



Notebook - Maratona de Programação

Lenhadoras de Segtree

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1 Misc

1.1 Split

```
1 vector<string> split(string txt, char key = ' '){
2     vector<string> ans;
3
4     string palTemp = "";
5     for(int i = 0; i < txt.size(); i++){
6
7         if(txt[i] == key){
8             if(palTemp.size() > 0){
9                 ans.push_back(palTemp);
10                palTemp = "";
11            }
12        } else{
13            palTemp += txt[i];
14        }
15    }
16
17    if(palTemp.size() > 0)
18        ans.push_back(palTemp);
19
20    return ans;
21 }
22 }
```

1.2 Int128

```
1 __int128 read() {
2     __int128 x = 0, f = 1;
3     char ch = getchar();
4     while (ch < '0' || ch > '9') {
5         if (ch == '-') f = -1;
6         ch = getchar();
7     }
8     while (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9') {
9         x = x * 10 + ch - '0';
10        ch = getchar();
11    }
12    return x * f;
13 }
14 void print(__int128 x) {
15     if (x < 0) {
16         putchar('-');
17         x = -x;
18     }
19     if (x > 9) print(x / 10);
20     putchar(x % 10 + '0');
21 }
```

2 Geometry

3 Data Structures

3.1 Range Query Point Update

```
1 // Description:
2 // Indexed at zero
3 // Query - get sum of elements from range (l, r)
4 // inclusive
5 // Update - update element at position id to a value
6 // val
7 // Problem:
8 // https://codeforces.com/edu/course/2/lesson/4/1/
9 // practice/contest/273169/problem/B
10 // Complexity:
```

```
10 // O(log n) for both query and update
11
12 // How to use:
13 // Segtree seg = Segtree(n);
14 // seg.build(v);
15
16 // Notes
17 // Change neutral element and f function to perform a
18 // different operation
19
20 // If you want to change the operations to point
21 // query and range update
22 // Use the same segtree, but perform the following
23 // operations
24 // Query - seg.query(0, id);
25 // Update - seg.update(1, v); seg.update(r + 1, -v);
26
27 typedef long long ftype;
28
29 struct Segtree {
30     vector<ftype> seg;
31     int n;
32     const ftype NEUTRAL = 0;
33
34     Segtree(int n) {
35         int sz = 1;
36         while (sz < n) sz *= 2;
37         this->n = sz;
38
39         seg.assign(2*sz, NEUTRAL);
40     }
41
42     ftype f(ftype a, ftype b) {
43         return a + b;
44     }
45
46     ftype query(int pos, int ini, int fim, int p, int
47     q) {
48         if (ini >= p && fim <= q) {
49             return seg[pos];
50         }
51
52         if (q < ini || p > fim) {
53             return NEUTRAL;
54         }
55
56         int e = 2*pos + 1;
57         int d = 2*pos + 2;
58         int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
59
60         return f(query(e, ini, m, p, q), query(d, m +
61         1, fim, p, q));
62     }
63
64     void update(int pos, int ini, int fim, int id,
65     int val) {
66         if (ini > id || fim < id) {
67             return;
68         }
69
70         if (ini == id && fim == id) {
71             seg[pos] = val;
72             return;
73         }
74
75         int e = 2*pos + 1;
76         int d = 2*pos + 2;
77         int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
78
79         update(e, ini, m, id, val);
80         update(d, m + 1, fim, id, val);
81     }
82 }
```

```

77     seg[pos] = f(seg[e], seg[d]);
78 }
79
80 void build(int pos, int ini, int fim, vector<int>
81 &v) {
82     if (ini == fim) {
83         if (ini < (int)v.size()) {
84             seg[pos] = v[ini];
85         }
86         return;
87     }
88     int e = 2*pos + 1;
89     int d = 2*pos + 2;
90     int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
91
92     build(e, ini, m, v);
93     build(d, m + 1, fim, v);
94
95     seg[pos] = f(seg[e], seg[d]);
96 }
97
98 ftype query(int p, int q) {
99     return query(0, 0, n - 1, p, q);
100 }
101
102 void update(int id, int val) {
103     update(0, 0, n - 1, id, val);
104 }
105
106 void build(vector<int> &v) {
107     build(0, 0, n - 1, v);
108 }
109
110 void debug() {
111     for (auto e : seg) {
112         cout << e << ' ';
113     }
114     cout << '\n';
115 }
116 };

```

3.2 Minimum And Amount

```

1 // Description:
2 // Query - get minimum element in a range (l, r)
3 // inclusive
4 // and also the number of times it appears in that
5 // range
6 // Update - update element at position id to a value
7 // val
8
9 // Problem:
10 // https://codeforces.com/edu/course/2/lesson/4/1/
11 // practice/contest/273169/problem/C
12
13 // Complexity:
14 // O(log n) for both query and update
15
16 // How to use:
17 // Segtree seg = Segtree(n);
18 // seg.build(v);
19
20 #define pii pair<int, int>
21 #define mp make_pair
22 #define ff first
23 #define ss second
24
25 const int INF = 1e9+17;
26
27 typedef pii ftype;
28
29 struct Segtree {

```

```

26 vector<ftype> seg;
27 int n;
28 const ftype NEUTRAL = mp(INF, 0);
29
30 Segtree(int n) {
31     int sz = 1;
32     while (sz < n) sz *= 2;
33     this->n = sz;
34
35     seg.assign(2*sz, NEUTRAL);
36 }
37
38 ftype f(ftype a, ftype b) {
39     if (a.ff < b.ff) return a;
40     if (b.ff < a.ff) return b;
41
42     return mp(a.ff, a.ss + b.ss);
43 }
44
45 ftype query(int pos, int ini, int fim, int p, int
46 q) {
47     if (ini >= p && fim <= q) {
48         return seg[pos];
49     }
50
51     if (q < ini || p > fim) {
52         return NEUTRAL;
53     }
54
55     int e = 2*pos + 1;
56     int d = 2*pos + 2;
57     int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
58
59     return f(query(e, ini, m, p, q), query(d, m +
60 1, fim, p, q));
61 }
62
63 void update(int pos, int ini, int fim, int id,
64 int val) {
65     if (ini > id || fim < id) {
66         return;
67     }
68
69     if (ini == id && fim == id) {
70         seg[pos] = mp(val, 1);
71     }
72
73     return;
74
75     int e = 2*pos + 1;
76     int d = 2*pos + 2;
77     int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
78
79     update(e, ini, m, id, val);
80     update(d, m + 1, fim, id, val);
81
82     seg[pos] = f(seg[e], seg[d]);
83 }
84
85 void build(int pos, int ini, int fim, vector<int>
86 &v) {
87     if (ini == fim) {
88         if (ini < (int)v.size()) {
89             seg[pos] = mp(v[ini], 1);
90         }
91         return;
92     }
93
94     int e = 2*pos + 1;
95     int d = 2*pos + 2;
96     int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
97
98     build(e, ini, m, v);
99     build(d, m + 1, fim, v);
100
101     seg[pos] = f(seg[e], seg[d]);
102 }

```

```

95         build(d, m + 1, fim, v);
96
97         seg[pos] = f(seg[e], seg[d]);
98     }
99
100     ftype query(int p, int q) {
101         return query(0, 0, n - 1, p, q);
102     }
103
104     void update(int id, int val) {
105         update(0, 0, n - 1, id, val);
106     }
107
108     void build(vector<int> &v) {
109         build(0, 0, n - 1, v);
110     }
111
112     void debug() {
113         for (auto e : seg) {
114             cout << e.ff << ' ' << e.ss << '\n';
115         }
116         cout << '\n';
117     }
118 };

```

3.3 Dynamic Implicit Sparse

```

1 // Description:
2 // Indexed at one
3
4 // When the indexes of the nodes are too big to be
5 // stored in an array
6 // and the queries need to be answered online so we
7 // can't sort the nodes and compress them
8 // we create nodes only when they are needed so there
9 // 'll be (Q*log(MAX)) nodes
10 // where Q is the number of queries and MAX is the
11 // maximum index a node can assume
12
13 // Query - get sum of elements from range (l, r)
14 // inclusive
15 // Update - update element at position id to a value
16 // val
17
18 // Problem:
19 // https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1648
20
21 // Complexity:
22 // O(log n) for both query and update
23
24 // How to use:
25 // MAX is the maximum index a node can assume
26 // Create a default null node
27 // Create a node to be the root of the segtree
28
29 // Segtree seg = Segtree(MAX);
30 // seg.create();
31 // seg.create();
32
33 typedef long long ftype;
34
35 const int MAX = 1e9+17;
36
37 struct Segtree {
38     vector<ftype> seg, d, e, lazy;
39     const ftype NEUTRAL = 0;
40     int n;
41
42     Segtree(int n) {
43         this->n = n;
44     }
45
46     ftype f(ftype a, ftype b) {

```

```

41         return a + b;
42     }
43
44     ftype create() {
45         seg.push_back(0);
46         e.push_back(0);
47         d.push_back(0);
48         return seg.size() - 1;
49     }
50
51     ftype query(int pos, int ini, int fim, int p, int
52     q) {
53         if (q < ini || p > fim) return NEUTRAL;
54         if (pos == 0) return 0;
55         if (p <= ini && fim <= q) return seg[pos];
56         int m = (ini + fim) >> 1;
57         return f(query(e[pos], ini, m, p, q), query(d
58         [pos], m + 1, fim, p, q));
59     }
60
61     void update(int pos, int ini, int fim, int id,
62     int val) {
63         if (ini > id || fim < id) {
64             return;
65         }
66
67         if (ini == fim) {
68             seg[pos] = val;
69             return;
70         }
71
72         int m = (ini + fim) >> 1;
73
74         if (id <= m) {
75             if (e[pos] == 0) e[pos] = create();
76             update(e[pos], ini, m, id, val);
77         } else {
78             if (d[pos] == 0) d[pos] = create();
79             update(d[pos], m + 1, fim, id, val);
80         }
81
82         seg[pos] = f(seg[e[pos]], seg[d[pos]]);
83     }
84
85     ftype query(int p, int q) {
86         return query(1, 1, n, p, q);
87     }
88
89     void update(int id, int val) {
90         update(1, 1, n, id, val);
91     }
92 };

