



		%9596		
	Triangle centers			
const double min_delta = 1e-13;				
const double coord_max = 1e6;				
typedef complex<double> point;				
point A, B, C; // vertexes of the triangle				
bool collinear() {				
double min_diff =				
min(abs(A - B), min(abs(A - C), abs(B - C)));				
if (min_diff < coord_max * min_delta) return true;				
point sp = (B - A) / (C - A);	0823			
double ang = M_PI / 2 - abs(arg(sp)) - M_PI / 2;	0033			
return ang < min_delta;				
// positive angle with the real line				
}				
point circum_center() {				
if (collinear()) return point(NAN, NAN);				
// constant lengths of sides				
double a2 = norm(B - C);				
double b2 = norm(A - C);				
double c2 = norm(A - B);	6715			
// barycentric coordinates of the circumcenter				
// sin(2 * alpha) works also				
double c_A = a2 * (b2 + c2 - a2);				
double c_B = b2 * (a2 + c2 - b2);				
double c_C = c2 * (a2 + b2 - c2);				
double sum = c_A + c_B + c_C;				
c_A /= sum;	9407			
c_B /= sum;				
c_C /= sum;				
return c_A * A + c_B * B + c_C * C; // cartesian	%6958			
}				
point centroid() { // center of mass				
return (A + B + C) / 3.0;				
}				
point ortho_center() { // euler line				
point O = circum_center();				
return O + 3.0 * (centroid() - O);	6051			
};				
point nine_point_circle_center() { // euler line				
point O = circum_center();				
return O + 1.5 * (centroid() - O);				
};				
point in_center() {				
if (collinear()) return point(NAN, NAN);				
double a = abs(B - C); // side lengths				
double b = abs(A - C);				
double c = abs(A - B);	5954			
// trilinear coordinates are (1,1,1)				
double sum = a + b + c;				
a /= sum;				
b /= sum;				
c /= sum;				
// barycentric				
return a * A + b * B + c * C; // cartesian				

```

11 cross(const Vec &v1, const Vec &v2) {
    return (ll)v1.F * v2.S - (ll)v2.F * v1.S;
}
11 dist_sq(const Vec &p1, const Vec &p2) {
    return (ll)(p2.F - p1.F) * (p2.F - p1.F) +
        (ll)(p2.S - p1.S) * (p2.S - p1.S);
}
} struct Point;
multiset<Point>::iterator end_node;
struct Point {
    Vec p;
    typename multiset<Point>::iterator get_it() const {
        // gcc rb_tree dependent
        tuple<void *> tmp = {(void *)this - 32};
        return *(multiset<Point>::iterator *)&tmp;
    }
    bool operator<(const Point &rhs) const {
        return (p.F < rhs.p.F); // sort by x
    }
    bool operator<(const Vec &q) const {
        auto nxt = next(get_it()); // convex hull trick
        if (nxt == end_node) return 0; // nxt == end()
        return q.S * dot(p, {q.F, 1}) <
            q.S * dot(nxt->p, {q.F, 1});
    }
};

template <int part> // 1 = upper, -1 = lower
struct HullDynamic : public multiset<Point, less<> {
    bool bad(iterator y) {
        if (y == begin()) return 0;
        auto x = prev(y);
        auto z = next(y);
        if (z == end())
            return y->p.F == x->p.F && y->p.S <= x->p.S;
        return part *
            cross(sub(y->p, x->p), sub(y->p, z->p)) <=
                0;
    }
    void insert_point(int m, int b) { // O(log(N))
        auto y = insert({{m, b}});
        if (bad(y)) {
            erase(y);
            return;
        }
        while (next(y) != end() && bad(next(y)))
            erase(next(y));
        while (y != begin() && bad(prev(y))) erase(prev(y));
    }
    11 eval(
        int x) { // O(log(N)) upper maximize dot({x, 1}, v)
        end_node =
            end(); // lower minimize dot({x, 1}, v)
        auto it = lower_bound((Vec){x, part});
        return (ll)it->p.F * x + it->p.S;
    }
} struct Hull {
    2634
    vector<Seg> hull;
    SegIt up_beg;
    template <typename It>
    void extend(It beg, It end) { // O(n)
        vector<Vec> r;
        for (auto it = beg; it != end; ++it) {
            if (r.empty() || *it != r.back()) {
                while (r.size() >= 2) {
                    int n = r.size();
                    Vec v1 = {r[n - 1].F - r[n - 2].F,
                        r[n - 1].S - r[n - 2].S};
                    Vec v2 = {
                        it->F - r[n - 2].F, it->S - r[n - 2].S};
                    if (cross(v1, v2) > 0) break;
                    r.pop_back();
                }
                r.push_back(*it);
            }
        }
        ran(i, 0, (int)r.size() - 1)
            hull.emplace_back(r[i], r[i + 1]);
    }
    Hull(vector<Vec> &vert) { // atleast 2 distinct points
        sort(vert.begin(), vert.end()); // O(n log(n))
        extend(vert.begin(), vert.end());
        int diff = hull.size();
        extend(vert.rbegin(), vert.rend());
        up_beg = hull.begin() + diff;
    }
    2658
    7293
    5485
    0258
    9920
    9981
    1365
    8095
    6560
    %0939
    1542
    1144
    9423
    0193
    } struct Hull {
        3267
        // The function can have only one local min and max
        // and may be constant only at min and max.
        template <typename T>
        SegIt max(function<T(Seg &)> f) { // O(log(n))
            auto l = hull.begin();
            auto r = hull.end();
            SegIt b = hull.end();
            T b_v;
            while (r - l > 2) {
                auto m = l + (r - l) / 2;
                T l_v = f(*l);
                T l_n_v = f(*(l + 1));
                T m_v = f(*m);
                T m_n_v = f(*(m + 1));
                if (b == hull.end() || l_v > b_v) {
                    b = l; // If max is at l we may remove it from
                           // the range.
                    b_v = l_v;
                }
                if (l_n_v > l_v) {
                    if (m_v < l_v) {
                        r = m;
                    } else {
                        if (m_n_v > m_v) {
                            l = m + 1;
                        } else {
                            r = m + 1;
                        }
                    }
                } else {
                    if (m_v < l_v) {
                        l = m + 1;
                    } else {
                        if (m_n_v > m_v) {
                            l = m + 1;
                        } else {
                            r = m + 1;
                        }
                    }
                }
                l_v = f(*l);
                if (b == hull.end() || l_v > b_v) {
                    b = l;
                    b_v = l_v;
                }
                if (r - l > 1) {
                    T l_n_v = f(*(l + 1));
                    if (b == hull.end() || l_n_v > b_v) {
                        b = l + 1;
                        b_v = l_n_v;
                    }
                }
            }
            return b;
        }
        SegIt closest(
            7715
            2147
            5939
        )
    }
}

```

```

Vec p) { // p can't be internal(can be on border),
    // hull must have atleast 3 points
Seg &ref_p = hull.front(); // O(log(n))
return max(function<double>(Seg &)>(
    [&p, &ref_p](Seg &seg) { // accuracy of used type
        // should be coord^-2
        if (p == seg.F) return 10 - M_PI; 0134
        Vec v1 = {seg.S.F - seg.F.F, seg.S.S - seg.F.S};
        Vec v2 = {p.F - seg.F.F, p.S - seg.F.S};
        ll c_p = cross(v1, v2);
        if (c_p > 0) { // order the backside by angle
            Vec v1 = {ref_p.F.F - p.F, ref_p.F.S - p.S};
            Vec v2 = {seg.F.F - p.F, seg.F.S - p.S}; 5063
            ll d_p = dot(v1, v2);
            ll c_p = cross(v2, v1);
            return atan2(c_p, d_p) / 2;
        }
        ll d_p = dot(v1, v2);
        double res = atan2(d_p, c_p);
        if (d_p <= 0 && res > 0) res = -M_PI;
        if (res > 0) { 5050
            res += 20;
        } else {
            res = 10 - res;
        }
        return res;
    }));
} %5632
template <int DIRECTION> // 1 or -1
Vec tan_point(
    Vec p) { // can't be internal or on border
    // -1 iff CCW rotation of ray from p to res takes it
    // away from
    // polygon?
    Seg &ref_p = hull.front(); // O(log(n))
    auto best_seg = max(function<double>(Seg &)>(
        [&p, &ref_p](Seg &seg) { // accuracy of used type
            // should be coord^-2
            Vec v1 = {ref_p.F.F - p.F, ref_p.F.S - p.S};
            Vec v2 = {seg.F.F - p.F, seg.F.S - p.S}; 0212
            ll d_p = dot(v1, v2);
            ll c_p = DIRECTION * cross(v2, v1);
            return atan2(c_p, d_p); // order by signed angle
        }));
    return best_seg->F;
} %5890
SegIt max_in_dir(
    Vec v) { // first is the ans. O(log(n))
return max(function<ll>(Seg &)>(
    [&v](Seg &seg) { return dot(v, seg.F); })); 5805
} %5805
pair<SegIt, SegIt> intersections(Seg l) { // O(log(n))
    int x = l.S.F - l.F.F;
    int y = l.S.S - l.F.S;
    Vec dir = {-y, x};
    auto it_max = max_in_dir(dir); 4740
    auto it_min = max_in_dir(MP(y, -x));
}

```

```

ll opt_val = dot(dir, l.F);
if (dot(dir, it_max->F) < opt_val ||
    dot(dir, it_min->F) > opt_val)
    return MP(hull.end(), hull.end()); 8921
SegIt it_r1, it_r2;
function<bool>(const Seg &, const Seg &)> inc_c(
    [&dir](const Seg &lft, const Seg &rgt) {
        return dot(dir, lft.F) < dot(dir, rgt.F);
}); 1828
function<bool>(const Seg &, const Seg &)> dec_c(
    [&dir](const Seg &lft, const Seg &rgt) {
        return dot(dir, lft.F) > dot(dir, rgt.F);
}); 1765
if (it_min <= it_max) {
    it_r1 =
        upper_bound(it_min, it_max + 1, l, inc_c) - 1;
    if (dot(dir, hull.front().F) >= opt_val) {
        it_r2 = upper_bound( 8531
            hull.begin(), it_min + 1, l, dec_c) -
            1;
    } else {
        it_r2 =
            upper_bound(it_max, hull.end(), l, dec_c) - 1;
    }
} else {
    it_r1 =
        upper_bound(it_max, it_min + 1, l, dec_c) - 1;
    if (dot(dir, hull.front().F) <= opt_val) {
        it_r2 = upper_bound( 1538
            hull.begin(), it_max + 1, l, inc_c) -
            1;
    } else {
        it_r2 =
            upper_bound(it_min, hull.end(), l, inc_c) - 1;
    }
}
return MP(it_r1, it_r2); 2632
%2632
Seg diameter() { // O(n)
    Seg res;
    ll dia_sq = 0;
    auto it1 = hull.begin();
    auto it2 = up_beg;
    Vec v1 = {hull.back().S.F - hull.back().F.F,
              hull.back().S.S - hull.back().F.S};
    while (it2 != hull.begin()) { 2168
        Vec v2 = {(it2 - 1)->S.F - (it2 - 1)->F.F,
                  (it2 - 1)->S.S - (it2 - 1)->F.S};
        if (cross(v1, v2) > 0) break;
        --it2;
    }
    while ( 4807
        it2 != hull.end()) { // check all antipodal pairs
        if (dist_sq(it1->F, it2->F) > dia_sq) {
            res = {it1->F, it2->F};
            dia_sq = dist_sq(res.F, res.S);
        }
    }
} %7128

