University of Tartu ICPC Team Notebook (2017-2018) April 9, 2018

Contents

1 Setup

```
set smartindent cindent
set ts=4 sw=4 expandtab
syntax enable
set clipboard=unnamedplus
"colorscheme elflord
"setxkbmap -option caps:escape
"setxkbmap -option
"valgrind --vgdb-error=0 ./a <inp &
"gdb a
"target remote | vgdb
```

2 crc.sh

```
#!/bin/envbash
starts=($(sed '/^\s*$/d' $1 | grep -n "//\!start" | cut -f1 -d:))
finishes=($(sed '/^\s*$/d' $1 | grep -n "//\!finish" | cut -f1 -d:))
for ((i=0;i<${#starts[@]};i++)); do
  for j in `seq 10 10 $((finishes[$i]-starts[$i]+8))`; do
    sed '/^\s*$/d' $1 | head -$((finishes[$i]-1)) | tail -$((finishes[$i]-starts[$i]-1)) | \
      head -$j | tr -d '[[:space:]]' | cksum | cut -f1 -d ' ' | tail -c 4
  done #whistespaces don't matter
  echo #there shouldn't be any comments in the checked range
done #check last number in each block
```

3 gcc ordered set

```cpp
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
typedef long long   ll;
using namespace std;
#include<ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include<ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
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;                                                              #221
  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(0) << endl; // the 0-th smallest number in the set(0-based)
  cout << *cur.find_by_order(1) << endl; // the 1-th smallest number in the set(0-based)
}                                                                                     %626
```

4 Numerical integration with Simpson's rule

```cpp
//computing power = how many times function integrate gets called
template<typename T>
double simps(T f, double a, double b) {
  return (f(a) + 4*f((a+b)/2) + f(b))*(b-a)/6;
}
template<typename T>
double integrate(T f, double a, double b, double computing_power){
  double m = (a+b)/2;
  double l = simps(f,a,m), r = simps(f,m,b), tot=simps(f,a,b);
  if (computing_power < 1) return tot;                                                #300
  return integrate(f,a,m,computing_power/2)+integrate(f,m,b,computing_power/2);
}                                                                                     %821
```

5 Triangle centers

```cpp
const double min_delta = 1e-13;
const double coord_max = 1e6;
typedef complex < double > point;
point A, B, C; // vertixes 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);
  double ang = M_PI/2-abs(abs(arg(sp))-M_PI/2); //positive angle with the real line   #647
  return ang < min_delta;
}                                                                                     %029
point circum_center(){
  if(collinear())
    return point(NAN,NAN);
  //squared lengths of sides
  double a2, b2, c2;
  a2 = norm(B - C);
  b2 = norm(A - C);
  c2 = norm(A - B);
  //barycentric coordinates of the circumcenter
  double c_A, c_B, c_C;                                                               #688
  c_A = a2 * (b2 + c2 - a2);//sin(2 * alpha) may be used as well
  c_B = b2 * (a2 + c2 - b2);
  c_C = c2 * (a2 + b2 - c2);
  double sum = c_A + c_B + c_C;
  c_A /= sum;
  c_B /= sum;
  c_C /= sum;
  // cartesian coordinates of the circumcenter
  return c_A * A + c_B * B + c_C * C;
}                                                                                     %561
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);
};
point nine_point_circle_center(){ //euler line
  point O = circum_center();
```

```
  return O + 1.5 * (centroid() - O);                    #530
};                                                      %132
point in_center(){
  if(collinear())
    return point(NAN,NAN);
  double a, b, c; //side lengths
  a = abs(B - C);
  b = abs(A - C);
  c = abs(A - B);
  //trilinear coordinates are (1,1,1)
  //barycentric coordinates
  double c_A = a, c_B = b, c_C = c;                     #812
  double sum = c_A + c_B + c_C;
  c_A /= sum;
  c_B /= sum;
  c_C /= sum;
  // cartesian coordinates of the incenter
  return c_A * A + c_B * B + c_C * C;
}                                                       %471
```