```

3.4 Lazy Dynamic Implicit Sparse

```

1 // Description:
2 // Indexed at one
3
4 // When the indexes of the nodes are too big to be
5 // stored in an array
6 // and the queries need to be answered online so we
7 // can't sort the nodes and compress them
8 // we create nodes only when they are needed so there
9 // 'll be (Q*log(MAX)) nodes
10 // where Q is the number of queries and MAX is the
11 // maximum index a node can assume
12
13 // Query - get sum of elements from range (l, r)
14 // inclusive
15 // Update - update element at position id to a value
16 // val

```

```

12 // Problem:
13 // https://oj.uz/problem/view/IZh012_apple
14
15 // Complexity:
16 // O(log n) for both query and update
17
18 // How to use:
19 // MAX is the maximum index a node can assume
20 // Create a default null node
21 // Create a node to be the root of the segtree
22
23 // Segtree seg = Segtree(MAX);
24 // seg.create();
25 // seg.create();
26
27 typedef long long ftype;
28
29 const int MAX = 1e9+17;
30
31 typedef long long ftype;
32
33 const int MAX = 1e9+17;
34
35 struct Segtree {
36     vector<ftype> seg, d, e, lazy;
37     const ftype NEUTRAL = 0;
38     const ftype NEUTRAL_LAZY = -1;
39     int n;
40
41     Segtree(int n) {
42         this->n = n;
43     }
44
45     ftype apply_lazy(ftype a, ftype b, int len) {
46         if (b == NEUTRAL_LAZY) return a;
47         else return b * len;
48     }
49
50     void propagate(int pos, int ini, int fim) {
51         if (seg[pos] == 0) return;
52
53         if (ini == fim) {
54             return;
55         }
56
57         int m = (ini + fim) >> 1;
58
59         if (e[pos] == 0) e[pos] = create();
60         if (d[pos] == 0) d[pos] = create();
61
62         lazy[e[pos]] = apply_lazy(lazy[e[pos]], lazy[
pos], 1);
63         lazy[d[pos]] = apply_lazy(lazy[d[pos]], lazy[
pos], 1);
64
65         seg[e[pos]] = apply_lazy(seg[e[pos]], lazy[
pos], m - ini + 1);
66         seg[d[pos]] = apply_lazy(seg[d[pos]], lazy[
pos], fim - m);
67
68         lazy[pos] = NEUTRAL_LAZY;
69     }
70
71     ftype f(ftype a, ftype b) {
72         return a + b;
73     }
74
75     ftype create() {
76         seg.push_back(0);
77         e.push_back(0);
78         d.push_back(0);
79         lazy.push_back(-1);
80         return seg.size() - 1;

```

```

81     }
82
83     ftype query(int pos, int ini, int fim, int p, int
q) {
84         propagate(pos, ini, fim);
85         if (q < ini || p > fim) return NEUTRAL;
86         if (pos == 0) return 0;
87         if (p <= ini && fim <= q) return seg[pos];
88         int m = (ini + fim) >> 1;
89         return f(query(e[pos], ini, m, p, q), query(d
[pos], m + 1, fim, p, q));
90     }
91
92     void update(int pos, int ini, int fim, int p, int
q, int val) {
93         propagate(pos, ini, fim);
94         if (ini > q || fim < p) {
95             return;
96         }
97
98         if (ini >= p && fim <= q) {
99             lazy[pos] = apply_lazy(lazy[pos], val, 1)
;
100             seg[pos] = apply_lazy(seg[pos], val, fim
- ini + 1);
101
102             return;
103         }
104
105         int m = (ini + fim) >> 1;
106
107         if (e[pos] == 0) e[pos] = create();
108         update(e[pos], ini, m, p, q, val);
109
110         if (d[pos] == 0) d[pos] = create();
111         update(d[pos], m + 1, fim, p, q, val);
112
113         seg[pos] = f(seg[e[pos]], seg[d[pos]]);
114     }
115
116     ftype query(int p, int q) {
117         return query(1, 1, n, p, q);
118     }
119
120     void update(int p, int q, int val) {
121         update(1, 1, n, p, q, val);
122     }
123 };

```

3.5 Lazy

```

1 // Description:
2 // Query - get sum of elements from range (l, r)
   inclusive
3 // Update - add a value val to elementos from range (
   l, r) inclusive
4
5 // Problem:
6 // https://codeforces.com/edu/course/2/lesson/5/1/
   practice/contest/279634/problem/A
7
8 // Complexity:
9 // O(log n) for both query and update
10
11 // How to use:
12 // Segtree seg = Segtree(n);
13 // seg.build(v);
14
15 // Notes
16 // Change neutral element and f function to perform a
   different operation
17
18 typedef long long ftype;

```

```

19 struct Segtree {
20     vector<ftype> seg;
21     vector<ftype> lazy;
22     int n;
23     const ftype NEUTRAL = 0;
24     const ftype NEUTRAL_LAZY = -1;
25
26     Segtree(int n) {
27         int sz = 1;
28         while (sz < n) sz *= 2;
29         this->n = sz;
30
31         seg.assign(2*sz, NEUTRAL);
32         lazy.assign(2*sz, NEUTRAL_LAZY);
33     }
34
35     ftype apply_lazy(ftype a, ftype b, int len) {
36         if (b == NEUTRAL_LAZY) return a;
37         if (a == NEUTRAL_LAZY) return b * len;
38         else return a + b * len;
39     }
40
41     void propagate(int pos, int ini, int fim) {
42         if (ini == fim) {
43             return;
44         }
45
46         int e = 2*pos + 1;
47         int d = 2*pos + 2;
48         int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
49
50         lazy[e] = apply_lazy(lazy[e], lazy[pos], 1);
51         lazy[d] = apply_lazy(lazy[d], lazy[pos], 1);
52
53         seg[e] = apply_lazy(seg[e], lazy[pos], m -
54 ini + 1);
55         seg[d] = apply_lazy(seg[d], lazy[pos], fim -
56 m);
57
58         lazy[pos] = NEUTRAL_LAZY;
59     }
60
61     ftype f(ftype a, ftype b) {
62         return a + b;
63     }
64
65     ftype query(int pos, int ini, int fim, int p, int
66 q) {
67         propagate(pos, ini, fim);
68
69         if (ini >= p && fim <= q) {
70             return seg[pos];
71         }
72
73         if (q < ini || p > fim) {
74             return NEUTRAL;
75         }
76
77         int e = 2*pos + 1;
78         int d = 2*pos + 2;
79         int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
80
81         return f(query(e, ini, m, p, q), query(d, m +
82 1, fim, p, q));
83     }
84
85     void update(int pos, int ini, int fim, int p, int
86 q, int val) {
87         propagate(pos, ini, fim);
88
89         if (ini >= p && fim <= q) {
90             lazy[pos] = apply_lazy(lazy[pos], val, 1)
91 ;
92             seg[pos] = apply_lazy(seg[pos], val, fim
93 - ini + 1);
94         }
95
96         return;
97
98         int e = 2*pos + 1;
99         int d = 2*pos + 2;
100         int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
101
102         update(e, ini, m, p, q, val);
103         update(d, m + 1, fim, p, q, val);
104
105         seg[pos] = f(seg[e], seg[d]);
106     }
107
108     void build(int pos, int ini, int fim, vector<int>
109 &v) {
110         if (ini == fim) {
111             if (ini < (int)v.size()) {
112                 seg[pos] = v[ini];
113             }
114             return;
115         }
116
117         int e = 2*pos + 1;
118         int d = 2*pos + 2;
119         int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
120
121         build(e, ini, m, v);
122         build(d, m + 1, fim, v);
123
124         seg[pos] = f(seg[e], seg[d]);
125     }
126
127     ftype query(int p, int q) {
128         return query(0, 0, n - 1, p, q);
129     }
130
131     void update(int p, int q, int val) {
132         update(0, 0, n - 1, p, q, val);
133     }
134
135     void build(vector<int> &v) {
136         build(0, 0, n - 1, v);
137     }
138
139     void debug() {
140         for (auto e : seg) {
141             cout << e << ' ';
142         }
143         cout << '\n';
144         for (auto e : lazy) {
145             cout << e << ' ';
146         }
147         cout << '\n';
148         cout << '\n';
149     }
150
151 // Description:
152 // Query - get sum of segment that is maximum among
153 // all segments
154 // E.g
155 // Array: 5 -4 4 3 -5
156 // Maximum segment sum: 8 because 5 + (-4) + 4 = 8