```

```

Vec v1 = {
    it1->S.F - it1->F.F, it1->S.S - it1->F.S};
Vec v2 = {
    it2->S.F - it2->F.F, it2->S.S - it2->F.S}; 9381
if (cross(v1, v2) == 0) {
    if (dist_sq(it1->S, it2->F) > dia_sq) {
        res = {it1->S, it2->F};
        dia_sq = dist_sq(res.F, res.S);
    }
    if (dist_sq(it1->F, it2->S) > dia_sq) {
        res = {it1->F, it2->S};
        dia_sq = dist_sq(res.F, res.S);
    }
} // report cross pairs at parallel lines.
++it1;
++it2;
} else if (cross(v1, v2) < 0) {
    ++it1;
} else {
    ++it2;
}
return res;
} %1111
Delaunay triangulation O(nlogn)
const int max_co = (1 << 28) - 5;
struct Vec {
    int x, y;
    bool operator==(const Vec &oth) {
        return x == oth.x && y == oth.y;
    }
    bool operator!=(const Vec &oth) {
        return !operator==(oth);
    }
    Vec operator-(const Vec &oth) {
        return {x - oth.x, y - oth.y};
    }
}; 2500
ll cross(Vec a, Vec b) {
    return (ll)a.x * b.y - (ll)a.y * b.x; 8725
}
ll dot(Vec a, Vec b) {
    return (ll)a.x * b.x + (ll)a.y * b.y;
}
struct Edge {
    Vec tar;
    Edge *nx;
    Edge *inv = NULL;
    Edge *rep = NULL;
    bool vis = false;
};
struct Seg {
    Vec a, b;
    bool operator==(const Seg &oth) {
        return a == oth.a && b == oth.b;
    }
    bool operator!=(const Seg &oth) { 8977
        return !(operator==(oth));
    }
}

```

```

        return !operator==(oth);
    }
};

11 orient(Vec a, Vec b, Vec c) {
    return ((11)a.x * (b.y - c.y) + (11)b.x * (c.y - a.y) +
            (11)c.x * (a.y - b.y));
}                                         3775
                                         %3775

bool in_c_circle(Vec *arr, Vec d) {
    if (cross(arr[1] - arr[0], arr[2] - arr[0]) == 0)
        return true; // degenerate
    ll m[3][3];
    ran(i, 0, 3) { 4264
        m[i][0] = arr[i].x - d.x;
        m[i][1] = arr[i].y - d.y;
        m[i][2] = m[i][0] * m[i][0];
        m[i][2] += m[i][1] * m[i][1];
    }
    __int128 res = 0; //double seems to work as well
    res += 5099
        ((__int128)(m[0][0] * m[1][1] - m[0][1] * m[1][0]) *
         m[2][2];
    res += 6577
        ((__int128)(m[1][0] * m[2][1] - m[1][1] * m[2][0]) *
         m[0][2];
    res -=
        ((__int128)(m[0][0] * m[2][1] - m[0][1] * m[2][0]) *
         m[1][2];
    return res > 0;
}                                         1845
                                         %1845

Edge *add_triangle(Edge *a, Edge *b, Edge *c) {
    Edge *old[] = {a, b, c};
    Edge *tmp = new Edge[3];
    ran(i, 0, 3) { 8219
        old[i]->rep = tmp + i;
        tmp[i] = {
            old[i]->tar, tmp + (i + 1) % 3, old[i]->inv};
        if (tmp[i].inv) tmp[i].inv->inv = tmp + i;
    }
    return tmp;
}
Edge *add_point( 0087
    Vec p, Edge *cur) { // returns outgoing edge
    Edge *triangle[] = {cur, cur->nxt, cur->nxt->nxt};
    ran(i, 0, 3) {
        if (orient(triangle[i]->tar,
                    triangle[(i + 1) % 3]->tar, p) < 0)
            return NULL;
}                                         0233
    ran(i, 0, 3) {
        if (triangle[i]->rep) {
            Edge *res = add_point(p, triangle[i]->rep);
            if (res)
                return res; // unless we are on last layer we
                           // must exit here
        }
}
Edge p as e[p]; 5490

```

```

Edge tmp{cur->tar};
tmp.inv = add_triangle(&p_as_e, &tmp, cur = cur->nxt);
Edge *res = tmp.inv->nxt;
tmp.tar = cur->tar; 4005
tmp.inv = add_triangle(&p_as_e, &tmp, cur = cur->nxt);
tmp.tar = cur->tar;
res->inv = add_triangle(&p_as_e, &tmp, cur = cur->nxt);
res->inv->inv = res; 3259
return res;

dge * delaunay(vector<Vec> &points) {
    random_shuffle(points.begin(), points.end());
    Vec arr[] = {{4 * max_co, 4 * max_co}, 5591
        {-4 * max_co, max_co}, {max_co, -4 * max_co}};
    Edge *res = new Edge[3];
    ran(i, 0, 3) res[i] = {arr[i], res + (i + 1) % 3};
    for (Vec &cur : points) { 4575
        Edge *loc = add_point(cur, res);
        Edge *out = loc;
        arr[0] = cur;
        while (true) {
            arr[1] = out->tar;
            arr[2] = out->nxt->tar;
            Edge *e = out->nxt->inv;
            if (e && in_c_circle(arr, e->nxt->tar)) {
                Edge tmp{cur};
                tmp.inv = add_triangle(&tmp, out, e->nxt); 1771
                tmp.tar = e->nxt->tar;
                tmp.inv->inv =
                    add_triangle(&tmp, e->nxt->nxt, out->nxt->nxt);
                out = tmp.inv->nxt;
                continue;
            }
            out = out->nxt->nxt->inv;
            if (out->tar == loc->tar) break; 0151
        }
    }
    return res;
} 9625

oid extract_triangles(
    Edge *cur, vector<vector<Seg>> &res) {
    if (!cur->vis) {
        bool inc = true;
        Edge *it = cur;
        do {
            it->vis = true; 9190
            if (it->rep) {
                extract_triangles(it->rep, res);
                inc = false;
            }
            it = it->nxt;
        } while (it != cur);
        if (inc) {
            Edge *triangle[3] = {cur, cur->nxt, cur->nxt->nxt};
            res.resize(res.size() + 1);
            vector<Seg> &tar = res.back();
            ran(i, 0, 3) { 6207

```

```

if ((abs(triangle[i]->tar.x) < max_co &&
    abs(triangle[(i + 1) % 3]->tar.x) <
    max_co))
    tar.push_back({triangle[i]->tar,
                   triangle[(i + 1) % 3]->tar});
}
if (tar.empty()) res.pop_back();

Contest setup
g++='g++ -g -Wall -Wshadow -Wconversion \
      -fsanitize=undefined,address -DCDEBUG'
q='setxkbmap us -option'
m='setxkbmap us -option caps:escape'
ma='setxkbmap us -variant dvp \
      -option caps:escape'
ngs set org.compiz.core: \
      /g/compiz/profiles/Default/plugins/core/ hsize 4
ngs set org.gnome.desktop.wm.preferences \
      focus-mode 'slippy' \
      template.cpp
os
in *; do cd $d; for f in *; do \
  $f "../${d,,} ${f,,}"; done; \
..; cp "../template.cpp" "../${d,,}.cpp"; done
#copy everything

cin
#4 sw=4 noet
unnamedplus
l-set-key (kbd "C-x <next>") 'other-window'
l-set-key (kbd "C-x <prior>") \
  previous-multiframe-window
l-set-key (kbd "C-M-z") [ansi-term]
l-linum-mode 1)
n-number-mode 1)
paren-mode 1)
default indent-tabs-mode nil)
nd --vgdb-error=0 ./a <inp &
remote | vgdb

```

%8602

```

cr.sh
/envbash
in `seq $2 1 $3`; do #whitespace don't matter.
  ^/$x*$d'/ $1 | head -$j | tr -d '[:space:]' \
  cksum | cut -f1 -d ' ' | tail -c 5
there shouldn't be any COMMENTS.
lines being checked to separate file.
cr.sh tmp.cpp 999 999
cr.sh tmp.cpp 1 333 | grep XXXX
gcc ordered set, hashtable
e DEBUG(...) cerr << __VA_ARGS__ << endl;
e CDEBUG
e DEBUG
e DEBUG (...) ((void)0);
e NDEBUG

```

9617
4737

```

#endif
#define ran(i, a, b) for (auto i = (a); i < (b); i++)
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
typedef long long ll;
typedef long double ld;
using namespace std;
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast") // better vectorization
#pragma GCC target("avx,avx2")
// double vectorized performance
#include <bits/extc++.h>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
template <typename T, typename U>
using hashmap = gp_hash_table<T, U>;
// dumb, 3x faster than stl
template <typename T>
using ordered_set = tree<T, null_type, less<T>,
    rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
int main() {
    ordered_set<int> cur;
    cur.insert(1);
    cur.insert(3);
    cout << cur.order_of_key(2) << endl;
    // the number of elements in the set less than 2
    cout << *cur.find_by_order(1) << endl;
    // the 1-st smallest number in the set(0-based)
    ordered_set<int> oth;
    oth.insert(5); // to join: cur < oth
    cur.join(oth); // cur = {1, 3, 5}, oth = {}
    cur.split(1, oth); // cur = {1}, oth = {3, 5}
    hashmap<int, int> h({}, {}, {}, {}, {1 << 16});
}

PRNGs and Hash functions
mt19937 gen;
uint64_t rand64() {
    return gen() ^ ((uint64_t)gen() << 32);
} %5668
uint64_t rand64() {
    static uint64_t x = 1; //x != 0
    x ^= x >> 12;
    x ^= x << 25;
    x ^= x >> 27;
    return x * 0x2545f4914f6cdd1d; // can remove mult
} %6873
uint64_t mix(uint64_t x){ // deadbeef -> y allowed
variable uint64_t mem[2] = { x, 0xdeadbeeffeedbaedull };
asm volatile (
    "pxor %%xmm0, %%xmm0;" 4939
    "movdqa (%0), %%xmm1;" 
    "aesenc %%xmm0, %%xmm1;" 
    "movdqa %%xmm1, (%0);"
    :
    : "r" (&mem[0])
    : "memory"
);
    return mem[0]; // use both slots for 128 bit
} %7419
uint64_t mix64(uint64_t x) { //x != 0
    x = (x ^ (x >> 30)) * 0xbff58476d1ce4e5b9;
    x = (x ^ (x >> 27)) * 0x94d049bb133111eb;
    x = x ^ (x >> 31);
    return x;
} %8529
uint64_t unmix64(uint64_t x) {
    x = (x ^ (x >> 31) ^ (x >> 62)) * 0x319642b2d24d8ec3;
    x = (x ^ (x >> 27) ^ (x >> 54)) * 0x96de1b173f119089;
    x = x ^ (x >> 30) ^ (x >> 60);
    return x;
} %2960
uint64_t combine64(uint64_t x, uint64_t y) {
    if (y < x) swap(x, y); // remove for ord
    return mix64(mix64(x) + y);
} %4224
Memorypool
const int BLOCK = 8;
const int MEM_SIZE = 1 << 26;
char glob_buf[MEM_SIZE];
int glob_idx;
vector<bool> glob_used;
void init_mem() {
    glob_used.resize(MEM_SIZE / BLOCK);
    glob_used[0] = true;
}
template <typename T>
struct Ptr {
    unsigned idx;
    explicit Ptr(T *tar) { idx = (char *)tar - glob_buf; }
    Ptr() { idx = 0; }
    template <typename... Args>
    void construct(Args... args) {
        new (glob_buf + idx) T(args...);
    }
    T *operator->() {
        assert(idx);
        return (T*)(glob_buf + idx);
    }
    T &operator*() { return *operator->(); }
    bool operator==(const Ptr &oth) const {
        return idx == oth.idx;
    }
    operator unsigned() const { return idx; }
    Ptr &operator+=(int diff) {
        idx += diff * sizeof(T);
        return *this;
    }
    Ptr operator+(int diff) {
        Ptr res;
        res.idx = idx;
        return res += diff;
    }
    T &operator[](int diff) { return *operator+(diff); }
}; %1550
template <typename T>
while (len < sizeof(T) * n) {
    if (!glob_idx) glob_idx = MEM_SIZE / BLOCK;
    if (glob_used[--glob_idx]) {
        len = 0;
    } else {
        len += BLOCK;
    }
}
ran(i, 0, ((int)sizeof(T) * n + BLOCK - 1) / BLOCK)
glob_used[glob_idx + i] = true;
Ptr<T> res;
if (n) res.idx = BLOCK * glob_idx;
ran(i, 0, n)(res + i).construct(args...);
return res;
} %9661
Radixsort 50M 64 bit integers as single array in 1 sec
template <typename T>
void deallocate(Ptr<T> ptr, int n) {
    ran(i, 0, ((int)sizeof(T) * n + BLOCK - 1) / BLOCK)
    glob_used[ptr.idx / BLOCK + i] = false;
}
template <typename T>
struct hash<Ptr<T>> {
    std::size_t operator()(const Ptr<T> &cur) const {
        return cur.idx;
    }
}; %3700
void rsort(T *a, T *b, int size, int d = sizeof(T) - 1) {
    int b_s[256]{};
    ran(i, 0, size) { ++b_s[(a[i] >> (d * 8)) & 255]; }
    // ++b_s[*((uchar *) (a + i) + d)]; %1489
    T *mem[257];
    mem[0] = b;
    T *l_b = mem + 1;
    l_b[0] = b;
    ran(i, 0, 255) { l_b[i + 1] = l_b[i] + b_s[i]; }
    for (T *it = a; it != a + size; ++it) {
        T id = ((*it) >> (d * 8)) & 255;
        *(l_b[id]++) = *it;
    }
    l_b = mem;
    if (d) {
        T *l_a[256];
        l_a[0] = a;
        ran(i, 0, 255) l_a[i + 1] = l_a[i] + b_s[i];
        ran(i, 0, 256) {
            if (l_b[i + 1] - l_b[i] < 100) {
                sort(l_b[i], l_b[i + 1]);
                if (d & 1) copy(l_b[i], l_b[i + 1], l_a[i]);
            } else {
                rsort(l_b[i], l_a[i], b_s[i], d - 1);
            }
        }
    }
}; %3895
template <typename T, typename... Args>
Ptr<T> alloc(int n, Args... args) {
    unsigned len = 0; // TLE if running low on mem
} %1487

