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PPP-UBA - Reference

1. Algoritmos

#include <algorithm> #include <numeric>

Algo	Params	Funcion
sort, stable_sort	f, 1	ordena el intervalo
nth_element	f, nth, l	void ordena el n-esimo, y
		particiona el resto
fill, fill_n	f, l / n, elem	void llena [f, l) o [f,
		f+n) con elem
lower_bound, upper_bound	f, l, elem	it al primer / ultimo donde se
		puede insertar elem para que
		quede ordenada
binary_search	f, l, elem	bool esta elem en [f, l)
copy	f, l, resul	hace resul+ i =f+ i $\forall i$
find, find_if, find_first_of	f, l, elem	it encuentra i \in [f,l) tq. i=elem,
	/ pred / f2, l2	$\operatorname{pred}(i), i \in [f2, l2)$
count, count_if	f, l, elem/pred	cuenta elem, pred(i)
search	f, l, f2, 12	busca $[f2,l2) \in [f,l)$
replace, replace_if	f, l, old	cambia old / pred(i) por new
	/ pred, new	
reverse	f, 1	da vuelta
partition, stable_partition	f, l, pred	pred(i) ad, !pred(i) atras
min_element, max_element	f, l, [comp]	it min, max de [f,l]
lexicographical_compare	f1,l1,f2,l2	bool con [f1,l1];[f2,l2]
next/prev_permutation	f,l	deja en [f,l) la perm sig, ant
set_intersection,	f1, l1, f2, l2, res	[res,) la op. de conj
set_difference, set_union,		
set_symmetric_difference,		
push_heap, pop_heap,	f, l, e / e /	mete/saca e en heap [f,l),
make_heap		hace un heap de [f,l)
is_heap	f,l	bool es [f,l) un heap
accumulate	f,l,i,[op]	$T = \sum /\text{oper de [f,l)}$
inner_product	f1, l1, f2, i	$T = i + [f1, 11) \cdot [f2, \dots)$
partial_sum	f, l, r, [op]	$r+i = \sum /oper de [f,f+i] \forall i \in [f,l)$
power	e, i, op	$T = e^n$

2. Estructuras

2.1. Range Minimum Query $\langle n \log n, 1 \rangle$ (get)

2.2. Range Minimum Query $\langle n, \log n \rangle$ (get y set)

Uso: MAXN es la cantidad máxima de elementos que se banca la estructura. pget(i, j) incluye i y no incluye j. init(n) O(n). Funciona con cualquier operador "+" asociativo y con elemento neutro "0" Se inicializa así: cin >> n; tipo* v = rmq.init(n); forn(i, n) cin >> v[i]; rmq.updall();

```
1 #define MAXN 100000
2 | struct rmq {
     int MAX;
     tipo vec[3*MAXN];
     tipo* init(int n) {
       MAX = 1 \ll (32 - builtin clz(n)):
       fill(vec, vec+2*MAX, 0); // 0 = elemento neutro
       return vec+MAX:
     }
9
     void updall() { dforn(i, MAX) vec[i] = vec[2*i] + vec[2*i+1]; } // + =
10
          operacion
     void pset(int i, tipo vl) {
11
       vec[i+=MAX] = v1;
       while(i) { i /= 2: vec[i] = vec[2*i] + vec[2*i+1]: } // + = operacion
13
14
     tipo pget(int i, int j) { return _pget(i+MAX, j+MAX); }
15
     tipo _pget(int i, int j) {
       tipo res = 0;
                                 // 0 = elemento neutro
17
       if (j-i <= 0) return res;</pre>
       if (i %2) res += vec[i++]; // + = operacin
       res += pget(i/2, j/2); // + = operacin
20
       if (i\%2) res += vec[--i]; // + = operacin
21
```

```
22 | return res;
23 | }
24 |};
```

2.3. Cantidad de menores o iguales en O(log n)

```
1 //insersion y consulta de cuantos <= en log n
   struct legset {
      int maxl; vector<int> c;
      int pref(int n, int 1) { return (n>>(maxl-1))|(1<<1); }</pre>
       void ini(int ml) { maxl=ml; c=vector<int>(1<<(maxl+1)); }</pre>
5
      //inserta c copias de e, si c es negativo saca c copias
       void insert(int e, int q=1) { forn(l,maxl+1) c[pref(e,l)]+=q; }
      int leq(int e) {
8
         int r=0.a=1:
9
         forn(i,maxl) {
            a<<=1: int b=(e>>maxl-i-1)&1:
11
            if (b) r+=c[a]; a|=b;
12
         } return r + c[a]; //sin el c[a] da los estrictamente menores
13
14
       int size() { return c[1]; }
15
      int count(int e) { return c[e|(1<<maxl)]; }</pre>
16
17 };
```

2.4. Suffix Array - Longuest Common Prefix

```
typedef unsigned char xchar;
   #define MAXN 1000000
   int p[MAXN], r[MAXN], t, n;
    bool sacmp(int a, int b) { return p[(a+t) n] < p[(b+t) n]; }
    void bwt(const xchar *s, int nn) {
     n = nn;
     int bc[256];
     memset(bc, 0, sizeof(bc));
     forn(i, n) ++bc[s[i]];
     forn(i, 255) bc[i+1]+=bc[i];
12
     forn(i, n) r[--bc[s[i]]]=i;
     forn(i, n) p[i]=bc[s[i]];
14
15
     int lnb, nb = 1;
16
     for(t = 1; t < n; t*=2) {
       lnb = nb; nb = 0;
18
       for(int i = 0, j = 1; i < n; i = j++) {
19
         /*calcular siquiente bucket*/
20
```

```
while(j < n && p[r[j]] == p[r[i]]) ++j;
21
          if (j-i > 1) {
22
            sort(r+i, r+j, sacmp);
23
            int pk, opk = p[(r[i]+t) n];
24
            int q = i, v = i;
25
            for(; i < j; i++) {
26
              if (((pk = p[(r[i]+t) n]) != opk) && !(q <= opk && pk < j)) { opk = pk}
27
                  ; v = i; }
             p[r[i]] = v;
28
29
         }
30
          nb++;
31
32
       if (lnb == nb) break;
33
34
    // prim = p[0];
36
37
   void lcp(const xchar* s, int* h) {
     int q = 0, j;
39
     forn(i,n) if (p[i]) {
     j = r[p[i]-1];
41
       while(q < n && s[(i+q) n] == s[(j+q) n]) ++q;
       h[p[i]-1] = q;
       if (q > 0) --q;
     }
45
46 }
```

3 GEOM - 3.3 Circulo mínimo PPP-UBA rev 42 - Página 4 de 25

3. Geom

3.1. Point in Poly

```
usa: algorithm, vector
   struct pto { tipo x,y; };
   bool pnpoly(vector<pto>&v,pto p){
     unsigned i, j, mi, mj, c = 0;
4
     for(i=0, j = v.size()-1; i< v.size(); j = i++){</pre>
5
       if((v[i].y<=p.y && p.y<v[j].y) ||</pre>
6
          (v[j].y \le p.y && p.y \le [i].y)){
         mi=i,mj=j; if(v[mi].y>v[mj].y)swap(mi,mj);
8
         if((p.x-v[mi].x) * (v[mj].y-v[mi].y)
          < (p.y-v[mi].y) * (v[mj].x-v[mi].x)) c^=1;
11
     } return c;
12
13 }
```

3.2. Convex Hull

```
usa: algorithm, vector, sqr
   tipo pcruz(tipo x1,tipo y1,tipo x2,tipo y2){return x1*y2-x2*y1;}
   struct pto {
      tipo x,v;
4
      tipo n2(pto &p2)const{
       return sqr(x-p2.x)+sqr(y-p2.y);
6
7
   } r;
8
    tipo area3(pto a, pto b, pto c){
     return pcruz(b.x-a.x,b.y-a.y,c.x-a.x,c.y-a.y);
11
    bool men2(const pto &p1, const pto &p2){
     return (p1.y==p2.y)?(p1.x<p2.x):(p1.y<p2.y);
13
14
    bool operator (const pto &p1, const pto &p2){
15
     tipo ar = area3(r,p1,p2);
     return(ar==0)?(p1.n2(r)<p2.n2(r)):ar>0;
17
     //< clockwise, >counterclockwise
18
19
    typedef vector<pto> VP;
    VP chull(VP & 1){
21
     VP res = 1; if(1.size()<3) return res;</pre>
     r = *(min_element(res.begin(),res.end(),men2));
23
     sort(res.begin(),res.end());
      tint i=0; VP ch; ch.push_back(res[i++]); ch.push_back(res[i++]);
25
      while(i<res.size()) // area3 > clockwise, < counterclockwise</pre>
26
       if(ch.size()>1 && area3(ch[ch.size()-2],ch[ch.size()-1],res[i])<=0)
27
```

```
ch.pop_back();
28
        else
29
          ch.push_back(res[i++]);
30
     return ch;
31
32 }
3.3. Circulo mínimo
   usa: algorithm, cmath, vector, pto (con < e ==)</pre>
   usa: sqr, dist2(pto,pto), tint
   typedef double tipo;
    typedef vector<pto> VP;
   struct circ { tipo r; pto c; };
   #define eq(a,b) (fabs(a-b)<0.00000000000001)
   circ deIni(VP v){ //l.size()<=3</pre>
     circ r; sort(v.begin(), v.end()); unique(v.begin(), v.end());
     switch(v.size()) {
       case 0: r.c.x=r.c.y=0; r.r = -1; break;
10
        case 1: r.c=v[0]; r.r=0; break;
11
        case 2: r.c.x=(v[0].x+v[1].x)/2.0;
12
           r.c.y=(v[0].y+v[1].y)/2.0;
           r.r=dist2(v[0], r.c); break;
14
        default: {
          tipo A = 2.0 * (v[0].x-v[2].x);tipo B = 2.0 * (v[0].y-v[2].y);
          tipo C = 2.0 * (v[1].x-v[2].x);tipo D = 2.0 * (v[1].y-v[2].y);
17
          tipo R = sqr(v[0].x)-sqr(v[2].x)+sqr(v[0].y)-sqr(v[2].y);
18
          tipo P = sqr(v[1].x)-sqr(v[2].x)+sqr(v[1].y)-sqr(v[2].y);
19
          tipo det = D*A-B*C;
20
          if(eq(det, 0)) {swap(v[1],v[2]); v.pop_back(); return deIni(v);}
21
         r.c.x = (D*R-B*P)/det;
22
         r.c.v = (-C*R+A*P)/det:
         r.r = dist2(v[0],r.c);
24
       }
25
     }
26
27
     return r;
28
   circ minDisc(VP::iterator ini, VP::iterator fin, VP& pIni){
     VP::iterator ivp;
30
     int i,cantP=pIni.size();
31
     for(ivp=ini,i=0;i+cantP<2 && ivp!=fin;ivp++,i++) pIni.push_back(*ivp);</pre>
     circ r = deIni(pIni);
33
     for(;i>0;i--) pIni.pop_back();
     for(;ivp!=fin;ivp++) if (dist2(*ivp, r.c) > r.r){
35
       pIni.push_back(*ivp);
36
       if (cantP<2) r=minDisc(ini,ivp,pIni);</pre>
37
        else r=deIni(pIni);
38
```

pIni.pop_back();

39

```
}
40
     return r;
41
42
    circ minDisc(VP ps){ //ESTA ES LA QUE SE USA
43
     random_shuffle(ps.begin(),ps.end()); VP e;
44
     circ r = minDisc(ps.begin(),ps.end(),e);
45
     r.r=sqrt(r.r); return r;
47 };
```