```

3.6 Segment With Maximum Sum

```

6 // Update - update element at position id to a value val
7
8 // Problem:
9 // https://codeforces.com/edu/course/2/lesson/4/2/practice/contest/273278/problem/A
10
11 // Complexity:
12 // O(log n) for both query and update
13
14 // How to use:
15 // Segtree seg = Segtree(n);
16 // seg.build(v);
17
18 // Notes
19 // The maximum segment sum can be a negative number
20 // In that case, taking zero elements is the best choice
21 // So we need to take the maximum between 0 and the query
22 // max(0LL, seg.query(0, n).max_seg)
23
24 using ll = long long;
25
26 typedef ll ftype_node;
27
28 struct Node {
29     ftype_node max_seg;
30     ftype_node pref;
31     ftype_node suf;
32     ftype_node sum;
33
34     Node(ftype_node max_seg, ftype_node pref, ftype_node suf, ftype_node sum) : max_seg(max_seg), pref(pref), suf(suf), sum(sum) {};
35 };
36
37 typedef Node ftype;
38
39 struct Segtree {
40     vector<ftype> seg;
41     int n;
42     const ftype NEUTRAL = Node(0, 0, 0, 0);
43
44     Segtree(int n) {
45         int sz = 1;
46         // potencia de dois mais proxima
47         while (sz < n) sz *= 2;
48         this->n = sz;
49
50         // numero de nos da seg
51         seg.assign(2*sz, NEUTRAL);
52     }
53
54     ftype f(ftype a, ftype b) {
55         ftype_node max_seg = max({a.max_seg, b.max_seg, a.suf + b.pref});
56         ftype_node pref = max(a.pref, a.sum + b.pref);
57
58         ftype_node suf = max(b.suf, b.sum + a.suf);
59         ftype_node sum = a.sum + b.sum;
60
61         return Node(max_seg, pref, suf, sum);
62     }
63
64     ftype query(int pos, int ini, int fim, int p, int q) {
65         if (ini >= p && fim <= q) {
66             return seg[pos];
67         }
68
69         if (q < ini || p > fim) {
70             return NEUTRAL;
71         }
72
73         int e = 2*pos + 1;
74         int d = 2*pos + 2;
75         int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
76
77         return f(query(e, ini, m, p, q), query(d, m + 1, fim, p, q));
78     }
79
80     void update(int pos, int ini, int fim, int id, int val) {
81         if (ini > id || fim < id) {
82             return;
83         }
84
85         if (ini == id && fim == id) {
86             seg[pos] = Node(val, val, val, val);
87
88             return;
89         }
90
91         int e = 2*pos + 1;
92         int d = 2*pos + 2;
93         int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
94
95         update(e, ini, m, id, val);
96         update(d, m + 1, fim, id, val);
97
98         seg[pos] = f(seg[e], seg[d]);
99     }
100
101     void build(int pos, int ini, int fim, vector<int> &v) {
102         if (ini == fim) {
103             // se a posição existir no array original
104             // seg tamanho potencia de dois
105             if (ini < (int)v.size()) {
106                 seg[pos] = Node(v[ini], v[ini], v[ini], v[ini]);
107             }
108             return;
109         }
110
111         int e = 2*pos + 1;
112         int d = 2*pos + 2;
113         int m = ini + (fim - ini) / 2;
114
115         build(e, ini, m, v);
116         build(d, m + 1, fim, v);
117
118         seg[pos] = f(seg[e], seg[d]);
119     }
120
121     ftype query(int p, int q) {
122         return query(0, 0, n - 1, p, q);
123     }
124
125     void update(int id, int val) {
126         update(0, 0, n - 1, id, val);
127     }
128
129     void build(vector<int> &v) {
130         build(0, 0, n - 1, v);
131     }
132
133     void debug() {
134         for (auto e : seg) {
135             cout << e.max_seg << ' ' << e.pref << ' ' << e.suf << ' ' << e.sum << '\n';
136         }
137         cout << '\n';
138     }
139 }

```

```
138 };
```

3.7 Segtree2d

```
1 // Description:
2 // Indexed at zero
3 // Given a N x M grid, where i represents the row and
4 // j the column, perform the following operations
5 // update(j, i) - update the value of grid[i][j]
6 // query(j1, j2, i1, i2) - return the sum of values
7 // inside the rectangle
8 // defined by grid[i1][j1] and grid[i2][j2] inclusive
9 // Problem:
10 // https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1739/
11 // Complexity:
12 // Time complexity:
13 // O(log N * log M) for both query and update
14 // O(N * M) for build
15 // Memory complexity:
16 // 4 * M * N
17
18 // How to use:
19 // Segtree2D seg = Segtree2D(n, n);
20 // vector<vector<int>> v(n, vector<int>(n));
21 // seg.build(v);
22
23 // Notes
24 // Indexed at zero
25
26 struct Segtree2D {
27     const int MAXN = 1025;
28     int N, M;
29
30     vector<vector<int>> seg;
31
32     Segtree2D(int N, int M) {
33         this->N = N;
34         this->M = M;
35         seg.resize(2*MAXN, vector<int>(2*MAXN));
36     }
37
38     void buildY(int noX, int lX, int rX, int noY, int
39         lY, int rY, vector<vector<int>> &v){
40         if(lY == rY){
41             if(lX == rX){
42                 seg[noX][noY] = v[rX][rY];
43             }else{
44                 seg[noX][noY] = seg[2*noX+1][noY] +
45                 seg[2*noX+2][noY];
46             }
47         }else{
48             int m = (lY+rY)/2;
49
50             buildY(noX, lX, rX, 2*noY+1, lY, m, v);
51             buildY(noX, lX, rX, 2*noY+2, m+1, rY, v);
52
53             seg[noX][noY] = seg[noX][2*noY+1] + seg[
54                 noX][2*noY+2];
55         }
56     }
57
58     void buildX(int noX, int lX, int rX, vector<
59         vector<int>> &v){
60         if(lX != rX){
61             int m = (lX+rX)/2;
62
63             buildX(2*noX+1, lX, m, v);
64             buildX(2*noX+2, m+1, rX, v);
65
66             seg[noX][noY] = seg[noX][2*noY+1] + seg[
67                 noX][2*noY+2];
68         }
69     }
70
71     void updateY(int noX, int lX, int rX, int noY,
72         int lY, int rY, int y){
73         if(lY == rY){
74             if(lX == rX){
75                 seg[noX][noY] = !seg[noX][noY];
76             }else{
77                 seg[noX][noY] = seg[2*noX+1][noY] +
78                 seg[2*noX+2][noY];
79             }
80         }else{
81             int m = (lY+rY)/2;
82
83             if(y <= m){
84                 updateY(noX, lX, rX, 2*noY+1, lY, m, y
85                     );
86             }else if(m < y){
87                 updateY(noX, lX, rX, 2*noY+2, m+1, rY
88                     , y);
89             }
90
91             seg[noX][noY] = seg[noX][2*noY+1] + seg[
92                 noX][2*noY+2];
93         }
94     }
95
96     void updateX(int noX, int lX, int rX, int x, int
97         y){
98         int m = (lX+rX)/2;
99
100         if(lX != rX){
101             if(x <= m){
102                 updateX(2*noX+1, lX, m, x, y);
103             }else if(m < x){
104                 updateX(2*noX+2, m+1, rX, x, y);
105             }
106         }
107
108         updateY(noX, lX, rX, 0, 0, M - 1, y);
109     }
110
111     int queryY(int noX, int noY, int lY, int rY, int
112         aY, int bY){
113         if(aY <= lY && rY <= bY) return seg[noX][noY
114             ];
115
116         int m = (lY+rY)/2;
117
118         if(bY <= m) return queryY(noX, 2*noY+1, lY, m
119             , aY, bY);
120         if(m < aY) return queryY(noX, 2*noY+2, m+1,
121             rY, aY, bY);
122
123         return queryY(noX, 2*noY+1, lY, m, aY, bY) +
124             queryY(noX, 2*noY+2, m+1, rY, aY, bY);
125     }
126
127     int queryX(int noX, int lX, int rX, int aX, int
128         bX, int aY, int bY){
129         if(aX <= lX && rX <= bX) return queryY(noX,
130             0, 0, M - 1, aY, bY);
131
132         int m = (lX+rX)/2;
133
134         if(bX <= m) return queryX(2*noX+1, lX, m, aX,
135             bX, aY, bY);
136         if(m < aX) return queryX(2*noX+2, m+1, rX, aX
137             , bX, aY, bY);
138
139         return queryX(2*noX+1, lX, m, aX, bX, aY, bY)
140             + queryX(2*noX+2, m+1, rX, aX, bX, aY, bY);
141     }
142
143     void buildY(noX, lX, rX, 0, 0, M - 1, v);
144 }
```

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120
```

```
}
```

```
void updateY(int noX, int lX, int rX, int noY,
int lY, int rY, int y){
    if(lY == rY){
        if(lX == rX){
            seg[noX][noY] = !seg[noX][noY];
        }else{
            seg[noX][noY] = seg[2*noX+1][noY] +
            seg[2*noX+2][noY];
        }
    }else{
        int m = (lY+rY)/2;

        if(y <= m){
            updateY(noX, lX, rX, 2*noY+1, lY, m, y
                );
        }else if(m < y){
            updateY(noX, lX, rX, 2*noY+2, m+1, rY
                , y);
        }

        seg[noX][noY] = seg[noX][2*noY+1] + seg[
            noX][2*noY+2];
    }
}

void updateX(int noX, int lX, int rX, int x, int
y){
    int m = (lX+rX)/2;

    if(lX != rX){
        if(x <= m){
            updateX(2*noX+1, lX, m, x, y);
        }else if(m < x){
            updateX(2*noX+2, m+1, rX, x, y);
        }
    }

    updateY(noX, lX, rX, 0, 0, M - 1, y);
}

int queryY(int noX, int noY, int lY, int rY, int
aY, int bY){
    if(aY <= lY && rY <= bY) return seg[noX][noY
        ];

    int m = (lY+rY)/2;

    if(bY <= m) return queryY(noX, 2*noY+1, lY, m
        , aY, bY);
    if(m < aY) return queryY(noX, 2*noY+2, m+1,
        rY, aY, bY);

    return queryY(noX, 2*noY+1, lY, m, aY, bY) +
        queryY(noX, 2*noY+2, m+1, rY, aY, bY);
}

int queryX(int noX, int lX, int rX, int aX, int
bX, int aY, int bY){
    if(aX <= lX && rX <= bX) return queryY(noX,
        0, 0, M - 1, aY, bY);

    int m = (lX+rX)/2;

    if(bX <= m) return queryX(2*noX+1, lX, m, aX,
        bX, aY, bY);
    if(m < aX) return queryX(2*noX+2, m+1, rX, aX
        , bX, aY, bY);

    return queryX(2*noX+1, lX, m, aX, bX, aY, bY)
        + queryX(2*noX+2, m+1, rX, aX, bX, aY, bY);
}
```