6 2D line segment

```
const long double PI = acos(-1.0L);
struct Vec {
  long double x, y;
  Vec& operator-=(Vec r) {
    x -= r.x, y -= r.y;
    return *this;
  }
  Vec operator-(Vec r) {return Vec(*this) -= r;}
  Vec& operator+=(Vec r) {
    x += r.x, y += r.y;                                 #054
    return *this;
  }
  Vec operator+(Vec r) {return Vec(*this) += r;}
  Vec operator-() {return {-x, -y};}
  Vec& operator*=(long double r) {
    x *= r, y *= r;
    return *this;
  }
  Vec operator*(long double r) {return Vec(*this) *= r;}
  Vec& operator/=(long double r) {                      #673
    x /= r, y /= r;
    return *this;
  }
  Vec operator/(long double r) {return Vec(*this) /= r;}
  long double operator*(Vec r) {
    return x * r.x + y * r.y;
  }
};
ostream& operator<<(ostream& l, Vec r) {
  return l << '(' << r.x << ", " << r.y << ')';         #724
}
long double len(Vec a) {
  return hypot(a.x, a.y);
}
long double cross(Vec l, Vec r) {
  return l.x * r.y - l.y * r.x;
}
long double angle(Vec a) {
  return fmod(atan2(a.y, a.x)+2*PI, 2*PI);
}                                                       #872
Vec normal(Vec a) {
  return Vec({-a.y, a.x}) / len(a);
}                                                       %654
```

```
struct Segment {
  Vec a, b;
  Vec d() {
    return b-a;
  }
};
ostream& operator<<(ostream& l, Segment r) {
  return l << r.a << '-' << r.b;
}
```

```
Vec intersection(Segment l, Segment r) {                                    #355
  Vec dl = l.d(), dr = r.d();
  if(cross(dl, dr) == 0)
    return {nanl(""), nanl("")};
  long double h = cross(dr, l.a-r.a) / len(dr);
  long double dh = cross(dr, dl) / len(dr);
  return l.a + dl * (h / -dh);
}
//Returns the area bounded by halfplanes
long double getArea(vector&lt;Segment&gt; lines) {
  long double lowerbound = -HUGE_VALL, upperbound = HUGE_VALL;              #009
  vector&lt;Segment&gt; linesBySide[2];
  for(auto line : lines) {
    if(line.b.y == line.a.y) {
      if(line.a.x < line.b.x) {
        lowerbound = max(lowerbound, line.a.y);
      } else {
        upperbound = min(upperbound, line.a.y);
      }
    } else if(line.a.y < line.b.y) {
      linesBySide[1].push_back(line);                                       #597
    } else {
      linesBySide[0].push_back({line.b, line.a});
    }
  }
  sort(linesBySide[0].begin(), linesBySide[0].end(), [](Segment l, Segment r) {
    if(cross(l.d(), r.d()) == 0) return normal(l.d())*l.a > normal(r.d())*r.a;
    return cross(l.d(), r.d()) < 0;
  });
  sort(linesBySide[1].begin(), linesBySide[1].end(), [](Segment l, Segment r) {
    if(cross(l.d(), r.d()) == 0) return normal(l.d())*l.a < normal(r.d())*r.a;   #681
    return cross(l.d(), r.d()) > 0;
  });
  //Now find the application area of the lines and clean up redundant ones
  vector<long double> applyStart[2];
  for(int side = 0; side < 2; side++) {
    vector<long double> &apply = applyStart[side];
    vector&lt;Segment&gt; curLines;
    for(auto line : linesBySide[side]) {
      while(curLines.size() > 0) {
        Segment other = curLines.back();                                    #144
        if(cross(line.d(), other.d()) != 0) {
          long double start = intersection(line, other).y;
          if(start > apply.back()) break;
        }
        curLines.pop_back();
        apply.pop_back();
      }
      if(curLines.size() == 0) {
        apply.push_back(-HUGE_VALL);
      } else {                                                              #417
        apply.push_back(intersection(line, curLines.back()).y);
      }
      curLines.push_back(line);
    }
    linesBySide[side] = curLines;
  }
  applyStart[0].push_back(HUGE_VALL);
  applyStart[1].push_back(HUGE_VALL);
  long double result = 0;
  {                                                                         #994
    long double lb = -HUGE_VALL, ub;
    for(int i=0, j=0; i < (int)linesBySide[0].size() && j < (int)linesBySide[1].size();lb = ub) {
      ub = min(applyStart[0][i+1], applyStart[1][j+1]);
      long double alb = lb, aub = ub;
      Segment l0 = linesBySide[0][i], l1 = linesBySide[1][j];
      if(cross(l1.d(), l0.d()) > 0) {
        alb = max(alb, intersection(l0, l1).y);
      } else if(cross(l1.d(), l0.d()) < 0) {
        aub = min(aub, intersection(l0, l1).y);
      }                                                                     #591
      alb = max(alb, lowerbound);
      aub = min(aub, upperbound);
```

```
      aub = max(aub, alb);
      {
        long double x1 = l0.a.x + (alb - l0.a.y) / l0.d().y * l0.d().x;
        long double x2 = l0.a.x + (aub - l0.a.y) / l0.d().y * l0.d().x;
        result -= (aub - alb) * (x1 + x2) / 2;
      }
      {
        long double x1 = l1.a.x + (alb - l1.a.y) / l1.d().y * l1.d().x;   #346
        long double x2 = l1.a.x + (aub - l1.a.y) / l1.d().y * l1.d().x;
        result += (aub - alb) * (x1 + x2) / 2;
      }
      if(applyStart[0][i+1] < applyStart[1][j+1]) {
        i++;
      } else {
        j++;
      }
    }
  }   #348
  return result;
}   %183
```