Máximo rectángulo entre puntos

```
usa: vector, map, algorithm
   struct pto {
2
     tint x,y ;bool operator<(const pto&p2)const{</pre>
       return (x==p2.x)?(y<p2.y):(x<p2.x);
     }
5
6
   bool us[10005]:
    vector<pto> v;
    tint 1,w;
    tint maxAr(tint x, tint y,tint i){
     tint marea=0;
11
     tint arr=0,aba=w;
     bool partido = false;
13
     for(tint j=i;j<(tint)v.size();j++){</pre>
14
       if(x>=v[j].x)continue;
15
        tint dx = (v[j].x-x);
16
        if(!partido){
17
          tint ar = (aba-arr) * dx;marea>?=ar;
18
       } else {
19
          tint ar = (aba-y) * dx;marea>?=ar;
20
          ar = (y-arr) * dx;marea>?=ar;
21
22
       if(v[j].y==y)partido=true;
23
        if(v[i].v< y)arr>?=v[i].v;
24
       if(v[j].y> y)aba<?=v[j].y;</pre>
25
26
     return marea;
27
28
    tint masacre(){
     fill(us,us+10002,false);
30
     pto c;c.x=0;c.y=0;v.push_back(c);c.x=1;c.y=w;v.push_back(c);
31
     tint marea = 0;
32
     sort(v.begin(),v.end());
     for(tint i=0;i<(tint)v.size();i++){</pre>
34
       us[v[i].v]=true;
35
       marea>?=maxAr(v[i].x,v[i].y,i);
36
```

```
37
     for(tint i=0;i<10002;i++)if(us[i])marea>?=maxAr(0,i,0);
     return marea:
39
40 }
```

3.5. Máxima cantidad de puntos alineados

```
usa: algorithm, vector, map, set, forn, forall(typeof)
2
   struct pto {
     tipo x,y;
     bool operator (const pto &o) const{
       return (x!=o.x)?(x<o.x):(y<o.y);
     }
 6
   };
7
   struct lin{
     tipo a,b,c;//ax+by=c
     bool operator (const link 1) const{
       return a!=1.a?a<1.a:(b!=1.b?b<1.b:c<1.c):
11
12
   };
13
   typedef vector<pto> VP;
   tint mcd(tint a, tint b){return (b==0)?a:mcd(b, a\bar{b});}
   lin linea(tipo x1, tipo y1, tipo x2, tipo y2){
     lin 1;
17
     tint d = mcd(y2-y1, x1-x2);
    1.a = (y2-y1)/d;
     1.b = (x1-x2)/d;
    1.c = x1*1.a + y1*1.b;
     return 1:
   }
23
   typedef map<lin, int> MLI;
   MLI cl:
   tint maxLin(){
     cl.clear();
28
     sort(v.begin(), v.end());
     tint m=1. acc=1:
     forn(i, ((tint)v.size())-1){
       acc=(v[i]<v[i+1])?1:(acc+1);
32
       m>?=acc;
     }
34
     forall(i, v){
       set<lin> este;
36
       forall(j, v){
       if(*i<*j||*j<*i)
          este.insert(linea(i->x, i->y, j->x, j->y));
39
40
```

3.6. Centro de masa y area de un polígono

```
usa: vector, forn
   struct pto { tint x,y; };
   typedef vector<pto> poly;
   tint pcruz(tint x1, tint y1, tint x2, tint y2) { return x1*y2-x2*y1; }
   tint area3(const pto& p, const pto& p2, const pto& p3) {
     return pcruz(p2.x-p.x, p2.y-p.y, p3.x-p.x, p3.y-p.y);
7
   tint areaPor2(const poly& p) {
     tint a = 0; tint l = p.size()-1;
     forn(i,l-1) a += area3(p[i], p[i+1], p[l]);
     return abs(a);
11
12
   pto bariCentroPor3(const pto& p1, const pto& p2, const pto& p3) {
     pto r;
14
     r.x = p1.x+p2.x+p3.x; r.y = p1.y+p2.y+p3.y;
15
     return r:
16
17
   struct ptoD { double x,y; };
   ptoD centro(const poly& p) {
     tint a = 0; ptoD r; r.x=r.y=0; tint l = p.size()-1;
     forn(i.1-1) {
21
       tint act = area3(p[i], p[i+1], p[l]);
22
       pto pact = bariCentroPor3(p[i], p[i+1], p[l]);
23
       r.x += act * pact.x; r.y += act * pact.y; a += act;
     r.x = (3 * a); r.y = (3 * a); return r;
25
26 }
```

3.7. Par de puntos mas cercano

```
usa algorithm, vector, tdbl, tint, tipo, INF, forn, cmath
const tint MAX_N = 10010;
struct pto { tipo x,y;} r;
typedef vector<pto> VP;
#define ord(n,a,b) bool n(const pto &p, const pto &q){ \
return ((p.a==q.a)?(p.b<q.b):(p.a<q.a));}
#define sqr(a) ((a)*(a))
ord(mx,x,y);</pre>
```

```
9 | ord(my,y,x);
   bool vale(const pto &p){return mx(p,r);};
   tipo dist(pto a,pto b){return sqr(a.x-b.x)+sqr(a.y-b.y);}
   pto vx[MAX_N];
   pto vy[MAX_N];
   tint N;
   tipo cpair(tint ini, tint fin){
     if(fin-ini==1)return INF:
     if(fin-ini==2)return dist(vx[ini], vx[ini+1]);
17
     vector<pto> v(fin-ini);
18
     copy(vy+ini, vy+fin, y.begin());
     tint m = (ini+fin)/2;
20
     r = vx[m];
21
     stable_partition(vy+ini, vy+fin, vale);
22
     tipo d = min(cpair(ini, m), cpair(m, fin));
23
24
     vector<pto> w:
     forn(i, y.size())if(sqr(fabs(y[i].x-vx[m].x))<=d)w.push_back(y[i]);</pre>
25
     forn(i,w.size()){
26
       for(tint j=i+1;(j<(tint)w.size())</pre>
27
          && sqr(fabs(w[i].y-w[j].y))<d;j++){
28
          d<?=dist(w[i],w[j]);</pre>
       }
30
     }
31
     return d:
33
   tipo closest_pair(){
     sort(vx, vx+N,mx);
35
     sort(vy, vy+N,my);
     for(tint i=1;i<N;i++){</pre>
       if(vx[i].x==vx[i-1].x && vx[i].y==vx[i-1].y)return 0;
38
     }
39
     return sqrt(cpair(0,N));
40
41 }
3.8. CCW
 struct point {tint x, y;};
   int ccw(const point &p0, const point &p1, const point &p2){
       tint dx1, dx2, dy1, dy2;
       dx1 = p1.x - p0.x; dy1 = p1.y - p0.y;
       dx2 = p2.x - p0.x; dy2 = p2.y - p0.y;
       if (dx1*dy2 > dy1*dx2) return +1;
       if (dx1*dy2 < dy1*dx2) return -1;
       if ((dx1*dx2 < 0) | | (dy1*dy2 < 0)) return -1;
       if ((dx1*dx1+dy1*dy1) < (dx2*dx2+dy2*dy2))return +1;
9
       return 0;
10
11 }
```

3.9. Sweep Line

```
struct pto { tint x,y; bool operator < (const pto&p2) const{
     return (y==p2.y)?(x<p2.x):(y<p2.y);
   }};
3
   struct slp{ tint x,y,i;bool f; bool operator<(const slp&p2)const{</pre>
     if(y!=p2.y)return y<p2.y;</pre>
     if(x!=p2.x)return x<p2.x;</pre>
6
     if(f!=p2.f)return f;
     return i<p2.i;
8
9
   }};
    slp p2slp(pto p,tint i){slp q;q.x=p.x;q.y=p.y;q.i=i;return q;}
    tint area3(pto a,pto b,pto c){
     return (b.x-a.x)*(c.y-a.y)-(b.y-a.y)*(c.x-a.x);
12
13
    tint giro(pto a,pto b,pto c){
     tint a3=area3(a,b,c);
15
     if(a3<0) return -1: if(a3>0) return 1:
16
     return 0;
18
    bool inter(pair<pto,pto> a, pair<pto,pto> b){
     pto p=a.first,q=a.second,r=b.first,s=b.second;
20
     if(q \le p) swap(p,q); if(s \le r) swap(r,s);
      if(r<p){swap(p,r);swap(q,s);}</pre>
22
      tint a1=giro(p,q,r),a2=giro(p,q,s);
23
     if(a1!=0 || a2!=0){
24
        return (a1!=a2) && (giro(r,s,p)!=giro(r,s,q));
     } else {
26
        return !(q<r);
27
28
29
    tint cant_intersec(vector<pair<pto,pto> >&v){
     tint ic=0:
31
      set<slp> Q; list<tint> T;
32
      for(tint i=0;i<(tint)v.size();i++){</pre>
33
        slp p1=p2slp(v[i].first,i);slp p2=p2slp(v[i].second,i);
        if(p2<p1)swap(p1,p2);</pre>
35
       p1.f=true;p2.f=false;
36
        Q.insert(p1);Q.insert(p2);
37
38
      while(Q.size()>0){
39
        slp p = *(Q.begin());Q.erase(p);
40
        if(p.f){
41
          for(list<tint>::iterator it=T.begin();it!=T.end();it++)
            if(inter(v[*it],v[p.i]))ic++;
43
          T.push_back(p.i);
44
       } else {
45
```

3.10. Intersección de segmentos

```
struct pto{tint x,y;};
struct seg{pto f,s;};
   tint sgn(tint a){return a;return (a>0)?1:((a<0)?(-1):0);}
   tint pc(pto a, pto b, pto o){return (a.x-o.x)*(b.y-o.y)-(a.y-o.y)*(b.x-o.x);}
   tint pe(pto a, pto b, pto o){return (a.x-o.x)*(b.x-o.x)+(a.y-o.y)*(b.y-o.y);}
   bool inter(seg a, seg b){
     tint ka = sgn(pc(a.f, a.s, b.f))*sgn(pc(a.f, a.s, b.s));
     tint kb = sgn(pc(b.f, b.s, a.f))*sgn(pc(b.f, b.s, a.s));
     if(ka<0 && kb<0)return true; //cruza sin tocar
     if(ka=0 \&\& (pe(a.f,a.s,b.f) \le 0 || pe(a.f,a.s,b.s) \le 0)) return true; //b
          tiene un vertice en a
     if(kb=0 \&\& (pe(b.f,b.s,a.f) \le 0 \mid\mid pe(b.f,b.s,a.s) \le 0))return true; //a
11
          tiene un vertice en b
     return false;
12
13 }
```

3.11. Distancia entre segmentos

```
tdbl dist(pto p, seg s){
   tdbl a = fabs(tdbl(pc(s.f, s.s, p)));
   tdbl b = hypot(s.f.x-s.s.x,s.f.y-s.s.y),h=a/b, c = hypot(b, h);
   tdbl d1 = hypot(s.f.x-p.x,s.f.y-p.y), d2 = hypot(s.s.x-p.x,s.s.y-p.y);
   if(b<1e-10 || c <= d1 || c <= d2)return min(d1, d2); else return h;
}
tdbl dist(seg a, seg b){
   return (inter(a, b))?0.0:min(min(dist(a.f, b), dist(a.s, b)), min(dist(b.f, a) , dist(b.s, a)));
}</pre>
```