```

```

const int nmax = 5e7;
ll arr[nmax], tmp[nmax];
int main() {
    for (int i = 0; i < nmax; ++i)
        arr[i] = ((ll)rand() << 32) | rand();
    rsort(arr, tmp, nmax);
    assert(is_sorted(arr, arr + nmax));
}
FFT 10-15M length/sec
// integer c = a*b is accurate if c_i < 2^49
#pragma GCC optimize ("Ofast") //10% performance
#include <complex.h>
extern "C" __complex__ double __muldc3(
    double a, double b, double c, double d){
    return a*c-b*d+I*(a*d+b*c); // 40% performance
}
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
typedef complex<double> Comp;
void fft_rec(Comp *arr, Comp *root_pow, int len) {
    if (len != 1) {
        fft_rec(arr, root_pow, len >> 1);
        fft_rec(arr + len, root_pow, len >> 1);
    }
    root_pow += len;
    ran(i, 0, len){
        tie(arr[i], arr[i + len]) = pair<Comp, Comp> {
            arr[i] + root_pow[i] * arr[i + len],
            arr[i] - root_pow[i] * arr[i + len] };
    }
}
void fft(vector<Comp> &arr, int ord, bool invert) {
    assert(arr.size() == 1 << ord);
    static vector<Comp> root_pow(1);
    static int inc_pow = 1;
    static bool is_inv = false;
    if (inc_pow <= ord) {
        int idx = root_pow.size();
        root_pow.resize(1 << ord);
        for (; inc_pow <= ord; ++inc_pow) {
            for (int idx_p = 0; idx_p < 1 << (ord - 1);
                idx_p += 1 << (ord - inc_pow), ++idx) {
                root_pow[idx] = Comp {
                    cos(-idx_p * M_PI / (1 << (ord - 1))),
                    sin(-idx_p * M_PI / (1 << (ord - 1))) };
                if (is_inv) root_pow[idx] = conj(root_pow[idx]);
            }
        }
        if (invert != is_inv) {
            is_inv = invert;
            for (Comp &cur : root_pow) cur = conj(cur);
        }
        int j = 0;
        ran(i, 1, (1<<ord)){
            int m = 1 << (ord - 1);
            bool cont = true;
            while (cont) {
                4150
                cont = j & m;
                j ^= m;
                m >>= 1;
            }
            if (i < j) swap(arr[i], arr[j]);
        }
        fft_rec(arr.data(), root_pow.data(), 1 << (ord - 1));
        if (invert)
            ran(i, 0, 1<<ord) arr[i] /= (1 << ord);
    }
}
void mult_poly_mod(vector<int> &a, vector<int> &b,
vector<int> &c) { // c += a*b
static vector<Comp> arr[4];
// correct upto 0.5-2M elements(mod ~ 1e9)
if (c.size() < 400) {
    ran(i, 0, (int)a.size())
    ran(j, 0, min((int)b.size(), (int)c.size()-i))
    c[i + j] = ((ll)a[i] * b[j] + c[i + j]) % mod;
} else {
    int ord = 32 - __builtin_clz((int)c.size()-1);
    if ((int)arr[0].size() != 1 << ord){
        ran(i, 0, 4) arr[i].resize(1 << ord);
    }
    ran(i, 0, 4)
        fill(arr[i].begin(), arr[i].end(), Comp{});
    for (int &cur : a) if (cur < 0) cur += mod;
    for (int &cur : b) if (cur < 0) cur += mod;
    const int shift = 15;
    const int mask = (1 << shift) - 1;
    ran(i, 0, (int)min(a.size(), c.size())){
        arr[0][i] += a[i] & mask;
        arr[1][i] += a[i] >> shift;
    }
    ran(i, 0, (int)min(b.size(), c.size())){
        arr[0][i] += Comp{0, (b[i] & mask)};
        arr[1][i] += Comp{0, (b[i] >> shift)};
    }
    ran(i, 0, 2) fft(arr[i], ord, false);
    ran(i, 0, 2){
        ran(j, 0, 2){
            int tar = 2 + (i + j) / 2;
            Comp mult = {0, -0.25};
            if (i ^ j) mult = {0.25, 0};
            ran(k, 0, 1<<ord){
                int rev_k = ((1 << ord) - k) % (1 << ord);
                Comp ca = arr[i][k] + conj(arr[i][rev_k]);
                Comp cb = arr[j][k] - conj(arr[j][rev_k]);
                arr[tar][k] = arr[tar][k] + mult * ca * cb;
            }
        }
    }
    ran(i, 2, 4){
        fft(arr[i], ord, true);
        ran(k, 0, (int)c.size()){
            c[k] = (c[k] + (((ll)(arr[i][k]).real() + 0.5)%mod)
                << (shift * (2 * (i-2) + 0))) % mod;
            c[k] = (c[k] + (((ll)(arr[i][k]).imag() + 0.5)%mod)
                << (shift * (2 * (i-2) + 1))) % mod;
        }
    }
}
<< (shift * (2 * (i-2) + 1))) % mod;
6208
}
}
%4758
Fast mod mult, Rabin Miller prime check, Pollard rho factorization O(p^0.5)
struct ModArithm {
ull n;
ld rec;
ModArithm(ull _n) : n(_n) { // n in [2, 1<<63)
    rec = 1.0L / n;
}
// a, b in [0, min(2*n, 1<<63))
ull multf(ull a, ull b) {
    ull mult = (ld)a * b * rec + 0.5L;
    ll res = a * b - mult * n;
    if (res < 0) res += n;
    return res; // in [0, n-1)
}
ull sqp1(ull a) { return multf(a, a) + 1; }
%7403
ull pow_mod(ull a, ull n, ModArithm &arithm) {
    ull res = 1;
    for (ull i = 1; i <= n; i <= 1) {
        if (n & i) res = arithm.multf(res, a);
        a = arithm.multf(a, a);
    }
    return res;
}
%1380
vector<char> small_primes = {
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37};
bool is_prime(ull n) { // n <= 1<<63, 1M rand/s
ModArithm arithm(n);
if (n == 2 || n == 3) return true;
if (!(n & 1) || n == 1) return false;
int s = __builtin_ctzll(n - 1);
ull d = (n - 1) >> s;
for (ull a : small_primes) {
    if (a >= n) break;
    a = pow_mod(a, d, arithm);
    if (a == 1 || a == n - 1) continue;
    ran(r, 1, s) {
        a = arithm.multf(a, a);
        if (a == 1) return false;
        if (a == n - 1) break;
    }
    if (a != n - 1) return false;
}
return true;
}
%4147
11 pollard_rho(ll n) {
ModArithm arithm(n);
int cum_cnt = 64 - __builtin_clzll(n);
cum_cnt *= cum_cnt / 5 + 1;
while (true) {
    ll lv = rand() % n;
    2164
}
}

```

```

ll v = arithm.sq1(lv);
int idx = 1;
int tar = 1;
while (true) {
    ll cur = 1;
    ll v_cur = v;
    int j_stop = min(cum_cnt, tar - idx);
    for (int j = 0; j < j_stop; ++j) {
        cur = arithm.mulf(cur, abs(v_cur - lv));
        v_cur = arithm.sq1(v_cur);
        ++idx;
    }
    if (!cur) {
        for (int j = 0; j < cum_cnt; ++j) {
            ll g = __gcd(abs(v - lv), n);
            if (g == 1) {
                v = arithm.sq1(v);
            } else if (g == n) {
                break;
            } else {
                return g;
            }
        }
        break;
    } else {
        ll g = __gcd(cur, n);
        if (g != 1) return g;
    }
    v = v_cur;
    idx += j_stop;
    if (idx == tar) {
        lv = v;
        tar *= 2;
        v = arithm.sq1(v);
        ++idx;
    }
}
}

map<ll, int> prime_factor(
    ll n, map<ll, int> *res = NULL) {
// n <= 1<<62, ~1000/s (<500/s on CF)
if (!res) {
    map<ll, int> res_act;
    for (int p : small_primes) {
        while (!(n % p)) {
            ++res_act[p];
            n /= p;
        }
    }
    if (n != 1) prime_factor(n, &res_act);
    return res_act;
}
if (is_prime(n)) {
    ++(*res)[n];
} else {
    ll factor = pollard_rho(n);
}
}

```

```

prime_factor(factor, res);
prime_factor(n / factor, res);
}
return map<ll, int>();
} // Usage: fact = prime_factor(n);
Berlekamp-Massey O(LN)
template <typename T, T P>
struct intmod {
    intmod() {}
    constexpr intmod(T t) : x((t + P) % P) {}
    T value() const { return x; }
    bool operator!=(const intmod<T, P> i) { return x != i.x; }
    bool operator==(const intmod<T, P> i) { return x == i.x; }
    intmod<T, P> &operator+=(const intmod<T, P> i) {
        x = (x + i.x) % P;
        return *this;
    }
    intmod<T, P> &operator-=(const intmod<T, P> i) {
        x = (x + P - i.x) % P;
        return *this;
    }
    intmod<T, P> &operator*=(const intmod<T, P> i) {
        x = ((ll)x * i.x) % P;
        return *this;
    }
    intmod<T, P> &operator/=(const intmod<T, P> i) {
        x = ((ll)x * i.inverse().x) % P;
        return *this;
    }
    intmod<T, P> operator+(const intmod<T, P> i) const {
        auto j = *this;
        return j += i;
    }
    intmod<T, P> operator-(const intmod<T, P> i) const {
        auto j = *this;
        return j -= i;
    }
    intmod<T, P> operator*(const intmod<T, P> i) const {
        auto j = *this;
        return j *= i;
    }
    intmod<T, P> operator/(const intmod<T, P> i) const {
        auto j = *this;
        return j /= i;
    }
    intmod<T, P> operator-() const {
        intmod<T, P> n;
        n.x = (P - x) % P;
        return n;
    }
    intmod<T, P> inverse() const {
        if (x == 0) return 0;
        T a = x, b = P;
        T aa = 1, ab = 0;
        T ba = 0, bb = 1;
        while (a) {
            T q = b / a;
            T r = b % a;
            ba -= aa * q;
            bb -= ab * q;
            swap(ba, aa);
            swap(bb, ab);
            b = a;
            a = r;
        }
        intmod<T, P> ix = intmod<T, P>(aa) + intmod<T, P>(ba);
        assert(ix * x == unity);
        return ix;
    }
    static const intmod<T, P> zero;
    static const intmod<T, P> unity;
private:
    T x;
};

template <typename T, T P>
constexpr intmod<T, P> intmod<T, P>::zero = 0;
template <typename T, T P>
constexpr intmod<T, P> intmod<T, P>::unity = 1;
using rem = intmod<char, 2>;
template <typename K>
static vector<K> berlekamp_massey(vector<K> ss) {
    vector<K> ts(ss.size());
    vector<K> cs(ss.size());
    cs[0] = K::unity;
    fill(cs.begin() + 1, cs.end(), K::zero);
    vector<K> bs = cs;
    int l = 0, m = 1;
    K b = K::unity;
    for (int k = 0; k < (int)ss.size(); k++) {
        K d = ss[k];
        assert(l <= k);
        for (int i = 1; i <= l; i++) d += cs[i] * ss[k - i];
        if (d == K::zero) {
            m++;
        } else if (2 * l <= k) {
            K w = d / b;
            ts = cs;
            for (int i = 0; i < (int)cs.size() - m; i++)
                cs[i + m] -= w * bs[i];
            l = k + 1 - l;
            swap(bs, ts);
            b = d;
            m = 1;
        } else {
            K w = d / b;
            for (int i = 0; i < (int)cs.size() - m; i++)
                cs[i + m] -= w * bs[i];
            m++;
        }
    }
    cs.resize(l + 1);
    while (cs.back() == K::zero) cs.pop_back();
    return cs;
}