```

121 void build(vector<vector<int>> &v) {
122     buildX(0, 0, N - 1, v);
123 }
124
125
126 int query(int aX, int bX, int aY, int bY) {
127     return queryX(0, 0, N - 1, aX, bX, aY, bY);
128 }
129
130 void update(int x, int y) {
131     updateX(0, 0, N - 1, x, y);
132 }
133 };

```

3.8 Persistent

```

1 // Description:
2 // Persistent segtree allows for you to save the
   different versions of the segtree between each
   update
3 // Indexed at one
4 // Query - get sum of elements from range (l, r)
   inclusive
5 // Update - update element at position id to a value
   val
6
7 // Problem:
8 // https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1737/
9
10 // Complexity:
11 // O(log n) for both query and update
12
13 // How to use:
14 // vector<int> raiz(MAX); // vector to store the
   roots of each version
15 // Segtree seg = Segtree(INF);
16 // raiz[0] = seg.create(); // null node
17 // curr = 1; // keep track of the last version
18
19 // raiz[k] = seg.update(raiz[k], idx, val); //
   updating version k
20 // seg.query(raiz[k], l, r) // querying version k
21 // raiz[++curr] = raiz[k]; // create a new version
   based on version k
22
23 const int MAX = 2e5+17;
24 const int INF = 1e9+17;
25
26 typedef long long ftype;
27
28 struct Segtree {
29     vector<ftype> seg, d, e;
30     const ftype NEUTRAL = 0;
31     int n;
32
33     Segtree(int n) {
34         this->n = n;
35     }
36
37     ftype f(ftype a, ftype b) {
38         return a + b;
39     }
40
41     ftype create() {
42         seg.push_back(0);
43         e.push_back(0);
44         d.push_back(0);
45         return seg.size() - 1;
46     }
47
48     ftype query(int pos, int ini, int fim, int p, int
   q) {
49         if (q < ini || p > fim) return NEUTRAL;

```

```

50         if (pos == 0) return 0;
51         if (p <= ini && fim <= q) return seg[pos];
52         int m = (ini + fim) >> 1;
53         return f(query(e[pos], ini, m, p, q), query(d
   [pos], m + 1, fim, p, q));
54     }
55
56     int update(int pos, int ini, int fim, int id, int
   val) {
57         int novo = create();
58
59         seg[novo] = seg[pos];
60         e[novo] = e[pos];
61         d[novo] = d[pos];
62
63         if (ini == fim) {
64             seg[novo] = val;
65             return novo;
66         }
67
68         int m = (ini + fim) >> 1;
69
70         if (id <= m) e[novo] = update(e[novo], ini, m
   , id, val);
71         else d[novo] = update(d[novo], m + 1, fim, id
   , val);
72
73         seg[novo] = f(seg[e[novo]], seg[d[novo]]);
74
75         return novo;
76     }
77
78     ftype query(int pos, int p, int q) {
79         return query(pos, 1, n, p, q);
80     }
81
82     int update(int pos, int id, int val) {
83         return update(pos, 1, n, id, val);
84     }
85 };

```

3.9 Dsu

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 const int MAX = 1e6+17;
6
7 struct DSU {
8     int n;
9     vector<int> link, sizes;
10
11     DSU(int n) {
12         this->n = n;
13         link.assign(n+1, 0);
14         sizes.assign(n+1, 1);
15
16         for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
17             link[i] = i;
18     }
19
20     int find(int x) {
21         while (x != link[x])
22             x = link[x];
23
24         return x;
25     }
26
27     bool same(int a, int b) {
28         return find(a) == find(b);
29     }
30

```

```

31 void unite(int a, int b) {
32     a = find(a);
33     b = find(b);
34
35     if (a == b) return;
36
37     if (sizes[a] < sizes[b])
38         swap(a, b);
39
40     sizes[a] += sizes[b];
41     link[b] = a;
42 }
43
44 int size(int x) {
45     return sizes[x];
46 }
47 };
48
49 int main() {
50     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
51     cin.tie(NULL);
52
53     int cities, roads; cin >> cities >> roads;
54     vector<int> final_roads;
55     int ans = 0;
56     DSU dsu = DSU(cities);
57     for (int i = 0, a, b; i < roads; i++) {
58         cin >> a >> b;
59         dsu.unite(a, b);
60     }
61
62     for (int i = 2; i <= cities; i++) {
63         if (!dsu.same(1, i)) {
64             ans++;
65             final_roads.push_back(i);
66             dsu.unite(1, i);
67         }
68     }
69
70     cout << ans << '\n';
71     for (auto e : final_roads) {
72         cout << "1 " << e << '\n';
73     }
74
75 }

```

3.10 Ordered Set

```

1 // Description:
2 // insert(k) - add element k to the ordered set
3 // erase(k) - remove element k from the ordered set
4 // erase(it) - remove element it points to from the
   ordered set
5 // order_of_key(k) - returns number of elements
   strictly smaller than k
6 // find_by_order(n) - return an iterator pointing to
   the k-th element in the ordered set (counting
   from zero).
7
8 // Problem:
9 // https://cses.fi/problemset/task/2169/
10
11 // Complexity:
12 // O(log n) for all operations
13
14 // How to use:
15 // ordered_set<int> os;
16 // cout << os.order_of_key(1) << '\n';
17 // cout << os.find_by_order(1) << '\n';
18
19 // Notes
20 // The ordered set only contains different elements

```

```

21 // By using less_equal<T> instead of less<T> on using
   ordered_set declaration
22 // The ordered_set becomes an ordered_multiset
23 // So the set can contain elements that are equal
24
25 #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
26 #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
27
28 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
29 template <typename T>
30 using ordered_set = tree<T, null_type, less<T>,
   rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>;

```

3.11 Priority Queue

```

1 // Description:
2 // Keeps the largest (by default) element at the top
   of the queue
3
4 // Problem:
5 // https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1164/
6
7 // Complexity:
8 // O(log n) for push and pop
9 // O(1) for looking at the element at the top
10
11 // How to use:
12 // priority_queue<int> pq;
13 // pq.push(1);
14 // pq.top();
15 // pq.pop()
16
17 // Notes
18 // To use the priority queue keeping the smallest
   element at the top
19
20 priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> pq;

```

4 Template

4.1 Template

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 #define int long long
5 #define optimize std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
   cin.tie(NULL);
6 #define vi vector<int>
7 #define ll long long
8 #define pb push_back
9 #define mp make_pair
10 #define ff first
11 #define ss second
12 #define pii pair<int, int>
13 #define MOD 1000000007
14 #define sqr(x) ((x) * (x))
15 #define all(x) (x).begin(), (x).end()
16 #define FOR(i, j, n) for (int i = j; i < n; i++)
17 #define qle(i, n) (i == n ? "\n" : " ")
18 #define endl "\n"
19 const int oo = 1e9;
20 const int MAX = 1e6;
21
22 int32_t main(){ optimize;
23
24     return 0;
25 }

```

4.2 Template Clean

```

1 // Notes:
2 // Compile and execute
3 // g++ teste.cpp -o teste -std=c++17
4 // ./teste < teste.txt
5
6 // Print with precision
7 // cout << fixed << setprecision(12) << value << endl
8 ;
9
10 // File as input and output
11 // freopen("input.txt", "r", stdin);
12 // freopen("output.txt", "w", stdout);
13
14 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
15 using namespace std;
16
17 int main() {
18     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
19     cin.tie(NULL);
20
21
22     return 0;
23 }

```

```

7 vector<int> adj[MAX];
8 bool visited[MAX];
9
10 int max_depth = 0, max_node = 1;
11
12 void dfs (int v, int depth) {
13     visited[v] = true;
14
15     if (depth > max_depth) {
16         max_depth = depth;
17         max_node = v;
18     }
19
20     for (auto u : adj[v]) {
21         if (!visited[u]) dfs(u, depth + 1);
22     }
23 }
24
25 int tree_diameter() {
26     dfs(1, 0);
27     max_depth = 0;
28     for (int i = 0; i < MAX; i++) visited[i] = false;
29     dfs(max_node, 0);
30     return max_depth;
31 }

```

5 Graphs

5.1 Floyd Warshall

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4 using ll = long long;
5
6 const int MAX = 507;
7 const long long INF = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3fLL;
8
9 ll dist[MAX][MAX];
10 int n;
11
12 void floyd_warshall() {
13     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
14         for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
15             if (i == j) dist[i][j] = 0;
16             else if (!dist[i][j]) dist[i][j] = INF;
17         }
18     }
19
20     for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
21         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
22             for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
23                 // trata o caso no qual o grafo tem
24                 // arestas com peso negativo
25                 if (dist[i][k] < INF && dist[k][j] <
26                     INF){
27                     dist[i][j] = min(dist[i][j], dist
28 [i][k] + dist[k][j]);
29                 }
30             }
31         }
32     }
33 }
34 }