3.12. Cuentitas

```
usa: cmath, algorithm, tipo

truct pto{tipo x,y;};

struct lin{tipo a,b,c;};

truct circ{pto c; tipo r;};

#define sqr(a)((a)*(a))

const double PI = (2.0 * acos(0.0));

pto punto(tipo x, tipo y){pto r;r.x=x;r.y=y;return r;}

const pto cero = punto(0,0);
```

```
pto suma(pto o, pto s, tipo k){
     return punto(o.x + s.x * k, o.y + s.y * k);
11
   pto sim(pto p, pto c){return suma(c, suma(p,c,-1), -1);}
12
   pto ptoMedio(pto a, pto b){return punto((a.x+b.x)/2.0,(a.y+b.y)/2.0);}
   tipo pc(pto a, pto b, pto o){
     return (b.y-o.y)*(a.x-o.x)-(a.y-o.y)*(b.x-o.x);
16
   tipo pe(pto a, pto b, pto o){
     return (b.x-o.x)*(a.x-o.x)+(b.y-o.y)*(a.y-o.y);
18
19
   #define sqrd(a,b) (sqr(a.x-b.x)+sqr(a.y-b.y))
   tipo dist(pto a, pto b){return sqrt(sqrd(a,b));}
   //\#define\ feq(a,b)\ (fabs((a)-(b))<0.00000000001)\ para\ interseccion
   #define feq(a,b) (fabs((a)-(b))<0.00000001)
   tipo zero(tipo t){return feq(t,0.0)?0.0:t;}
   bool alin(pto a, pto b, pto c){ return feq(0, pc(a,b,c));}
   bool perp(pto a1, pto a2, pto b1, pto b2){
     return feq(0, pe(suma(a1, a2, -1.0), suma(b1, b2, -1.0), cero));
28
   bool hayEL(tipo A11, tipo A12, tipo A21, tipo A22){
     return !feq(0.0, A22*A11-A12*A21);
30
31
   pto ecLineal(tipo A11, tipo A12, tipo A21, tipo A22, tipo R1, tipo R2){
     tipo det = A22*A11-A12*A21;
33
     return punto((A22*R1-A12*R2)/det,(A11*R2-A21*R1)/det);
34
35
   lin linea(pto p1, pto p2){
     lin 1:
37
     1.b = p2.x-p1.x;
     1.a = p1.y-p2.y;
39
     1.c = p1.x*l.a + p1.y*l.b;
     return 1;
41
42
    bool estaPL(pto p, lin 1){return feq(p.x * 1.a + p.y * 1.b, 1.c);}
    bool estaPS(pto p, pto a, pto b){
     return feq(dist(p,a)+dist(p,b),dist(b,a));
45
46
   lin bisec(pto o, pto a, pto b){
     tipo da = dist(a,o);
     return linea(o, suma(a, suma(b,a,-1.0), da / (da+dist(b,o))));
49
50
   bool paral(lin 11, lin 12){return !hayEL(l1.a, l1.b, l2.a, l2.b);}
51
   bool hayILL(lin 11, lin 12){ //!paralelas // misma
     return !paral(11,12)|| !hayEL(11.a, 11.c, 12.a, 12.c);
53
54 }
```

```
55 pto interLL(lin 11, lin 12){//li==l2-pincha}
      return ecLineal(11.a, 11.b, 12.a, 12.b, 11.c, 12.c);
57
    bool hayILS(lin 1, pto b1, pto b2){
58
      lin b = linea(b1,b2);
      if(!hayILL(1,b))return false;
60
      if(estaPL(b1,1))return true;
61
      return estaPS(interLL(1,b), b1,b2);
63
    pto interLS(lin 1, pto b1, pto b2){
64
      return interLL(1, linea(b1, b2)):
66
    pto interSS(pto a1, pto a2, pto b1, pto b2){
      return interLS(linea(a1, a2), b1, b2):
69
    bool hayISS(pto a1, pto a2, pto b1, pto b2){
      if (estaPS(a1,b1,b2)||estaPS(a2,b1,b2)) return true;
      if (estaPS(b1,a1,a2)||estaPS(b2,a1,a2)) return true;
72
      \lim a = \lim(a1,a2), b = \lim(b1, b2);
73
      if(!hayILL(a,b))return false;
74
      if(paral(a,b))return false;
      pto i = interLL(a,b);
76
      //sale(i); sale(a1); sale(a2); sale(b1); sale(b2); cout << endl;
77
      return estaPS(i,a1, a2) && estaPS(i,b1,b2);
78
79
    tipo distPL(pto p, lin 1){
80
      return fabs((1.a * p.x + 1.b * p.y - 1.c)/sqrt(sqr(1.a)+sqr(1.b)));
81
82
    tipo distPS(pto p, pto a1, pto a2){
      tipo aa = sgrd(a1, a2);
84
      tipo d = distPL(p, linea(a1, a2));
85
      tipo xx = aa + sar(d):
      tipo a1a1 = sqrd(a1, p);
87
      tipo a2a2 = sqrd(a2, p);
      if(\max(a1a1, a2a2) > xx){
        return sqrt(min(a1a1, a2a2));
      }else{
91
        return d;
     }
93
94
95
    pto bariCentro(pto a, pto b, pto c){
      return punto(
97
        (a.x + b.x + c.x) / 3.0
98
        (a.y + b.y + c.y) / 3.0);
99
100 |}
```

```
pto circunCentro(pto a, pto b, pto c){
      tipo A = 2.0 * (a.x-c.x); tipo B = 2.0 * (a.y-c.y);
102
      tipo C = 2.0 * (b.x-c.x); tipo D = 2.0 * (b.y-c.y);
103
      tipo R = sqr(a.x)-sqr(c.x)+sqr(a.y)-sqr(c.y);
104
      tipo P = sqr(b.x) - sqr(c.x) + sqr(b.y) - sqr(c.y);
105
      return ecLineal(A,B,C,D,R,P);
106
107
    pto ortoCentro(pto a, pto b, pto c){
108
      pto A = sim(a, ptoMedio(b,c));
109
      pto B = sim(b, ptoMedio(a,c));
110
      pto C = sim(c, ptoMedio(b,a));
      return circunCentro(A,B,C);
112
113
    pto inCentro(pto a, pto b, pto c){
114
      return interLL(bisec(a, b, c), bisec(b, a, c));
115
116
    pto rotar(pto p, pto o, tipo s, tipo c){
117
      //gira cw un angulo de sin=s, cos=c
118
      return punto(
119
        o.x + (p.x - o.x) * c + (p.y - o.y) * s,
120
        o.y + (p.x - o.x) * -s + (p.y - o.y) * c
121
      );
122
123
    bool hayEcCuad(tipo a, tipo b, tipo c){//a*x*x+b*x+c=0 tiene sol real?
      if(feq(a,0.0))return false;
125
      return zero((b*b-4.0*a*c)) >= 0.0:
126
127
    pair<tipo, tipo ecCuad(tipo a, tipo b, tipo c){\frac{1}{a*x*x+b*x+c=0}}
128
      tipo dx = sqrt(zero(b*b-4.0*a*c));
129
      return make_pair((-b + dx)/(2.0*a), (-b - dx)/(2.0*a));
130
131
    bool adentroCC(circ g, circ c){//c adentro de q sin tocar?
      return g.r > dist(g.c, c.c) + c.r || !feq(g.r, dist(g.c, c.c) + c.r);
133
134
    bool havICL(circ c, lin 1){
135
      if(feq(0,1.b)){}
136
        swap(1.a, 1.b);
137
        swap(c.c.x, c.c.y);
138
139
      if(feq(0,1.b))return false;
140
      return hayEcCuad(
141
        sqr(1.a)+sqr(1.b),
142
        2.0*1.a*1.b*c.c.y-2.0*(sqr(1.b)*c.c.x+1.c*1.a),
143
        sqr(1.b)*(sqr(c.c.x)+sqr(c.c.y)-sqr(c.r))+sqr(1.c)-2.0*1.c*1.b*c.c.y
144
      );
145
146 }
```

```
pair<pto, pto> interCL(circ c, lin 1){
       bool sw=false;
148
       if(sw=feq(0,1.b)){
149
         swap(1.a, 1.b);
150
         swap(c.c.x, c.c.y);
151
152
       pair<tipo, tipo> rc = ecCuad(
153
         sqr(1.a)+sqr(1.b),
154
         2.0*1.a*1.b*c.c.y-2.0*(sqr(1.b)*c.c.x+1.c*1.a)
155
         sqr(1.b)*(sqr(c.c.x)+sqr(c.c.y)-sqr(c.r))+sqr(1.c)-2.0*1.c*1.b*c.c.y
156
157
       ):
158
       pair<pto, pto> p(
         punto(rc.first, (l.c - l.a * rc.first) / l.b),
159
         punto(rc.second, (1.c - 1.a * rc.second) / 1.b)
160
       );
161
       if(sw){
162
         swap(p.first.x, p.first.y);
163
         swap(p.second.x, p.second.y);
164
166
       return p;
167
     bool hayICC(circ c1, circ c2){
168
       lin 1;
       1.a = c1.c.x-c2.c.x:
170
       1.b = c1.c.y-c2.c.y;
171
       1.c = (\operatorname{sqr}(c2.r) - \operatorname{sqr}(c1.r) + \operatorname{sqr}(c1.c.x) - \operatorname{sqr}(c2.c.x) + \operatorname{sqr}(c1.c.y)
172
173
         -sqr(c2.c.y))/2.0;
       return hayICL(c1, 1);
174
175
176
     pair<pto, pto> interCC(circ c1, circ c2){
       lin 1:
178
       1.a = c1.c.x-c2.c.x;
179
       1.b = c1.c.y-c2.c.y;
       1.c = (\operatorname{sgr}(c2.r) - \operatorname{sgr}(c1.r) + \operatorname{sgr}(c1.c.x) - \operatorname{sgr}(c2.c.x) + \operatorname{sgr}(c1.c.y)
181
         -sqr(c2.c.v))/2.0;
       return interCL(c1, 1):
183
184 }
```

4. Grafos

4.1. Kruskal & Union-Find

```
usa: vector, utility, forn
   typedef pair< tint, pair<tint,tint> > eje;
   tint n; vector<eje> ejes; //grafo n=cant nodos
   vector<tint> _cl; //empieza con todos en -1
   tint cl(tint i) { return (_cl[i] == -1 ? i : _cl[i] = cl(_cl[i])); }
   void join(tint i, tint j) { if(cl(i)!=cl(j)) _cl[cl(i)] = cl(j); }
   tint krus() {
     sort(ejes.begin(), ejes.end());
8
     tint u = 0, t = 0;
     cl.clear(); _cl.insert(_cl.begin(), n, -1);
     forn(i,ejes.size()) {
11
       eje& e = ejes[i];
       if (cl(e.second.first) != cl(e.second.second)) {
13
         u++; t += e.first; if(u==n-1) return t;
         join(e.second.first, e.second.second);
15
16
     } return -1; //-1 es que no es conexo
17
18
```

4.2. Bellman-Ford

```
bool bellmanFord(int n){
      int i,o,d;
     static int dis[2*MAX+2];
     fill(dis,dis+n,INF);
     dis[ORIGEN]=0;
     camino[ORIGEN] = 0;
6
     bool cambios=true;
     for(i=0;i<n && cambios;i++){</pre>
        cambios=false:
        forn(o,n)forn(d,n){
10
          if (dis[d]>dis[o]+ejes[o][d].costo){
11
            dis[d]=dis[o]+ejes[o][d].costo;
12
            camino[d]=o;
13
            cambios=true:
14
         }
15
16
        return dis[DESTINO] < INF;
17
18 | };
```

4.3. Floyd-Warhsall

```
1 | tint n; tint mc[MAXN] [MAXN]; //grafo (mat de long de ady)
```

```
void floyd(){
     forn(k,n)forn(i,n)forn(j,n) mc[i][j] <?= mc[i][k]+mc[k][j];</pre>
4 }
4.4. Edmond-Karp
   usa: map,algorithm,queue
   struct Eje{ long f,m; long d(){return m-f;}};
   typedef map <int, Eje> MIE; MIE red[MAX_N];
   void iniG(int n, int f, int d){N=n; F=f; D=d;fill(red, red+N, MIE());}
   void aEje(int d, int h, int m){
     red[d][h].m=m;red[d][h].f=red[h][d].m=red[h][d].f=0;
   #define DIF_F(i,j) (red[i][j].d())
   #define DIF FI(i) (i->second.d())
   int v[MAX_N];
   long camAu(){
     fill(v, v+N,-1);
     queue<int> c;
14
     c.push(F);
     while(!(c.empty()) && v[D]==-1){
       int n = c.front(); c.pop();
17
       for(MIE::iterator i = red[n].begin(); i!=red[n].end(); i++){
18
         if(v[i->first]==-1 && DIF_FI(i) > 0){
19
           v[i->first]=n;
20
           c.push(i->first);
21
22
       }
23
     if(v[D] == -1) return 0;
25
     int n = D;
     long f = DIF_F(v[n], n);
27
     while(n!=F){
       f < ?=DIF F(v[n], n):
       n=v[n];
     }
31
     n = D;
     while(n!=F){
       red[n][v[n]].f=-(red[v[n]][n].f+=f);
       n=v[n];
35
     }
     return f;
37
38
```

