ICPC Notebook

pedroteosousa

Contents

1 Geometry

1.1 Miscellaneous Geometry

```
double EPS = 1e-12;

struct point {
    double x, y;

    point () {}
    point (double a = 0, double b = 0) { x = a; y = b; }
    point (const point &p) { x = p.x; y = p.y; }

    point operator+ (const point &p) { return {x+p.x, y+p.y}; }
    point operator- (const point &p) { return {x-p.x, y-p.y}; }
    point operator* (double c) { return {c*x, c*y}; }
    point operator/ (double c) { return {x/c, y/c}; }

    double operator^ (const point &p) { return x*p.y - y*p.x; }
    double operator* (const point &p) { return x*p.x + y*p.y; }

    point rotate (double c, double s) {
        return {x*c - y*s, x*s + y*c};
    }
    point rotate (double ang) {
        return rotate(cos(ang), sin(ang));
    }

    double len() { return hypot(x, y); }
```

```
    bool operator< (const point &p) const {
        return (x < p.x) || (x == p.x && y < p.y);
    }
};

double side(point a, point b, point c) {
    return a^b + b^c + c^a;
}

vector<point> convex_hull(vector<point> p) {
    int n = p.size(), k = 0;
    if (n == 1) return p;
    vector<point> hull(2*n);

    sort(p.begin(), p.end());

    for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        // use <= when including collinear points
        while(k>=2 && (side(hull[k-2], hull[k-1], p[i]) < 0))
            k--;
        hull[k++] = p[i];
    }

    for(int i=n-2,t=k+1; i>=0; i--) {
        while(k>=t && (side(hull[k-2], hull[k-1], p[i]) < 0))
            k--;
        hull[k++] = p[i];
    }

    hull.resize(k-1);
    return hull;
}
```

2 Graph Algorithms

2.1 Tarjan

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

const int N = 2e5 + 5;
const int inf = 1791791791;

vector<int> conn[N];

// time complexity: O(V+E)
stack<int> ts;
int tme = 0, ncomp = 0, low[N], seen[N];
int comp[N]; // nodes in the same scc have the same color
int scc_dfs(int n) {
    seen[n] = low[n] = ++tme;
    ts.push(n);
    for (auto a : conn[n]) {
        if (seen[a] == 0)
            scc_dfs(a);
        low[n] = min(low[n], low[a]);
    }
    if (low[n] == seen[n]) {
        int node;
        do {
            node = ts.top(); ts.pop();
            comp[node] = ncomp;
            low[node] = inf;
```

```
        } while (n != node && ts.size());
        ncomp++;
    }
    return low[n];
}

int main() {
    int n, m; scanf("%d %d", &n, &m);
    while (m--) {
        int a, b; scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
        conn[a].push_back(b);
    }
    map<int, vector<int> > comps;
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
        if (!seen[i]) scc_dfs(i);
        comps[comp[i]].push_back(i);
    }
    for (auto a : comps) {
        printf("%d: ", a.first);
        for (auto v : a.second)
            printf("%d ", v);
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```

3 Flow

3.1 Dinitz' Algorithm

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

#define pb push_back

typedef long long ll;
const int N = 2e3;
const ll inf = 1e12;

struct dinitz {
    struct edge {
        int from, to;
        ll c, f;
    };
    vector<edge> edges;
    vector<int> adj[N];

    void addEdge(int i, int j, ll c) {
        edges.pb({i, j, c, 0ll});
        adj[i].pb(edges.size() - 1);
        edges.pb({j, i, 0ll, 0ll});
        adj[j].pb(edges.size() - 1);
    }

    int tbfs, seen[N], dist[N];
    bool bfs (int s, int t) {
        tbfs++;
        queue<int> q; q.push(t);
        dist[t] = 0;
        while (q.size()) {
            int u = q.front(); q.pop();
            seen[u] = tbfs;
            for (auto a : adj[u]) {
                int v = edges[a].to;
                if (seen[v] == tbfs || edges[a^1].c == edges[a^1].f)
```