```

5.2 Tree Diameter

```

1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 const int MAX = 3e5+17;
6

```

5.3 Cycle Path Recovery

```

1 int n;
2 vector<vector<int>> adj;
3 vector<char> color;
4 vector<int> parent;
5 int cycle_start, cycle_end;
6
7 bool dfs(int v) {
8     color[v] = 1;
9     for (int u : adj[v]) {
10         if (color[u] == 0) {
11             parent[u] = v;
12             if (dfs(u))
13                 return true;
14         } else if (color[u] == 1) {
15             cycle_end = v;
16             cycle_start = u;
17             return true;
18         }
19     }
20     color[v] = 2;
21     return false;
22 }
23
24 void find_cycle() {
25     color.assign(n, 0);
26     parent.assign(n, -1);
27     cycle_start = -1;
28
29     for (int v = 0; v < n; v++) {
30         if (color[v] == 0 && dfs(v))
31             break;
32     }
33
34     if (cycle_start == -1) {
35         cout << "Acyclic" << endl;
36     } else {
37         vector<int> cycle;
38         cycle.push_back(cycle_start);
39         for (int v = cycle_end; v != cycle_start; v =
40 parent[v])
41             cycle.push_back(v);
42         cycle.push_back(cycle_start);
43         reverse(cycle.begin(), cycle.end());
44
45         cout << "Cycle found: ";

```

```

45     for (int v : cycle)
46         cout << v << " ";
47     cout << endl;
48 }
49 }

```

5.4 Bipartite

```

1  const int NONE = 0, BLUE = 1, RED = 2;
2  vector<vector<int>> graph(100005);
3  vector<bool> visited(100005);
4  int color[100005];
5
6  bool bfs(int s = 1){
7
8      queue<int> q;
9      q.push(s);
10     color[s] = BLUE;
11
12     while (not q.empty()){
13         auto u = q.front(); q.pop();
14
15         for (auto v : graph[u]){
16             if (color[v] == NONE){
17                 color[v] = 3 - color[u];
18                 q.push(v);
19             }
20             else if (color[v] == color[u]){
21                 return false;
22             }
23         }
24     }
25
26     return true;
27 }
28
29 bool is_bipartite(int n){
30
31     for (int i = 1; i<=n; i++){
32         if (color[i] == NONE and not bfs(i))
33             return false;
34     }
35
36     return true;
37 }

```

5.5 Find Cycle

```

1  bitset<MAX> visited;
2  vector<int> path;
3  vector<int> adj[MAX];
4
5  bool dfs(int u, int p){
6
7      if (visited[u]) return false;
8
9      path.pb(u);
10     visited[u] = true;
11
12     for (auto v : adj[u]){
13         if (visited[v] and u != v and p != v){
14             path.pb(v); return true;
15         }
16
17         if (dfs(v, u)) return true;
18     }
19
20     path.pop_back();
21     return false;
22 }
23
24 bool has_cycle(int N){
25

```

```

26     visited.reset();
27
28     for (int u = 1; u <= N; ++u){
29         path.clear();
30         if (not visited[u] and dfs(u,-1))
31             return true;
32     }
33
34
35     return false;
36 }

```

5.6 Dinic

```

1  const int N = 300;
2
3  struct Dinic {
4      struct Edge{
5          int from, to; ll flow, cap;
6      };
7      vector<Edge> edge;
8
9      vector<int> g[N];
10     int ne = 0;
11     int lvl[N], vis[N], pass;
12     int qu[N], px[N], qt;
13
14     ll run(int s, int sink, ll minE) {
15         if(s == sink) return minE;
16
17         ll ans = 0;
18
19         for(; px[s] < (int)g[s].size(); px[s]++) {
20             int e = g[s][ px[s] ];
21             auto &v = edge[e], &rev = edge[e^1];
22             if(lvl[v.to] != lvl[s]+1 || v.flow >= v.
23                 cap)
24                 continue; // v.cap - v.flow
25                 < lim
26                 ll tmp = run(v.to, sink,min(minE, v.cap-v
27                     .flow));
28                 v.flow += tmp, rev.flow -= tmp;
29                 ans += tmp, minE -= tmp;
30                 if(minE == 0) break;
31             }
32             return ans;
33         }
34     }
35     bool bfs(int source, int sink) {
36         qt = 0;
37         qu[qt++] = source;
38         lvl[source] = 1;
39         vis[source] = ++pass;
40         for(int i = 0; i < qt; i++) {
41             int u = qu[i];
42             px[u] = 0;
43             if(u == sink) return true;
44             for(auto& ed : g[u]) {
45                 auto v = edge[ed];
46                 if(v.flow >= v.cap || vis[v.to] ==
47                     pass)
48                     continue; // v.cap - v.flow < lim
49                 vis[v.to] = pass;
50                 lvl[v.to] = lvl[u]+1;
51                 qu[qt++] = v.to;
52             }
53             return false;
54         }
55     }
56     ll flow(int source, int sink) {
57         reset_flow();
58         ll ans = 0;
59         //for(lim = (1LL << 62); lim >= 1; lim /= 2)
60         while(bfs(source, sink))

```

```

56         ans += run(source, sink, LLINF);
57         return ans;
58     }
59     void addEdge(int u, int v, ll c, ll rc) {
60         Edge e = {u, v, 0, c};
61         edge.pb(e);
62         g[u].push_back(ne++);
63
64         e = {v, u, 0, rc};
65         edge.pb(e);
66         g[v].push_back(ne++);
67     }
68     void reset_flow() {
69         for(int i = 0; i < ne; i++)
70             edge[i].flow = 0;
71         memset(lvl, 0, sizeof(lvl));
72         memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
73         memset(qu, 0, sizeof(qu));
74         memset(px, 0, sizeof(px));
75         qt = 0; pass = 0;
76     }
77 };

```

5.7 Bellman Ford

```

1 struct edge
2 {
3     int a, b, cost;
4 };
5
6 int n, m, v;
7 vector<edge> e;
8 const int INF = 1000000000;
9
10 void solve()
11 {
12     vector<int> d(n, INF);
13     d[v] = 0;
14     for (int i=0; i<n-1; ++i)
15         for (int j=0; j<m; ++j)
16             if (d[e[j].a] < INF)
17                 d[e[j].b] = min(d[e[j].b], d[e[j].a]
18 + e[j].cost);
19 }

```

5.8 Dijkstra

```

1 const int MAX = 2e5+7;
2 const int INF = 1000000000;
3 vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> adj(MAX);
4
5 void dijkstra(int s, vector<int> & d, vector<int> & p
6 ) {
7     int n = adj.size();
8     d.assign(n, INF);
9     p.assign(n, -1);
10
11     d[s] = 0;
12     set<pair<int, int>> q;
13     q.insert({0, s});
14     while (!q.empty()) {
15         int v = q.begin()->second;
16         q.erase(q.begin());
17
18         for (auto edge : adj[v]) {
19             int to = edge.first;
20             int len = edge.second;
21
22             if (d[v] + len < d[to]) {
23                 q.erase({d[to], to});
24                 d[to] = d[v] + len;
25                 p[to] = v;

```

```

26                 q.insert({d[to], to});
27             }
28         }
29     }
30
31     vector<int> restore_path(int s, int t) {
32         vector<int> path;
33
34         for (int v = t; v != s; v = p[v])
35             path.push_back(v);
36         path.push_back(s);
37
38         reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
39         return path;
40     }
41
42     int adj[MAX][MAX];
43     int dist[MAX];
44     int minDistance(int dist[], bool sptSet[], int V) {
45         int min = INT_MAX, min_index;
46
47         for (int v = 0; v < V; v++)
48             if (sptSet[v] == false && dist[v] <= min)
49                 min = dist[v], min_index = v;
50
51         return min_index;
52     }
53
54     void dijkstra(int src, int V) {
55         bool sptSet[V];
56         for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
57             dist[i] = INT_MAX, sptSet[i] = false;
58
59         dist[src] = 0;
60
61         for (int count = 0; count < V - 1; count++) {
62             int u = minDistance(dist, sptSet, V);
63
64             sptSet[u] = true;
65
66             for (int v = 0; v < V; v++)
67                 if (!sptSet[v] && adj[u][v]
68                     && dist[u] != INT_MAX
69                     && dist[u] + adj[u][v] < dist[v])
70                     dist[v] = dist[u] + adj[u][v];
71         }
72     }
73 }
74 }

```

5.9 Tarjan Bridge

```

1 // Description:
2 // Find a bridge in a connected undirected graph
3 // A bridge is an edge so that if you remove that
4 // edge the graph is no longer connected
5
6 // Problem:
7 // https://cses.fi/problemset/task/2177/
8
9 // Complexity:
10 // O(V + E) where V is the number of vertices and E
11 // is the number of edges
12
13 int n;
14 vector<vector<int>> adj;
15
16 vector<bool> visited;
17 vector<int> tin, low;
18 int timer;
19
20 void dfs(int v, int p) {

```

```

19     visited[v] = true;
20     tin[v] = low[v] = timer++;
21     for (int to : adj[v]) {
22         if (to == p) continue;
23         if (visited[to]) {
24             low[v] = min(low[v], tin[to]);
25         } else {
26             dfs(to, v);
27             low[v] = min(low[v], low[to]);
28             if (low[to] > tin[v]) {
29                 IS_BRIDGE(v, to);
30             }
31         }
32     }
33 }
34
35 void find_bridges() {
36     timer = 0;
37     visited.assign(n, false);
38     tin.assign(n, -1);
39     low.assign(n, -1);
40     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
41         if (!visited[i])
42             dfs(i, -1);
43     }
44 }