```

```

Linear algebra
bitset<10> add(bitset<10> p, bitset<10> q) {
    return p ^ q;
}
bitset<10> mult(bitset<10> v, bool k) {
    if (k) {
        return v;
    } else {
        return bitset<10>(0);
    }
}
bitset<10> normalize(bitset<10> v, int idx) { return v; }
bitset<10> neg(bitset<10> v) { return v; }
template <typename T>
vector<T> add(vector<T> p, vector<T> q) {
    ran(i, 0, (int)p.size()) p[i] += q[i];
    return p;
}
template <typename T>
vector<T> mult(vector<T> p, T k) {
    ran(i, 0, (int)p.size()) p[i] *= k;
    return p;
}
template <typename T>
vector<T> normalize(vector<T> v, int idx) {
    return mult(v, (T)1 / v[idx]);
}
template <typename T>
vector<T> neg(vector<T> p) {
    return mult(p, (T)-1);
}
/* V is the class implementing a vector, T is the type
 * within. examples: <bitset<10>, bool>; <vector<double>,
 * double> etc. V must have an "add" operation defined */
template <typename V, typename T>
pair<vector<V>, pair<vector<int>, vector<int>>>
diagonalize(vector<V> matrix, int width) {
    /* width is the number of columns we consider for
     * diagonalizing. all columns after that can be used
     * for things after equal sign etc */
    int cur_row = 0;
    vector<int> crap_columns;
    vector<int> diag_columns;
    ran(i, 0, width) {
        int row_id = -1;
        T best_val = 0; /* may want to replace with epsilon
                           if working over reals */
        ran(j, cur_row, (int)matrix.size()) {
            if (abs(matrix[j][i]) > abs(best_val)) {
                row_id = j;
                best_val = matrix[j][i];
            }
        }
        if (row_id == -1) {
            crap_columns.push_back(i);
        } else {
            diag_columns.push_back(i);
        }
    }
}

```

```

swap(matrix[cur_row], matrix[row_id]);
matrix[cur_row] = normalize(matrix[cur_row], i);
ran(j, cur_row + 1, j < (int)matrix.size()) {
    if (matrix[j][i] != 0) { 6006
        matrix[j] = add(neg(normalize(matrix[j], i)),
                         matrix[cur_row]);
    }
    cur_row++;
}
for (int i = (int)diag_columns.size() - 1; i >= 0; 1210
    --i) {
    for (int j = i - 1; j >= 0; --j) {
        matrix[j] = add(matrix[j],
                         neg(
                             mult(matrix[i], matrix[j][diag_columns[i]])));
    }
}
return {matrix, {diag_columns, crap_columns}};
}
template <typename V, typename T>
int matrix_rank(vector<V> matrix, int width) {
    return diagonalize<V, T>(matrix, width)
        .second.first.size();
}
template <typename V, typename T>
vector<T> one_solution(
    vector<V> matrix, int width, vector<T> y) {
    /* finds one solution to the system Ax = y.
     * each row in matrix must have width at least width
     * + 1. aborts if there is no solution (you can check
     * whether solution exists using matrix_rank) */
    assert(matrix.size() == y.size()); 8765
    ran(i, 0, (int)matrix.size()) matrix[i][width] = y[i];
    pair<vector<V>, pair<vector<int>, vector<int>>> prr =
        diagonalize<V, T>(matrix, width);
    vector<V> diag = prr.first;
    vector<int> diag_cols = prr.second.first;
    vector<T> ans(width, 0);
    ran(i, 0, (int)matrix.size()) {
        if (i < (int)diag_cols.size()) {
            ans[diag_cols[i]] = diag[i][width];
        } else {
            assert(diag[i][width] == T(0));
            /* replace with epsilon if working over reals */
        }
    }
}
template <typename V, typename T>
vector<vector<T>> homog_basis(
    vector<V> matrix, int width) {
    /* finds the basis of the nullspace of matrix */
    pair<vector<V>, pair<vector<int>, vector<int>>> prr =
        diagonalize<V, T>(matrix, width); 7752
    vector<V> diag = prr.first;

```

```

vector<int> diag_cols = prr.second.first;
vector<int> crap_cols = prr.second.second;
vector<vector<T>> ans;
for (int u : crap_cols) {
    vector<T> row(width, 0);
    row[u] = 1;
    ran(i, 0, (int)diag_cols.size())
        row[diag_cols[i]] = -diag[i][u];
    ans.push_back(row);
}
return ans; %5812
Polynomial roots and O(n^2) interpolation
struct Poly {
    vector<double> a;
    double operator()(double x) const {
        double val = 0;
        for (int i = (int)a.size(); i--;) (val *= x) += a[i];
        return val;
    }
}
void diff() {
    ran(i, 1, (int)a.size()) a[i - 1] = i * a[i];
    a.pop_back();
}
void divroot(double x0) { 5829
    double b = a.back(), c;
    a.back() = 0;
    for (int i = (int)a.size() - 1; i--;) {
        c = a[i], a[i] = a[i + 1] * x0 + b, b = c;
        a.pop_back();
    }
}
/* Description: Finds the real roots to a polynomial.
* Usage: poly_roots({{2,-3,1}}, -1e9, 1e9) // solve
* x^2-3x+2 = 0 Time: O(n^2 \log(1/\epsilon)) */
vector<double> poly_roots(
    Poly p, double xmin, double xmax) {
    if (sz(p.a) == 2) return {-p.a[0] / p.a[1]};
    vector<double> ret;
    Poly der = p;
    der.diff();
    auto dr = poly_roots(der, xmin, xmax);
    dr.push_back(xmin - 1);
    dr.push_back(xmax + 1);
    sort(dr.begin(), dr.end());
    ran(i, 0, (int)dr.size() - 1) {
        double l = dr[i], h = dr[i + 1];
        bool sign = p(l) > 0;
        if (sign ^ (p(h) > 0)) {
            ran(it, 0, 60) { // while (h - l > 1e-8)
                double m = (l + h) / 2, f = p(m);
                if ((f <= 0) ^ sign) {
                    l = m;
                } else {
                    h = m;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        ret.push_back((l + h) / 2);
    }
} %2596
/* Description: Given $n$ points $(x[i], y[i])$, computes
 * an $n-1$-degree polynomial $p$ that passes through them:
 * $p(x) = a[0]*x^0 + \dots + a[n-1]*x^{n-1}$. For
 * numerical precision, pick $x[k] = c*\cos(k/(n-1)*\pi)$,
 * $k=0 \dots n-1$. Time: $O(n^2)$ */
typedef vector<double> vd;
vd interpolate(vd x, vd y, int n) {
    vd res(n), temp(n);
    ran(k, 0, n - 1) ran(i, k + 1, n) y[i] =
        (y[i] - y[k]) / (x[i] - x[k]);
    double last = 0;
    temp[0] = 1;
    ran(k, 0, n) {
        ran(i, 0, n) {
            res[i] += y[k] * temp[i];
            swap(last, temp[i]);
            temp[i] -= last * x[k];
        }
    }
    return res;
} %2093
Simplex algorithm
/* Description: Solves a general linear maximization
 * problem: maximize $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$ subject to $\mathbf{Ax} \leq \mathbf{b}$, $\mathbf{x}
 * \geq 0$. Returns -inf if there is no solution, inf if
 * there are arbitrarily good solutions, or the maximum
 * value of $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$ otherwise. The input vector is set to
 * an optimal $\mathbf{x}$ (or in the unbounded case, an arbitrary
 * solution fulfilling the constraints). Numerical
 * stability is not guaranteed. For better performance,
 * define variables such that $\mathbf{x} = 0$ is viable. Usage:
 * vvd A = {{1,-1}, {-1,1}, {-1,-2}};
 * vd b = {1,1,-4}, c = {-1,-1}, x;
 * T val = LPSolver(A, b, c).solve(x);
 * Time: $O(NM * \#pivots)$, where a pivot may be e.g. an
 * edge relaxation. $O(2^n)$ in the general case. Status:
 * seems to work? */
typedef double
T; // long double, Rational, double + mod<P>...
typedef vector<T> vd;
typedef vector<vd> vvd;
const T eps = 1e-8, inf = 1 / .0;
#define MP make_pair
#define ltj(X) \
    if (s == -1 || MP(X[j], N[j]) < MP(X[s], N[s])) s = j
3913
struct LPSolver {
    int m, n;
    vi N, B;
    vvd D;
    LPSolver(const vvd& A, const vd& b, const vd& c)
        : m(sz(b)), n(sz(c)),
2418

```

```

        N(n + 1),
        B(m),
        D(m + 2, vd(n + 2)) {
            ran(i, 0, m) ran(j, 0, n) D[i][j] = A[i][j];
            ran(i, 0, m) {
                B[i] = n + i;
                D[i][n] = -1;
                D[i][n + 1] = b[i];
            }
            ran(j, 0, n) {
                N[j] = j;
                D[m][j] = -c[j];
            }
            N[n] = -1;
            D[m + 1][n] = 1;
        }
        void pivot(int r, int s) {
            T *a = D[r].data(), inv = 1 / a[s]; 1099
            ran(i, 0, m + 2) if (i != r && abs(D[i][s]) > eps) {
                T *b = D[i].data(), inv2 = b[s] * inv;
                ran(j, 0, n + 2) b[j] -= a[j] * inv2;
                b[s] = a[s] * inv2; 8058
            }
            ran(j, 0, n + 2) if (j != s) D[r][j] *= inv;
            ran(i, 0, m + 2) if (i != r) D[i][s] *= -inv;
            D[r][s] = inv;
            swap(B[r], N[s]);
        }
        bool simplex(int phase) { 0674
            int x = m + phase - 1;
            for (;;) {
                int s = -1;
                ran(j, 0, n + 1) if (N[j] != -phase) ltj(D[x]);
                if (D[x][s] >= -eps) return true;
                int r = -1; 0227
                ran(i, 0, m) {
                    if (D[i][s] <= eps) continue;
                    if (r == -1 || MP(D[i][n + 1] / D[i][s], B[i]) <
                        MP(D[r][n + 1] / D[r][s], B[r])) r = i; 0657
                }
                if (r == -1) return false;
                pivot(r, s);
            }
        }
        T solve(vd& x) {
            int r = 0;
            ran(i, 1, m) if (D[i][n + 1] < D[r][n + 1]) r = i; 2015
            if (D[r][n + 1] < -eps) {
                pivot(r, n);
                if (!simplex(2) || D[m + 1][n + 1] < -eps)
                    return -inf;
                ran(i, 0, m) if (B[i] == -1) {
                    int s = 0;
                    ran(j, 1, n + 1) ltj(D[i]);
                    pivot(i, s);
                }
            }
        }
    } %3986