1 long flujo(){long tot=0, c;do{tot+=(c=camAu());}while(c>0); return tot;}

4.5. Preflow-push

```
usa: algorithm, list, forn
   #define MAX_N 200
   typedef list<tint> lint;
   typedef lint::iterator lintIt;
   //usadas para el flujo
   tint f[MAX_N][MAX_N]; //flujo
   tint e[MAX_N]; //exceso
   tint h[MAX_N]; //altura
   lintIt cur[MAX_N];
    //esto representa el grafo que hay que armar
   lint ady[MAX_N]; //lista de adyacencias (para los dos lados)
    tint c[MAX_N] [MAX_N]; //capacidad (para los dos lados)
    tint n: //cant de nodos
15
    tint cf(tint i, tint j) { return c[i][j] - f[i][j]; }
16
17
    void push(tint i, tint j) {
18
     tint p = min(e[i], cf(i,j));
19
     f[j][i] = -(f[i][j] += p);
20
     e[i] -= p;
     e[j] += p;
22
23
   void lift(tint i) {
24
     tint hMin = n*n;
25
     for(lintIt it = ady[i].begin() ; it != ady[i].end() ; ++it) {
26
       if (cf(i, *it) > 0) hMin = min(hMin, h[*it]);
27
     }
28
     h[i] = hMin + 1;
29
30
    void iniF(tint desde)
31
32
     forn(i,n) {
33
       h[i] = e[i] = 0;
       forn(j,n) f[i][j] = 0;
35
       cur[i] = ady[i].begin();
36
37
     h[desde] = n;
     for(lintIt it = ady[desde].begin() ; it != ady[desde].end() ; ++it)
39
40
       f[*it][desde] = -(f[desde][*it]] = e[*it] = c[desde][*it]);
41
42
43
    void disch(tint i) {
44
     while(e[i] > 0) {
```

```
lintIt& it = cur[i]:
46
       if (it == adv[i].end()) {lift(i); it = adv[i].begin();}
47
       else if (cf(i,*it) > 0 \&\& h[i] == h[*it] + 1) push(i,*it);
       else ++it;
49
     }
50
51
   tint calcF(tint desde, tint hasta) {
     iniF(desde):
     lint 1;
54
     forn(i,n) {if (i != desde && i != hasta) l.push_back(i);}
     for(lintIt it = 1.begin() ; it != 1.end() ; ++it) {
       tint antH = h[*it];
57
       disch(*it);
       if (h[*it] > antH) { //move to front
59
         1.push_front(*it);
         1.erase(it):
61
         it = 1.begin();
63
     } return e[hasta];
65
   void addEje(tint a, tint b, tint ca) {
     //requiere reiniciar las capacidades
67
     if (c[a][b] == 0) {//soporta muchos ejes mismo par de nodos
       ady[a].push_back(b);
       ady[b].push_back(a);
70
71
     c[b][a] = c[a][b] += ca;
72
73
   void iniGrafo(tint nn) { //requiere n ya leido
     n=nn;
75
     forn(i,n) {
76
       forn(j,n) c[i][j] = 0;
       //solo si se usa la version de addeje con soporte multieje
78
       ady[i].clear();
79
80
81 }
```

4.6. Flujo de costo mínimo

```
#define MAXN 100
const int INF = 1<<30;
struct Eje{
   int f, m, p;
   int d(){return m-f;}
};
Eje red[MAXN][MAXN];
s int adyc[MAXN], ady[MAXN][MAXN];</pre>
```

```
9 | int N,F,D;
    void iniG(int n, int f, int d){ // n, fuente, destino
     N=n:F=f:D=d:
     fill(red[0], red[N], (Eje){0,0,0});
12
     fill(adyc, adyc+N, 0);
13
14
    void aEje(int d, int h, int m, int p){
     red[h][d].p = -(red[d][h].p = p);
16
     red[d][h].m = m; //poner [h][d] en m tambien para hacer eje bidireccional
     ady[d][adyc[d]++]=h; ady[h][adyc[h]++]=d;
18
    int md[MAXN],vd[MAXN];
   int camAu(int &v){
     fill(vd, vd+N, -1);
22
     vd[F]=F; md[F]=0;
23
     forn(rep, N)forn(i, N)if(vd[i]!=-1)forn(jj, adyc[i]){
24
       int j = adv[i][jj], nd = md[i]+red[i][j].p;
25
       if(red[i][j].d()>0)if(vd[j]==-1 || md[j] > nd)md[j]=nd,vd[j]=i;
26
27
     v=0;
28
     if(vd[D] == -1)return 0;
29
     int f = INF;
30
     for(int n=D;n!=F;n=vd[n]) f <?= red[vd[n]][n].d();</pre>
31
     for(int n=D:n!=F:n=vd[n]){
32
       red[n][vd[n]].f=-(red[vd[n]][n].f+=f);
33
       v += red[vd[n]][n].p * f;
34
35
     return f;
36
37
   int flujo(int &r){ // r = costo, return = flujo
     r=0; int v,f=0, c;
39
     while((c = camAu(v)))r += v,f += c;
     return f;
41
42 }
```

4.7. Matching perfecto de costo máximo - Hungarian O(N^ 3)

```
#define MAXN 256
#define INFTO 0x7f7f7f7f
int n;
int mt[MAXN] [MAXN]; // Matriz de costos (X * Y)
int xy[MAXN], yx[MAXN]; // Matching resultante (X->Y, Y->X)

int lx[MAXN], ly[MAXN], slk[MAXN], prv[MAXN];
char S[MAXN], T[MAXN];
void updtree(int x) {
forn(y, n) if (lx[x] + ly[y] - mt[x][y] < slk[y]) {</pre>
```

```
slk[y] = lx[x] + ly[y] - mt[x][y];
11
        slkx[v] = x;
12
   1 3 3
13
   int hungar() {
     forn(i, n) {
       ly[i] = 0;
16
       lx[i] = *max_element(mt[i], mt[i]+n);
18
     memset(xy, -1, sizeof(xy));
19
     memset(yx, -1, sizeof(yx));
20
     forn(m, n) {
21
       memset(S, 0, sizeof(S));
22
       memset(T, 0, sizeof(T));
23
       memset(prv, -1, sizeof(prv));
24
       memset(slk, 0x7f, sizeof(slk));
25
26
       queue<int> q;
       #define bpone(e, p) { q.push(e); prv[e] = p; S[e] = 1; updtree(e); }
27
       forn(i, n) if (xy[i] == -1) { bpone(i, -2); break; }
28
        int x=0, y=-1;
29
        while (y==-1) {
30
          while (!q.empty() && y==-1) {
           x = q.front(); q.pop();
32
            forn(i, n) if (mt[x][i] == lx[x] + ly[i] && !T[i]) {
33
              if (yx[j] == -1) \{ y = j; break; \}
34
35
              T[i] = 1;
              bpone(yx[j], x);
           }
37
         }
          if (y!=-1) break;
          int dlt = INFTO;
40
          forn(j, n) if (!T[j]) dlt = min(dlt, slk[j]);
41
          forn(k, n) {
            if (S[k]) lx[k] -= dlt;
43
            if(T[k]) ly[k] += dlt;
            if (!T[k]) slk[k] -= dlt;
45
46
47
          forn(j, n) if (!T[j] && !slk[j]) {
            if (yx[i] == -1) {
48
              x = slkx[j]; y = j; break;
49
           } else {
              T[i] = 1;
51
              if (!S[yx[j]]) bpone(yx[j], slkx[j]);
           }
53
         }
54
55
       if (y!=-1) {
56
```

```
for(int p = x; p != -2; p = prv[p]) {
    yx[y] = p;
    int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;
}
for(int p = x; p != -2; p = prv[p]) {
    yx[y] = p;
    int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;
}
for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;
}
for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

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for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty = xy[p]; xy[p] = y; y = ty;

for int ty =
```

4.8. Componentes biconexas

```
#define MAXN 1000
   list<int> g[MAXN], gt[MAXN];
   vector<vector<int> > comBi; // OUTPUT del algoritmo
   int usd[MAXW];
   int tN:
5
    void initGrafo(int n) {
     fill_n(g ,n,list<int>());
8
     fill_n(gt,n,list<int>());
9
     tN = n:
11
    void aEje(int s, int d) {
12
     g[s].push_front(d);
13
     gt[d].push_front(s);
14
15
    void dfs(int nodo, list<int> grafo[], vector<int> &pila) {
16
     if (usd[nodo]) return;
     usd[nodo] = 1:
18
     forall(i,grafo[nodo]) dfs(*i,grafo,pila);
19
     pila.push_back(nodo);
20
21
    void calcularBico() {
22
     vector<int> orden;
     memset(usd,0,sizeof(usd));
24
     forn(i,tN) if (!usd[i]) dfs(i,g,orden);
     memset(usd,0,sizeof(usd));
26
     comBi.clear();
     while (!orden.empty()) {
28
       int actual = orden.back(); orden.pop_back();
29
       if (!usd[actual]) {
30
         comBi.push_back(vector<int>());
         dfs(actual,gt,comBi.back());
32
33
     }
34
```

35 | } 4.9. Camino/Circuito Euleriano

```
usa: algorithm, vector, list, forn
   typedef string ejeVal;
   #define MENORATODOS ""
   typedef pair<ejeVal, tint> eje;
   tint n; vector<eje> adv[MAXN]; tint g[MAXN];
     //grafo (inG = in grado o grado si es no dir)
   tint aux[MAXN];
   tint pinta(tint f) {
     if (aux[f]) return 0;
     tint r = 1; aux[f] = 1;
     forn(i,ady[f].size()) r+=pinta(ady[f][i].second);
     return r:
   }
13
   tint compCon() { fill(aux, aux+n, 0); tint r=0; forn(i,n) if (!aux[i]) { r++;
        pinta(r); } return r; }
   bool isEuler(bool path, bool dir) {
     if (compCon() > 1) return false; tint c = (path ? 2 : 0);
     forn(i,n) if(!dir ? ady[i].size() %2 : g[i] != 0) {
17
       if (dir && abs(g[i]) > 1) return false;
       c--; if(c<0) return false; }</pre>
20
     return true;
21
   bool findCycle(tint f, tint t, list<tint>& r) {
     if (aux[f] >= ady[f].size()) return false;
     tint va = ady[f][aux[f]++].second;
     r.push_back(va);
25
     return (va != t ? findCycle(va, t, r) : true);
26
27
   list<tint> findEuler(bool path) { //always directed, no repeated values
28
     if (!isEuler(path, true)) return list<tint>();
     bool agrego = false;
30
     if (path) {
31
       tint i = max_element(g, g + n)-g;
       tint j = min_element(g, g + n)-g;
       if (g[i] != 0) { adv[i].push_back( eje(MENORATODOS, j) ); agrego = true; }
34
     tint x = -1;
36
     forn(i,n) {sort(ady[i].begin(), ady[i].end()); if (x<0 || ady[i][0] < ady[x</pre>
          ][0]) x=i;}
     fill(aux, aux+n, 0);
     list<tint> r; findCycle(x,x,r); if (!agrego) r.push_front(r.back());
     list<tint> aux; bool find=false;
     list<tint>::iterator it = r.end();
```

4.10. Erdös-Gallai

```
includes: algorithm, functional, numeric, forn
   tint n; tint d[MAXL]; //grafo
   tint sd[MAXL]; //auxiliar
   bool graphical() {
     if (accumulate(d, d+n, 0) %2 == 1) return false;
5
     sort(d, d+n, greater<tint>()); copy(d, d+n, sd);
     forn(i,n) sd[i+1]+=sd[i];
     forn(i,n) {
8
       if (d[i] < 0) return false:
9
       tint j = lower_bound(d+i+1, d+n, i+1, greater<tint>()) - d;
10
       if (sd[i] > i*(i+1) + sd[n-1] - sd[j-1] + (j-i-1)*(i+1))
11
         return false:
     } return true;
13
14 }
```