7 Convex polygon algorithms

```
ll dot(const pair< int, int > &v1, const pair< int, int > &v2) {
  return (ll)v1.first * v2.first + (ll)v1.second * v2.second;
}
ll cross(const pair< int, int > &v1, const pair< int, int > &v2) {
  return (ll)v1.first * v2.second - (ll)v2.first * v1.second;
}
ll dist_sq(const pair< int, int > &p1, const pair< int, int > &p2) {
  return (ll)(p2.first - p1.first) * (p2.first - p1.first) +
         (ll)(p2.second - p1.second) * (p2.second - p1.second);
}   %025
struct Hull {
  vector< pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > > hull;
  vector< pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > >::iterator upper_begin;
  template < typename Iterator >
  void extend_hull(Iterator begin, Iterator end) {  // O(n)
    vector< pair< int, int > > res;
    for (auto it = begin; it != end; ++it) {
      if (res.empty() || *it != res.back()) {
        while (res.size() >= 2) {
          auto v1 = make_pair(res[res.size() - 1].first - res[res.size() - 2].first,   #423
                              res[res.size() - 1].second - res[res.size() - 2].second);
          auto v2 = make_pair(it->first - res[res.size() - 2].first,
                              it->second - res[res.size() - 2].second);
          if (cross(v1, v2) > 0)
            break;
          res.pop_back();
        }
        res.push_back(*it);
      }
    }   #082
    for (int i = 0; i < res.size() - 1; ++i)
      hull.emplace_back(res[i], res[i + 1]);
  }
  Hull(vector< pair< int, int > > &vert) {  // atleast 2 distinct points
    sort(vert.begin(), vert.end());         // O(n log(n))
    extend_hull(vert.begin(), vert.end());
    int diff = hull.size();
    extend_hull(vert.rbegin(), vert.rend());
    upper_begin = hull.begin() + diff;
  }   %572
  bool contains(pair< int, int > p) {  // O(log(n))
    if (p < hull.front().first || p > upper_begin->first) return false;
    {
      auto it_low = lower_bound(hull.begin(), upper_begin,
                                make_pair(make_pair(p.first, (int)-2e9), make_pair(0, 0)));
      if (it_low != hull.begin())
        --it_low;
      auto v1 = make_pair(it_low->second.first - it_low->first.first,
                          it_low->second.second - it_low->first.second);
      auto v2 = make_pair(p.first - it_low->first.first, p.second - it_low->first.second);   #248
      if (cross(v1, v2) < 0)  // < 0 is inclusive, <=0 is exclusive
        return false;
```

```
  }
  {
    auto it_up = lower_bound(hull.rbegin(), hull.rbegin() + (hull.end() - upper_begin),
                             make_pair(make_pair(p.first, (int)2e9), make_pair(0, 0)));
    if (it_up - hull.rbegin() == hull.end() - upper_begin)
      --it_up;
    auto v1 = make_pair(it_up->first.first - it_up->second.first,
                        it_up->first.second - it_up->second.second);                    #392
    auto v2 = make_pair(p.first - it_up->second.first, p.second - it_up->second.second);
    if (cross(v1, v2) > 0)  // > 0 is inclusive, >=0 is exclusive
      return false;
  }
  return true;
}                                                                                       %435
template < typename T >  // The function can have only one local min and max and may be constant
                         // only at min and max.
vector< pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > >::iterator max(
    function< T(const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &) > f) {  // O(log(n))
  auto l = hull.begin();
  auto r = hull.end();
  vector< pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > >::iterator best = hull.end();
  T best_val;
  while (r - l > 2) {
    auto mid = l + (r - l) / 2;                                                         #836
    T l_val = f(*l);
    T l_nxt_val = f(*(l + 1));
    T mid_val = f(*mid);
    T mid_nxt_val = f(*(mid + 1));
    if (best == hull.end() ||
        l_val > best_val) {  // If max is at l we may remove it from the range.
      best = l;
      best_val = l_val;
    }
    if (l_nxt_val > l_val) {                                                            #650
      if (mid_val < l_val) {
        r = mid;
      } else {
        if (mid_nxt_val > mid_val) {
          l = mid + 1;
        } else {