```

```

        }
        bool ok = simplex(1);
        x = vd(n);
        ran(i, 0, m) if (B[i] < n) x[B[i]] = D[i][n + 1];
        return ok ? D[m][n + 1] : inf; 6872
    } %3986
Dinic
struct MaxFlow {
    const static ll INF = 1e18;
    int source, sink;
    vector<int> start, now, lvl, adj, rcap, cap_loc, bfs;
    vector<int> cap, orig_cap; 2347
    ll sink_pot = 0;
    vector<bool> visited;
    vector<ll> cost;
    priority_queue<pair<ll, int>, vector<pair<ll, int>>, greater<pair<ll, int>> dist_que; 7035
    void add_flow(int idx, ll flow, bool cont = true) {
        cap[idx] -= flow;
        if (cont) add_flow(rcap[idx], -flow, false);
    } 7491
    MaxFlow( 2758
        const vector<tuple<int, int, ll, ll, ll>> &edges) {
            for (auto &cur : edges) { //from, to, cap, rcap, cost
                start.resize(max(max(get<0>(cur), get<1>(cur)) + 2, 8990 6901
                    (int)start.size()));
                ++start[get<0>(cur) + 1];
                ++start[get<1>(cur) + 1];
            }
            ran(i, 1, (int)start.size()) start[i] += start[i - 1]; 5067 7619
            now = start;
            adj.resize(start.back());
            cap.resize(start.back());
            rcap.resize(start.back());
            cost.resize(start.back()); 8183
            for (auto &cur : edges) {
                int u, v;
                ll c, rc, c_cost;
                tie(u, v, c, rc, c_cost) = cur;
                assert(u != v);
                adj[now[u]] = v;
                adj[now[v]] = u;
                rcap[now[u]] = now[v];
                rcap[now[v]] = now[u];
                cap_loc.push_back(now[u]); 3424
                cost[now[u]] = c_cost;
                cost[now[v]] = -c_cost; 1155
                cap[now[u]++] = c;
                cap[now[v]++] = rc;
                orig_cap.push_back(c);
            }
        } 9009
        bool dinic_bfs(int min_cap) { 1782
            lvl.clear();
            lvl.resize(start.size()); 1409
        }
    }
}
```

```

bfs.clear();
bfs.resize(1, source);
now = start;
lvl[source] = 1;
ran(i, 0, (int)bfs.size()) {
    int u = bfs[i];
    while (now[u] < start[u + 1]) {
        int v = adj[now[u]];
        if (cost[now[u]] == 0 &&
            cap[now[u]] >= min_cap && lvl[v] == 0) {
            lvl[v] = lvl[u] + 1;
            if(v==sink) return true;
            bfs.push_back(v);
        }
        ++now[u];
    }
}
return false;
}
11 dinic_dfs(int u, ll flow, int min_cap) {
    if (u == sink) return flow;
    if (lvl[u] == lvl[sink]) return 0;
    ll res = 0;
    while (now[u] < start[u + 1]) {
        int v = adj[now[u]];
        if (lvl[v] == lvl[u] + 1 && cost[now[u]] == 0 &&
            cap[now[u]] >= min_cap) {
            ll cur = dinic_dfs(v, min(flow, (ll)cap[now[u]]),
                min_cap);
            if (cur) {
                add_flow(now[u], cur);
                flow -= cur;
                res += cur;
                if(!flow) break;
            }
        }
        ++now[u];
    }
    return res;
}
bool recalc_dist(bool check_imp = false) {
    now = start;
    visited.clear();
    visited.resize(start.size());
    dist_que.emplace(0, source);
    bool imp = false;
    while (!dist_que.empty()) {
        int u;
        ll dist;
        tie(dist, u) = dist_que.top();
        dist_que.pop();
        if (!visited[u]) {
            visited[u] = true;
            if (check_imp && dist != 0) imp = true;
            if (u == sink) sink_pot += dist;
            while (now[u] < start[u + 1]) {
                int v = adj[now[u]];
                if (!visited[v] && cap[now[u]] >= min_cap && lvl[v] == 0) {
                    lvl[v] = lvl[u] + 1;
                    if(v==sink) return true;
                    bfs.push_back(v);
                }
                ++now[u];
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        if (!visited[v] && cap[now[u]])
            dist_que.emplace(dist + cost[now[u]], v);
        cost[now[u]] += dist;
        cost[rCap[now[u]+]] -= dist;
    }
}
if (check_imp) return imp;
return visited[sink];
}
// return whether there is a negative cycle
bool recalc_dist_bellman_ford() {
    int i = 0;
    for (; i < (int)start.size() - 1 &&
        recalc_dist(true); ++i) {}
    return i == (int)start.size() - 1;
}
pair<ll, ll> calc_flow(int _source, int _sink) {
    source = _source;
    sink = _sink;
    assert(max(source, sink) < start.size() - 1);
    ll tot_flow = 0;
    ll tot_cost = 0;
    if (recalc_dist_bellman_ford()) {
        assert(false);
    } else {
        while (recalc_dist()){
            ll flow = 0;
            for(int min_cap = 1<<30; min_cap; min_cap >>= 1){
                while (dinic_bfs(min_cap)) {
                    now = start;
                    ll cur;
                    while (cur = dinic_dfs(source, INF, min_cap))
                        flow += cur;
                }
                tot_flow += flow;
                tot_cost += sink_pot * flow;
            }
        }
        return {tot_flow, tot_cost};
    }
}
11 flow_on_edge(int idx) {
    assert(idx < cap.size());
    return orig_cap[idx] - cap[cap_loc[idx]];
}
1146 const int nmax = 1055;
int main() {
    int t;
    scanf("%d", &t);
    for (int i = 0; i < t; ++i) {
        vector<tuple<int, int, ll, ll, ll>> edges;
        int n;
        scanf("%d", &n);
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) {
            edges.emplace_back(j, 2 * n + 1, 1, 0, 0);
        }
    }
}
```

```

}
for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) {
    int card;
    scanf("%d", &card);
    edges.emplace_back(0, card, 1, 0, 0);
}
int ex_c;
scanf("%d", &ex_c);
for (int j = 0; j < ex_c; ++j) {
    int a, b;
    scanf("%d %d", &a, &b);
    if (b < a) swap(a, b);
    edges.emplace_back(a, b, nmax, 0, 1);
    edges.emplace_back(b, n + b, nmax, 0, 0);
    edges.emplace_back(n + b, a, nmax, 0, 1);
}
int v = 2 * n + 2;
MaxFlow mf(edges);
printf("%d\n", (int)mf.calc_flow(0, v - 1).second);
//cout << mf.flow_on_edge(edge_index) << endl;
}

Min Cost Max Flow with Cycle Cancelling 0(Cnm)
struct Network {
    struct Node;
    struct Edge {
        Node *u, *v;
        int f, c, cost;
        Node* from(Node* pos) {
            if (pos == u) return v;
            return u;
        }
        int getCap(Node* pos) {
            if (pos == u) return c - f;
            return f;
        }
        int addFlow(Node* pos, int toAdd) {
            if (pos == u) {
                f += toAdd;
                return toAdd * cost;
            } else {
                f -= toAdd;
                return -toAdd * cost;
            }
        }
    };
    struct Node {
        vector<Edge*> conn;
        int index;
    };
    deque<Node> nodes;
    deque<Edge> edges;
    Node* addNode() {
        nodes.push_back(Node());
        nodes.back().index = nodes.size() - 1;
        return &nodes.back();
    }
}
```

```

Edge* addEdge(
    Node* u, Node* v, int f, int c, int cost) {
    edges.push_back({u, v, f, c, cost});
    u->conn.push_back(&edges.back());
    v->conn.push_back(&edges.back());
    return &edges.back();
}
// Assumes all needed flow has already been added
int minCostMaxFlow() {
    int n = nodes.size();
    int result = 0;
    struct State {
        int p;
        Edge* used;
    };
    while (1) {
        vector<vector<State>> state(
            1, vector<State>(n, {0, 0}));
        for (int lev = 0; lev < n; lev++) {
            state.push_back(state[lev]);
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                if (lev == 0 ||
                    state[lev][i].p < state[lev - 1][i].p) {
                    for (Edge* edge : nodes[i].conn) {
                        if (edge->getCap(&nodes[i]) > 0) {
                            int np =
                                state[lev][i].p + (edge->u == &nodes[i]
                                    ? edge->cost
                                    : -edge->cost);
                            int ni = edge->from(&nodes[i])->index;
                            if (np < state[lev + 1][ni].p) {
                                state[lev + 1][ni].p = np;
                                state[lev + 1][ni].used = edge;
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        // Now look at the last level
        bool valid = false;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            if (state[n - 1][i].p > state[n][i].p) {
                valid = true;
                vector<Edge*> path;
                int cap = 1000000000;
                Node* cur = &nodes[i];
                int clev = n;
                vector<bool> expr(n, false);
                while (!expr[cur->index]) {
                    expr[cur->index] = true;
                    State cstate = state[clev][cur->index];
                    cur = cstate.used->from(cur);
                    path.push_back(cstate.used);
                }
                reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

int i = 0;
Node* cur2 = cur;
do {
    cur2 = path[i]->from(cur2);
    i++;
} while (cur2 != cur);
path.resize(i);
}
for (auto edge : path) {
    cap = min(cap, edge->getCap(cur));
    cur = edge->from(cur);
}
for (auto edge : path) {
    result += edge->addFlow(cur, cap);
    cur = edge->from(cur);
}
}
if (!valid) break;
}
return result;
}

%40
r<int, vi> GetMinCut(vector<vi>& weights) {
int N = sz(weights);
i used(N), cut, best_cut;
int best_weight = -1;
or (int phase = N - 1; phase >= 0; phase--) {
vi w = weights[0], added = used;
int prev, k = 0;
rep(i, 0, phase) {
    prev = k;
    k = -1;
    rep(j, 1, N)
        if (!added[j] && (k == -1 || w[j] > w[k])) k =
    if (i == phase - 1) {
        rep(j, 0, N) weights[prev][j] += weights[k][j];
        rep(j, 0, N) weights[j][prev] = weights[prev][j];
        used[k] = true;
        cut.push_back(k);
        if (best_weight == -1 || w[k] < best_weight) {
            best_cut = cut;
            best_weight = w[k];
        }
    } else {
        rep(j, 0, N) w[j] += weights[k][j];
        added[k] = true;
    }
}
return {best_weight, best_cut};
}

%23
Aho Corasick O(|alpha|*sum(len))
st int alpha_size = 26;
uct Node {
ode *nxt[alpha_size]; // May use other structures to
                     // move in trie
ode *suffix;

```

```

Node() { memset(nxt, 0, alpha_size * sizeof(Node *)); } 1006
int cnt = 0;
};

Node *aho_corasick(vector<vector<char>> &dict) {
    Node *root = new Node;
    root->suffix = 0;
    vector<pair<vector<char>, Node *>> state;
    for (vector<char> &s : dict)
        state.emplace_back(&s, root);
    for (int i = 0; !state.empty(); ++i) {
        vector<pair<vector<char>, Node *>> nstate;
        for (auto &cur : state) {
            Node *nxt = cur.second->nxt[(*cur.first)[i]];
            if (nxt) {
                cur.second = nxt;
            } else {
                nxt = new Node;
                cur.second->nxt[(*cur.first)[i]] = nxt;
                Node *suf = cur.second->suffix;
                cur.second = nxt;
                nxt->suffix = root; // set correct suffix link
                while (suf) {
                    if (suf->nxt[(*cur.first)[i]]) {
                        nxt->suffix = suf->nxt[(*cur.first)[i]];
                        break;
                    }
                    suf = suf->suffix;
                }
                if (cur.first->size() > i + 1)
                    nstate.push_back(cur);
            }
            state = nstate;
        }
        = j;
    }
    return root;
j];
}[[j]; // auxiliary functions for searching and counting
3181 Node *walk(Node *cur,
    char c) { // longest prefix in dict that is suffix of
{ // walked string.
    while (true) {
        if (cur->nxt[c]) return cur->nxt[c];
        if (!cur->suffix) return cur;
        cur = cur->suffix;
    }
} 3162
2381 void cnt_matches(Node *root, vector<char> &match_in) {
    Node *cur = root;
    for (char c : match_in) {
        cur = walk(cur, c);
        ++cur->cnt;
    }
} 1423
%3991 void add_cnt(
to Node *root) { // After counting matches propagate ONCE
    // to suffixes for final counts
    vector<Node *> to_visit = {root};
}