```
                continue;
            seen[v] = tbfs;
            dist[v] = dist[u] + 1;
            q.push(v);
        }
    }
    return seen[s] == tbfs;
}

ll dfs(int u, ll f, int s, int t) {
    if (u == t || f == 0)
        return f;
    for (auto a : adj[u]) {
        int v = edges[a].to;
        if (seen[v] != tbfs || dist[v] + 1 != dist[u] || edges[a].c == edges[a].f)
            continue;
        ll nf = dfs(v, min(f, edges[a].c - edges[a].f), s, t);
        if (nf) {
            edges[a].f += nf;
            edges[a^1].f -= nf;
            return nf;
        }
    }
    return 0ll;
}

ll max_flow(int s, int t) {
    ll resp = 0ll;
    while (bfs(s, t)) {
        ll val = 0;
        do {
            resp += val;
            val = dfs(s, inf, s, t);
        } while (val);
    }
    return resp;
}
};
```

4 Data Structures

4.1 Trie

```
const int A = 26;

typedef struct trie {
    struct node {
        int to[A], freq, end;
    };
    struct node t[N];
    int sz = 0;
    int offset = 'a';

    // init trie
    void init() {
        memset(t, 0, sizeof(struct node));
    }
    // insert string
    void insert(char *s, int p = 0) {
        t[p].freq++;
        if (*s == 0) {
            t[p].end++;
            return;
        }
```

```
        if (t[p].to[*s - offset] == 0)
            t[p].to[*s - offset] = ++sz;
        insert(s+1, t[p].to[*s - offset]);
    }

    // check if string is on trie
    int find(char *s, int p = 0) {
        if (*s == 0)
            return t[p].end;
        if (t[p].to[*s - offset] == 0)
            return false;
        return find(s+1, t[p].to[*s - offset]);
    }

    // count the number of strings that have this prefix
    int count(char *s, int p = 0) {
        if (*s == 0)
            return t[p].freq;
        if (t[p].to[*s - offset] == 0)
            return 0;
        return count(s+1, t[p].to[*s - offset]);
    }

    // erase a string
    int erase(char *s, int p = 0) {
        if (*s == 0 && t[p].end) {
            --t[p].end;
            return --t[p].freq;
        }
        if ((*s == 0 && t[p].end == 0) || t[p].to[*s - offset] == 0)
            return -1;
        int count = erase(s+1, t[p].to[*s - offset]);
        if (count == 0)
            t[p].to[*s - offset] = 0;
        if (count == -1)
            return -1;
        return --t[p].freq;
    }
} trie;
```

4.2 Binary Indexed Tree

```
int b[N];

int update(int p, int val, int n) {
    for(;p < n; p += p & -p) b[p] += val;
}

int getsum(int p) {
    int sum = 0;
    for(; p != 0; p -= p & -p) {
        sum += b[p];
    }
    return sum;
}
```

4.3 Lazy Segment Tree

```
typedef long long ll;

const ll N = 1e5 + 5;
const ll inf = 1791791791;

struct seg_tree {
    ll seg[4*N];
```

```
    ll lazy[4*N];

    seg_tree() {
        memset(seg, 0, sizeof(seg));
        memset(lazy, 0, sizeof(lazy));
    }

    void do_lazy(ll root, ll left, ll right) {
        seg[root] += lazy[root];
        if (left != right) {
            lazy[2*root+1] += lazy[root];
            lazy[2*root+2] += lazy[root];
        }
        lazy[root] = 0;
    }