          r = mid + 1;
        }
      }
    } else {                                                                            #419
      if (mid_val < l_val) {
        l = mid + 1;
      } else {
        if (mid_nxt_val > mid_val) {
          l = mid + 1;
        } else {
          r = mid + 1;
        }
      }
    }                                                                                   #675
  }
  T l_val = f(*l);
  if (best == hull.end() || l_val > best_val) {
    best = l;
    best_val = l_val;
  }
  if (r - l > 1) {
    T l_nxt_val = f(*(l + 1));
    if (best == hull.end() || l_nxt_val > best_val) {
      best = l + 1;                                                                     #629
      best_val = l_nxt_val;
    }
  }
  return best;
}                                                                                       %671
vector< pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > >::iterator closest(
    pair< int, int >
        p) {  // p can't be internal(can be on border), hull must have atleast 3 points
  const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &ref_p = hull.front();  // O(log(n))
```

```
  return max(function< double(const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &) >(
      [&p, &ref_p](const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > >
                       &seg) {  // accuracy of used type should be coord^2
        if (p == seg.first) return 10 - M_PI;
        auto v1 =
            make_pair(seg.second.first - seg.first.first, seg.second.second - seg.first.second);          #927
        auto v2 = make_pair(p.first - seg.first.first, p.second - seg.first.second);
        ll cross_prod = cross(v1, v2);
        if (cross_prod > 0) {  // order the backside by angle
          auto v1 = make_pair(ref_p.first.first - p.first, ref_p.first.second - p.second);
          auto v2 = make_pair(seg.first.first - p.first, seg.first.second - p.second);
          ll dot_prod = dot(v1, v2);
          ll cross_prod = cross(v2, v1);
          return atan2(cross_prod, dot_prod) / 2;
        }
        ll dot_prod = dot(v1, v2);                                                                       #295
        double res = atan2(dot_prod, cross_prod);
        if (dot_prod <= 0 && res > 0) res = -M_PI;
        if (res > 0) {
          res += 20;
        } else {
          res = 10 - res;
        }
        return res;
      }));
}                                                                                                        %543
pair< int, int > forw_tan(pair< int, int > p) {  // can't be internal or on border
  const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &ref_p = hull.front();  // O(log(n))
  auto best_seg = max(function< double(const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &) >(
      [&p, &ref_p](const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > >
                       &seg) {  // accuracy of used type should be coord^2
        auto v1 = make_pair(ref_p.first.first - p.first, ref_p.first.second - p.second);
        auto v2 = make_pair(seg.first.first - p.first, seg.first.second - p.second);
        ll dot_prod = dot(v1, v2);
        ll cross_prod = cross(v2, v1);       // cross(v1, v2) for back_tan!!!
        return atan2(cross_prod, dot_prod);  // order by signed angle                                    #146
      }));
  return best_seg->first;
}                                                                                                        %658
vector< pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > >::iterator max_in_dir(
    pair< int, int > v) {  // first is the ans. O(log(n))
  return max(function< ll(const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &) >(
      [&v](const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &seg) { return dot(v, seg.first); }));
}
pair< vector< pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > >::iterator,
      vector< pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > >::iterator >                                   %543
intersections(pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > line) {  // O(log(n))
  int x = line.second.first - line.first.first;
  int y = line.second.second - line.first.second;
