }
31        }
32        if (v[v_digits - 1] == 0) v_digits = max(1, v_digits - 1);
33        Loop(i, v_digits) ret += '0' + v[i];
34        return ret;
35    }
36    inline string usub_core(const string &s, const string &t) {
37        int n = s.length();
38        int m = t.length();
39        string ret = "";
40        int v_digits = 1;
41        vi v(n, 0);
42        Loop(i, n) {
43            v[i] += s[i] - '0';
44            if (i < m) v[i] -= (t[i] - '0');
45            if (v[i] < 0) {
46                v[i] += 10;
47                v[i + 1] -= 1;
48            }
49            if (v[i] > 0) v_digits = i + 1;
50        }
51        Loop(i, v_digits) ret += '0' + v[i];
52        return ret;
53    }
54    inline string umul_core(const string &s, const string &t) {
55        int n = s.length();
56        int m = t.length();
57        string ret = "";
58        vi v(n + m, 0);
59        Loop(i, n) {
60            Loop(j, m) {
61                int z = (s[i] - '0') * (t[j] - '0');
62                v[i + j] += z % 10;
63                v[i + j + 1] += z / 10;
64            }
65        }
66        int v_digits = 1;
67        Loop(i, n + m - 1) {
68            v[i + 1] += v[i] / 10;
69            v[i] %= 10;
70            if (v[i + 1] > 0) v_digits = i + 2;
71        }

```

```

72     Loop(i, v_digits) ret += '0' + v[i];
73     return ret;
74 }
75 inline bool uge_core(const string &s, const string &t) const {
76     int n = s.length();
77     int m = t.length();
78     while (n > 1 && s[n - 1] == '0') n--;
79     while (m > 1 && t[m - 1] == '0') m--;
80     if (n > m) return true;
81     else if (n < m) return false;
82     else {
83         Loopr(i, n) {
84             if (s[i] > t[i]) return true;
85             if (s[i] < t[i]) return false;
86         }
87         return true;
88     }
89 }
90 inline string udiv_core(string s, const string &t, bool rem_flag) {
91     int n = s.length();
92     int m = t.length();
93     string ret = "0";
94     Loopr(i, n - m + 1) {
95         ret += '0';
96         string sbuf = s.substr(i, m + 1);
97         while (uge_core(sbuf, t)) {
98             sbuf = usub_core(sbuf, t);
99             ret.back()++;
100         }
101         Loop(j, min(m + 1, n)) {
102             s[i + j] = j < sbuf.size() ? sbuf[j] : '0';
103         }
104     }
105     reverse(ret.begin(), ret.end());
106     if (rem_flag) ret = s;
107     while (ret.size() > 1 && ret.back() == '0') ret.pop_back();
108     return ret;
109 }
110 inline string add(const string &s, const string &t) {
111     int n = int(s.length());
112     int m = int(t.length());
113     string ret = "";
114     int mode = (s[n - 1] == '-' ? 0b10 : 0) + (t[m - 1] == '-' ? 0b01 : 0);
115     switch (mode) {
116     case 0b00:
117         ret = uadd_core(s, t);
118         break;
119     case 0b01:
120         if (uge_core(s.substr(0, n), t.substr(0, m - 1))) ret = usub_core(s, t.substr(0, m - 1));
121         else ret = usub_core(t.substr(0, m - 1), s) + '-';
122         break;
123     case 0b10:
124         if (uge_core(s.substr(0, n - 1), t.substr(0, m))) ret = usub_core(s.substr(0, n - 1), t) + '-';
125         else ret = usub_core(t, s.substr(0, n - 1));
126         break;
127     case 0b11:
128         ret = uadd_core(s.substr(0, n - 1), t.substr(0, m - 1)) + '-';
129         break;
130     }
131     if (ret == "0-") ret.pop_back();
132     return ret;
133 }
134 inline string sub(const string &s, const string &t) {
135     string ret = "";
136     int n = s.length();
137     int m = t.length();
138     int mode = (s[n - 1] == '-' ? 0b10 : 0) + (t[m - 1] == '-' ? 0b01 : 0);
139     switch (mode) {
140     case 0b00:
141         if (uge_core(s.substr(0, n), t.substr(0, m))) ret = usub_core(s, t);
142         else ret = usub_core(t, s) + '-';

```

```

143     break;
144     case 0b01:
145         ret = uadd_core(s, t.substr(0, m - 1));
146         break;
147     case 0b10:
148         ret = uadd_core(s.substr(0, n - 1), t) + '-';
149         break;
150     case 0b11:
151         if (uge_core(s.substr(0, n - 1), t.substr(0, m - 1))) ret = usub_core(s.substr(0, n - 1), t.substr(0, m - 1)) + '-';
152         else ret = usub_core(t.substr(0, m - 1), s.substr(0, n - 1));
153         break;
154     }
155     if (ret == "0-") ret.pop_back();
156     return ret;
157 }
158 inline string mul(const string &s, const string &t) {
159     string ret;
160     int n = s.length();
161     int m = t.length();
162     int mode = (s[n - 1] == '-' ? 0b10 : 0) + (t[m - 1] == '-' ? 0b01 : 0);
163     switch (mode) {
164     case 0b00:
165         ret = umul_core(s, t);
166         break;
167     case 0b01:
168         ret = umul_core(s, t.substr(0, m - 1)) + '-';
169         break;
170     case 0b10:
171         ret = umul_core(s.substr(0, n - 1), t) + '-';
172         break;
173     case 0b11:
174         ret = umul_core(s.substr(0, n - 1), t.substr(0, m - 1));
175         break;
176     }
177     if (ret == "0-") ret.pop_back();
178     return ret;
179 }
180 inline bool ge(const string &s, const string &t) const {
181     bool ret;
182     int n = s.length();
183     int m = t.length();
184     int mode = (s[n - 1] == '-' ? 0b10 : 0) + (t[m - 1] == '-' ? 0b01 : 0);
185     switch (mode) {
186     case 0b00:
187         ret = uge_core(s, t);
188         break;
189     case 0b01:
190         ret = true;
191         break;
192     case 0b10:
193         ret = false;
194         break;
195     case 0b11:
196         if (s == t) ret = true;
197         else ret = !uge_core(s.substr(0, n - 1), t.substr(0, m - 1));
198         break;
199     }
200     return ret;
201 }
202 inline string div(const string &s, const string &t, bool rem_flag) {
203     string ret;
204     int n = s.length();
205     int m = t.length();
206     int mode = (s[n - 1] == '-' ? 0b10 : 0) + (t[m - 1] == '-' ? 0b01 : 0);
207     switch (mode) {
208     case 0b00:
209         ret = udiv_core(s, t, rem_flag);
210         break;
211     case 0b01:
212         ret = udiv_core(s, t.substr(0, m - 1), rem_flag);

```

```

213     if (!rem_flag) ret += '-';
214     break;
215 case 0b10:
216     ret = udiv_core(s.substr(0, n - 1), t, rem_flag) + '-';
217     break;
218 case 0b11:
219     ret = udiv_core(s.substr(0, n - 1), t.substr(0, m - 1), rem_flag);
220     if (rem_flag) ret += '-';
221     break;
222 }
223 if (ret == "0-") ret.pop_back();
224 return ret;
225 }
226 public:
227 strll(string init = "0") { reverse(init.begin(), init.end()); val = init; return; }
228 strll(ll init) { val = ll_to_strll(init); return; }
229 strll(const strll& another) { val = another.val; return; }
230 inline strll& operator=(const strll &another) { val = another.val; return *this; }
231 inline strll operator+(const strll &x) { strll ret; ret.val = add(val, x.val); return ret; }
232 inline strll operator-(const strll &x) { strll ret; ret.val = sub(val, x.val); return ret; }
233 inline strll operator*(const strll &x) { strll ret; ret.val = mul(val, x.val); return ret; }
234 inline strll operator/(const strll &x) { strll ret; ret.val = div(val, x.val, false); return ret; }
235 inline strll operator%(const strll &x) { strll ret; ret.val = div(val, x.val, true); return ret; }
236 inline strll& operator+=(const strll &x) { val = add(val, x.val); return *this; }
237 inline strll& operator-=(const strll &x) { val = sub(val, x.val); return *this; }
238 inline strll& operator*=(const strll &x) { val = mul(val, x.val); return *this; }
239 inline strll& operator/=(const strll &x) { val = div(val, x.val, false); return *this; }
240 inline strll& operator%=(const strll &x) { val = div(val, x.val, true); return *this; }
241 inline bool operator>=(const strll &x) { return ge(val, x.val); }
242 inline bool operator>(const strll &x) { return ge(val, x.val) && val != x.val; }
243 inline bool operator<=(const strll &x) { return ge(x.val, val); }
244 inline bool operator<(const strll &x) { return ge(x.val, val) && val != x.val; }
245 inline bool operator==(const strll &x) { return val == x.val; }
246 inline bool operator!=(const strll &x) { return val != x.val; }
247 inline bool operator<(const strll &x) const { return !ge(val, x.val); }
248 friend inline istream& operator >> (istream &is, strll& x) { is >> x.val; reverse(x.val.begin(),
x.val.end()); return is; }
249 friend inline ostream& operator << (ostream &os, const strll& x) { os << x.get_val(); return os; }
250 string get_val() const { string ret = val; reverse(ret.begin(), ret.end()); return ret; }
251 };
252 }
253
254 using namespace strll_op;
255 typedef vector<strll> vstrll;
256 typedef vector<vector<strll>> vvstrll;

```