```

```

ran(i, 0, to_visit.size()) {
    Node *cur = to_visit[i];
    ran(j, 0, alpha_size) { 0662
        if (cur->nxt[j]) to_visit.push_back(cur->nxt[j]);
    }
} 7950
for (int i = to_visit.size() - 1; i > 0; --i)
    to_visit[i]->suffix->cnt += to_visit[i]->cnt;
}
int main() {
    int n, len;
    scanf("%d", &len, &n);
    vector<char> a(len + 1);
    scanf("%s", a.data());
    a.pop_back();
    for (char &c : a) c -= 'a';
    vector<vector<char>> dict(n);
    ran(i, 0, n) {
        scanf("%d", &len);
        dict[i].resize(len + 1);
        scanf("%s", dict[i].data());
        dict[i].pop_back();
        for (char &c : dict[i]) c -= 'a';
    }
    Node *root = aho_corasick(dict);
    cnt_matches(root, a);
    add_cnt(root);
    ran(i, 0, n) {
        Node *cur = root;
        for (char c : dict[i]) cur = walk(cur, c);
        printf("%d\n", cur->cnt);
    }
}

Suffix automaton and tree 0((n+q)log(|alpha|)) - 10+M length/s
10+M length/s

struct Node;
typedef Ptr<Node> P;
struct Node {
    int act = 0;
    P out;
    int len; // Length of longest suffix in equivalence
    P suf; // class.
    char size = 0;
    char cap = 0;
    Node(int _len) : len(_len) {};
    5245
    Node(int &_act, P &out, int &_len, P &suf,
        int &_size, int &_cap) : act(_act), len(_len),
        suf(_suf), size(_size), cap(_cap) {
        out = alloc<P>(cap);
        ran(i, 0, size)
            out[i] = _out[i];
    }
    int has_nxt(char c) {
        return act & (1<<(c-'a'));
    }
    P nxt(char c) {
        return
    }
} 5014
    out[__builtin_popcount(act & ((1<<(c-'a'))-1))];
}
void set_nxt(char c, P nxt) {
    int idx = __builtin_popcount(act & ((1<<(c-'a'))-1));
    if(has_nxt(c)){ 8690
        out[idx] = nxt;
    } else{
        if(size == cap){
            cap *= 2;
            if(!size)
                cap = 2;
            Ptr<P> nout = alloc<P>(cap);
            ran(i, 0, idx)
                nout[i] = out[i];
            ran(i, idx, size)
                nout[i+1] = out[i];
            deallocate(out, size);
            out = nout;
        } else {
            for(int i=size; i>idx; --i)
                out[i] = out[i-1];
        }
        act |= (1<<(c-'a'));
        out[idx] = nxt;
        ++size;
    }
}
P split(int new_len) {
    return suf = alloc<Node>(1, act, out, new_len,
        suf, size, cap);
}
// Extra functions for matching and counting
P lower(int depth) {
    // move to longest suf of current with a maximum
    // length of depth.
    if (suf->len >= depth) return suf->lower(depth);
    return (P)this;
}
P walk(char c, int depth, int &match_len) {
    // move to longest suffix of walked path that is a
    // substring
    match_len = min(match_len, len); 3466
    suf->len = min(match_len, len);
    // includes depth limit(needed for finding matches)
    if (has_nxt(c)) { // as suffixes are in classes,
        // match_len must be tracked externally
        ++match_len;
        return nxt(c)->lower(depth);
    }
    if (suf) return suf->walk(c, depth, match_len);
    return (P)this;
}
bool vis = false;
bool vis_t = false;
int paths_to_end = 0;
void set_as_end() { // All suffixes of current node are
    paths_to_end += 1; // marked as ending nodes.
    if (suf) suf->set_as_end(); 0905
}
}

void calc_paths() {
    /* Call ONCE from ROOT. For each node calculates
     * number of ways to reach an end node. paths_to_end
     * is occurrence count for any strings in current
     * suffix equivalence class. */
    if (!vis) {
        vis = true;
        ran(i, 0, size){
            out[i]->calc_paths();
            paths_to_end += out[i]->paths_to_end;
        }
    }
}
// Transform into suffix tree of reverse string
P tree_links[26];
int end_d_v = 1 << 30;
int end_d() {
    if (end_d_v == 1 << 30) { 2648
        ran(i, 0, size){
            end_d_v = min(end_d_v, 1 + out[i]->end_d());
        }
    }
    if (end_d_v == 1 << 30) 6170
        end_d_v = 0;
    }
    return end_d_v;
}
void build_suffix_tree(
    string &s) // Call ONCE from ROOT. 6985
    if (!vis_t) {
        vis_t = true;
        if (suf)
            suf->tree_links[s[(int)s.size() - end_d() -
                suf->len - 1]-'a'] = (P)this;
        ran(i, 0, size){ 2958
            out[i]->build_suffix_tree(s); 1410
        }
    }
}
%7187%1877%5307
struct SufAuto {
    P last;
    P root;
    void extend(char new_c) {
        P nlast = alloc<Node>(1, last->len + 1);
        P swn = last;
        while (swn && !swn->has_nxt(new_c)) { 7641
            swn->set_nxt(new_c, nlast);
            swn = swn->suf;
        }
        if (!swn) {
            nlast->suf = root;
        } else {
            P max_sbstr = swn->nxt(new_c);
            if (swn->len + 1 == max_sbstr->len) {
                nlast->suf = max_sbstr;
            } else { // remove for minimal DFA that matches

```

```

    // suffixes and crap
P eq_sbstr = max_sbstr->split(swn->len + 1);
nlast->suf = eq_sbstr;
P x = swn; // x = with_edge_to_eq_sbstr
while (x != 0 && x->nxt(new_c) == max_sbstr) {
    x->set_nxt(new_c, eq_sbstr);           1131
    x = x->suf;
}
}
last = nlast;
}
SufAuto(string &s) {
    last = root = alloc<Node>(1, 0);
    for (char c : s) extend(c);
    // To build suffix tree use reversed string
    root->build_suffix_tree(s);            1055
}
};

Palindromic tree O(n)
struct palindromic_tree {
    int len[MAXN], link[MAXN], cnt[MAXN];
    char s[MAXN];
    vector<pair<char, int>> to[MAXN];
    int n, last, sz;
    void clear() {
        fill(to, to + MAXN, vector<pair<char, int>>());
        memset(len, 0, sizeof(len));
        memset(link, 0, sizeof(link));
        memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(cnt));
        memset(s, 0, sizeof(s));
        n = last = 0;
        link[0] = 1;
        len[1] = -1;
        s[n++] = 27;
        sz = 2;
    }
    palindromic_tree() { clear(); }           0082
    int get_link(int v) {
        while (s[n - len[v] - 2] != s[n - 1]) v = link[v];
        return v;
    }
    int tr(int v, int c) {
        for (auto it : to[v])
            if (it.first == c) return it.second;  1937
        return 0;
    }
    int add_letter(int c) {
        s[n++] = c;
        int cur = get_link(last);
        if (!tr(cur, c)) {
            len[sz] = len[cur] + 2;
            link[sz] = tr(get_link(link[cur]), c);
            to[cur].push_back({c, sz++});          4761
        }
        last = tr(cur, c);
        return cnt[last] = cnt[link[last]] + 1;
    }
};

} // suffixes and crap
};

DMST O(E log V)
struct EdgeDesc {
    int from, to, w;
};
struct DMST {
    struct Node;
    struct Edge {
        Node *from;
        Node *tar;
        int w;
        bool inc;
    };
    struct Circle {
        bool vis = false;
        vector<Edge *> con;
        void clean(int idx);                9251
    };
    const static greater<pair<ll, Edge *>> comp;
    static vector<Circle> to_proc;
    static bool no_dmst;
    static Node *root; // Can use inline static since C++17
    struct Node {
        Node *par = NULL;
        vector<pair<int, int>> out_cands; // Circ, edge idx
        vector<pair<ll, Edge *>> con;           8937
        bool in_use = false;
        ll w = 0; // extra to add to edges in con
        Node *anc() {
            if (!par) return this;
            while (par->par) par = par->par;
            return par;
        }
        void clean() {                         0300
            if (!no_dmst) {
                in_use = false;
                for (auto &cur : out_cands)
                    to_proc[cur.first].clean(cur.second);
            }
        }
        Node *con_to_root() {                 6779
            if (anc() == root) return root;
            in_use = true;
            Node *super = this;
            // Will become root or the first Node encountered
            // in a loop.
            while (super == this) {
                while (!con.empty() &&
                        con.front().second->tar->anc() == anc()) {
                    pop_heap(con.begin(), con.end(), comp);
                    con.pop_back();                  1880
                }
                if (con.empty()) {
                    no_dmst = true;
                    return root;
                }
            }
        }
    };
};

pop_heap(con.begin(), con.end(), comp);
auto nxt = con.back();
con.pop_back();           1711
w = -nxt.first;
if (nxt.second->tar->in_use) {
    super = nxt.second->tar->anc();
    to_proc.resize(to_proc.size() + 1);
} else {
    super = nxt.second->tar->con_to_root();      6356
}
if (super != root) {
    to_proc.back().cont.push_back(nxt.second);
    out_cands.emplace_back(to_proc.size() - 1,
                           to_proc.back().cont.size() - 1);
} else { // Clean circles
    nxt.second->inc = true;
    nxt.second->from->clean();                7094
}
}

if (super != root) {
    // we are some loops non first Node.
    if (con.size() > super->con.size()) {         0198
        swap(con, super->con);
        // Largest con in loop should not be copied.
        swap(w, super->w);
    }
    for (auto cur : con) {
        super->con.emplace_back(
            cur.first - super->w + w, cur.second);
        push_heap(                                2509
            super->con.begin(), super->con.end(), comp);
    }
    par = super; // root or anc() of first Node
    // encountered in a loop
    return super;
}
};

Node *croot;
vector<Node> graph;
vector<Edge> edges;           0270
DMST(int n, vector<EdgeDesc> &desc, int r) {
    // Self loops and multiple edges are okay.
    graph.resize(n);
    croot = &graph[r];
    for (auto &cur : desc) {
        // Edges are reversed internally
        edges.push_back(                          2636
            Edge{&graph[cur.to], &graph[cur.from], cur.w});
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < desc.size(); ++i)
        graph[desc[i].to].con.emplace_back(
            desc[i].w, &edges[i]);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        make_heap(                                5825
            graph[i].con.begin(), graph[i].con.end(), comp);
}

bool find() {                   0310
}