```

5.10 Centroid Find

```

1 // Description:
2 // Indexed at zero
3 // Find a centroid, that is a node such that when it
4 // is appointed the root of the tree,
5 // each subtree has at most floor(n/2) nodes.
6 // Problem:
7 // https://cses.fi/problemset/task/2079/
8 // Complexity:
9 // O(n)
10 // 0(n)
11
12 // How to use:
13 // get_subtree_size(0);
14 // cout << get_centroid(0) + 1 << endl;
15
16 int n;
17 vector<int> adj[MAX];
18 int subtree_size[MAX];
19
20 int get_subtree_size(int node, int par = -1) {
21     int &res = subtree_size[node];
22     res = 1;
23     for (int i : adj[node]) {
24         if (i == par) continue;
25         res += get_subtree_size(i, node);
26     }
27     return res;
28 }
29
30 int get_centroid(int node, int par = -1) {
31     for (int i : adj[node]) {
32         if (i == par) continue;
33
34         if (subtree_size[i] * 2 > n) { return
get_centroid(i, node); }
35     }
36     return node;
37 }
38
39 int main() {
40     cin >> n;
41     for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
42         int u, v; cin >> u >> v;

```

```

43         u--; v--;
44         adj[u].push_back(v);
45         adj[v].push_back(u);
46     }
47
48     get_subtree_size(0);
49     cout << get_centroid(0) + 1 << endl;
50 }

```

5.11 Prim

```

1 int n;
2 vector<vector<int>> adj; // adjacency matrix of graph
3 const int INF = 1000000000; // weight INF means there
4 // is no edge
5
6 struct Edge {
7     int w = INF, to = -1;
8 };
9
10 void prim() {
11     int total_weight = 0;
12     vector<bool> selected(n, false);
13     vector<Edge> min_e(n);
14     min_e[0].w = 0;
15
16     for (int i=0; i<n; ++i) {
17         int v = -1;
18         for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
19             if (!selected[j] && (v == -1 || min_e[j].
w < min_e[v].w))
20                 v = j;
21
22         if (min_e[v].w == INF) {
23             cout << "No MST!" << endl;
24             exit(0);
25         }
26
27         selected[v] = true;
28         total_weight += min_e[v].w;
29         if (min_e[v].to != -1)
30             cout << v << " " << min_e[v].to << endl;
31
32         for (int to = 0; to < n; ++to) {
33             if (adj[v][to] < min_e[to].w)
34                 min_e[to] = {adj[v][to], v};
35         }
36     }
37
38     cout << total_weight << endl;
39 }

```

5.12 Kruskall

```

1 vector<int> parent, rank;
2
3 void make_set(int v) {
4     parent[v] = v;
5     rank[v] = 0;
6 }
7
8 int find_set(int v) {
9     if (v == parent[v])
10         return v;
11     return parent[v] = find_set(parent[v]);
12 }
13
14 void union_sets(int a, int b) {
15     a = find_set(a);
16     b = find_set(b);
17     if (a != b) {

```

```

18         if (rank[a] < rank[b])
19             swap(a, b);
20         parent[b] = a;
21         if (rank[a] == rank[b])
22             rank[a]++;
23     }
24 }
25
26 struct Edge {
27     int u, v, weight;
28     bool operator<(Edge const& other) {
29         return weight < other.weight;
30     }
31 };
32
33 int n;
34 vector<Edge> edges;
35
36 int cost = 0;
37 vector<Edge> result;
38 parent.resize(n);
39 rank.resize(n);
40 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
41     make_set(i);
42
43 sort(edges.begin(), edges.end());
44
45 for (Edge e : edges) {
46     if (find_set(e.u) != find_set(e.v)) {
47         cost += e.weight;
48         result.push_back(e);
49         union_sets(e.u, e.v);
50     }
51 }

```

5.13 Lca

```

1 // Description:
2 // Find the lowest common ancestor between two nodes
  in a tree
3
4 // Problem:
5 // https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1688/
6
7 // Complexity:
8 // O(log n)
9
10 // How to use:
11 // preprocess(1);
12 // lca(a, b);
13
14 // Notes
15 // To calculate the distance between two nodes use
  the following formula
16 // dist[a] + dist[b] - 2*dist[lca(a, b)]
17
18 const int MAX = 2e5+17;
19
20 const int BITS = 32;
21
22 vector<int> adj[MAX];
23 // vector<pair<int, int>> adj[MAX];
24 // int dist[MAX];
25
26 int timer;
27 vector<int> tin, tout;
28 vector<vector<int>> up;
29
30 void dfs(int v, int p)
31 {
32     tin[v] = ++timer;
33     up[v][0] = p;
34 }

```

```

35     for (int i = 1; i <= BITS; ++i) {
36         up[v][i] = up[up[v][i-1]][i-1];
37     }
38
39     for (auto u : adj[v]) {
40         if (u != p) {
41             dfs(u, v);
42         }
43     }
44
45     /*for (auto [u, peso] : adj[v]) {
46         if (u != p) {
47             dist[u] = dist[v] + peso;
48             dfs(u, v);
49         }
50     }*/
51
52     tout[v] = ++timer;
53 }
54
55 bool is_ancestor(int u, int v)
56 {
57     return tin[u] <= tin[v] && tout[u] >= tout[v];
58 }
59
60 int lca(int u, int v)
61 {
62     if (is_ancestor(u, v))
63         return u;
64     if (is_ancestor(v, u))
65         return v;
66     for (int i = BITS; i >= 0; --i) {
67         if (!is_ancestor(up[u][i], v))
68             u = up[u][i];
69     }
70     return up[u][0];
71 }
72
73 void preprocess(int root) {
74     tin.resize(MAX);
75     tout.resize(MAX);
76     timer = 0;
77     up.assign(MAX, vector<int>(BITS + 1));
78     dfs(root, root);
79 }

```

6 Strings

6.1 Kmp

```

1 vector<int> prefix_function(string s) {
2     int n = (int)s.length();
3     vector<int> pi(n);
4     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
5         int j = pi[i-1];
6         while (j > 0 && s[i] != s[j])
7             j = pi[j-1];
8         if (s[i] == s[j])
9             j++;
10        pi[i] = j;
11    }
12    return pi;
13 }

```

6.2 Lcs

```

1 // Description:
2 // Finds the longest common subsequence between two
  string
3
4 // Problem:

```

```

5 // https://codeforces.com/gym/103134/problem/B
6
7 // Complexity:
8 // O(mn) where m and n are the length of the strings
9
10 string lcsAlgo(string s1, string s2, int m, int n) {
11     int LCS_table[m + 1][n + 1];
12
13     for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++) {
14         for (int j = 0; j <= n; j++) {
15             if (i == 0 || j == 0)
16                 LCS_table[i][j] = 0;
17             else if (s1[i - 1] == s2[j - 1])
18                 LCS_table[i][j] = LCS_table[i - 1][j - 1] +
19                 1;
20             else
21                 LCS_table[i][j] = max(LCS_table[i - 1][j],
22                                     LCS_table[i][j - 1]);
23         }
24     }
25
26     int index = LCS_table[m][n];
27     char lcsAlgo[index + 1];
28     lcsAlgo[index] = '\0';
29
30     int i = m, j = n;
31     while (i > 0 && j > 0) {
32         if (s1[i - 1] == s2[j - 1]) {
33             lcsAlgo[index - 1] = s1[i - 1];
34             i--;
35             j--;
36             index--;
37         }
38         else if (LCS_table[i - 1][j] > LCS_table[i][j - 1])
39             i--;
40         else
41             j--;
42     }
43     return lcsAlgo;
44 }

```

6.3 Generate All Permutations

```

1 vector<string> generate_permutations(string s) {
2     int n = s.size();
3     vector<string> ans;
4
5     sort(s.begin(), s.end());
6
7     do {
8         ans.push_back(s);
9     } while (next_permutation(s.begin(), s.end()));
10
11     return ans;
12 }

```

6.4 Generate All Sequences Length K

```

1 // gera todas as ípossveis êsequencias usando as letras
2 // em set (de comprimento n) e que tenham tamanho k
3 // sequence = ""
4 vector<string> generate_sequences(char set[], string
5     sequence, int n, int k) {
6     if (k == 0) {
7         return { sequence };
8     }
9
10    vector<string> ans;
11    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

```

```

10        auto aux = generate_sequences(set, sequence +
11            set[i], n, k - 1);
12        ans.insert(ans.end(), aux.begin(), aux.end());
13    }
14
15    // for (auto e : aux) ans.push_back(e);
16
17    return ans;
18 }

```

6.5 Z-function

```

1 vector<int> z_function(string s) {
2     int n = (int) s.length();
3     vector<int> z(n);
4     for (int i = 1, l = 0, r = 0; i < n; ++i) {
5         if (i <= r)
6             z[i] = min (r - i + 1, z[i - l]);
7         while (i + z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]
8             ])
9             ++z[i];
10        if (i + z[i] - 1 > r)
11            l = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;
12    }
13    return z;
14 }

```

7 DP

7.1 Knapsack

```

1 int val[MAXN], peso[MAXN], dp[MAXN][MAXS];
2
3 int knapsack(int n, int m){ // n Objetos | Peso max
4     for(int i=0;i<=n;i++){
5         for(int j=0;j<=m;j++){
6             if(i==0 or j==0)
7                 dp[i][j] = 0;
8             else if(peso[i-1]<=j)
9                 dp[i][j] = max(val[i-1]+dp[i-1][j]-
10                     peso[i-1], dp[i-1][j]);
11             else
12                 dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j];
13         }
14     }
15     return dp[n][m];
16 }

```

7.2 Substr Palindrome

```

1 // êvoc deve informar se a substring de S formada
2 // pelos elementos entre os indices i e j
3 // é um palindromo ou ãno.
4
5 char s[MAX];
6 int calculado[MAX][MAX]; // inciado com false, ou 0
7 int tabela[MAX][MAX];
8
9 int is_palin(int i, int j){
10    if(calculado[i][j]){
11        return tabela[i][j];
12    }
13    if(i == j) return true;
14    if(i + 1 == j) return s[i] == s[j];
15
16    int ans = false;
17    if(s[i] == s[j]){
18        if(is_palin(i+1, j-1)){
19            ans = true;
20        }
21    }
22 }