```

1  class Ancestor {
2  private:
3      int n;
4      vvi lst;
5      vvi table;
6      vi from;
7      vi visited, departed;
8      deque<int> deq;
9      void dfs(int a, int &t) {
10         for (int i = 0; i < deq.size(); i = i * 2 + 1) {
11             table[a].push_back(deq[i]);
12         }
13         visited[a] = t++;
14         deq.push_front(a);
15         Foreach(b, lst[a]) {
16             if (from[b] == INT_MIN) {
17                 from[b] = a;
18                 dfs(b, t);
19             }
20         }
21         deq.pop_front();
22         departed[a] = t++;
23     }
24 public:
25     Ancestor(const vvi &lst, vi roots = { 0 }) {
26         n = lst.size();
27         this->lst = lst;
28         table = vvi(n);
29         from = vi(n, INT_MIN);
30         visited.resize(n);
31         departed.resize(n);
32         int t = 0;
33         Foreach(root, roots) {
34             from[root] = -1;
35             dfs(root, t);
36         }
37     }
38     bool is_ancestor(int des, int anc) {
39         return visited[anc] < visited[des]
40             && departed[des] < departed[anc];
41     }
42     int lowest_common_ancestor(int x, int y) {
43         if (x == y) return x;
44         if (is_ancestor(x, y)) return y;
45         if (is_ancestor(y, x)) return x;
46         Loop1(i, table[x].size() - 1) {
47             if (is_ancestor(y, table[x][i])) {
48                 return lowest_common_ancestor(table[x][i - 1], y);
49             }
50         }
51         return lowest_common_ancestor(table[x].back(), y);
52     }
53     int get_ancestor(int des, int k) {
54         if (k == 0) return des;
55         int l = int(log2(k));
56         if (l >= table[des].size()) return -1;
57         else return get_ancestor(table[des][l], k - (1 << l));
58     }
59     // return first value causing "t" in evalfunc that returns descendant->[f,...,f,t,...,t]->root
60     // NOTE: if [f,...,f] then return -1
61     template<typename bsargv_t>
62     int upper_bsearch(int des, const bsargv_t &v, bool(*evalfunc)(int, const bsargv_t&)) {
63         if (evalfunc(des, v)) return des;
64         if (table[des].size() == 0) return -1;
65         Loop1(i, table[des].size() - 1) {
66             if (evalfunc(table[des][i], v)) {
67                 return upper_bsearch(table[des][i - 1], v, evalfunc);
68             }
69         }
70         return upper_bsearch(table[des].back(), v, evalfunc);
71     }

```

```
72 // return last value causing "t" in evalfunc that returns descendant->[t,...,t,f,...,f]->root
73 // NOTE: if [f,...,f] then return -1
74 template<typename bsargv_t>
75 int lower_bsearch(int des, const bsargv_t &v, bool(*evalfunc)(int, const bsargv_t&)) {
76     if (!evalfunc(des, v)) return -1;
77     if (table[des].size() == 0) return des;
78     Loop(i, table[des].size()) {
79         if (!evalfunc(table[des][i], v)) {
80             if (i == 0) return des;
81             else return lower_bsearch(table[des][i - 1], v, evalfunc);
82         }
83     }
84     return lower_bsearch(table[des].back(), v, evalfunc);
85 }
86 };
87
```

```
1 class BIT {
2 private:
3     vll nodes;
4     int n;
5 public:
6     BIT(vll a) {
7         n = a.size();
8         nodes = vll(n, 0);
9         Loop(i, a.size()) add(i, a[i]);
10    }
11    void add(int k, ll x) {
12        ++k;
13        for (int id = k; id <= n; id += id & -id) {
14            nodes[id - 1] += x;
15        }
16    }
17    // note: sum of [s, t)
18    ll sum(int s, int t) {
19        ll ret = 0;
20        for (int id = t; id > 0; id -= id & -id) {
21            ret += nodes[id - 1];
22        }
23        for (int id = s; id > 0; id -= id & -id) {
24            ret -= nodes[id - 1];
25        }
26        return ret;
27    }
28 };
29
30 // solve the number of pair(i, j) such that a[i] > a[j] (i < j)
31 ll solve_inversion_number(const vll &a) {
32     int n = a.size();
33     map<ll, int> mp;
34     Loop(i, n) mp[a[i]] = 1;
35     int cnt = 0;
36     Loopitr(itr, mp) itr->second = cnt++;
37     vi b(n);
38     Loop(i, n) b[i] = mp[a[i]];
39     BIT bit(vll(cnt, 0));
40     ll ret = 0;
41     Loop(i, n) {
42         ret += bit.sum(b[i] + 1, cnt);
43         bit.add(b[i], 1);
44     }
45     return ret;
46 }
```

```

1 class Chuliu_Edmonds {
2 private:
3     struct edge_t {
4         int id;
5         ll cost;
6         stack<int> included_stk;
7         bool operator<(const edge_t & another) const {
8             return cost > another.cost;
9         }
10    };
11    // edges are directed to the node itself
12    struct node {
13        int overnode; bool done; bool fin; priority_queue<edge_t> edges; edge_t from;
14    };
15    vector<node> nodes;
16    int n, root;
17    stack<int> stk;
18    bool no_mca;
19    int topnode(int k) {
20        int a = k;
21        while (nodes[a].overnode != -1) {
22            a = nodes[a].overnode;
23        }
24        if (k != a) nodes[k].overnode = a;
25        return a;
26    }
27    void contract(int s) {
28        int a = s;
29        priority_queue<edge_t> new_from_edges;
30        int cnt = 0;
31        do {
32            a = topnode(a);
33            while (nodes[a].edges.size()) {
34                edge_t edge = nodes[a].edges.top();
35                nodes[a].edges.pop();
36                if (edge.id == nodes[a].from.id) continue;
37                edge.cost -= nodes[a].from.cost;
38                edge.included_stk.push(a);
39                new_from_edges.push(edge);
40            }
41            nodes[a].overnode = nodes.size();
42            a = nodes[a].from.id;
43        } while (a != s);
44        nodes.push_back({ -1, false, false, new_from_edges, {} });
45    }
46    void unfold() {
47        while (stk.size()) {
48            int a = stk.top(); stk.pop();
49            if (a >= n) {
50                int b = nodes[a].from.included_stk.top();
51                ll d = nodes[b].from.cost;
52                nodes[b].from = nodes[a].from;
53                nodes[b].from.cost += d;
54                nodes[b].from.included_stk.pop();
55            }
56            else nodes[a].fin = true;
57        }
58    }
59 public:
60    Chuliu_Edmonds(const vvi &lst, const vvll &cst, int start) {
61        n = lst.size();
62        nodes.resize(n);
63        Loop(i, n) nodes[i] = { -1, false, false, priority_queue<edge_t>(), {} };
64        Loop(i, n) {
65            Loop(j, lst[i].size()) {
66                nodes[lst[i][j]].edges.push({ i, cst[i][j], stack<int>() });
67            }
68        }
69        root = start;
70        no_mca = false;
71        nodes[root].fin = nodes[root].done = true;

```



```
72     Loop(i, n) {
73         if (!nodes[i].fin) {
74             int a = i;
75             nodes[a].done = true;
76             stk.push(a);
77             do {
78                 int b;
79                 do {
80                     if (nodes[a].edges.empty()) { no_mca = true; return; }
81                     nodes[a].from = nodes[a].edges.top(); nodes[a].edges.pop();
82                     b = nodes[a].from.id;
83                 } while (topnode(a) == topnode(b));
84                 if (nodes[b].fin) unfold();
85                 else if (nodes[b].done) {
86                     contract(b);
87                     stk.push(nodes.size() - 1);
88                     a = nodes.size() - 1;
89                 }
90                 else {
91                     nodes[b].done = true;
92                     stk.push(b);
93                     a = b;
94                 }
95             } while (stk.size());
96         }
97     }
98     return;
99 }
100 vector<P> get_tree_idpair() {
101     if (no_mca) return {};
102     vector<P> ret;
103     Loop(i, n) {
104         if (i != root) ret.push_back({ nodes[i].from.id, i });
105     }
106     return ret;
107 }
108 ll get_weight() {
109     if (no_mca) return -1;
110     ll ret = 0;
111     Loop(i, n) {
112         if (i != root) ret += nodes[i].from.cost;
113     }
114     return ret;
115 }
116 };
```