    // sum update
    ll update(ll l, ll r, ll val, ll left = 0, ll right = N-1, ll root = 0) {
        do_lazy(root, left, right);
        if (r < left || l > right) return seg[root];
        if (left >= l && right <= r) {
            lazy[root] += val;
            do_lazy(root, left, right);
            return seg[root];
        }
        ll update_left = update(l, r, val, left, (left+right)/2, 2*root+1);
        ll update_right = update(l, r, val, (left+right)/2+1, right, 2*root+2);
        return seg[root] = min(update_left, update_right);
    }

    ll query(ll l, ll r, ll left = 0, ll right = N-1, int root = 0) {
        do_lazy(root, left, right);
        if (r < left || l > right)
            return inf;
        if (left >= l && right <= r) return seg[root];
        ll query_left = query(l, r, left, (left+right)/2, 2*root+1);
        ll query_right = query(l, r, (left+right)/2+1, right, 2*root+2);
        return min(query_left, query_right);
    }
};
```

4.4 Union Find

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

const int N = 5e5 + 5;
int p[N], w[N];

int find(int x) {
    return p[x] = (x == p[x] ? x : find(p[x]));
}

void join(int a, int b) {
    if ((a = find(a)) == (b = find(b))) return;
    if (w[a] < w[b]) swap(a, b);
    w[a] += w[b];
    p[b] = a;
}

int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
        w[p[i] = i] = 1;
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

5 Mathematics

5.1 Matrix

```
// This solves problem MAIN74 on SPOJ
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

const int mod = 1e9+7;

template <int n> struct matrix {
    long long mat[n][n];
    matrix () {
        memset (mat, 0, sizeof (mat));
    }
    matrix (long long temp[n][n]) {
        memcpy (mat, temp, sizeof (mat));
    }
    void identity() {
        memset (mat, 0, sizeof (mat));
        for (int i=0;i<n;i++)
            mat[i][i] = 1;
    }
    matrix<n> operator* (const matrix<n> &a) const {
        matrix<n> temp;
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
            for (int j=0; j<n; j++)
                for (int k=0; k<n; k++)
                    temp.mat[i][j] += mat[i][k]*a.mat[k][j];
        return temp;
    }
    matrix<n> operator% (long long m) {
        matrix<n> temp(mat);
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
            for (int j=0; j<n; j++)
                temp.mat[i][j] %= m;
        return temp;
    }
    matrix<n> pow(long long e, long long m) {
        matrix<n> temp;
        if (e == 0) {
            temp.identity();
            return temp%m;
        }
        if (e == 1) {
            memcpy (temp.mat, mat, sizeof (temp.mat));
            return temp%m;
        }
        temp = pow(e/2, m);
        if (e % 2 == 0)
            return (temp*temp)%m;
        else
            return (((temp*temp)%m)*pow(1, m))%m;
    }
};

int main() {
    int t;
    scanf("%d", &t);
    while (t--) {
        long long n;
```

```
        scanf("%lld", &n);
        matrix<2> m;
        long long temp[2][2] = {{1, 1}, {1, 0}};
        memcpy (m.mat, temp, sizeof (m.mat));
        m = m.pow(n+2, mod);
        if (n == 0) m.mat[0][0] = 0;
        if (n == 1) m.mat[0][0] = 2;
        printf("%lld\n", m.mat[0][0]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