```



```

21     calculado[i][j] = true;
22     tabela[i][j] = ans;
23     return ans;
24 }

```

7.3 Edit Distance

```

1 // Description:
2 // Minimum number of operations required to transform
  a string into another
3 // Operations allowed: add character, remove
  character, replace character
4
5 // Parameters:
6 // str1 - string to be transformed into str2
7 // str2 - string that str1 will be transformed into
8 // m - size of str1
9 // n - size of str2
10
11 // Problem:
12 // https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1639
13
14 // Complexity:
15 // O(m x n)
16
17 // How to use:
18 // memset(dp, -1, sizeof(dp));
19 // string a, b;
20 // edit_distance(a, b, (int)a.size(), (int)b.size());
21
22 // Notes:
23 // Size of dp matriz is m x n
24
25 int dp[MAX][MAX];
26
27 int edit_distance(string &str1, string &str2, int m,
  int n) {
28     if (m == 0) return n;
29     if (n == 0) return m;
30
31     if (dp[m][n] != -1) return dp[m][n];
32
33     if (str1[m - 1] == str2[n - 1]) return dp[m][n] =
  edit_distance(str1, str2, m - 1, n - 1);
34     return dp[m][n] = 1 + min({edit_distance(str1,
  str2, m, n - 1), edit_distance(str1, str2, m - 1,
  n), edit_distance(str1, str2, m - 1, n - 1)});
35 }

```

7.4 Minimum Coin Change

```

1 int n;
2 vector<int> valores;
3
4 int tabela[1005];
5
6 int dp(int k){
7     if(k == 0){
8         return 0;
9     }
10    if(tabela[k] != -1)
11        return tabela[k];
12    int melhor = 1e9;
13    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
14        if(valores[i] <= k)
15            melhor = min(melhor, 1 + dp(k - valores[i]
16    ));
17    }
18    return tabela[k] = melhor;
19 }

```

7.5 Digits

```

1 // achar a quantidade de numeros menores que R que
  possuem no maximo 3 digitos nao nulos
2 // a ideia eh utilizar da ordem lexicografica para
  checar isso pois se temos por exemplo
3 // o numero 8500, a gente sabe que se pegarmos o
  numero 7... qualquer digito depois do 7
4 // sera necessariamente menor q 8500
5
6 string r;
7 int tab[20][2][5];
8
9 // i - digito de R
10 // menor - ja pegou um numero menor que um digito de
  R
11 // qt - quantidade de digitos nao nulos
12 int dp(int i, bool menor, int qt){
13     if(qt > 3) return 0;
14     if(i >= r.size()) return 1;
15     if(tab[i][menor][qt] != -1) return tab[i][menor][
  qt];
16
17     int dr = r[i] - '0';
18     int res = 0;
19
20     for(int d = 0; d <= 9; d++) {
21         int dnn = qt + (d > 0);
22         if(menor == true) {
23             res += dp(i+1, true, dnn);
24         }
25         else if(d < dr) {
26             res += dp(i+1, true, dnn);
27         }
28         else if(d == dr) {
29             res += dp(i+1, false, dnn);
30         }
31     }
32
33     return tab[i][menor][qt] = res;
34 }

```

7.6 Coins

```

1 int tb[1005];
2 int n;
3 vector<int> moedas;
4
5 int dp(int i){
6     if(i >= n)
7         return 0;
8     if(tb[i] != -1)
9         return tb[i];
10
11     tb[i] = max(dp(i+1), dp(i+2) + moedas[i]);
12     return tb[i];
13 }
14
15 int main(){
16     memset(tb, -1, sizeof(tb));
17 }

```

7.7 Kadane

```

1 // achar uma subsequencia continua no array que a
  soma seja a maior possivel
2 // nesse caso vc precisa multiplicar exatamente 1
  elemento da subsequencia
3 // e achar a maior soma com isso
4
5 int n, x, arr[MAX], tab[MAX][2]; // tab[maior
  resposta no intervalo][foi multiplicado ou ão]
6
7 int dp(int i, bool mult) {

```

```

8     if (i == n-1) {
9         if (!mult) return arr[n-1]*x;
10        return arr[n-1];
11    }
12    if (tab[i][mult] != -1) return tab[i][mult];
13
14    int res;
15
16    if (mult) {
17        res = max(arr[i], arr[i] + dp(i+1, 1));
18    }
19    else {
20        res = max({
21            arr[i]*x,
22            arr[i]*x + dp(i+1, 1),
23            arr[i] + dp(i+1, 0)
24        });
25    }
26
27    return tab[i][mult] = res;
28 }
29
30 int main() {
31
32     memset(tab, -1, sizeof(tab));
33
34     int ans = -oo;
35     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
36         ans = max(ans, dp(i, 0));
37     }
38
39     return 0;
40 }
41
42
43
44 int ans = a[0], ans_l = 0, ans_r = 0;
45 int sum = 0, minus_pos = -1;
46
47 for (int r = 0; r < n; ++r) {
48     sum += a[r];
49     if (sum > ans) {
50         ans = sum;
51         ans_l = minus_pos + 1;
52         ans_r = r;
53     }
54     if (sum < 0) {
55         sum = 0;
56         minus_pos = r;
57     }
58 }

```

8 Math

8.1 Multiplicative Inverse

```

1 ll extend_euclid(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y) {
2     if (a == 0)
3     {
4         x = 0; y = 1;
5         return b;
6     }
7     ll x1, y1;
8     ll d = extend_euclid(b%a, a, x1, y1);
9     x = y1 - (b / a) * x1;
10    y = x1;
11    return d;
12 }
13
14 // gcd(a, m) = 1 para existir solucao
15 // ax + my = 1, ou a*x = 1 (mod m)
16 ll inv_gcd(ll a, ll m) { // com gcd

```

```

17     ll x, y;
18     extend_euclid(a, m, x, y);
19     return ((x % m) + m) % m;
20 }
21
22 ll inv(ll a, ll phim) { // com phi(m), se m for primo
23     entao phi(m) = p-1
24     ll e = phim-1;
25     return fexp(a, e, MOD);
26 }

```

8.2 Divisors

```

1 vector<long long> all_divisors(long long n) {
2     vector<long long> ans;
3     for(long long a = 1; a*a <= n; a++){
4         if(n % a == 0) {
5             long long b = n / a;
6             ans.push_back(a);
7             if(a != b) ans.push_back(b);
8         }
9     }
10    sort(ans.begin(), ans.end());
11    return ans;
12 }

```

8.3 Prime Factors

```

1 vector<pair<long long, int>> fatora(long long n) {
2     vector<pair<long long, int>> ans;
3     for(long long p = 2; p*p <= n; p++) {
4         if(n % p == 0) {
5             int expoente = 0;
6             while(n % p == 0) {
7                 n /= p;
8                 expoente++;
9             }
10            ans.emplace_back(p, expoente);
11        }
12    }
13    if(n > 1) ans.emplace_back(n, 1);
14    return ans;
15 }

```

8.4 Binary To Decimal

```

1 int binary_to_decimal(long long n) {
2     int dec = 0, i = 0, rem;
3
4     while (n!=0) {
5         rem = n % 10;
6         n /= 10;
7         dec += rem * pow(2, i);
8         ++i;
9     }
10
11    return dec;
12 }
13
14 long long decimal_to_binary(int n) {
15     long long bin = 0;
16     int rem, i = 1;
17
18    while (n!=0) {
19        rem = n % 2;
20        n /= 2;
21        bin += rem * i;
22        i *= 10;
23    }
24
25    return bin;
26 }

```

8.5 Sieve Of Eratosthenes

```
1 int n;
2 vector<bool> is_prime(n+1, true);
3 is_prime[0] = is_prime[1] = false;
4 for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
5     if (is_prime[i] && (long long)i * i <= n) {
6         for (int j = i * i; j <= n; j += i)
7             is_prime[j] = false;
8     }
9 }
```

8.6 Check If Bit Is On

```
1 // msb de 0 é undefined
2 #define msb(n) (32 - __builtin_clz(n))
3 // #define msb(n) (64 - __builtin_clzll(n))
4 // popcount
5 // turn bit off
6
7 bool bit_on(int n, int bit) {
8     if(1 & (n >> bit)) return true;
9     else return false;
10 }
```

8.7 Crt

```
1 ll crt(const vector<pair<ll, ll>> &vet){
2     ll ans = 0, lcm = 1;
3     ll a, b, g, x, y;
4     for(const auto &p : vet) {
5         tie(a, b) = p;
6         tie(g, x, y) = gcd(lcm, b);
7         if((a - ans) % g != 0) return -1; // no
8         solution
9         ans = ans + x * ((a - ans) / g) % (b / g) *
10         lcm;
11         lcm = lcm * (b / g);
12         ans = (ans % lcm + lcm) % lcm;
13     }
14     return ans;
15 }
```