```

```

root = croot;
no_dmst = false;
for (auto &cur : graph) {
    cur.con_to_root();
    to_proc.clear();
    if (no_dmst) return false;
}
return true;
}

ll weight() {
    ll res = 0;
    for (auto &cur : edges) {
        if (cur.inc) res += cur.w;
    }
    return res;
}

void DMST::Circle::clean(int idx) {
    if (!vis) {
        vis = true;
        for (int i = 0; i < cont.size(); ++i) {
            if (i != idx) {
                cont[i]->inc = true;
                cont[i]->from->clean();
            }
        }
    }
}

const greater<pair<ll, DMST::Edge *>> DMST::comp;
vector<DMST::Circle> DMST::to_proc;
bool DMST::no_dmst;
DMST::Node *DMST::root;
Dominator tree O(NlogN)

struct Tree {
    /* insert structure here */
    void set_root(int u) {
        cout << "root is " << u << endl;
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v) {
        cout << u << "-" << v << endl;
    }
};

struct Graph {
    vector<vector<int>> in_edges, out_edges;
    vector<int> ord, dfs_idx, parent;
    vector<int> sdom, idom;
    vector<vector<int>> rsdom; /* inverse of sdom */
    /* slightly modified version of dsu-s root[] */
    vector<int> dsu;
    vector<int> label;
    void dfs(int cur, int par, vector<int> &vis) {
        ord.push_back(cur);
        parent[cur] = par;
        dfs_idx[cur] = (int)ord.size() - 1;
        vis[cur] = 1;
        for (int nxt : out_edges[cur]) {
            in_edges[nxt].push_back(cur);
        }
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v) {
        out_edges[u].push_back(v);
    }
    Graph(int n) {
        in_edges.resize(n, vector<int>(0));
        out_edges.resize(n, vector<int>(0));
        rsdom.resize(n, vector<int>(0));
        dfs_idx.resize(n, -1);
        parent.resize(n, -1);
        ran(i, 0, n) {
            sdom.push_back(i);
            idom.push_back(i);
            dsu.push_back(i);
            label.push_back(i);
        }
    }
    int find(int u, int x = 0) {
        if (u == dsu[u]) {
            if (x) {
                return -1;
            } else {
                return u;
            }
        }
        int v = find(dsu[u], x + 1);
        if (v < 0) {
            return u;
        }
        if (dfs_idx[sdom[label[dsu[u]]]] <
            dfs_idx[sdom[label[u]]]) {
            label[u] = label[dsu[u]];
        }
        dsu[u] = v;
        return x ? v : label[u];
    }
    void merge(int u, int v) { dsu[v] = u; }
    Tree dom_tree(int src) {
        vector<int> vis(idom.size(), 0);
        dfs(src, -1, vis);
        for (int i = (int)ord.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
            int u = ord[i];
            for (int v : in_edges[u]) {
                int w = find(v);
                if (dfs_idx[sdom[u]] > dfs_idx[sdom[w]]) {
                    sdom[u] = sdom[w];
                }
            }
            if (i > 0) {
                rsdom[sdom[u]].push_back(u);
            }
            for (int w : rsdom[u]) {
                int v = find(w);
                if (sdom[v] == sdom[w]) {
                    idom[w] = sdom[w];
                } else {
                    idom[w] = v;
                }
            }
            if (i > 0) {
                merge(parent[u], u);
            }
        }
        Tree ans; /* if your constructor needs # of vertices,
                   * use (int)idom.size() + 5 for example */
        ran(i, 1, (int)ord.size()) {
            int u = ord[i];
            if (idom[u] != sdom[u]) {
                idom[u] = idom[idom[u]];
            }
            ans.add_edge(idom[u], u);
        }
        ans.set_root(src);
        return ans;
    }
};

Bridges O(n)

struct vert;
struct edge {
    bool exists = true;
    vert *dest;
    edge *rev;
    edge(vert *_dest) : dest(_dest) { rev = NULL; }
    vert &operator*() { return *dest; }
    vert *operator->() { return dest; }
    bool is_bridge();
};

struct vert {
    deque<edge> con;
    int val = 0;
    int seen;
    int dfs(int upd, edge *ban) { // handles multiple edges
        if (!val) {
            val = upd;
            seen = val;
            for (edge &nxt : con) {
                if (nxt.exists && (&nxt) != ban)
                    seen = min(seen, nxt->dfs(upd + 1, nxt.rev));
            }
        }
        return seen;
    }
    void remove_adj_bridges() {
        for (edge &nxt : con) {
            if (nxt.is_bridge()) nxt.exists = false;
        }
    }
    int cnt_adj_bridges() {
        int res = 0;
        for (edge &nxt : con) res += nxt.is_bridge();
        return res;
    }
};

8824 8104
6999
5230 2307
6690
%7388%1935%7257
8609
1288
8194
0310

```

```

}

bool edge::is_bridge() {
    return exists && (dest->seen > rev->dest->val ||
                      dest->val < rev->dest->seen);
} %3548%8614%4558
vert graph[nmax];
int main() { // Mechanics Practice BRIDGES
    int n, m;
    cin >> n >> m;
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
        int u, v;
        scanf("%d %d", &u, &v);
        graph[u].con.emplace_back(graph + v);
        graph[v].con.emplace_back(graph + u);
        graph[u].con.back().rev = &graph[v].con.back();
        graph[v].con.back().rev = &graph[u].con.back();
    }
    graph[1].dfs(1, NULL);
    int res = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
        res += graph[i].cnt_adj_bridges();
    cout << res / 2 << endl;
}
2-Sat O(n) and SCC O(n)
struct Graph {
    int n;
    vector<vector<int>> con;
    Graph(int nsize) {
        n = nsize;
        con.resize(n);
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v) { con[u].push_back(v); }
    void top_dfs(int pos, vector<int> &result,
                 vector<bool> &explr, vector<vector<int>> &revcon) {
        if (explr[pos]) return; 1224
        explr[pos] = true;
        for (auto next : revcon[pos])
            top_dfs(next, result, explr, revcon);
        result.push_back(pos);
    }
    vector<int> topsort() {
        vector<vector<int>> revcon(n);
        ran(i, 0, n) {
            for (auto v : con[u]) revcon[v].push_back(u);
        }
        vector<int> result;
        vector<bool> explr(n, false); 2387
        ran(i, 0, n) top_dfs(i, result, explr, revcon);
        reverse(result.begin(), result.end());
        return result;
    }
    void dfs( 5654
        int pos, vector<int> &result, vector<bool> &explr) {
        if (explr[pos]) return;
        explr[pos] = true;
        for (auto next : con[pos]) dfs(next, result, explr);
    }
}
4882
result.push_back(pos);
}
vector<vector<int>> scc() {
    vector<int> order = topsort();
    reverse(order.begin(), order.end());
    vector<bool> explr(n, false); 6484
    vector<vector<int>> res;
    for (auto it = order.rbegin(); it != order.rend();
         ++it) {
        vector<int> comp;
        top_dfs(*it, comp, explr, con); 5220
        sort(comp.begin(), comp.end());
        res.push_back(comp);
    }
    sort(res.begin(), res.end());
    return res;
}
};

int main() { %0503%6965%4511
    int n, m;
    cin >> n >> m;
    Graph g(2 * m);
    ran(i, 0, n) {
        int a, sa, b, sb;
        cin >> a >> sa >> b >> sb;
        a--;
        b--;
        g.add_edge(2 * a + 1 - sa, 2 * b + sb);
        g.add_edge(2 * b + 1 - sb, 2 * a + sa);
    }
    vector<int> state(2 * m, 0);
    {
        vector<int> order = g.topsort();
        vector<bool> explr(2 * m, false);
        for (auto u : order) {
            vector<int> traversed;
            g.dfs(u, traversed, explr);
            if (traversed.size() > 0 &&
                !state[traversed[0] ^ 1]) {
                for (auto c : traversed) state[c] = 1;
            }
        }
        ran(i, 0, m) {
            if (state[2 * i] == state[2 * i + 1]) {
                cout << "IMPOSSIBLE\n";
                return 0;
            }
            ran(i, 0, m) cout << state[2 * i + 1] << '\n';
            return 0;
        }
    }
}
Templated multi dimensional BIT O(log(n)^d) per query
// Fully overloaded any dimensional BIT, use any type for
// coordinates, elements, return_value. Includes
// coordinate compression.
template <class E_T, class C_T, C_T n_inf, class R_T>

```

```

0239 struct BIT {
    vector<C_T> pos;
    vector<E_T> elems;
    bool act = false;
    BIT() { pos.push_back(n_inf); } 9342
    void init() {
        if (act) {
            for (E_T &c_elem : elems) c_elem.init();
        } else {
            act = true;
            sort(pos.begin(), pos.end());
            pos.resize(
                unique(pos.begin(), pos.end()) - pos.begin());
            elems.resize(pos.size());
        }
    }
    template <typename... loc_form> 5478
    void update(C_T cx, loc_form... args) {
        if (act) {
            int x = lower_bound(pos.begin(), pos.end(), cx) -
                    pos.begin();
            for (; x < (int)pos.size(); x += x & -x)
                elems[x].update(args...); 5773
        } else {
            pos.push_back(cx);
        }
    }
    template <typename... loc_form>
    R_T query( 9513
        C_T cx, loc_form... args) { // sum in (-inf, cx)
        R_T res = 0;
        int x = lower_bound(pos.begin(), pos.end(), cx) -
                pos.begin() - 1;
        for (; x > 0; x -= x & -x)
            res += elems[x].query(args...);
        return res;
    }
    template <typename I_T>
    struct wrapped { 7930
        I_T a = 0;
        void update(I_T b) { a += b; }
        I_T query() { return a; }
        // Should never be called, needed for compilation
        void init() { DEBUG('i') }
        void update() { DEBUG('u') }
    };
    int main() { %0186
        // return type should be same as type inside wrapped
        BIT<BIT<wrapped<ll>, int, INT_MIN, ll>, int, INT_MIN,
        ll> fenwick;
        int dim = 2;
        vector<tuple<int, int, ll>> to_insert;
        to_insert.emplace_back(1, 1, 1);
        // set up all pos that are to be used for update
        for (int i = 0; i < dim; ++i) {
    }
}
```

```

for (auto &cur : to_insert)
    fenwick.update(get<0>(cur), get<1>(cur));
// May include value which won't be used
fenwick.init();
}
// actual use
for (auto &cur : to_insert)
    fenwick.update(
        get<0>(cur), get<1>(cur), get<2>(cur));
cout << fenwick.query(2, 2) << '\n';
}

Treas 0(log (n)) per query
mt19937 randgen;
struct Treap {
    struct Node {
        int key;
        int value;
        unsigned int priority;
        ll total;
        Node* lch;
        Node* rch;
        Node(int new_key, int new_value) {
            key = new_key;
            value = new_value;
            priority = randgen();
            total = new_value;
            lch = 0;
            rch = 0;
        }
        void update() {
            total = value;
            if (lch) total += lch->total;
            if (rch) total += rch->total;
        }
    };
    deque<Node> nodes;
    Node* root = 0;
    pair<Node*, Node*> split(int key, Node* cur) {
        if (cur == 0) return {0, 0};
        pair<Node*, Node*> result;
        if (key <= cur->key) {
            auto ret = split(key, cur->lch);
            cur->lch = ret.second;
            result = {ret.first, cur};
        } else {
            auto ret = split(key, cur->rch);
            cur->rch = ret.first;
            result = {cur, ret.second};
        }
        cur->update();
        return result;
    }
    Node* merge(Node* left, Node* right) {
        if (left == 0) return right;
        if (right == 0) return left;
        Node* top;
        if (left->priority < right->priority) {

```

```

            left->rch = merge(left->rch, right);
            top = left;
        } else {
            right->lch = merge(left, right->lch);
            top = right;
        }
        top->update();
        return top;
    }
    void insert(int key, int value) {
        nodes.push_back(Node(key, value));
        Node* cur = &nodes.back();
        pair<Node*, Node*> ret = split(key, root);
        cur = merge(ret.first, cur);
        cur = merge(cur, ret.second);
        root = cur;
    }
    void erase(int key) {
        Node* left, *mid, *right;
        tie(left, mid) = split(key, root);
        tie(mid, right) = split(key + 1, mid);
        root = merge(left, right);
    }
    ll sum_upto(int key, Node* cur) {
        if (cur == 0) return 0;
        if (key <= cur->key) {
            return sum_upto(key, cur->lch);
        } else {
            ll result = cur->value + sum_upto(key, cur->rch);
            if (cur->lch) result += cur->lch->total;
            return result;
        }
    }
    ll get(int l, int r) {
        return sum_upto(r + 1, root) - sum_upto(l, root);
    }
};

int main() {
    ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(0);
    int m;
    Treap treap;
    cin >> m;
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        int type;
        cin >> type;
        if (type == 1) {
            int x, y;
            cin >> x >> y;
            treap.insert(x, y);
        } else if (type == 2) {
            int x;
            cin >> x;
            treap.erase(x);
        } else {
            int l, r;
            cin >> l >> r;