```
1 class Connected_Components {
2 private:
3     int n;
4     vi cc_gid;
5     vvi ccs;
6     void dfs(int a, int gid, const vvi &lst) {
7         cc_gid[a] = gid;
8         ccs.back().push_back(a);
9         Foreach(b, lst[a]) {
10             if (cc_gid[b] == -1) dfs(b, gid, lst);
11         }
12     }
13 public:
14     Connected_Components(const vvi &lst) {
15         n = lst.size();
16         cc_gid = vi(n, -1);
17         int gid = 0;
18         Loop(i, n) {
19             if (cc_gid[i] == -1) {
20                 ccs.push_back({});
21                 dfs(i, gid, lst);
22                 gid++;
23             }
24         }
25     }
26     vi get_cc_gid() {
27         return cc_gid;
28     }
29     vvi get_ccs() {
30         return ccs;
31     }
32 };
```

```

1  class Dijkstra {
2  private:
3      struct node {
4          int id; bool done; vi to; vll cst; int from; ll d;
5      };
6      struct pq_t {
7          int id; ll d;
8          bool operator<(const pq_t & another) const {
9              return d != another.d ? d > another.d : id > another.id;
10         }
11     };
12     vector<node> nodes;
13     int n, m, source;
14 public:
15     Dijkstra(const vvi &lst, const vvll &cst, int start) {
16         n = lst.size();
17         nodes.resize(n);
18         Loop(i, n) nodes[i] = { i, false, {}, {}, -1, LLONG_MAX };
19         Loop(i, n) {
20             Loop(j, lst[i].size()) {
21                 nodes[i].to.push_back(lst[i][j]);
22                 nodes[i].cst.push_back(cst[i][j]);
23             }
24         }
25         source = start;
26         nodes[source].d = 0;
27         priority_queue<pq_t> pq;
28         pq.push({ nodes[source].id, nodes[source].d });
29         while (pq.size()) {
30             int a = pq.top().id;
31             pq.pop();
32             if (nodes[a].done) continue;
33             nodes[a].done = true;
34             Loop(j, nodes[a].to.size()) {
35                 int b = nodes[a].to[j];
36                 if (nodes[b].done) continue;
37                 ll buf = nodes[a].d + nodes[a].cst[j];
38                 if (buf < nodes[b].d) {
39                     nodes[b].d = buf;
40                     nodes[b].from = a;
41                     pq.push({ b, nodes[b].d });
42                 }
43             }
44         }
45         return;
46     }
47     vi get_path(int v) {
48         stack<int> stk;
49         stk.push(v);
50         int a = v;
51         while (nodes[a].from != -1) {
52             stk.push(nodes[a].from);
53             a = nodes[a].from;
54         }
55         if (a != source) return {};
56         vi ret;
57         while (stk.size()) {
58             ret.push_back(stk.top());
59             stk.pop();
60         }
61         return ret;
62     }
63     ll get_dist(int v) {
64         return nodes[v].d;
65     }
66 };

```

```

1 // mx + ny = gcd(m, n), runtime error for (m, n) = (0, 0)
2 ll ex_euclid(ll m, ll n, ll &x, ll &y) {
3     if (n == 0) { x = 1; y = 0; return m; }
4     ll g = ex_euclid(n, m % n, y, x);
5     y -= m / n * x;
6     return g;
7 }
8
9 // In case when there is range restriction for (x, y)
10 class Extended_Euclid {
11 private:
12     bool inrange(ll x, ll y, Pll x_rng, Pll y_rng) {
13         if (x_rng.fst <= x && x <= x_rng.snd && y_rng.fst <= y && y <= y_rng.snd) return true;
14         else return false;
15     }
16     bool subst_d(ll &x, ll &y, ll d, Pll x_rng, Pll y_rng) {
17         ll xc = x, yc = y;
18         Loop(k, 3) {
19             x = xc + n / g * (d + k - 1);
20             y = yc - m / g * (d + k - 1);
21             if (inrange(x, y, x_rng, y_rng)) return true;
22         }
23         return false;
24     }
25     ll m, n, g, x, y;
26 public:
27     Extended_Euclid(ll m, ll n) {
28         this->m = m;
29         this->n = n;
30         vll q;
31         g = gcd(m, n);
32         ex_euclid(m, n, x, y);
33     }
34     bool solve(ll &x, ll &y, ll z, Pll x_rng = { LLONG_MIN, LLONG_MAX }, Pll y_rng = { LLONG_MIN,
LLONG_MAX }) {
35         if (z % g != 0) return false;
36         else {
37             ll q = z / g;
38             x = this->x * q;
39             y = this->y * q;
40             if (inrange(x, y, x_rng, y_rng)) return true;
41             if (x_rng.fst != LLONG_MIN) {
42                 ll d = (x_rng.fst - x) / (n / g);
43                 if (subst_d(x, y, d, x_rng, y_rng)) return true;
44             }
45             if (x_rng.snd != LLONG_MAX) {
46                 ll d = (x_rng.snd - x) / (n / g);
47                 if (subst_d(x, y, d, x_rng, y_rng)) return true;
48             }
49             if (y_rng.fst != LLONG_MIN) {
50                 ll d = (y_rng.fst - y) / (m / g);
51                 if (subst_d(x, y, -d, x_rng, y_rng)) return true;
52             }
53             if (y_rng.snd != LLONG_MAX) {
54                 ll d = (y_rng.snd - y) / (m / g);
55                 if (subst_d(x, y, -d, x_rng, y_rng)) return true;
56             }
57             return false;
58         }
59     }
60 };

```

```
1 class Finding_Arts {
2 private:
3     struct node {
4         int id; bool done; vi to; int from; int pre; int low;
5     };
6     vector<node> nodes;
7     int n;
8     int ord;
9     vi arts;
10    void lowlink_dfs(int a, bool isroot) {
11        nodes[a].done = true;
12        nodes[a].pre = nodes[a].low = ord;
13        ord++;
14        int cnt = 0;
15        Loop(i, nodes[a].to.size()) {
16            int b = nodes[a].to[i];
17            if (b == nodes[a].from) continue;
18            if (!nodes[b].done) {
19                nodes[b].from = a;
20                lowlink_dfs(b, false);
21                nodes[a].low = min(nodes[a].low, nodes[b].low);
22                if (nodes[a].pre <= nodes[b].low) cnt++;
23            }
24            else {
25                nodes[a].low = min(nodes[a].low, nodes[b].pre);
26            }
27        }
28        if (cnt > (isroot ? 1 : 0)) arts.push_back(a);
29        return;
30    }
31 public:
32    Finding_Arts(const vvi &lst) {
33        n = lst.size();
34        nodes.resize(n);
35        Loop(i, n) nodes[i] = { i, false, {}, -1, -1, -1 };
36        Loop(i, n) {
37            Foreach(j, lst[i]) {
38                nodes[i].to.push_back(j);
39            }
40        }
41        ord = 0;
42        Loop(i, nodes.size()) {
43            if (!nodes[i].done) lowlink_dfs(i, true);
44        }
45        sort(arts.begin(), arts.end());
46    }
47    vi get_arts() {
48        return arts;
49    }
50 };
```

```
1 class Finding_Bridges {
2 private:
3     struct node {
4         int id; bool done; vi to; int from; int pre; int low;
5     };
6     vector<node> nodes;
7     int n, m;
8     int ord;
9     vector<P> result;
10    void lowlink_dfs(int a) {
11        nodes[a].done = true;
12        nodes[a].pre = nodes[a].low = ord;
13        ord++;
14        Loop(i, nodes[a].to.size()) {
15            int b = nodes[a].to[i];
16            if (b == nodes[a].from) continue;
17            if (!nodes[b].done) {
18                nodes[b].from = a;
19                lowlink_dfs(b);
20                nodes[a].low = min(nodes[a].low, nodes[b].low);
21                if (nodes[a].pre < nodes[b].low) {
22                    if (a < b) result.push_back({ a, b });
23                    else result.push_back({ b, a });
24                }
25            }
26            else {
27                nodes[a].low = min(nodes[a].low, nodes[b].pre);
28            }
29        }
30        return;
31    }
32 public:
33    Finding_Bridges(const vvi &lst) {
34        n = lst.size();
35        nodes.resize(n);
36        Loop(i, n) nodes[i] = { i, false, {}, -1, -1, -1 };
37        Loop(i, n) {
38            Foreach(j, lst[i]) {
39                nodes[i].to.push_back(j);
40            }
41        }
42        ord = 0;
43        Loop(i, nodes.size()) {
44            if (!nodes[i].done) lowlink_dfs(i);
45        }
46        sort(result.begin(), result.end());
47    }
48    vector<P> get_bridges() {
49        return result;
50    }
51 };
```