4.11. Puntos de articulación

```
usa: vector, forn
   typedef vector< vector<tint> > adyList;
   adyList g; //EL GRAFO
   vector<bool> artR; tint artT;
   vector<tint> artB.artD:
    void dfs(tint ant, tint v) {
     artB[v] = artT; artD[v] = artT++;
     forn(i, g[v].size()) if (artD[g[v][i]] == -1) {
8
         if (!v && i) artR[0]=true;
9
          tint w = g[v][i]; dfs(v, w);
          if (artB[w] < artD[v]) artB[v] <?= artB[w]:</pre>
11
         else if (artB[w] >= artD[v] && v) artR[v]=true;
12
     } else if (g[v][i] != ant) {
13
         artB[v] <?= artD[g[v][i]];</pre>
14
     }
15
16
    vector<bool> artPoints() {
17
     //dice true en los que son ptos de articulación
18
     artR.clear(); artR.insert(artR.begin(), g.size(), false);
19
     if (!g.emptv()) {
20
         artD.clear(); artD.insert(artD.begin(), g.size(), -1);
21
```

4.12. Grafo cactus

Def: Un grafo es cactus *sii* todo eje está en a lo sumo un ciclo.

```
struct eje { int t,i; };
   typedef vector<eje> cycle;
   int n,m,us[MAXM],pa[MAXN],epa[MAXN],tr[MAXM];
   vector<eje> ady[MAXN];
   void iniG(int nn) { n=nn; m=0; fill(ady,ady+n,vector<eje>());
   fill(pa,pa+n,-1); }
   //f:from t:to d:0 si no es dirigido y 1 si es dirigido
   void addE(int f, int t, int d) {
     ady[f].push_back((eje){t,m});
     if (!d) ady[t].push_back((eje){f,m}), tr[m]=0;
     us[m++]=0;
11
   }
12
    //devuelve false si algun eje esta en mas de un ciclo
   bool cycles(vector<cycle>& vr,int f=0,int a=-2,int ai=-2) {
     int t: pa[f]=a: epa[f]=ai:
     forn(i,ady[f].size()) if (!tr[ady[f][i].i]++) if (pa[t=ady[f][i].t]!=-1) {
       cycle c(1,ady[f][i]); int ef=f;
17
       do {
18
         if (!ef) return 0;
19
          eje e=ady[pa[ef]][epa[ef]];
         if (us[e.i]++) return 0;
21
          c.push_back(e);
       } while ((ef=pa[ef])!=t);
       vr.push_back(c);
     } else if (!cycles(vr,t,f,i)) return 0;
25
     return 1;
27 };
```

5. Matemática

5.1. Algoritmos de cuentas

5.1.1. MCD

```
tint mcd(tint a, tint b){ return (a==0)?b:mcd(b%a, a);}
struct dxy {tint d,x,y;};
dxy mcde(tint a, tint b) {
    dxy r, t;
    if (b == 0) {
        r.d = a; r.x = 1; r.y = 0;
    } else {
        t = mcde(b,a%b);
        r.d = t.d; r.x = t.y;
        r.y = t.x - a/b*t.y;
}
return r;
}
return r;
}
```

5.1.2. Número combinatorio

```
tint _comb[MAXMEM] [MAXMEM];
tint comb(tint n, tint m) {
    if (m<0||m>n)return 0; if(m==0||m==n)return 1;
    if (n >= MAXMEM) return comb(n-1,m-1)+comb(n-1,m);
    tint& r = _comb[n][m];
    if (r == -1) r = comb(n-1,m-1)+comb(n-1,m);
    return r;
    }
    // Bolas en Cajas
    tint bolEnCaj(tint b, tint c) {return comb(c+b-1,b); }
```

5.1.3. Teorema Chino del Resto

```
usa: mcde

#define modq(x) (((x) %q+q) %q)

tint tcr(tint* r, tint* m, int n) { // x \equiv r_i (m_i) i \in [0..n)}

tint p=0, q=1;

forn(i, n) {
    p = modq(p-r[i]);
    dxy w = mcde(m[i], q);
    if (p %w.d) return -1; // sistema incompaible
    q = q / w.d * m[i];
    p = modq(r[i] + m[i] * p / w.d * w.x);

p = modq(r[i] + m[i] * p / w.d * w.x);

return p; // x \equiv p (q)

return p; // x \equiv p (q)
```

5.1.4. Potenciación en O(log(e))

```
tint potLog(tint b, tint e, tint m) {
   if (!e) return 1LL;
   tint r=potLog(b, e>>1, m);
   r=(r*r) m;
   return (e&1)?(r*b) m:r;
}
```

5.1.5. Longitud de los números de 1 a N

```
tint sumDig(tint n, tint m){ // resultado modulo m
tint b=10, d=1, r=0;
while(b<=n){
    r = (r + (b-b/10LL)*(d++)) %n;
    b*=10LL;
}
return (r + (n-b/10LL+1LL)*d) %n;
}</pre>
```

5.2. Teoremas y propiedades

5.2.1. Ecuación de grafo planar

regiones = ejes - nodos + componentesConexas + 1

5.2.2. Ternas pitagóricas

Hay ternas pitagóricas de la forma: $(a, b, c) = (m^2 - n^2, 2 \cdot m \cdot n, m^2 + n^2) \forall m > n > 0$ y son primitivas $sii (2|m \cdot n) \land (mcd(m, n) = 1)$ (Todas las primitivas (con (a, b) no ordenado) son de esa forma.) Obs: $(m+in)^2 = a+ib$

5.2.3. Teorema de Pick

 $A = I + \frac{B}{2} - 1$, donde I = interior y B = borde

5.2.4. Propiedadas varias

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} r^{i} = \frac{r^{n+1}-1}{r-1} ; \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2} = \frac{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (2n+1)}{6} ; \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{3} = \left(\frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2}\right)^{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{4} = \frac{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (2n+1) \cdot (3n^{2}+3n-1)}{12} ; \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{5} = \left(\frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2}\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{2n^{2}+2n-1}{3}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \binom{n-1}{i-1} = 2^{n-1} ; \sum_{i=1}^{n} i \cdot \binom{n-1}{i-1} = n \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

5.3. Tablas y cotas

5.3.1. Primos

2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47 53 59 61 67 71 73 79 83 89 97 101 103 107 109 $113\ 127\ 131\ 137\ 139\ 149\ 151\ 157\ 163\ 167\ 173\ 179\ 181\ 191\ 193\ 197\ 199\ 211\ 223\ 227\ 229$ $233\ 239\ 241\ 251\ 257\ 263\ 269\ 271\ 277\ 281\ 283\ 293\ 307\ 311\ 313\ 317\ 331\ 337\ 347\ 349\ 353$ $359\ 367\ 373\ 379\ 383\ 389\ 397\ 401\ 409\ 419\ 421\ 431\ 433\ 439\ 443\ 449\ 457\ 461\ 463\ 467\ 479$ $487\ 491\ 499\ 503\ 509\ 521\ 523\ 541\ 547\ 557\ 563\ 569\ 571\ 577\ 587\ 593\ 599\ 601\ 607\ 613\ 617$ $619\ 631\ 641\ 643\ 647\ 653\ 659\ 661\ 673\ 677\ 683\ 691\ 701\ 709\ 719\ 727\ 733\ 739\ 743\ 751\ 757$ $761\ 769\ 773\ 787\ 797\ 809\ 811\ 821\ 823\ 827\ 829\ 839\ 853\ 857\ 859\ 863\ 877\ 881\ 883\ 887\ 907$ 911 919 929 937 941 947 953 967 971 977 983 991 997 1009 1013 1019 1021 1031 1033 $1039\ 1049\ 1051\ 1061\ 1063\ 1069\ 1087\ 1091\ 1093\ 1097\ 1103\ 1109\ 1117\ 1123\ 1129\ 1151$ $1153\ 1163\ 1171\ 1181\ 1187\ 1193\ 1201\ 1213\ 1217\ 1223\ 1229\ 1231\ 1237\ 1249\ 1259\ 1277$ $1279\ 1283\ 1289\ 1291\ 1297\ 1301\ 1303\ 1307\ 1319\ 1321\ 1327\ 1361\ 1367\ 1373\ 1381\ 1399$ $1409\ 1423\ 1427\ 1429\ 1433\ 1439\ 1447\ 1451\ 1453\ 1459\ 1471\ 1481\ 1483\ 1487\ 1489\ 1493$ 1499 1511 1523 1531 1543 1549 1553 1559 1567 1571 1579 1583 1597 1601 1607 1609 1613 1619 1621 1627 1637 1657 1663 1667 1669 1693 1697 1699 1709 1721 1723 1733 1741 1747 1753 1759 1777 1783 1787 1789 1801 1811 1823 1831 1847 1861 1867 1871 $1873\ 1877\ 1879\ 1889\ 1901\ 1907\ 1913\ 1931\ 1933\ 1949\ 1951\ 1973\ 1979\ 1987\ 1993\ 1997$ 1999 2003 2011 2017 2027 2029 2039 2053 2063 2069 2081

Primos cercanos a 10^n

 $9941\ 9949\ 9967\ 9973\ 10007\ 10009\ 10037\ 10039\ 10061\ 10067\ 10069\ 10079$ $99961\ 99971\ 99989\ 99991\ 100003\ 100003\ 1000037\ 1000037\ 1000039$ $9999943\ 9999971\ 9999991\ 10000019\ 10000079\ 10000103\ 10000121$ $99999941\ 99999959\ 99999971\ 99999989\ 100000007\ 100000037\ 100000039\ 100000049$ $99999893\ 99999929\ 999999937\ 1000000007\ 100000009\ 1000000021\ 1000000033$

Cantidad de primos menores que 10^n

```
\pi(10^1) = 4 \; ; \; \pi(10^2) = 25 \; ; \; \pi(10^3) = 168 \; ; \; \pi(10^4) = 1229 \; ; \; \pi(10^5) = 9592 \\ \pi(10^6) = 78.498 \; ; \; \pi(10^7) = 664.579 \; ; \; \pi(10^8) = 5.761.455 \; ; \; \pi(10^9) = 50.847.534 \\ \pi(10^{10}) = 455.052,511 \; ; \; \pi(10^{11}) = 4.118.054.813 \; ; \; \pi(10^{12}) = 37.607.912.018
```

5.3.2. Divisores

```
Cantidad de divisores (\sigma_0) para algunos n/\neg \exists n' < n, \sigma_0(n') \ge \sigma_0(n) \sigma_0(60) = 12; \sigma_0(120) = 16; \sigma_0(180) = 18; \sigma_0(240) = 20; \sigma_0(360) = 24 \sigma_0(720) = 30; \sigma_0(840) = 32; \sigma_0(1260) = 36; \sigma_0(1680) = 40; \sigma_0(10080) = 72 \sigma_0(15120) = 80; \sigma_0(50400) = 108; \sigma_0(83160) = 128; \sigma_0(110880) = 144 \sigma_0(498960) = 200; \sigma_0(554400) = 216; \sigma_0(1081080) = 256; \sigma_0(1441440) = 288 \sigma_0(4324320) = 384; \sigma_0(8648640) = 448
```

```
Suma de divisores (\sigma_1) para algunos\ n/\neg\exists n'< n,\sigma_1(n')\geqslant \sigma_1(n) \sigma_1(96)=252; \sigma_1(108)=280; \sigma_1(120)=360; \sigma_1(144)=403; \sigma_1(168)=480 \sigma_1(960)=3048; \sigma_1(1008)=3224; \sigma_1(1080)=3600; \sigma_1(1200)=3844 \sigma_1(4620)=16128; \sigma_1(4680)=16380; \sigma_1(5040)=19344; \sigma_1(5760)=19890 \sigma_1(8820)=31122; \sigma_1(9240)=34560; \sigma_1(10080)=39312; \sigma_1(10920)=40320 \sigma_1(32760)=131040; \sigma_1(35280)=137826; \sigma_1(36960)=145152; \sigma_1(37800)=148800 \sigma_1(60480)=243840; \sigma_1(64680)=246240; \sigma_1(65520)=270816; \sigma_1(70560)=280098 \sigma_1(95760)=386880; \sigma_1(98280)=403200; \sigma_1(100800)=409448 \sigma_1(491400)=2083200; \sigma_1(498960)=2160576; \sigma_1(514080)=2177280 \sigma_1(982800)=4305280; \sigma_1(997920)=4390848; \sigma_1(1048320)=4464096 \sigma_1(4979520)=22189440; \sigma_1(4989600)=22686048; \sigma_1(5045040)=23154768 \sigma_1(9896040)=44323200; \sigma_1(9959040)=44553600; \sigma_1(9979200)=45732192
```