```

```

0054        cout << treap.get(l, r) << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}

Generic persistent compressed lazy segment tree
struct Seg {
    ll sum = 0;
    void recalc(const Seg &lhs_seg, int lhs_len,
                const Seg &rhs_seg, int rhs_len) {
        sum = lhs_seg.sum + rhs_seg.sum;
    }
} __attribute__((packed));
struct Lazy {
    ll add;
    ll assign_val; // LLONG_MIN if no assign;
    void init() {
        add = 0;
        assign_val = LLONG_MIN;
    }
    Lazy() { init(); }
    void split(Lazy &lhs_lazy, Lazy &rhs_lazy, int len) {
        lhs_lazy = *this;
        rhs_lazy = *this;
        init();
    }
    void merge(Lazy &oth, int len) {
        if (oth.assign_val != LLONG_MIN) {
            add = 0;
            assign_val = oth.assign_val;
        }
        add += oth.add;
    }
    void apply_to_seg(Seg &cur, int len) const {
        if (assign_val != LLONG_MIN) {
            cur.sum = len * assign_val;
        }
        cur.sum += len * add;
    }
} __attribute__((packed));
struct Node { // Following code should not need to be
               // modified
    int ver;
    bool is_lazy = false;
    Seg seg;
    Lazy lazy;
    Node *lc = NULL, *rc = NULL;
    void init() {
        if (!lc) {
            lc = new Node{ver};
            rc = new Node{ver};
        }
    }
    Node *upd(
        int L, int R, int l, int r, Lazy &val, int tar_ver) {
        if (ver != tar_ver) {
            Node *rep = new Node(*this);

```

```

rep->ver = tar_ver;
return rep->upd(L, R, l, r, val, tar_ver);
}
if (L >= l && R <= r) {
    val.apply_to_seg(seg, R - L);
    lazy.merge(val, R - L);
    is_lazy = true;
} else {
    init();
    int M = (L + R) / 2;
    if (is_lazy) {
        Lazy l_val, r_val;
        lazy.split(l_val, r_val, R - L);
        lc = lc->upd(L, M, L, M, l_val, ver);
        rc = rc->upd(M, R, M, R, r_val, ver);
        is_lazy = false;
    }
    Lazy l_val, r_val;
    val.split(l_val, r_val, R - L);
    if (l < M) lc = lc->upd(L, M, l, r, l_val, ver);
    if (M < r) rc = rc->upd(M, R, l, r, r_val, ver);
    seg.recalc(lc->seg, M - L, rc->seg, R - M);
}
return this;
}
void get(int L, int R, int l, int r, Seg *&lft_res,
Seg *&tmp, bool last_ver) {
if (L >= l && R <= r) {
    tmp->recalc(*lft_res, L - l, seg, R - L);
    swap(lft_res, tmp);
} else {
    init();
    int M = (L + R) / 2;
    if (is_lazy) {
        Lazy l_val, r_val;
        lazy.split(l_val, r_val, R - L);
        lc = lc->upd(L, M, L, M, l_val, ver + last_ver);
        lc->ver = ver;
        rc = rc->upd(M, R, M, R, r_val, ver + last_ver);
        rc->ver = ver;
        is_lazy = false;
    }
    if (l < M)
        lc->get(L, M, l, r, lft_res, tmp, last_ver);
    if (M < r)
        rc->get(M, R, l, r, lft_res, tmp, last_ver);
}
}
__attribute__((packed));
struct SegTree { // indexes start from 0, ranges are
    // [beg, end)
vector<Node *> roots; // versions start from 0
int len;
SegTree(int _len) : len(_len) {
    roots.push_back(new Node{0});
}
int upd(

```

```

int l, int r, Lazy &val, bool new_ver = false) {
    Node *cur_root = roots.back()->upd(0, len, l, r, val, roots.size() - !new_ver);
    if (cur_root != roots.back())
        roots.push_back(cur_root);
    return roots.size() - 1;
}
Seg get(int l, int r, int ver = -1) {
    if (ver == -1) ver = roots.size() - 1;
    Seg seg1, seg2;
    Seg *pres = &seg1, *ptmp = &seg2;
    roots[ver]->get(0, len, l, r, pres, ptmp, roots.size() - 1);
    return *pres;
}
int main() {
    int n, m; // solves Mechanics Practice LAZY
    cin >> n >> m;
    SegTree seg_tree(1 << 17);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        Lazy tmp;
        scanf("%lld", &tmp.assign_val);
        seg_tree.upd(i, i + 1, tmp);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
        int o;
        int l, r;
        scanf("%d %d %d", &o, &l, &r);
        --l;
        if (o == 1) {
            Lazy tmp;
            scanf("%lld", &tmp.add);
            seg_tree.upd(l, r, tmp);
        } else if (o == 2) {
            Lazy tmp;
            scanf("%lld", &tmp.assign_val);
            seg_tree.upd(l, r, tmp);
        } else {
            Seg res = seg_tree.get(l, r);
            printf("%lld\n", res.sum);
        }
    }
}
Templated HLD O(M(n) log n) per query
class dummy {
public:
    dummy() {}
    dummy(int, int) {}
    void set(int, int) {}
    int query(int left, int right) {
        cout << this << ' ' << left << ' ' << right << endl;
    }
};
/* T should be the type of the data stored in each
 * vertex; DS should be the underlying data structure
 * that is used to perform the group operation. It should
 * have the following methods:
 * * DS () - empty constructor
 * * DS (int size, T initial) - constructs the structure
 * with the given size, initially filled with initial.
 * * void set (int index, T value) - set the value at
 * index 'index' to 'value'
 * * T query (int left, int right) - return the "sum" of
 * elements between left and right, inclusive.
 */
template <typename T, class DS>
class HLD {
    int vertexc;
    vector<int> *adj;
    vector<int> subtree_size;
    DS structure;
    DS aux;
    void build_sizes(int vertex, int parent) {
        subtree_size[vertex] = 1;
        for (int child : adj[vertex]) {
            if (child != parent) {
                build_sizes(child, vertex);
                subtree_size[vertex] += subtree_size[child];
            }
        }
    }
    int cur;
    vector<int> ord;
    vector<int> chain_root;
    vector<int> par;
    void build_hld(
        int vertex, int parent, int chain_source) {
        cur++;
        ord[vertex] = cur;
        chain_root[vertex] = chain_source;
        par[vertex] = parent;
        if (adj[vertex].size() > 1 ||
            (vertex == 1 && adj[vertex].size() == 1)) {
            int big_child, big_size = -1;
            for (int child : adj[vertex]) {
                if ((child != parent) &&
                    (subtree_size[child] > big_size)) {
                    big_child = child;
                    big_size = subtree_size[child];
                }
            }
            build_hld(big_child, vertex, chain_source);
            for (int child : adj[vertex]) {
                if ((child != parent) && (child != big_child))
                    build_hld(child, vertex, child);
            }
        }
    }
    public:
        HLD(int _vertexc) {
            vertexc = _vertexc;
            adj = new vector<int>[vertexc + 5];
        }
}

```

```

void add_edge(int u, int v) {
    adj[u].push_back(v);
    adj[v].push_back(u);
}
void build(T initial) {
    subtree_size = vector<int>(vertexc + 5);
    ord = vector<int>(vertexc + 5);
    chain_root = vector<int>(vertexc + 5);
    par = vector<int>(vertexc + 5);
    cur = 0;
    build_sizes(1, -1);
    build_hld(1, -1, 1);
    structure = DS(vertexc + 5, initial);
    aux = DS(50, initial);
}
void set(int vertex, int value) {
    structure.set(ord[vertex], value);
}
T query_path(int u,
             int v) { /* returns the "sum" of the path u->v */
    int cur_id = 0;
    while (chain_root[u] != chain_root[v]) {
        if (ord[u] > ord[v]) {
            cur_id++;
            aux.set(cur_id,
                    structure.query(ord[chain_root[u]], ord[u]));
            u = par[chain_root[u]];
        } else {
            cur_id++;
            aux.set(cur_id,
                    structure.query(ord[chain_root[v]], ord[v]));
            v = par[chain_root[v]];
        }
    }
    cur_id++;
    aux.set(cur_id, structure.query(min(ord[u], ord[v]),
                                     max(ord[u], ord[v])));
    return aux.query(1, cur_id);
}
void print() {
    for (int i = 1; i <= vertexc; i++)
        cout << i << ' ' << ord[i] << ' ' << chain_root[i]
        << ' ' << par[i] << endl;
}
int main() {
    int vertexc;
    cin >> vertexc;
    HLD<int, dummy> hld(vertexc);
    for (int i = 0; i < vertexc - 1; i++) {
        int u, v;
        cin >> u >> v;
        hld.add_edge(u, v);
    }
    hld.build();
    hld.print();
    int queryc;

```

```

8422    cin >> queryc;
    for (int i = 0; i < queryc; i++) {
        int u, v;
        cin >> u >> v;
        hld.query_path(u, v);
        cout << endl;
    }
}
Splay Tree + Link-Cut O(NlogN)
struct Tree *treev;
struct Tree {
    struct T {
        int i;
        constexpr T() : i(-1) {}
        T(int _i) : i(_i) {}
        operator int() const { return i; }
        explicit operator bool() const { return i != -1; }
        Tree *operator->() { return treev + i; }
    };
    T c[2], p;
    /* insert monoid here */
    T link;
    Tree() {
        /* init monoid here */
        link = -1;
    }
    using T = Tree::T;
    constexpr T NIL;
    void update(T t) { /* recalculate the monoid here */ }
    void propagate(T t) {
        assert(t);
        for (T c : t->c)
            if (c) c->link = t->link;
        /* lazily propagate updates here */
    }
    void lazy_reverse(T t) { /* lazily reverse t here */ }
    T splay(T n) {
        for (;;) {
            propagate(n);
            T p = n->p;
            if (p == NIL) break;
            propagate(p);
            if (p->c[1] == n) {
                assert(p->c[px] == n);
                T g = p->p;
                if (g == NIL) { /* zig */
                    p->c[px] = n->c[px ^ 1];
                    p->c[px]->p = p;
                    n->c[px ^ 1] = p;
                    n->c[px ^ 1]->p = n;
                    n->p = NIL;
                    update(p);
                    update(n);
                    break;
                }
                propagate(g);
                if (g->c[1] == p) {
                    assert(g->c[gx] == p);
                    T gg = g->p;
                    if (gg) assert(gg->c[ggx] == g);
                    if (gx == px) { /* zig zig */
                        g->c[gx] = p->c[gx ^ 1];
                        g->c[gx]->p = g;
                        p->c[gx ^ 1] = g;
                        p->c[gx ^ 1]->p = p;
                        p->c[gx] = n->c[gx ^ 1];
                        p->c[gx]->p = p;
                        n->c[gx ^ 1] = p;
                        n->c[gx ^ 1]->p = n;
                    } else { /* zig zag */
                        g->c[gx] = n->c[gx ^ 1];
                        g->c[gx]->p = g;
                        n->c[gx ^ 1] = g;
                        n->c[gx ^ 1]->p = n;
                        p->c[gx ^ 1] = n->c[gx];
                        p->c[gx ^ 1]->p = p;
                        n->c[gx] = p;
                        n->c[gx]->p = n;
                    }
                }
                propagate(gg);
                if (gg) gg->c[ggx] = n;
                n->p = gg;
                update(g);
                update(p);
                update(n);
                if (gg) update(gg);
            }
            return n;
        }
    }
    extreme(T t, int x) {
        while (t->c[x]) t = t->c[x];
        return t;
    }
    set_child(T t, int x, T a) {
        T o = t->c[x];
        t->c[x] = a;
        update(t);
        o->p = NIL;
        a->p = t;
        return o;
    }
    expose(T t) {
        set_child(splay(t), 1, NIL);
        T leader = splay(extreme(t, 0));
        if (leader->link == NIL) return t;
        set_child(splay(leader), 0, expose(leader->link));
        return splay(t);
    }
    void link(T t, T p) {
        assert(t->link == NIL);
    }
}
2867
8789
8979
7232
6588
8474
3340
6351
2638
8629
9629
3586
6751
2290
4115
7177
%8008%4627%1017
2987
7572
4253

```

```
t->link = p;
}
T cut(T t) {
T p = t->link;
if (p) expose(p);
t->link = NIL;
return p;
}

}

void make_root(T t) {
    expose(t);
    lazy_reverse(extreme(splay(t), 0));
}
```

%7295%6269