```
1 class LIS {
2     vll result;
3     vll id_result;
4     int n;
5 public:
6     LIS(vll a, bool strict_flag) {
7         int n = a.size();
8         vll record;
9         vi id_record, parents(n, -1);
10        Loop(i, n) {
11            auto itr = strict_flag ? lower_bound(record.begin(), record.end(), a[i])
12                : upper_bound(record.begin(), record.end(), a[i]);
13            if (itr == record.end()) {
14                record.push_back(a[i]);
15                id_record.push_back(i);
16                itr = record.end();
17                itr--;
18            }
19            else {
20                *itr = a[i];
21                id_record[distance(record.begin(), itr)] = i;
22            }
23            if (itr != record.begin()) {
24                parents[i] = id_record[distance(record.begin(), itr) - 1];
25            }
26        }
27        result = {};
28        id_result = {};
29        int focus = id_record.back();
30        do {
31            id_result.push_back(focus);
32            result.push_back(a[focus]);
33            focus = parents[focus];
34        } while (focus != -1);
35        reverse(result.begin(), result.end());
36        reverse(id_result.begin(), id_result.end());
37    }
38    vll get_lis() {
39        return result;
40    }
41    vll get_lisid() {
42        return id_result;
43    }
44    int get_lisn() {
45        return result.size();
46    }
47 };
48
49
```

```
1 class Max_Clique {
2 private:
3     static int max_clique_rec(const vvi &mx, unordered_map<ll, int> &mp, ll mask) {
4         if (mask != 0 && mp[mask] == 0) {
5             ll x = mask & -mask;
6             int id = int(log2(x));
7             int r0 = max_clique_rec(mx, mp, mask ^ x);
8             ll y = 0;
9             for (int j = id + 1; j < mx[id].size(); ++j) {
10                 if (mask & (ll(mx[id][j]) << j)) y |= (1LL << j);
11             }
12             int r1 = max_clique_rec(mx, mp, y) + 1;
13             mp[mask] = max(r0, r1);
14         }
15         return mp[mask];
16     }
17 public:
18     // O(n*2^(n/2))
19     static int max_clique(const vvi &mx) {
20         int n = int(mx.size());
21         unordered_map<ll, int> mp;
22         return max_clique_rec(mx, mp, (1LL << n) - 1);
23     }
24 };
```



```
1 class Max_Queue {
2 private:
3     stack<PII> stk0, stk1;
4 public:
5     void push(II x) {
6         II y = stk1.size() ? stk1.top().second : LLONG_MIN;
7         stk1.push({ x, max(x, y) });
8     }
9     void pop() {
10        if (!stk0.size()) {
11            while (stk1.size()) {
12                II x = stk1.top().first;
13                II y = stk0.size() ? stk0.top().second : LLONG_MIN;
14                stk0.push({ x, max(x, y) });
15                stk1.pop();
16            }
17        }
18        stk0.pop();
19    }
20    size_t size() {
21        return stk0.size() + stk1.size();
22    }
23    void clear() {
24        while (stk0.size()) stk0.pop();
25        while (stk1.size()) stk1.pop();
26    }
27    II get_max() {
28        II x = LLONG_MIN, y = LLONG_MIN;
29        if (stk0.size()) x = stk0.top().second;
30        if (stk1.size()) y = stk1.top().second;
31        return max(x, y);
32    }
33 };
```

```

1  class Maxflow {
2  private:
3      struct edge_t {
4          int cap;
5      };
6      int n, source, sink;
7      int result;
8      vector<bool> done;
9      vector<unordered_map<int, edge_t>> lst;
10     int dfs(int a, int t) {
11         if (a == t) return 1;
12         done[a] = true;
13         Loopitr(itr, lst[a]) {
14             int b = itr->fst;
15             int cap = itr->snd.cap;
16             if (!done[b] && cap > 0) {
17                 if (dfs(b, t)) {
18                     lst[a][b].cap--;
19                     lst[b][a].cap++;
20                     return 1;
21                 }
22             }
23         }
24         return 0;
25     }
26     int run_flow(int s, int t, int f) {
27         int ret = 0;
28         Loop(i, f) {
29             done = vector<bool>(n, false);
30             if (dfs(s, t)) ret++;
31             else break;
32         }
33         return ret;
34     }
35 public:
36     Maxflow(const vvi &lst, const vvi &cap, int s, int t) {
37         n = lst.size();
38         this->lst.resize(n);
39         Loop(i, n) {
40             Loop(j, lst[i].size()) {
41                 this->lst[i][lst[i][j]].cap += cap[i][j];
42                 this->lst[lst[i][j]][i].cap += 0;
43             }
44         }
45         source = s;
46         sink = t;
47         result = 0;
48         update();
49     }
50     void add_cap(int s, int t, int dcap, bool update_flag = true) {
51         lst[s][t].cap += dcap;
52         // program not be ensured when cap. becomes negative
53         if (lst[s][t].cap < 0) {
54             int df = -lst[s][t].cap;
55             run_flow(s, source, df);
56             run_flow(sink, t, df);
57             lst[s][t].cap += df;
58             lst[t][s].cap -= df;
59             result -= df;
60         }
61         if (update_flag) update();
62     }
63     void update() {
64         result += run_flow(source, sink, INT_MAX);
65     }
66     int get_maxflow() {
67         return result;
68     }
69 };

```

```

1 class Mincostflow {
2 private:
3     struct edge {
4         int eid, from, to;
5         ll cap, cost;
6     };
7     struct node {
8         int id; ll d; int from_eid; vector<int> to_eids;
9     };
10    struct pq_t {
11        int id; ll d;
12        bool operator<(const pq_t & another) const {
13            return d != another.d ? d > another.d : id > another.id;
14        }
15    };
16    int dual_eid(int eid) {
17        if (eid < m) return eid + m;
18        else return eid - m;
19    }
20    vector<node> nodes;
21    vector<edge> edges;
22    int n, m;
23    int source, sink;
24    bool overflow;
25 public:
26    Mincostflow(const vvi &lst, const vvll &cap, const vvll &cst, int s, int t) {
27        n = lst.size();
28        nodes.resize(n);
29        Loop(i, n) nodes[i] = { i, LLONG_MAX, -1, {} };
30        int eid = 0;
31        Loop(i, n) {
32            Loop(j, lst[i].size()) {
33                nodes[i].to_eids.push_back(eid);
34                edges.push_back({ eid, i, lst[i][j], cap[i][j], cst[i][j] });
35                eid++;
36            }
37        }
38        m = eid;
39        Loop(i, n) {
40            Loop(j, lst[i].size()) {
41                nodes[lst[i][j]].to_eids.push_back(eid);
42                edges.push_back({ eid, lst[i][j], i, 0, -cst[i][j] });
43                eid++;
44            }
45        }
46        source = s;
47        sink = t;
48        overflow = false;
49    }
50    bool add_flow(ll f) {
51        if (overflow) return false;
52        while (f > 0) {
53            Loop(i, n) {
54                nodes[i].d = LLONG_MAX;
55                nodes[i].from_eid = -1;
56            }
57            // Bellmanford
58            nodes[source].d = 0;
59            Loop(k, n) {
60                Loop(i, n) {
61                    int a = i;
62                    if (nodes[a].d == LLONG_MAX) continue;
63                    Foreach(eid, nodes[a].to_eids) {
64                        if (edges[eid].cap == 0) continue;
65                        int b = edges[eid].to;
66                        if (nodes[a].d + edges[eid].cost < nodes[b].d) {
67                            nodes[b].d = nodes[a].d + edges[eid].cost;
68                            nodes[b].from_eid = eid;
69                            if (k == n - 1) {
70                                return false;
71                            }

```

```

72     }
73 }
74 }
75 }
76 if (nodes[sink].d == LLONG_MAX) return false;
77 int a = sink;
78 ll df = f;
79 while (a != source) {
80     df = min(df, edges[nodes[a].from_eid].cap);
81     a = edges[nodes[a].from_eid].from;
82 }
83 a = sink;
84 while (a != source) {
85     edges[nodes[a].from_eid].cap -= df;
86     edges[dual_eid(nodes[a].from_eid)].cap += df;
87     a = edges[nodes[a].from_eid].from;
88 }
89 f -= df;
90 }
91 return true;
92 }
93 vll get_eid_flow() {
94     vll ret(m, -1);
95     if (overflow) return ret;
96     Loop(i, m) {
97         ret[i] = edges[i + m].cap;
98     }
99     return ret;
100 }
101 ll get_flow() {
102     if (overflow) return -1;
103     ll ret = 0;
104     Foreach(eid, nodes[sink].to_eids) {
105         if (eid >= m) ret += edges[eid].cap;
106     }
107     return ret;
108 }
109 ll get_cost() {
110     if (overflow) return -1;
111     ll ret = 0;
112     Loop(i, m) {
113         ret += edges[i].cost * edges[i + m].cap;
114     }
115     return ret;
116 }
117 };

```