5.3.3. Factoriales

```
0! = 1
                   11! = 39.916.800
 1! = 1
                   12! = 479.001.600 \ (\in int)
 2! = 2
                   13! = 6.227.020.800
 3! = 6
                   14! = 87.178.291.200
 4! = 24
                   15! = 1.307.674.368.000
 5! = 120
                   16! = 20.922.789.888.000
 6! = 720
                   17! = 355.687.428.096.000
 7! = 5.040
                   18! = 6.402.373.705.728.000
 8! = 40.320
                   19! = 121.645.100.408.832.000
 9! = 362.880
                   20! = 2.432.902.008.176.640.000 ( \in tint)
 10! = 3.628.800 \mid 21! = 51.090.942.171.709.400.000
max signed tint = 9.223.372.036.854.775.807
max unsigned tint = 18.446.744.073.709.551.615
```

5.4. Solución de Sistemas Lineales

```
typedef vector<tipo> Vec;
   typedef vector<Vec> Mat;
   #define eps 1e-10
   #define feq(a, b) (fabs(a-b)<eps)
   bool resolver ev(Mat a. Vec v. Vec &x. Mat &ev){
     int n = a.size(), m = n?a[0].size():0, rw = min(n, m);
     vector<int> p; forn(i,m) p.push_back(i);
7
     forn(i, rw){
       int uc=i, uf=i;
9
       forsn(f, i, n) forsn(c, i, m) if(fabs(a[f][c])>fabs(a[uf][uc])) {uf=f;uc=c;}
10
       if (feg(a[uf][uc], 0)) { rw = i; break; }
11
       forn(j, n) swap(a[j][i], a[j][uc]);
12
       swap(a[i], a[uf]); swap(y[i], y[uf]); swap(p[i], p[uc]);
13
```

```
tipo inv = 1 / a[i][i]; //aca divide
14
       forsn(j, i+1, n) {
15
         tipo v = a[j][i] * inv;
16
         forsn(k, i, m) a[j][k]-=v * a[i][k];
17
         y[j] -= v*y[i];
18
19
     } // rw = rango(a), aca la matriz esta triangulada
     forsn(i, rw, n) if (!feq(y[i],0)) return false; // checkeo de compatibilidad
21
     x = vector < tipo > (m, 0);
22
     dforn(i, rw){
23
       tipo s = v[i]:
       forsn(j, i+1, rw) s -= a[i][j]*x[p[j]];
25
       x[p[i]] = s / a[i][i]; //aca divide
26
27
     ev = Mat(m-rw, Vec(m, 0)); // Esta parte va SOLO si se necesita el ev
28
     forn(k, m-rw) {
29
       ev[k][p[k+rw]] = 1;
30
       dforn(i, rw){
31
         tipo s = -a[i][k+rw];
32
         forsn(j, i+1, rw) s -= a[i][j]*ev[k][p[j]];
33
         ev[k][p[i]] = s / a[i][i]; //aca divide
34
       }
35
     }
36
     return true:
37
38
39
    bool diagonalizar(Mat &a){
40
     // PRE: a.cols > a.filas
41
     // PRE: las primeras (a.filas) columnas de a son l.i.
42
     int n = a.size(), m = a[0].size();
43
     forn(i, n){
44
       int uf = i:
       forsn(k, i, n) if (fabs(a[k][i]) > fabs(a[uf][i])) uf = k;
46
       if (feq(a[uf][i], 0)) return false;
47
       swap(a[i], a[uf]);
48
       tipo inv = 1 / a[i][i]; // aca divide
49
       forn(i, n) if (i != i) {
50
         tipo v = a[j][i] * inv;
51
         forsn(k, i, m) a[j][k] -= v * a[i][k];
52
53
       forsn(k, i, m) a[i][k] *= inv;
54
     }
     return true;
56
```

5.5. Programación Lineal - Simplex

Teorema de dualidad (fuerte): Dado un problema lineal Π_1 : minimizar $c^t \cdot X$, sujeto a $A \cdot X \leq b, X \geq 0$ se define el problema lineal dual standard Π_2 como: minimizar $-b^t \cdot Y$, sujeto a $A^t \cdot Y \leq c$. Si Π_1 es satisfacible entonces Π_2 es satisfacible y $c^t \cdot X = b^t \cdot Y$. Si Π_1 es insatisfacible o no acotado entonces Π_2 es insatisfacible o no acotado (Obs: no pueden ser ambos no acotados).

Dados cfun, rmat y bvec; Minimiza cfun^t · xvar sujeto a las condiciones rmat · xvar \leq bvec. Los valores de bvec pueden ser negativos para representar desigualdades de \geq (por ejemplo: $-x \leq -5$).

Es sensible a errores numéricos; se recomiendan valores de eps=1e-16 y epsval=1e-14. El orden de magnitud de epsval debe ser del orden de la relación entre los valores más grandes de rmat.

```
1 usa: resolver,
2
   #define MAXVAR 64
   #define MAXRES 128
   tipo rmat[MAXRES] [MAXVAR+MAXRES*2];
   tipo bvec[MAXRES];
   tipo cfun[MAXVAR+MAXRES*2];
   tipo xvar[MAXVAR];
   #define HAYSOL 0
   #define NOSOL -1
   #define NOCOTA -2
   int simplex(int m, int n) { // cant restric; cant vars
     int base[MAXVAR+MAXRES]. esab[MAXVAR+MAXRES]:
     int nn = n+m; // Variables (originales) + holqura
16
     tipo res = 0;
17
18
     forn(i, m) forn(j, m) rmat[i][n+j] = (i==j);
19
     forn(i, m) cfun[n+i] = 0;
20
21
22
     forn(i, n) esab[i] = -1;
     forn(i, m) \{ base[i] = n+i : esab[n+i] = i : \}
23
24
     // Agrega las artificiales; si todos los buec[] son positivos se puede omitir
25
          esto
     int arts[MAXRES];
26
     int bmin = 0:
     forn(i, m) if (bvec[i] < bvec[bmin]) bmin = i;</pre>
28
     int art = bvec[bmin] < -eps;</pre>
     forn(i, m) arts[i] = 2*(bvec[i] >= -eps) - 1;
     if (art) {
31
       forn(i, m) rmat[i][nn] = -(bvec[i] < -eps);</pre>
32
```

25

```
esab[n+bmin] = -1; esab[nn] = bmin; base[bmin] = nn;
33
        nn++;
34
     }
35
36
     Mat B(m, Vec(m, 0)):
37
     Vec y(m, 0), c(m, 0), d(m, 0);
38
      int j0 = 0;
      do {
40
       forn(i, m) forn(j, m) B[i][j] = arts[j] * rmat[j][base[i]];
41
        forn(i, m) c[i] = art?base[i]>=m+n:cfun[base[i]];
^{42}
        resolver(B, c, y);
43
44
        for(; j0 < nn; ++j0) if (esab[j0] == -1) {
45
          res = art?j0>=m+n:cfun[j0];
46
         forn(i, m) res -= y[i] * arts[i] * rmat[i][j0];
47
          if (j0 < m+n && res < epsval) break;</pre>
48
       }
49
50
        forn(i, m) forn(j, m) B[i][j] = rmat[i][base[j]];
51
        forn(i, m) c[i] = rmat[i][j0];
52
       resolver(B, c, d);
53
        forn(i, m) c[i] = bvec[i];
54
        resolver(B, c, y);
55
56
        if (j0 == nn) if (art) {
57
          if (esab[m+n] != -1 && y[esab[m+n]] > epsval) return NOSOL;
58
          for(int i = m+n-1; i \ge 0; i--) if (esab[i] == -1) { esab[i] = esab[m+n];}
59
               base[esab[i]] = i; break; }
          art = 0; nn = m+n; j0 = 0; continue;
60
       } else break; // Optimo
61
62
        bool bl = true:
63
        forn(i, m) bl = bl && (d[i] <= eps);
64
65
        if (bl) return NOCOTA; // Problema no acotado
66
67
        int i1 = 0:
68
        forn(i, m) if (d[i] > 0) {
69
          tipo mlt = y[i] / d[i];
70
          if (!bl || (feq(mlt, res) && (base[i] < j1)) || (mlt < res)) {</pre>
71
            res = mlt;
72
            j1 = base[i];
73
            bl = true;
74
         }
75
76
        if (res < eps && ++j0) continue;</pre>
77
```

```
if (art && j1 == m+n) nn--, art--;
78
79
       int w = esab[i1]:
                               // variable de salida
80
       base[w] = i0;
                               // Entra j0
81
       esab[j0] = w;
82
       esab[j1] = -1;
                              // j1 es no basica ahora.
       i0 = 0;
     } while(1);
86
87
     forn(i, m) forn(j, m) B[i][j] = rmat[i][base[j]];
     forn(i. m) c[i] = bvec[i]:
     resolver(B, c, v);
89
90
     forn(i, n) xvar[i] = (esab[i] == -1)?0:y[esab[i]];
91
92
     return HAYSOL:
93
94 }
```

5.6. Factorización QR de Householder

```
Descompone A = Q \cdot R. Observación: |det(A)| = |det(R)|.
 1 | typedef vector<vector<tipo> > Mat;
   typedef vector<tipo> Vec;
   tipo sqr(tipo x) {return x*x;}
   void show(Mat &a);
   void qr(const Mat &a, Mat &q, Mat &r) {
     int n = a.size();
     r = a:
     q = Mat(n, Vec(n, 0));
10
     forn(i, n) forn(j, n) q[i][j] = (i==j);
11
12
     forn(k, n-1) {
13
14
       tipo beta = 0;
       forsn(i, k, n) beta += sqr(r[i][k]);
15
       tipo alph = sqrt(beta);
16
       if (alph * r[k][k] >= 0) alph = -alph;
17
18
       Vec v(n, 0);
19
       forsn(i, k, n) v[i] = r[i][k]; v[k] -= alph;
20
       beta += sqr(v[k]) - sqr(r[k][k]);
21
22
       #define QRmult(X) \
23
       forn(i, n) \{ tipo w = 0; \
24
         forsn(j, k, n) w += X * v[j]; w /= beta/2; \
```

```
forsn(j, k, n) X -= w * v[j]; 
26
27
       // 0 := 0 * (I - 2 v * v^t) = 0 - 2 * ((0 * v) * v^t)
28
       QRmult(q[i][i]);
29
       //A := Qj * A; \land equiv A^t := A^t * Qj;
30
       QRmult(r[j][i]);
31
       forsn(i, k+1, n) r[i][k] = 0;
33
34
35
36
    // QR para calcular autvalores (no estoy seguro de para qu matrices sirve)
37
    Mat operator* (const Mat &ml, const Mat &mr) {
     int a = ml.size(), b = mr.size(), c = mr[0].size();
39
     Mat res(a, Vec(c, 0));
     forn(i, a) forn(j, c) forn(k, b) res[i][j] += ml[i][k] * mr[k][j];
41
     return res;
42
43
44
    #define iterac ???
45
    void autoval(Mat &a) {
46
     int n = a.size();
47
     Mat q(n, Vec(n, 0));
48
     forn(i, iterac) {
49
       qr(a, q, a);
50
       a = a * q;
51
52
     // Los autovalores convergen en la diagonal de "a"
53
54 }
```

5.7. Multiplicación de Karatsuba

 ${\tt BASE}$ y ${\tt BASEXP}$ deben ser tales que ${\tt BASE}=10^{{\tt BASEXP}}$ y además, ${\tt BASE}^2 \cdot largo$ entre en un int o tint, según el caso.