8.8 Ceil

```
1 long long division_ceil(long long a, long long b) {
2     return 1 + ((a - 1) / b); // if a != 0
3 }
```

8.9 Matrix Exponentiation

```
1 // Description:
2 // Calculate the nth term of a linear recursion
3
4 // Example Fibonacci:
5 // Given a linear recurrence, for example fibonacci
6 // F(n) = n, x <= 1
7 // F(n) = F(n - 1) + F(n - 2), x > 1
8
9 // The recurrence has two terms, so we can build a
10 // matrix 2 x 1 so that
11 // n + 1 = transition * n
12 // (2 x 1) = (2 x 2) * (2 x 1)
13 // F(n) = a b * F(n - 1)
14 // F(n - 1) c d F(n - 2)
15
16 // Another Example:
17 // Given a grid 3 x n, you want to color it using 3
18 // distinct colors so that
```

```
18 // no adjacent place has the same color. In how many
19 // different ways can you do that?
20 // There are 6 ways for the first column to be
21 // colored using 3 distinct colors
22 // ans 6 ways using 2 equal colors and 1 distinct one
23
24 // Adding another column, there are:
25 // 3 ways to go from 2 equal to 2 equal
26 // 2 ways to go from 2 equal to 3 distinct
27 // 2 ways to go from 3 distinct to 2 equal
28 // 2 ways to go from 3 distinct to 3 distinct
29
30 // So we star with matrix 6 6 and multiply it by the
31 // transition 3 2 and get 18 12
32 //
33 //
34 //
35 // the we can exponentiate this matrix to find the
36 // nth column
37
38 // Problem:
39 // https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1722/
40
41 // Complexity:
42 // O(log n)
43
44 // How to use:
45 // vector<vector<ll>> v = {{1, 1}, {1, 0}};
46 // Matriz transition = Matriz(v);
47 // cout << fexp(transition, n)[0][1] << '\n';
48
49 using ll = long long;
50
51 const int MOD = 1e9+7;
52
53 struct Matriz{
54     vector<vector<ll>> mat;
55     int rows, columns;
56
57     vector<ll> operator[](int i){
58         return mat[i];
59     }
60
61     Matriz(vector<vector<ll>>& matriz){
62         mat = matriz;
63         rows = mat.size();
64         columns = mat[0].size();
65     }
66
67     Matriz(int row, int column, bool identity=false){
68         rows = row; columns = column;
69         mat.assign(rows, vector<ll>(columns, 0));
70         if(identity) {
71             for(int i = 0; i < min(rows, columns); i
72             ++){
73                 mat[i][i] = 1;
74             }
75         }
76
77     Matriz operator * (Matriz a) {
78         assert(columns == a.rows);
79         vector<vector<ll>> resp(rows, vector<ll>(a.
80         columns, 0));
81
82         for(int i = 0; i < rows; i++){
83             for(int j = 0; j < a.columns; j++){
84                 for(int k = 0; k < a.rows; k++){
85                     resp[i][j] = (resp[i][j] + (mat[i
86                     ][k] * 1LL * a[k][j]) % MOD) % MOD;
87                 }
88             }
89         }
90         return Matriz(resp);
91     }
92 }
```

```

83     }
84
85     Matriz operator + (Matriz a) {
86         assert(rows == a.rows && columns == a.columns);
87         vector<vector<ll>> resp(rows, vector<ll>(
88             columns,0));
89         for(int i = 0; i < rows; i++){
90             for(int j = 0; j < columns; j++){
91                 resp[i][j] = (resp[i][j] + mat[i][j]
92                     + a[i][j]) % MOD;
93             }
94         }
95         return Matriz(resp);
96     }
97
98     Matriz fexp(Matriz base, ll exponent){
99         Matriz result = Matriz(base.rows, base.rows, 1);
100         while(exponent > 0){
101             if(exponent & 1LL) result = result * base;
102             base = base * base;
103             exponent = exponent >> 1;
104         }
105         return result;
106     }

```

8.10 Linear Diophantine Equation

```

1 // int a, b, c, x1, x2, y1, y2; cin >> a >> b >> c >>
2 // x1 >> x2 >> y1 >> y2;
3 // int ans = -1;
4 // if (a == 0 && b == 0) {
5 //     if (c != 0) ans = 0;
6 //     else ans = (x2 - x1 + 1) * (y2 - y1 + 1);
7 // }
8 // else if (a == 0) {
9 //     if (c % b == 0 && y1 <= c / b && y2 >= c / b)
10 //         ans = (x2 - x1 + 1);
11 //     else ans = 0;
12 // }
13 // else if (b == 0) {
14 //     if (c % a == 0 && x1 <= c / a && x2 >= c / a)
15 //         ans = (y2 - y1 + 1);
16 //     else ans = 0;
17 // }
18 // Careful when a or b are negative or zero
19 // if (ans == -1) ans = find_all_solutions(a, b, c,
20 //     x1, x2, y1, y2);
21 // cout << ans << '\n';
22
23 // Problems:
24 // https://www.spoj.com/problems/CEQU/
25 // http://codeforces.com/problemsets/acmsguru/problem
26 // 99999/106
27
28 // consider trivial case a or b is 0
29 int gcd(int a, int b, int& x, int& y) {
30     if (b == 0) {
31         x = 1;
32         y = 0;
33         return a;
34     }
35     int x1, y1;
36     int d = gcd(b, a % b, x1, y1);
37     x = y1;
38     y = x1 - y1 * (a / b);
39     return d;
40 }

```

```

39 // x and y are one solution and g is the gcd, all
40 // passed as reference
41 bool find_any_solution(int a, int b, int c, int &x0,
42     int &y0, int &g) {
43     g = gcd(abs(a), abs(b), x0, y0);
44     if (c % g) {
45         return false;
46     }
47     x0 *= c / g;
48     y0 *= c / g;
49     if (a < 0) x0 = -x0;
50     if (b < 0) y0 = -y0;
51     return true;
52 }
53
54 void shift_solution(int &x, int &y, int a, int b,
55     int cnt) {
56     x += cnt * b;
57     y -= cnt * a;
58 }
59 // return number of solutions in the interval
60 int find_all_solutions(int a, int b, int c, int minx,
61     int maxx, int miny, int maxy) {
62     int x, y, g;
63     if (!find_any_solution(a, b, c, x, y, g))
64         return 0;
65     a /= g;
66     b /= g;
67
68     int sign_a = a > 0 ? +1 : -1;
69     int sign_b = b > 0 ? +1 : -1;
70
71     shift_solution(x, y, a, b, (minx - x) / b);
72     if (x < minx)
73         shift_solution(x, y, a, b, sign_b);
74     if (x > maxx)
75         return 0;
76     int lx1 = x;
77
78     shift_solution(x, y, a, b, (maxx - x) / b);
79     if (x > maxx)
80         shift_solution(x, y, a, b, -sign_b);
81     int rx1 = x;
82
83     shift_solution(x, y, a, b, -(miny - y) / a);
84     if (y < miny)
85         shift_solution(x, y, a, b, -sign_a);
86     if (y > maxy)
87         return 0;
88     int lx2 = x;
89
90     shift_solution(x, y, a, b, -(maxy - y) / a);
91     if (y > maxy)
92         shift_solution(x, y, a, b, sign_a);
93     int rx2 = x;
94
95     if (lx2 > rx2)
96         swap(lx2, rx2);
97     int lx = max(lx1, lx2);
98     int rx = min(rx1, rx2);
99
100     if (lx > rx)
101         return 0;
102     return (rx - lx) / abs(b) + 1;

```

8.11 Fast Exponentiation

```

1 ll fexp(ll b, ll e, ll mod) {
2     ll res = 1;

```

```

3     b %= mod;
4     while(e){
5         if(e & 1LL)
6             res = (res * b) % mod;
7         e = e >> 1LL;
8         b = (b * b) % mod;
9     }
10    return res;
11 }

```

9 Algorithms

9.1 Lis

```

1 int lis(vector<int> const& a) {
2     int n = a.size();
3     vector<int> d(n, 1);
4     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
5         for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {
6             if (a[j] < a[i])
7                 d[i] = max(d[i], d[j] + 1);
8         }
9     }
10
11    int ans = d[0];
12    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
13        ans = max(ans, d[i]);
14    }
15    return ans;
16 }

```

9.2 Ternary Search

```

1 double ternary_search(double l, double r) {
2     double eps = 1e-9;           //set the error
3     limit here
4     while (r - l > eps) {
5         double m1 = l + (r - l) / 3;
6         double m2 = r - (r - l) / 3;
7         double f1 = f(m1);       //evaluates the
8         function at m1
9         double f2 = f(m2);       //evaluates the
10        function at m2
11        if (f1 < f2)
12            l = m1;
13        else
14            r = m2;
15    }
16    return f(l);                 //return the
17    maximum of f(x) in [l, r]
18 }

```

9.3 Binary Search First True

```

1 int first_true(int lo, int hi, function<bool(int)> f)
2 {
3     hi++;
4     while (lo < hi) {
5         int mid = lo + (hi - lo) / 2;
6         if (f(mid))
7             hi = mid;
8         else
9             lo = mid + 1;
10    }
11    return lo;
12 }

```

```

4     int mid = lo + (hi - lo) / 2;
5     if (f(mid)) {
6         hi = mid;
7     } else {
8         lo = mid + 1;
9     }
10 }
11 return lo;
12 }

```

9.4 Delta-encoding

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main(){
5     int n, q;
6     cin >> n >> q;
7     int [n];
8     int delta[n+2];
9
10    while(q--){
11        int l, r, x;
12        cin >> l >> r >> x;
13        delta[l] += x;
14        delta[r+1] -= x;
15    }
16
17    int curr = 0;
18    for(int i=0; i < n; i++){
19        curr += delta[i];
20        v[i] = curr;
21    }
22
23    for(int i=0; i < n; i++){
24        cout << v[i] << ' ';
25    }
26    cout << '\n';
27
28    return 0;
29 }

```

9.5 Binary Search Last True

```

1 int last_true(int lo, int hi, function<bool(int)> f)
2 {
3     lo--;
4     while (lo < hi) {
5         int mid = lo + (hi - lo + 1) / 2;
6         if (f(mid)) {
7             lo = mid;
8         } else {
9             hi = mid - 1;
10        }
11    }
12    return lo;
13 }

```