```
1 class Nim {
2 private:
3     bool result;
4 public:
5     Nim(vll a) {
6         ll x = 0;
7         Loop(i, a.size()) x ^= a[i];
8         if (x != 0) result = true;
9         else result = false;
10    }
11    bool get_result() {
12        return result;
13    }
14    string get_winner(string player1, string player2) {
15        if (result) return player1;
16        else return player2;
17    }
18 };
19
20 // Grundy number pseudo code
21 class Grundy {
22 private:
23     bool result;
24     vi grundies;
25     vi diff;
26 public:
27     void make_grundies(int k) {
28         // memoization
29         if (grundies[k] != -1) return;
30         else {
31             set<int> s;
32             Loop(j, diff.size()) {
33                 // transition rule
34                 int index = k - diff[j];
35                 if (index >= 0) {
36                     if (grundies[index] == -1) make_grundies(index);
37                     s.insert(grundies[index]);
38                 }
39             }
40             int c = 0;
41             while (s.find(c) != s.end()) c++;
42             grundies[k] = c;
43             return;
44         }
45     }
46     Grundy(vi states, vi diff) {
47         Grundy::diff = diff;
48         // calculate all possible grundy numbers
49         int grundy_size = 1000;
50         grundies = vi(grundy_size, -1);
51         Loop(i, grundy_size) make_grundies(i);
52         // decide the grundy number in each states
53         vll x(states.size());
54         Loop(i, states.size()) x[i] = grundies[states[i]];
55         // return to Nim
56         Nim *nim = new Nim(x);
57         result = nim->get_result();
58     }
59     bool get_result() {
60         return result;
61     }
62     string get_winner(string player1, string player2) {
63         if (result) return player1;
64         else return player2;
65     }
66 };
67
```

```

1  template<typename val_t>
2  class Partial_Combination {
3  private:
4      int n;
5      vector<vector<val_t>> result;
6      vvi combs; // iCj
7      void core_func(const vector<val_t> &a, int n, int r, int start) {
8          if (r == 0 || n < r) return;
9          Loop(i, combs[n - 1][r - 1]) {
10             result[start + i].push_back(a[Partial_Combination::n - n]);
11         }
12         if (n > 1) {
13             core_func(a, n - 1, r - 1, start);
14             core_func(a, n - 1, r, start + combs[n - 1][r - 1]);
15         }
16     }
17     void make_combs(int n) {
18         combs = vvi(n + 1, vi(n + 1));
19         Loop(i, n + 1) {
20             combs[i][0] = 1;
21             Loop1(j, i) {
22                 combs[i][j] = combs[i - 1][j - 1] + combs[i - 1][j];
23             }
24         }
25     }
26 public:
27     vector<vector<val_t>> get_partial_combination(const vector<val_t> &a, int r) {
28         n = int(a.size());
29         if (n < r) return {};
30         make_combs(n);
31         result = vector<vector<val_t>>(combs[n][r]);
32         core_func(a, n, r, 0);
33         return result;
34     }
35 };
36
37 class Partial_Combination_Bitmask {
38 private:
39     int n;
40     vll result;
41     vvi combs; // iCj
42     void core_func(const ll &a, int n, int r, int start) {
43         if (r == 0 || n < r) return;
44         ll x = a & -a;
45         Loop(i, combs[n - 1][r - 1]) {
46             result[start + i] += x;
47         }
48         if (n > 1) {
49             core_func(a - x, n - 1, r - 1, start);
50             core_func(a - x, n - 1, r, start + combs[n - 1][r - 1]);
51         }
52     }
53     void make_combs(int n) {
54         combs = vvi(n + 1, vi(n + 1));
55         Loop(i, n + 1) {
56             combs[i][0] = 1;
57             Loop1(j, i) {
58                 combs[i][j] = combs[i - 1][j - 1] + combs[i - 1][j];
59             }
60         }
61     }
62 public:
63     vll get_partial_combination(int n, int r) {
64         this->n = n;
65         if (n < r) return {};
66         make_combs(n);
67         result = vll(combs[n][r]);
68         ll a = (1LL << n) - 1;
69         core_func(a, n, r, 0);
70         return result;
71     }

```

72 };

```

1  template<typename val_t>
2  class Partial_Permutation {
3  private:
4      int n;
5      vector<bool> used;
6      vector<vector<val_t>> result;
7      vvi facts; // iPj
8      void core_func(const vector<val_t> &a, int n, int r, int start) {
9          if (r == 0 || n < r) return;
10         int m = facts[n - 1][r - 1];
11         int cnt = 0;
12         Loop(i, Partial_Permutation::n) {
13             if (!used[i]) {
14                 Loop(j, m) {
15                     result[start + m * cnt + j].push_back(a[i]);
16                 }
17                 used[i] = true;
18                 core_func(a, n - 1, r - 1, start + m * cnt);
19                 used[i] = false;
20                 cnt++;
21             }
22         }
23     }
24     void make_facts(int n) {
25         facts = vvi(n + 1, vi(n + 1));
26         Loop(i, n + 1) {
27             facts[i][0] = 1;
28             Loop(j, i) {
29                 facts[i][j + 1] = facts[i][j] * (i - j);
30             }
31         }
32     }
33 public:
34     vector<vector<val_t>> get_partial_permutation(const vector<val_t> &a, int r) {
35         n = int(a.size());
36         if (n < r) return {};
37         used = vector<bool>(n, false);
38         make_facts(n);
39         result = vector<vector<val_t>>(facts[n][r]);
40         core_func(a, n, r, 0);
41         return result;
42     }
43 };
44
45
46 class Partial_Permutation_String {
47 private:
48     int n;
49     string a;
50     vector<bool> used;
51     vector<string> result;
52     vvi facts; // iPj
53     void core_func(const string &a, int n, int r, int start) {
54         if (r == 0 || n < r) return;
55         int m = facts[n - 1][r - 1];
56         int cnt = 0;
57         Loop(i, Partial_Permutation_String::n) {
58             if (!used[i]) {
59                 Loop(j, m) {
60                     result[start + m * cnt + j] += a[i];
61                 }
62                 used[i] = true;
63                 core_func(a, n - 1, r - 1, start + m * cnt);
64                 used[i] = false;
65                 cnt++;
66             }
67         }
68     }
69     void make_facts(int n) {
70         facts = vvi(n + 1, vi(n + 1));
71         Loop(i, n + 1) {

```



```
72     facts[i][0] = 1;
73     Loop(j, i) {
74         facts[i][j + 1] = facts[i][j] * (i - j);
75     }
76 }
77 }
78 public:
79     vector<string> get_partial_permutation(const string &a, int r) {
80         n = int(a.size());
81         if (n < r) return {};
82         used = vector<bool>(n, false);
83         make_facts(n);
84         result = vector<string>(facts[n][r]);
85         core_func(a, n, r, 0);
86         return result;
87     }
88 };
```

```
1 class Prim {
2 private:
3     struct node {
4         int id; bool done; vi to; vll cst; int from; ll d;
5     };
6     struct pq_t {
7         int id; ll d;
8         bool operator<(const pq_t & another) const {
9             return d != another.d ? d > another.d : id > another.id;
10        }
11    };
12    vector<node> nodes;
13    int n, m;
14 public:
15     Prim(const vvi &lst, const vvll &cst) {
16         n = lst.size();
17         nodes.resize(n);
18         Loop(i, n) nodes[i] = { i, false, {}, {}, -1, LLONG_MAX };
19         Loop(i, n) {
20             Loop(j, lst[i].size()) {
21                 nodes[i].to.push_back(lst[i][j]);
22                 nodes[i].cst.push_back(cst[i][j]);
23             }
24         }
25         nodes[0].d = 0;
26         priority_queue<pq_t> pq;
27         pq.push({ nodes[0].id, nodes[0].d });
28         while (pq.size()) {
29             int a = pq.top().id;
30             pq.pop();
31             if (nodes[a].done) continue;
32             nodes[a].done = true;
33             Loop(j, nodes[a].to.size()) {
34                 int b = nodes[a].to[j];
35                 if (nodes[b].done) continue;
36                 ll buf = nodes[a].cst[j];
37                 if (buf < nodes[b].d) {
38                     nodes[b].d = buf;
39                     nodes[b].from = a;
40                     pq.push({ b, nodes[b].d });
41                 }
42             }
43         }
44         return;
45     }
46     vector<P> get_result() {
47         vector<P> ret;
48         Loop1(i, n - 1) {
49             int a = i;
50             int b = nodes[i].from;
51             if (a > b) swap(a, b);
52             ret.push_back({ a, b });
53         }
54     }
55     ll get_weight() {
56         ll ret = 0;
57         Loop(i, n) {
58             ret += nodes[i].d;
59         }
60         return ret;
61     }
62 };
```

```
1 class Random {
2 private:
3     mt19937 *mt;
4     uniform_int_distribution<> *distr;
5 public:
6     // uniform int distribution of [0, m)
7     Random(int m) {
8         mt = new mt19937(unsigned(time(NULL)));
9         distr = new uniform_int_distribution<>(0, m - 1);
10    }
11    int get() {
12        return (*distr)(*mt);
13    }
14 };
```