Los números se representan en base BASE con la parte menos significativa en los índices más bajos.

```
#define BASE 1000000

#define BASEXP 6

typedef tint tipo; // o int

tipo* ini(int 1){
    tipo *r = new tipo[1];
    fill(r, r+1, 0);
    return r;
```

```
10 }
   #define add(1,s,d,k)forn(i, 1)(d)[i] +=(s)[i]*k
   void mulFast(int 1, tipo *n1, tipo *n2, tipo *nr){
     if(1<=0)return;</pre>
     if(1<35){
14
       forn(i, 1)forn(j, 1)nr[i+j]+=n1[i]*n2[j];
15
16
       int lac = 1/2, lbd = 1 - (1/2):
       tipo *a = n1, *b=n1+lac, *c=n2, *d=n2+lac;
18
        tipo *ab = ini(lbd+1), *cd = ini(lbd+1);
19
        tipo *ac = ini(lac+lac), *bd = ini(lbd+lbd);
20
21
       add(lac, a, ab, 1);
       add(lbd, b, ab, 1);
22
       add(lac, c, cd, 1):
23
       add(lbd, d, cd, 1);
       mulFast(lac, a, c, ac);
25
       mulFast(lbd, b, d, bd);
26
       add(lac+lac, ac, nr+lac,-1);
27
       add(lbd+lbd, bd, nr+lac,-1);
       add(lac+lac, ac, nr,1);
29
       add(lbd+lbd, bd, nr+lac+lac,1);
       mulFast(lbd+1, ab, cd, nr+lac);
31
       free(ab); free(cd); free(ac); free(bd);
32
33
34
   void mulFast(int 11, tipo *n1, int 12, tipo *n2, int &lr, tipo *nr){
     while(11<12) n1[11++]=0:
     while(12<11) n2[12++]=0;
     lr=11+12+3:
38
     fill(nr, nr+lr, 0);
39
     mulFast(l1, n1, n2, nr);
40
41
42
     tipo r = 0;
     forn(i, lr){
       tipo q = r+nr[i];
44
       nr[i] = q BASE, r = q/BASE;
45
46
     while(lr>1 && nr[lr-1]==0)lr--;
47
48
    // Cosas extra (convierten entre base 10 y 10^n)
    void base10ton(int &l, tipo* n) {
     tipo p10[BASEXP]; p10[0] = 1;
52
     forn(i, BASEXP-1) p10[i+1] = p10[i] * 10;
53
54
     int nl = (l+BASEXP-1)/BASEXP;
55
```

```
forsn(i, 1, nl*BASEXP) n[i] = 0;
56
      forn(i, nl) {
57
       tint s = 0:
58
       forn(j, BASEXP) s+= n[i*BASEXP+j]*p10[j];
59
       n[i] = s:
60
61
     l = nl;
62
63
64
    void baseNto10(int &l, tipo* n) {
65
     for(int i = 1-1: i>=0: --i) {
        tipo v = n[i];
67
       forn(j, BASEXP) {
68
          n[i*BASEXP+j] = v % 10; v /= 10;
69
       }
70
     }
71
     1 = 1*BASEXP;
72
     while (!n[1-1] \&\& 1 > 1) 1--;
73
74 }
```

5.8. Long - Entero largo

```
typedef tint tipo;
   #define BASEXP 6
   #define BASE 1000000
   #define LMAX 1000
5
   struct Long {
6
     int 1;
     tipo n[LMAX]:
8
     Long(tipo x) { 1 = 0; forn(i, LMAX) { n[i]=x %BASE; l+=!!x||!i; x/=BASE;} }
     Long(){*this = Long(0);}
10
     Long(string x) {
11
       l=(x.size()-1)/BASEXP+1;
12
       fill(n, n+LMAX, 0);
13
       tipo r=1:
14
       forn(i,x.size()){
15
         n[i / BASEXP] += r * (x[x.size()-1-i]-'0');
16
         r*=10; if(r==BASE)r=1;
17
       }
18
     }
19
20
21
    void out(Long& a) {
22
     char msg[BASEXP+1];
23
     cout << a.n[a.l-1];
24
```

```
dforn(i,a.l-1) {
25
       sprintf(msg, "%6.6llu", a.n[i]); cout << msg; // 6 = BASEXP !</pre>
26
27
     cout << endl;</pre>
28
29
   void invar(Long &a) {
30
     fill(a.n+a.1, a.n+LMAX, 0);
     while(a.1>1 && !a.n[a.1-1]) a.1--;
   }
33
34
   void lsuma(const Long&a, const Long&b, Long&c) { //c = a + b
     c.1 = max(a.1, b.1);
36
     tipo q = 0;
37
     forn(i, c.1) q += a.n[i]+b.n[i], c.n[i]=q BASE, q/=BASE;
38
     if(q) c.n[c.l++] = q;
     invar(c):
40
   }
41
   Long& operator+= (Long&a, const Long&b) { lsuma(a, b, a); return a; }
   Long operator+ (const Long&a, const Long&b) { Long c; lsuma(a, b, c); return c;
44
   bool lresta(const Long&a, const Long&b, Long&c) { // c = a - b
     c.1 = max(a.1, b.1);
47
     tipo q = 0;
     forn(i, c.1) + a.n[i]-b.n[i], c.n[i]=(q+BASE) BASE, q=(q+BASE)/BASE-1;
     invar(c):
49
     return !q;
50
51
   Long& operator = (Long&a, const Long&b) { lresta(a, b, a); return a; }
   Long operator- (const Long&a, const Long&b) {Long c; lresta(a, b, c); return c;}
54
   bool operator (const Long&a, const Long&b) { Long c; return !lresta(a, b, c); }
   bool operator = (const Long&a, const Long&b) { Long c; return lresta(b, a, c); }
   bool operator== (const Long&a, const Long&b) { return a <= b && b <= a; }
58
   void lmul(const Long&a, const Long&b, Long&c) { // c = a * b
     c.1 = a.1+b.1:
     fill(c.n, c.n+b.1, 0);
     forn(i, a.1) {
62
       tipo q = 0;
       forn(j, b.1) q += a.n[i]*b.n[j]+c.n[i+j], c.n[i+j] = q'BASE, q'=BASE;
       c.n[i+b.1] = q;
     }
66
     invar(c);
   }
68
69
```

```
Long& operator*= (Long&a, const Long&b) { Long c; lmul(a, b, c); return a=c; }
    Long operator* (const Long&a, const Long&b) { Long c; lmul(a, b, c); return c; }
72
    void lmul(const Long&a, int b, Long&c) { // c = a * b
73
      int a = 0:
74
      forn(i, a.l) q += a.n[i]*b, c.n[i] = q'BASE, q/=BASE;
75
      while(q) c.n[c.1++] = q BASE, q/=BASE;
77
78
79
    Long& operator*= (Long&a, int b) { lmul(a, b, a); return a; }
    Long operator* (const Long&a, int b) { Long c = a; c*=b; return c; }
81
    void ldiv(const Long& a, tipo b, Long& c, tipo& rm) \{ // c = a / b : rm = a \% b \}
83
      rm = 0;
84
      dform(i, a.1) {
85
       rm = rm * BASE + a.n[i];
        c.n[i] = rm / b; rm %= b;
87
88
      c.1 = a.1;
89
      invar(c);
90
91
92
    void ldiv(const Long& a, const Long& b, Long& c, Long& rm) { // c = a / b ; rm =
          a % b
      rm = 0:
94
      dform(i, a.l) {
95
        dforn(j, rm.l) rm.n[j+1] = rm.n[j];
96
        rm.n[0] = a.n[i]: rm.l++:
97
        tipo q = rm.n[b.1] * BASE + rm.n[b.1-1];
98
        tipo u = q / (b.n[b.l-1] + 1);
99
        tipo v = q / b.n[b.l-1] + 1;
100
        while (u < v-1) {
101
          tipo m = (u+v)/2;
102
          if (b*m <= rm) u = m; else v = m;</pre>
103
104
        c.n[i] = u:
105
        rm -= b*u;
106
107
      c.1 = a.1;
108
      invar(c);
109
110 }
```

5.9. Fracción

```
usa: algorithm, tint, mcd
struct frac {
```

```
tint p,q;
3
     frac(tint num=0, tint den=1):p(num),q(den) { norm(); }
4
     frack operator+=(const frack o){
       tint a = mcd(q, o.q);
6
       p=p*(o.q/a)+o.p*(q/a);
7
       q*=(o.q/a);
8
       norm();
9
       return *this:
10
11
12
     frack operator==(const frack o){
13
       tint a = mcd(q, o.q);
       p=p*(o.q/a)-o.p*(q/a);
14
       q*=(o.q/a);
15
       norm():
16
       return *this;
17
18
     frac& operator*=(frac o){
19
       tint a = mcd(q, o.p);
20
       tint b = mcd(o.q,p);
21
       p=(p/b)*(o.p/a);
       q=(q/a)*(o.q/b);
       return *this;
24
25
     frac& operator/=(frac o){
       tint a = mcd(q, o.q);
27
       tint b = mcd(o.p,p);
28
       p=(p/b)*(o.q/a);
29
       q=(q/a)*(o.p/b);
       norm():
31
       return *this;
32
     }
33
34
     void norm(){
35
       tint aux = mcd(p,q);
       if (aux){ p/=aux; q/=aux; }
       else { q=1; }
       if (q<0) { q=-q; p=-p; }</pre>
     }
40
41 };
```

Cosas 6.

6.1. Morris-Prath

```
tint pmp[MAXL];
    void preMp(string& x){
      tint i=0, j = pmp[0] = -1;
      while(i<(tint)x.size()){</pre>
        while(j > -1 \&\& x[i] != x[j]) j = pmp[j];
          pmp[++i] = ++j;
6
     }
7
8
    void mp(string& b, string& g){
9
     preMp(b);
      tint i=0, j=0;
11
      while(j<(tint)g.size()){</pre>
        while(i>-1 && b[i] != g[j]){i = pmp[i];}
13
        i++; j++;
        if (i>=(tint)b.size()){
15
          OUTPUT(j - i);
16
          i=pmp[i];
17
18
     }
19
20
```

Subsecuencia común más larga

```
tint lcs(vector<tint> a, vector<tint> b) { // Longest Common Subsequence
     vector< vector<tint> > m(2, vector<tint>(b.size()+1));
    form(i,a.size())form(j,b.size())
3
      m[1-i \%2][j+1]=(a[i]==b[j]?m[i \%2][j]+1:max(m[i \%2][j+1],m[1-i \%2][j]));
     return m[a.size() %2][b.size()];
5
6 }
```