5.2 Fast Fourier Transform

```
// This solves VFMUL on SPOJ
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

#define PI 3.14159265359

const int N = 3e5 + 5;
typedef complex<double> base;

// p[0]*x^0 + p[1]*x + ...
void fft(vector<base> &p, bool inverse) {
    if (p.size() == 1)
        return;
    int n = p.size();

    vector<base> a[2];
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        a[i%2].push_back(p[i]);

    for (int i=0; i<2; i++)
        fft(a[i], inverse);

    double theta = (2*PI/n)*(inverse ? -1 : 1);
    base w(1), wn(cos(theta), sin(theta));
    for (int i=0; i<n/2; i++) {
        p[i] = (a[0][i] + w * a[1][i]) / (base)(inverse ? 2 : 1);
        p[i+n/2] = (a[0][i] - w * a[1][i]) / (base)(inverse ? 2 : 1);
        w *= wn;
    }
}

// c ends being a*b
void multiply(vector<int> &a, vector<int> &b, vector<int> &c) {
    vector<base> na(a.begin(), a.end()), nb(b.begin(), b.end());
    int n = 1;
    while (n < max(a.size(), b.size())) n <<= 1;
    n <<= 1;
    na.resize(n); nb.resize(n);

    fft(na, false); fft(nb, false);
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
        na[i] *= nb[i];
    }
    fft(na, true);

    c.resize(n);
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++)
        c[i] = (int)(na[i].real() + 0.5);
}

int main() {
```

```
    int t; scanf("%d", &t);
    while (t--) {
        char s1[N], s2[N];
        scanf("%s %s", s1, s2);
        int n1 = strlen(s1), n2 = strlen(s2);
        vector<int> a, b, c;

        for (int i=n1-1;i>=0;i--)
            a.push_back(s1[i]-'0');
        for (int i=n2-1;i>=0;i--)
            b.push_back(s2[i]-'0');
        multiply(a, b, c);

        c.resize(2*c.size());
        for (int i=0;i<c.size()-1;i++) {
            c[i+1] += c[i]/10;
            c[i] %= 10;
        }

        int found = 0;
        for (int i=c.size()-1;i>=0; i--) {
            if (c[i] != 0) found = 1;
            if (found) printf("%c", c[i] + '0');
        }
        if (!found) printf("0");
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

5.3 Extended Euclidean Algorithm

```
// This solves 10104 on UVa
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

typedef long long ll;

ll ext(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y) {
    if (a == 0) {
        x = 0;
        y = 1;
        return b;
    }
    ll x1, y1;
    ll gcd = ext(b%a, a, x1, y1);

    x = y1 - (b/a)*x1;
    y = x1;

    return gcd;
}

int main() {
    ll a, b;
    while (scanf("%lld %lld", &a, &b) != EOF) {
        ll x, y;
        ll gcd = ext(a, b, x, y);
        if (a == b && x > y) swap(x, y);
        printf("%lld %lld %lld\n", x, y, gcd);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

5.4 Rabin-Miller Primality Test

```
long long llrand(long long mn, long long mx) {
    long long p = rand();
    p <<= 32ll;
    p += rand();
    return p%(mx-mn+1ll)+mn;
}

long long mul_mod(long long a, long long b, long long m) {
    long long x = 0, y = a%m;
    while (b) {
        if (b % 2)
            x = (x+y)%m;
        y = (2*y)%m;
        b >>= 1;
    }
    return x%m;
}

long long exp_mod(long long e, long long n, long long m) {
    if (n == 0)
        return 1ll;
    long long temp = exp_mod(e, n/2, m);
    if (n & 1)
        return mul_mod(mul_mod(temp, temp, m), e, m);
    else
        return mul_mod(temp, temp, m);
}

// complexity: O(t*log2^3(p))
bool isProbablyPrime(long long p, long long t=64) {
    if (p <= 1) return false;
    if (p <= 3) return true;
    srand(time(NULL));
    long long r = 0, d = p-1;
    while (d % 2 == 0) {
        r++;
        d >>= 1;
    }
    while (t--) {
        long long a = llrand(2, p-2);
        a = exp_mod(a, d, p);
        if (a == 1 || a == p-1) continue;
        for (int i=0; i<r-1; i++) {
            a = mul_mod(a, a, p);
            if (a == 1) return false;
            if (a == p-1) break;
        }
        if (a != p-1) return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

6 Miscellaneous

6.1 vim settings

```
set ai si noet ts=4 sw=4 sta sm nu rnu
inoremap <NL> <ESC>o
nnoremap <NL> o
inoremap <C-up> <C-o>:m-2<CR>
inoremap <C-down> <C-o>:m+1<CR>
nnoremap <C-up> :m-2<CR>
```

```
nnoremap <C-down> :m+1<CR>
vnoremap <C-up> :m-2<CR>gv
vnoremap <C-down> :m'>+1<CR>gv
syntax on
colors evening
highlight Normal ctermbg=none "No background
highlight nonText ctermbg=none
```