```
1 // include strongly connected components
2
3 struct cnf2_t {
4     int n; // size of variables
5     struct literal_t {
6         int index;
7         bool neg;
8     };
9     struct clause_t {
10         literal_t x, y;
11     };
12     vector<clause_t> L;
13 };
14
15 class SAT2 {
16 private:
17     int n;
18     bool fail_flag;
19     vvi sccs;
20     vi scc_gid;
21     vector<bool> result;
22     int inv(int id) {
23         return (id + n) % (n * 2);
24     }
25 public:
26     SAT2(cnf2_t CNF) {
27         vvi lst(n * 2);
28         Loop(i, CNF.L.size()) {
29             lst[CNF.L[i].x.index + (CNF.L[i].x.neg ? 0 : n)].push_back(CNF.L[i].y.index + (CNF.L[i].y.neg ? n : 0));
30             lst[CNF.L[i].y.index + (CNF.L[i].y.neg ? 0 : n)].push_back(CNF.L[i].x.index + (CNF.L[i].x.neg ? n : 0));
31         }
32         Strongly_Connected_Components *scc = new Strongly_Connected_Components(lst);
33         sccs = scc->get_sccs();
34         scc_gid = scc->get_scc_gid();
35         fail_flag = false;
36         result.resize(n);
37         Loop(i, n) {
38             if (scc_gid[i] > scc_gid[inv(i)]) result[i] = true;
39             else if (scc_gid[i] < scc_gid[inv(i)]) result[i] = false;
40             else {
41                 result.clear();
42                 fail_flag = true;
43                 return;
44             }
45         }
46         return;
47     }
48     bool is_satisfiable() {
49         return !fail_flag;
50     }
51     vector<bool> get_result() {
52         return result;
53     }
54 };
```

```

1 class SegTree {
2 private:
3     struct val_t {
4         bool enable;
5         ll upd, add, min, max, sum;
6     };
7     int n, N; // n is the original size, while N is the extended size
8     int base;
9     vector<val_t> nodes;
10    int left_of(int id) {
11        if (id >= base) return -1;
12        else return id * 2 + 1;
13    }
14    int right_of(int id) {
15        if (id >= base) return -1;
16        else return id * 2 + 2;
17    }
18    int parent_of(int id) {
19        if (id == 0) return -1;
20        else return (id - 1) >> 1;
21    }
22    void merge(int id, int id_l, int id_r) {
23        nodes[id].min = min(nodes[id_l].min + nodes[id_l].add, nodes[id_r].min + nodes[id_r].add);
24        nodes[id].max = max(nodes[id_l].max + nodes[id_l].add, nodes[id_r].max + nodes[id_r].add);
25        nodes[id].sum = nodes[id_l].sum + nodes[id_l].add * cover_size(id_l)
26            + nodes[id_r].sum + nodes[id_r].add * cover_size(id_r);
27    }
28    void lazy(int id) {
29        if (id >= base) return;
30        int id_l = left_of(id);
31        int id_r = right_of(id);
32        if (nodes[id].enable) {
33            ll upd = nodes[id].upd + nodes[id].add;
34            nodes[id_l] = { true, upd, 0, upd, upd, upd * cover_size(id_l) };
35            nodes[id_r] = { true, upd, 0, upd, upd, upd * cover_size(id_r) };
36            nodes[id] = { false, 0, 0, upd, upd, upd * cover_size(id) };
37        }
38        else {
39            nodes[id_l].add += nodes[id].add;
40            nodes[id_r].add += nodes[id].add;
41            nodes[id].add = 0;
42            merge(id, id_l, id_r);
43        }
44    }
45    enum change_t {
46        UPD, ADD
47    };
48    void change_rec(int s, int t, int l, int r, int id, ll x, change_t op) {
49        if (s == l && t == r) {
50            if (op == UPD) nodes[id] = { true, x, 0, x, x, x * cover_size(id) };
51            else if (op == ADD) nodes[id].add += x;
52        }
53        else {
54            lazy(id);
55            int m = (l + r) / 2;
56            int id_l = left_of(id);
57            int id_r = right_of(id);
58            if (s < m && m < t) {
59                change_rec(s, m, l, m, id_l, x, op);
60                change_rec(m, t, m, r, id_r, x, op);
61            }
62            else if (s < m) {
63                change_rec(s, t, l, m, id_l, x, op);
64            }
65            else if (m < t) {
66                change_rec(s, t, m, r, id_r, x, op);
67            }
68            merge(id, id_l, id_r);
69        }
70    }
71    enum solve_t {

```

```

72     MIN, MAX, SUM
73 };
74 ll solve_rec(int s, int t, int l, int r, int id, solve_t op) {
75     ll v = 0;
76     if (s == l && t == r) {
77         if (op == MIN) v = nodes[id].min;
78         else if (op == MAX) v = nodes[id].max;
79         else if (op == SUM) v = nodes[id].sum;
80     }
81     else {
82         lazy(id);
83         int m = (l + r) / 2;
84         int id_l = left_of(id);
85         int id_r = right_of(id);
86         if (s < m && m < t) {
87             ll v0 = solve_rec(s, m, l, m, id_l, op);
88             ll v1 = solve_rec(m, t, m, r, id_r, op);
89             if (op == MIN) v = min(v0, v1);
90             else if (op == MAX) v = max(v0, v1);
91             else if (op == SUM) v = v0 + v1;
92         }
93         else if (s < m) {
94             v = solve_rec(s, t, l, m, id_l, op);
95         }
96         else if (m < t) {
97             v = solve_rec(s, t, m, r, id_r, op);
98         }
99     }
100     if (op == MIN) v += nodes[id].add;
101     else if (op == MAX) v += nodes[id].add;
102     else if (op == SUM) v += nodes[id].add * (t - s);
103     return v;
104 }
105 public:
106 SegTree(int n, ll init) {
107     this->n = n;
108     N = (int)pow(2, ceil(log2(n)));
109     base = N - 1;
110     nodes = vector<val_t>(base + N, { false, 0, 0, LLONG_MAX, LLONG_MIN, 0 });
111     upd(0, n, init);
112 }
113 int cover_size(int id) {
114     int cnt = 1;
115     while (left_of(id) != -1) {
116         id = left_of(id);
117         cnt *= 2;
118     }
119     int l = id - base;
120     int r = min(l + cnt, n);
121     return max(0, r - l);
122 }
123 void upd(int s, int t, ll x) {
124     change_rec(s, t, 0, N, 0, x, UPD);
125 }
126 void add(int s, int t, ll x) {
127     change_rec(s, t, 0, N, 0, x, ADD);
128 }
129 ll minof(int s, int t) {
130     return solve_rec(s, t, 0, N, 0, MIN);
131 }
132 ll maxof(int s, int t) {
133     return solve_rec(s, t, 0, N, 0, MAX);
134 }
135 ll sumof(int s, int t) {
136     return solve_rec(s, t, 0, N, 0, SUM);
137 }
138 };

```

```

1  class Strongly_Connected_Components {
2  private:
3      struct node {
4          int id; bool done; vi to; int from;
5      };
6      vector<node> nodes[2];
7      int n;
8      stack<int> stk;
9      vvi sccs;
10     vi scc_gid;
11     // u means the direction
12     void scc_dfs(int a, int u) {
13         nodes[u][a].done = true;
14         Loop(i, nodes[u][a].to.size()) {
15             int b = nodes[u][a].to[i];
16             if (b == nodes[u][a].from) continue;
17             if (!nodes[u][b].done) {
18                 nodes[u][b].from = a;
19                 scc_dfs(b, u);
20             }
21         }
22         if (u == 0) stk.push(a);
23         else {
24             sccs.back().push_back(a);
25         }
26         return;
27     }
28 public:
29     Strongly_Connected_Components(const vvi &lst) {
30         n = lst.size();
31         Loop(i, 2) nodes[i].resize(n);
32         Loop(i, 2) {
33             Loop(j, n) {
34                 nodes[i][j] = { i, false, {}, -1 };
35             }
36         }
37         Loop(i, n) {
38             Foreach(j, lst[i]) {
39                 nodes[0][i].to.push_back(j);
40                 nodes[1][j].to.push_back(i);
41             }
42         }
43         Loop(i, n) {
44             if (!nodes[0][i].done) scc_dfs(i, 0);
45         }
46         while (stk.size()) {
47             int a = stk.top(); stk.pop();
48             if (!nodes[1][a].done) {
49                 sccs.push_back({});
50                 scc_dfs(a, 1);
51                 sort(sccs.back().begin(), sccs.back().end());
52             }
53         }
54         return;
55     }
56     // already in topological order
57     vvi get_sccs() {
58         return sccs;
59     }
60     vi get_scc_gid() {
61         if (scc_gid.empty()) {
62             scc_gid.resize(n);
63             Loop(i, sccs.size()) {
64                 Loop(j, sccs[i].size()) {
65                     scc_gid[sccs[i][j]] = i;
66                 }
67             }
68         }
69         return scc_gid;
70     }
71 };

```