6.3. SAT - 2

```
usa: stack
   #define MAXN 1024
   #define MAXEQ 1024000
   int fch[2*MAXN], nch[2*MAXEQ], dst[2*MAXEQ], eqs; // Grafo
   #define addeje(s,d) { nch[eqs]=fch[s]; dst[fch[s]=eqs++]=d; }
   #define neg(X) (2*MAXN-1-(X))
   void init() {
     memset(fch, 0xff, sizeof(fch));
9
10
11 }
```

```
void addEqu(int a, int b) {
     addeje(neg(a), b);
13
     addeje(neg(b), a);
14
15
   int us[2*MAXN], lw[2*MAXN], id[2*MAXN];
   stack<int> q; int qv, cp;
   void tin(int i) {
     lw[i] = us[i] = ++qv;
     id[i]=-2; q.push(i);
     for(int j = fch[i]; j!=-1; j=nch[j]) { int x = dst[j];}
21
       if (!us[x] || id[x] == -2) {
         if (!us[x]) tjn(x);
23
         lw[i] = min(lw[i], lw[x]);
24
       }
25
     }
26
     if (lw[i] == us[i]) {
27
       int x; do { x = q.top(); q.pop(); id[x]=cp; } while (x!=i);
       cp++;
29
     }
30
31
   void compCon(int n) { // Tarjan algorithm
     memset(us, 0, sizeof(us));
33
     memset(id, -1, sizeof(id));
     q=stack<int>(); qv = cp = 0;
     forn(i, n) {
36
       if (!us[i]) tjn(i);
37
       if (!us[neg(i)]) tjn(neg(i));
38
     }
39
40
   bool satisf(int n) {
41
     compCon(n);
42
     forn(i, n) if (id[i] == id[neg(i)]) return false;
44
45 }
```

6.4. Male-optimal stable marriage problem $O(N^2)$

gv[i][j] es la j-esima mujer en orden de preferencia en la lista del varon i. om[i][j] es la posición que ocupa el hombre j en la lista de la mujer i.

```
#define MAXN 1000
int gv[MAXN] [MAXN], om [MAXN] [MAXN]; // Inpu del algoritmo
int pv[MAXN],pm[MAXN];
                                   // Oupu del algoritmo
int pun[MAXN];
                                   // Auxiliar
void stableMarriage(int n) {
  fill_n(pv,n,-1); fill_n(pm,n,-1); fill_n(pun,n,0);
  int s = n, i = n-1;
```

```
#define engage pm[j] = i; pv[i] = j;
      while (s) {
10
        while (pv[i] == -1) {
11
          int j = gv[i][pun[i]++];
12
          if (pm[j] == -1) {
13
            s--; engage;
14
15
          else if (om[j][i] < om[j][pm[j]]) {</pre>
16
            int loser = pm[j];
17
            pv[loser] = -1;
18
            engage;
            i = loser;
20
         }
21
22
       i--; if (i < 0) i = n-1;
24 } }
```

6.5. Rotaciones del cubo

```
#define _ALTA {forn(h, 6) rot[p][h] = d[h]; p++;}
   #define _DER forn(h, 6) d[h] = _der[d[h]];
   #define _UP forn(h, 6) d[h] = _up[d[h]];
   int rot[24][6];
    const int _{der}[6] = \{0, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5\};
    const int up[6] = \{1, 5, 2, 3, 0, 4\};
    void rotaciones() {
     int d[6];
10
     int p = 0;
11
     forn(i, 6) d[i] = i;
                                            /\
12
                                     4 --> / \ <-- 3
     forn(i, 2) {
13
                                          1\0/1
       forn(j, 3) {
14
         _ALTA; _DER;
                                           I \setminus I
15
         _ALTA; _DER;
                                           12 | 1|
16
                                           \ | /
         _ALTA; _DER;
17
         _ALTA; _UP;
                                            \ | /
18
19
       _DER; _UP; _UP;
20
21
     return;
22
23 | }
```

6.6. Poker

```
usa: list, vector, map, string, algorithm, forn, tint, pint
```

```
2 | #define STRAIGHT_VALUE 14
   #define FLUSH_VALUE 15
   typedef pair<int,int> pint;
   typedef vector< pint > hand;
   typedef vector< int > puntaje;
   int cantPairs(hand& m) {
       int pares=0;
       forn(i,m.size()) forn(j,i) if (m[i].first == m[j].first)
10
11
12
       return pares;
   }
13
14
   int isStraight(hand& m) {
       sort(m.begin(), m.end());
16
       int ls=4:
17
       if (m[4].first==14 && m[0].first==2) ls=3; //esta linea acepta escaleras
            desde el A
       forn(i, ls) if (m[i].first != m[i+1].first - 1) return 0;
       return STRAIGHT_VALUE;
20
21
22
   int isFlush(hand& m) {
23
       forn(i, m.size()-1) if (m[i].second != m[i+1].second) return 0;
24
       return FLUSH_VALUE;
25
   }
26
27
   int gamePoints(hand& m) {
       int f=isFlush(m),s=isStraight(m),p=cantPairs(m) * 4;
       return max(f+s,p); //esto esta para aceptar cartas duplicadas
30
   }
31
32
   puntaje points(hand& m) {
33
       puntaje r;
34
       r.push_back(gamePoints(m));
35
       map<int, int> c;
37
       int i:
       forn(i,m.size()) c[m[i].first]++;
       vector<pint> cants;
39
       map<int, int>::iterator it;
       for(it = c.begin() ; it != c.end() ; ++it) {
41
            cants.push_back( pint( it->second, it->first ) );
42
       }
43
       sort(cants.begin(), cants.end());
44
       forn(i, cants.size()) {
45
           r.push_back(cants[cants.size()-1-i].second);
46
```

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```
47
       //esta linea que sique arregla la comparacion con escaleras que empiezan
48
       if ((r[0]==FLUSH_VALUE || r[0]==FLUSH_VALUE+STRAIGHT_VALUE) && r[1]==14 && r
49
            [2]!=13) r[1]=1:
       return r;
50
51
    tint comp(hand& m1, hand& m2) {
52
     puntaje n1 = points(m1); puntaje n2 = points(m2);
     return (n1 > n2 ? 1 : n1 == n2 ? 0 : -1);
54
55
    tint convN(char c) {
56
     switch(c) {
57
     case 'A': return 14; case 'K': return 13; case 'Q': return 12;
58
     case 'J': return 11; case 'T': return 10;
59
     } return c - '0';
60
61
   pint readCard() {
     string s; cin >> s;
63
     return (s == "" ? pint(-1,-1) : pint(convN(s[0]), s[1]));
64
65
   hand readHand() { hand r;
66
     forn(i,5) {
67
       pint c = readCard();
       if (c == pint(-1,-1)) return hand();
69
       r.push_back(c);
70
     } return r;
71
72 | }
```

7. Extras

7.1. Convex Hull en 3D

Le das un mar de puntos y un triangulito inicial en una cara de la convex hull.

```
usa: cstdio, vector, queue, iostream, fstream, cmath

const double KETO = 1e-9;

typedef long double tdbl;

inline tint sqr(tint a) {return a*a; }

struct pto{tint x,y,z;};

pto point(tint x, tint y, tint z) {pto r; r.x=x; r.y=y;r.z=z; return r;}

pto operator - (pto a, pto b) { return point(a.x-b.x, a.y-b.y, a.z-b.z); }

pto operator ^ (pto a, pto b) { return point(a.y*b.z-a.z*b.y,

a.z*b.x-a.x*b.z, a.x*b.y-a.y*b.x); }

tint operator * (pto a, pto b) { return a.x*b.x + a.y*b.y + a.z*b.z; }
```

```
bool operator == (pto a, pto b) { return a.x==b.x && a.y==b.y && a.z==b.z; }
        tdbl len (pto a) { return sgrt(1.0*(a*a)); }
        tint len2(pto a) { return a*a; }
        ifstream in("d.in");
        ifstream out("d.out"):
         #define FS first
         #define SD second
         #define MP make_pair
         bool ok[1700][1700];
         int main () {
             int runs: in >> runs:
             while (runs--) {
24
                  vector<pto> p;
                       int x1,y1,x2,y2;
26
                       in >> x1 >> y1 >> x2 >> y2;
                       p.push_back(point(x1,y1,0)); p.push_back(point(x2,y1,0));
28
                       p.push_back(point(x2,y2,0)); p.push_back(point(x1,y2,0));
                  int N: in >> N:
30
                  tdbl area=-abs(x2-x1)*abs(y2-y1), area2;
                  if(N){
32
                       forn(i, N){
                                  int h; in >> x1 >> y1 >> x2 >> y2 >> h;
34
                                 p.push_back(point(x1,y1,h)); p.push_back(point(x2,y1,h));
35
                                 p.push_back(point(x2,y2,h)); p.push_back(point(x1,y2,h));
36
37
                       fill(ok[0], ok[p.size()], false);
38
                        queue<pair<int, int>, int> > q;
39
                        q.push(MP(MP(0,1),2));
                        while (!q.empty()) {
                             int A = q.front().FS.FS;
42
                             int B = q.front().FS.SD;
43
                             int x = q.front().SD; q.pop();
                             if (ok[A][B]) continue;
45
                             tdbl Ccos3D = -1e100;
                             tdbl Ccos2D = -1e100;
47
                             tdbl Cdist = -1e100;
49
                                 int C = -1:
                             pto n = (p[x]-p[B]) ^ (p[x]-p[A]);
                             forn(i, p.size()){
51
                                 if (ok[B][i] || ok[i][A]) continue;
                                 pto mi = (p[i]-p[A]) ^ (p[i]-p[B]);
53
                                 if (mi.x==0&&mi.y==0&&mi.z==0) continue;
55
                                  tdbl icos3D = tdbl (mi*n) / len(mi) / len(n);
56
                                  tdbl icos2D = tdbl ((p[i]-p[B])*(p[B]-p[A])) / len(p[i]-p[B]) / len(p[i]
57
                                             B]-p[A]);
```

```
tdbl idist = len(mi);
58
59
              if ((icos3D>Ccos3D+KETO) ||
60
                  (icos3D>Ccos3D-KETO && icos2D>Ccos2D+KETO) ||
61
                  (icos3D>Ccos3D-KETO && icos2D>Ccos2D-KETO && Cdist<idist)) {
62
                C = i:
63
                Ccos3D = icos3D;
                Ccos2D = icos2D;
65
                Cdist = idist;
66
67
            }
68
            ok[A][B]=ok[B][C]=ok[C][A]=true;
69
            q.push(MP(MP(C,B), A));
70
            q.push(MP(MP(A,C), B));
71
            area += 0.5 * len((p[C]-p[A]) ^ (p[C]-p[B]));
72
          }
73
       }else{
74
          area = -area;
75
       }
76
       out >> area2;
77
       if(abs(area2-area)>1e-4){
78
          cout << "MAL" << endl;</pre>
79
80
     }
81
     cout << "FIN" << endl;</pre>
82
     return 0;
83
84 }
```

7.2. Componentes conexas en un subgrafo grilla

```
int dx[4]=\{0,0,-1,1\}, dy[4]=\{-1,1,0,0\};
  struct Cas{int p[4];};
   const int MAXN = 105;
   Cas c[MAXN*2] [MAXN*2];
   int px, py;
   void put(int x, int y, int d, int l, int t){
6
     forn(i, 1){
7
       if(d==0)c[x+i][y].p[0] = c[x+i][y-1].p[1] = t;
8
       if(d==1)c[x][y+i].p[2] = c[x-1][y+i].p[3] = t;
     }
10
11
   void init(){
     Cas cc; fill(cc.p, cc.p+4, 0);
13
     fill(c[0], c[MAXN], cc);
14
15 }
```

7.3. Orden total de puntos alrededor de un centro

```
1 | struct Cmp{
     pto r;
     Cmp(pto _r)\{r = _r;\}
     int cuad(const pto &a) const{
       if(a.x > 0 \&\& a.y >= 0)return 0;
5
       if(a.x \le 0 \&\& a.y > 0) return 1;
6
       if(a.x < 0 && a.y <= 0)return 2;
7
       if(a.x \ge 0 \&\& a.y < 0) return 3;
8
       assert(a.x ==0 && a.y==0);
9
       return -1;
10
11
      bool cmp(const pto&p1, const pto&p2)const{
12
       int c1 = cuad(p1), c2 = cuad(p2);
13
14
        if(c1==c2){}
          return p1.y*p2.x<p1.x*p2.y;</pre>
15
       }else{
16
          return c1 < c2;
17
       }
18
     }
19
     bool operator()(const pto&p1, const pto&p2) const{
20
        return cmp(pto(p1.x-r.x,p1.y-r.y),pto(p2.x-r.x,p2.y-r.y));
21
22
23 };
```