```
1 class Suffix_Array {
2 private:
3     struct sa_t {
4         int r0, r1;
5         int p;
6         bool operator<(const sa_t &another) const {
7             return r0 != another.r0 ? r0 < another.r0 : r1 < another.r1;
8         }
9     };
10 public:
11     // excluding empty substring
12     static vi suffix_array(const string &s) {
13         int n = s.length();
14         vi ret(n);
15         vector<sa_t> a(n); // fst = current rank, snd add rank
16         Loop(k, ceillog2(n)) {
17             if (k == 0) {
18                 Loop(i, n) a[i] = { s[i], 0, i };
19             }
20             else {
21                 int d = 1 << (k - 1);
22                 Loop(i, n) {
23                     if (inrange(a[i].p + d, n)) a[i].r1 = ret[a[i].p + d];
24                     else a[i].r1 = -1;
25                 }
26             }
27             sort(a.begin(), a.end());
28             sa_t pre;
29             Loop(i, n) {
30                 if (i > 0 && a[i].r0 == pre.r0 && a[i].r1 == pre.r1) {
31                     a[i] = { a[i - 1].r0, 0, a[i].p };
32                 }
33                 else {
34                     pre = a[i];
35                     a[i] = { i, 0, a[i].p };
36                 }
37                 ret[a[i].p] = a[i].r0;
38             }
39         }
40         return ret;
41     }
42 };
```



```

1  class Trie {
2  private:
3      struct node {
4          char val; map<char, node*> childs_mp; ll deg; node *parent; int cnt;
5      };
6      bool erase_leaf(node *ptr) {
7          if (ptr->val != '\0') {
8              do {
9                  char v = ptr->val;
10                 ptr->cnt--;
11                 ptr = ptr->parent;
12                 if (ptr->childs_mp[v]->cnt == 0) {
13                     delete(ptr->childs_mp[v]);
14                     ptr->childs_mp.erase(v);
15                 }
16             } while (ptr != root);
17             ptr->cnt--;
18             return true;
19         }
20         else return false;
21     }
22     node *root;
23     bool multi_flag;
24 public:
25     Trie(bool multi_flag) {
26         root = new node{ '\0', {}, 0, nullptr, 0 };
27         Trie::multi_flag = multi_flag;
28     }
29     void add(string s) {
30         node *a = root;
31         Loop(i, s.length()) {
32             char c = s[i];
33             if (a->childs_mp.find(c) == a->childs_mp.end()) {
34                 node *node_buf = new node{ c, {}, a->deg + 1, a, 0 };
35                 a->childs_mp[c] = node_buf;
36             }
37             a->cnt++;
38             a = a->childs_mp[c];
39         }
40         if (a->childs_mp.find('\0') == a->childs_mp.end()) {
41             node *nil = new node{ '\0', {}, a->deg + 1, a, 0 };
42             a->childs_mp['\0'] = nil;
43         }
44         a->cnt++;
45         a = a->childs_mp['\0'];
46         a->cnt++;
47         if (!multi_flag && a->cnt >= 2) erase_leaf(a);
48     }
49     bool find(string s) {
50         node *a = root;
51         Loop(i, s.length()) {
52             char c = s[i];
53             if (a->childs_mp.find(c) == a->childs_mp.end()) return false;
54             else a = a->childs_mp[c];
55         }
56         if (a->childs_mp.find('\0') != a->childs_mp.end()) return true;
57         else return false;
58     }
59     bool erase(string s) {
60         node *a = root;
61         Loop(i, s.length()) {
62             char c = s[i];
63             if (a->childs_mp.find(c) == a->childs_mp.end()) return false;
64             else a = a->childs_mp[c];
65         }
66         if (a->childs_mp.find('\0') != a->childs_mp.end()) {
67             if (erase_leaf(a)) return true;
68             else return false;
69         }
70         else return false;
71     }

```

72 };

```
1 class Trie2 {
2 private:
3     struct node {
4         int val; node* childs[2]; int deg; node *parent; int cnt;
5     };
6     int height;
7     node *root;
8     bool multi_flag;
9     bool erase_leaf(node *ptr) {
10         if (ptr->deg != height) return false;
11         while (ptr != root) {
12             bool v = ptr->val;
13             ptr->cnt--;
14             ptr = ptr->parent;
15             if (ptr->childs[v]->cnt == 0) {
16                 delete(ptr->childs[v]);
17                 ptr->childs[v] = nullptr;
18             }
19         }
20         ptr->cnt--;
21         return true;
22     }
23     int lower_bit(int x, int bitp) {
24         return (x >> bitp) & 1LL;
25     }
26     int upper_bit(int x, int bitp) {
27         return (x >> (height - 1 - bitp)) & 1LL;
28     }
29 public:
30     Trie2(bool multi_flag, int height = 63) {
31         Trie2::height = height;
32         root = new node{ 0, { nullptr, nullptr }, 0, nullptr, 0 };
33         Trie2::multi_flag = multi_flag;
34     }
35     void add(int x) {
36         node *a = root;
37         Loop(i, height) {
38             int v = upper_bit(x, i);
39             if (a->childs[v] == nullptr) {
40                 node *node_buf = new node{ v, { nullptr, nullptr }, a->deg + 1, a, 0 };
41                 a->childs[v] = node_buf;
42             }
43             a->cnt++;
44             a = a->childs[v];
45         }
46         a->cnt++;
47         if (!multi_flag && a->cnt >= 2) erase_leaf(a);
48         return;
49     }
50     bool find(int x) {
51         node *a = root;
52         Loop(i, height) {
53             int v = upper_bit(x, i);
54             if (a->childs[v] == nullptr) return false;
55             else a = a->childs[v];
56         }
57         return true;
58     }
59     bool erase(int x) {
60         node *a = root;
61         Loop(i, height) {
62             bool v = upper_bit(x, i);
63             if (a->childs[v] == nullptr) return false;
64             else a = a->childs[v];
65         }
66         return erase_leaf(a);
67     }
68     int prior_find(int x) {
69         node *a = root;
70         if (a->cnt == 0) return -1;
71         int ret = 0;
```

```
72     Loop(i, height) {
73         int v = upper_bit(x, i);
74         if (a->childs[v] == nullptr) v ^= 1;
75         ret += ((ll)v << (height - 1 - i));
76         a = a->childs[v];
77     }
78     return ret;
79 }
80 };
```

```
1 class Union_Find {
2 private:
3     vi p, r, c; // parent, rank, the number of connected components
4 public:
5     Union_Find(int N) {
6         p.resize(N);
7         r.resize(N);
8         c.resize(N);
9         Loop(i, N) {
10             p[i] = i;
11             r[i] = 0;
12             c[i] = 1;
13         }
14     }
15     int find(int x) {
16         if (p[x] == x) return x;
17         else return p[x] = find(p[x]);
18     }
19     void unite(int x, int y) {
20         x = find(x);
21         y = find(y);
22         if (x == y) return;
23         if (r[x] == r[y]) r[x]++;
24         if (r[x] < r[y]) {
25             p[x] = y;
26             c[y] += c[x];
27         }
28         else {
29             p[y] = x;
30             c[x] += c[y];
31         }
32     }
33     bool is_same(int x, int y) {
34         return find(x) == find(y);
35     }
36     int get_cnt(int x) {
37         return c[find(x)];
38     }
39 };
```

```
1 class Warshallfloyd {
2 private:
3     int n;
4     bool negative_cycle;
5     vll table;
6 public:
7     Warshallfloyd(const vvi &lst, const vll &cst) {
8         n = lst.size();
9         table = vll(n, vll(n, LLONG_MAX));
10        Loop(i, n) {
11            Loop(j, lst[i].size()) {
12                table[i][lst[i][j]] = cst[i][j];
13            }
14        }
15        Loop(i, n) table[i][i] = 0;
16        Loop(k, n) {
17            Loop(i, n) {
18                Loop(j, n) {
19                    if (table[i][k] == LLONG_MAX || table[k][j] == LLONG_MAX) continue;
20                    table[i][j] = min(table[i][j], table[i][k] + table[k][j]);
21                }
22            }
23        }
24        Loop(i, n) {
25            if (table[i][i] < 0) {
26                negative_cycle = true;
27                return;
28            }
29        }
30        negative_cycle = false;
31        return;
32    }
33    vll get_table() {
34        return table;
35    }
36    bool is_negative_cycle() {
37        return negative_cycle;
38    }
39 };
```

```
1 class Bellmanford {
2 private:
3     struct node {
4         int id; bool done; vi to; vll cst; int from; ll d;
5     };
6     vector<node> nodes;
7     int n, m, source;
8     bool negative_cycle;
9 public:
10    Bellmanford(const vvi &lst, const vvll &cst, int start) {
11        n = lst.size();
12        nodes.resize(n);
13        Loop(i, n) nodes[i] = { i, false, {}, {}, -1, LLONG_MAX };
14        Loop(i, n) {
15            Loop(j, lst[i].size()) {
16                nodes[i].to.push_back(lst[i][j]);
17                nodes[i].cst.push_back(cst[i][j]);
18            }
19        }
20        source = start;
21        nodes[source].d = 0;
22        Loop(k, n) {
23            Loop(i, n) {
24                int a = i;
25                if (nodes[a].d == LLONG_MAX) continue;
26                Loop(j, nodes[a].to.size()) {
27                    int b = nodes[a].to[j];
28                    if (nodes[a].d + nodes[a].cst[j] < nodes[b].d) {
29                        nodes[b].d = nodes[a].d + nodes[a].cst[j];
30                        nodes[b].from = nodes[a].id;
31                        if (k == n - 1) {
32                            negative_cycle = true;
33                            return;
34                        }
35                    }
36                }
37            }
38        }
39        negative_cycle = false;
40        return;
41    }
42    vi get_path(int v) {
43        stack<int> stk;
44        stk.push(v);
45        int a = v;
46        while (nodes[a].from != -1) {
47            stk.push(nodes[a].from);
48            a = nodes[a].from;
49        }
50        if (a != source) return{ -1 };
51        vi ret;
52        while (stk.size()) {
53            ret.push_back(stk.top());
54            stk.pop();
55        }
56        return ret;
57    }
58    ll get_dist(int v) {
59        return nodes[v].d;
60    }
61    bool is_negative_cycle() {
62        return negative_cycle;
63    }
64 };
```

```

1  template <class val_t>
2  class kdTree {
3  private:
4      using vval_t = vector<val_t>;
5      struct node {
6          int id;
7          int deg;
8          vval_t val;
9          node *parent;
10         node *child_l, *child_r;
11         vval_t range_l, range_r;
12     };
13     int dimension; // dimension
14     int n; // the number of nodes
15     node *root; // the root of the tree
16     node *nil; // the node for leaves of the tree
17     struct idval_t {
18         int id;
19         vval_t val;
20     };
21     vector<idval_t> ary;
22     inline void update_cover_range(node *focus, node* target) {
23         if (target == nil) return;
24         else {
25             Loop(i, dimension) {
26                 focus->range_l[i] = min(focus->range_l[i], target->range_l[i]);
27                 focus->range_r[i] = max(focus->range_r[i], target->range_r[i]);
28             }
29             return;
30         }
31     }
32     node* build_kdTree_rec(node *parent, int l, int r, int depth) {
33         if (r - l == 0) return nil;
34         node *ret = new node;
35         int axis = depth % dimension;
36         int mid = (l + r) / 2;
37         nth_element(ary.begin() + l, ary.begin() + mid, ary.begin() + r, [=](const idval_t& l, const idval_t& r) { return l.val[axis] < r.val[axis]; });
38         *ret = { ary[mid].id, depth, ary[mid].val, nil, nil, nil, ary[mid].val, ary[mid].val };
39         ret->child_l = build_kdTree_rec(ret, l, mid, depth + 1);
40         update_cover_range(ret, ret->child_l);
41         ret->child_r = build_kdTree_rec(ret, mid + 1, r, depth + 1);
42         update_cover_range(ret, ret->child_r);
43         return ret;
44     }
45     inline bool check_crossed_find_range(node *focus, pair<vval_t, vval_t> &range) {
46         if (focus == nil) return false;
47         Loop(i, dimension) {
48             if (range.first[i] <= focus->range_r[i] && focus->range_l[i] <= range.second[i]) continue;
49             else return false;
50         }
51         return true;
52     }
53     inline bool check_in_range(node *focus, pair<vval_t, vval_t> &range) {
54         if (focus == nil) return false;
55         Loop(i, dimension) {
56             if (range.first[i] <= focus->val[i] && focus->val[i] <= range.second[i]) continue;
57             else return false;
58         }
59         return true;
60     }
61     void find_in_range_rec(node *focus, pair<vval_t, vval_t> &range, int depth, vi &in_range_list) {
62         if (focus == nil) return;
63         else {
64             int axis = depth % dimension;
65             if (check_in_range(focus, range)) in_range_list.push_back(focus->id);
66             if (check_crossed_find_range(focus->child_l, range)) {
67                 find_in_range_rec(focus->child_l, range, depth + 1, in_range_list);
68             }
69             if (check_crossed_find_range(focus->child_r, range)) {
70                 find_in_range_rec(focus->child_r, range, depth + 1, in_range_list);

```



```
71     }
72     }
73 }
74 public:
75     kdTree(const vector<vval_t> &A, int dimension) {
76         n = (int)A.size();
77         this->dimension = dimension;
78         ary.resize(n);
79         Loop(i, n) ary[i] = { i, A[i] };
80         nil = new node;
81         root = build_kdTree_rec(nil, 0, n, 0);
82         return;
83     }
84     // return id of vals in [range.first, range.second]
85     vi find_in_range(pair<vval_t, vval_t> range) {
86         vi ret;
87         find_in_range_rec(root, range, 0, ret);
88         sort(ret.begin(), ret.end());
89         return ret;
90     }
91 };
```

```
1 vi topological_sort(const vvi &lst) {
2     vi ret = {};
3     int n = lst.size();
4     vi cnt(n);
5     Loop(a, n) {
6         Foreach(b, lst[a]) cnt[b]++;
7     }
8     set<int> st;
9     Loop(a, n) {
10         if (cnt[a] == 0) st.insert(a);
11     }
12     while (st.size()) {
13         auto itr = st.begin(); st.erase(itr);
14         int a = *itr;
15         ret.push_back(a);
16         Foreach(b, lst[a]) {
17             cnt[b]--;
18             if (cnt[b] == 0) st.insert(b);
19         }
20     }
21     if (ret.size() != n) return {};
22     else return ret;
23 }
```

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  using vi = vector<int>; using vvi = vector<vi>; using vvvi = vector<vvi>;
5  using ll = long long int;
6  using vll = vector<ll>; using vvll = vector<vll>; using vvlll = vector<vvll>;
7  using vd = vector<double>; using vvd = vector<vd>; using vvvd = vector<vvd>;
8  using P = pair<int, int>;
9  using Pll = pair<ll, ll>;
10 using cdouble = complex<double>;
11
12 const double eps = 1e-7;
13 #define Loop(i, n) for(int i = 0; i < int(n); i++)
14 #define Loopll(i, n) for(ll i = 0; i < ll(n); i++)
15 #define Loopl(i, n) for(int i = 1; i <= int(n); i++)
16 #define Looplll(i, n) for(ll i = 1; i <= ll(n); i++)
17 #define Loopr(i, n) for(int i = int(n) - 1; i >= 0; i--)
18 #define Looprll(i, n) for(ll i = ll(n) - 1; i >= 0; i--)
19 #define Looprl(i, n) for(int i = int(n); i >= 1; i--)
20 #define Looprlll(i, n) for(ll i = ll(n); i >= 1; i--)
21 #define Foreach(buf, container) for(auto buf : container)
22 #define Loopdiag(i, j, h, w, sum) for(int i = ((sum) >= (h) ? (h) - 1 : (sum)), j = (sum) - i; i >= 0 && j <
    < (w); i--, j++)
23 #define Loopdiagr(i, j, h, w, sum) for(int j = ((sum) >= (w) ? (w) - 1 : (sum)), i = (sum) - j; j >= 0 && i <
    < (h); j--, i++)
24 #define Loopdiagsym(i, j, h, w, gap) for (int i = ((gap) >= 0 ? (gap) : 0), j = i - (gap); i < (h) && j <
    < (w); i++, j++)
25 #define Loopdiagsymr(i, j, h, w, gap) for (int i = ((gap) > (h) - (w) - 1 ? (h) - 1 : (w) - 1 + (gap)), j =
    i - (gap); i >= 0 && j >= 0; i--, j--)
26 #define Loopitr(itr, container) for(auto itr = container.begin(); itr != container.end(); itr++)
27 #define printv(vector) Loop(ex_i, vector.size()) { cout << vector[ex_i] << " "; } cout << endl;
28 #define printmx(matrix) Loop(ex_i, matrix.size()) { Loop(ex_j, matrix[ex_i].size()) { cout << matrix[ex_i]
    [ex_j] << " "; } cout << endl; }
29 #define quickio() ios::sync_with_stdio(false); cin.tie(0);
30 #define bitmanip(m, val) static_cast<bitset<(int)m>>(val)
31 #define Comp(type_t) bool operator<(const type_t &another) const
32 #define fst first
33 #define snd second
34 #define INF INFINITY
35 bool feq(double x, double y) { return abs(x - y) <= eps; }
36 bool inrange(ll x, ll t) { return x >= 0 && x < t; }
37 bool inrange(vll xs, ll t) { Foreach(x, xs) if (!(x >= 0 && x < t)) return false; return true; }
38 int ceillog2(ll x) { int ret = 0; x--; while (x > 0) { ret++; x >>= 1; } return ret; }
39 ll rndf(double x) { return (ll)(x + (x >= 0 ? 0.5 : -0.5)); }
40 ll floorsqrt(ll x) { ll m = (ll)sqrt((double)x); return m + (m * m <= x ? 0 : -1); }
41 ll ceilsqrt(ll x) { ll m = (ll)sqrt((double)x); return m + (x <= m * m ? 0 : 1); }
42 ll rnddiv(ll a, ll b) { return (a / b + (a % b * 2 >= b ? 1 : 0)); }
43 ll ceildiv(ll a, ll b) { return (a / b + (a % b == 0 ? 0 : 1)); }
44 ll gcd(ll m, ll n) { if (n == 0) return m; else return gcd(n, m % n); }
45 ll lcm(ll m, ll n) { return m * n / gcd(m, n); }
46
47 /*****/
48
49

```