  auto dir = make_pair(-y, x);
  auto it_max = max_in_dir(dir);
  auto it_min = max_in_dir(make_pair(y, -x));
  ll opt_val = dot(dir, line.first);
  if (dot(dir, it_max->first) < opt_val || dot(dir, it_min->first) > opt_val)
    return make_pair(hull.end(), hull.end());
  vector< pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > >::iterator it_r1, it_r2;                           #627
  function< bool(const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &,
                 const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &) >
      inc_comp([&dir](const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &lft,
                      const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &rgt) {
        return dot(dir, lft.first) < dot(dir, rgt.first);
      });
  function< bool(const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &,
                 const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &) >
      dec_comp([&dir](const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &lft,
                      const pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > &rgt) {                            #440
        return dot(dir, lft.first) > dot(dir, rgt.first);
      });
  if (it_min <= it_max) {
    it_r1 = upper_bound(it_min, it_max + 1, line, inc_comp) - 1;
    if (dot(dir, hull.front().first) >= opt_val) {
      it_r2 = upper_bound(hull.begin(), it_min + 1, line, dec_comp) - 1;
    } else {
```

```
      it_r2 = upper_bound(it_max, hull.end(), line, dec_comp) - 1;
    }
  } else {                                                                    #762
    it_r1 = upper_bound(it_max, it_min + 1, line, dec_comp) - 1;
    if (dot(dir, hull.front().first) <= opt_val) {
      it_r2 = upper_bound(hull.begin(), it_max + 1, line, inc_comp) - 1;
    } else {
      it_r2 = upper_bound(it_min, hull.end(), line, inc_comp) - 1;
    }
  }
  return make_pair(it_r1, it_r2);
}                                                                             %112
pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > diameter() {  // O(n)
  pair< pair< int, int >, pair< int, int > > res;
  ll dia_sq = 0;
  auto it1 = hull.begin();
  auto it2 = upper_begin;
  auto v1 = make_pair(hull.back().second.first - hull.back().first.first,
                      hull.back().second.second - hull.back().first.second);
  while (it2 != hull.begin()) {
    auto v2 = make_pair((it2 - 1)->second.first - (it2 - 1)->first.first,
                        (it2 - 1)->second.second - (it2 - 1)->first.second);  #083
    ll decider = cross(v1, v2);
    if (decider > 0) break;
    --it2;
  }
  while (it2 != hull.end()) {  // check all antipodal pairs
    if (dist_sq(it1->first, it2->first) > dia_sq) {
      res = make_pair(it1->first, it2->first);
      dia_sq = dist_sq(res.first, res.second);
    }
    auto v1 =                                                                 #107
        make_pair(it1->second.first - it1->first.first, it1->second.second - it1->first.second);
    auto v2 =
        make_pair(it2->second.first - it2->first.first, it2->second.second - it2->first.second);
    ll decider = cross(v1, v2);
    if (decider == 0) {  // report cross pairs at parallel lines.
      if (dist_sq(it1->second, it2->first) > dia_sq) {
        res = make_pair(it1->second, it2->first);
        dia_sq = dist_sq(res.first, res.second);
      }
      if (dist_sq(it1->first, it2->second) > dia_sq) {                       #456
        res = make_pair(it1->first, it2->second);
        dia_sq = dist_sq(res.first, res.second);
      }
      ++it1;
      ++it2;
    } else if (decider < 0) {
      ++it1;
    } else {
      ++it2;
    }                                                                         #543
  }
  return res;
}
};                                                                            %204
```

8 Aho Corasick $\mathcal{O}(|\text{alpha}|\sum \text{len})$

```
const int alpha_size=26;
struct node{
  node *nxt[alpha_size]; //May use other structures to move in trie
  node *suffix;
  node(){
    memset(nxt, 0, alpha_size*sizeof(node *));
  }
  int cnt=0;
};
node *aho_corasick(vector<vector<char> > &dict){                              #666
  node *root= new node;
  root->suffix = 0;
  vector<pair<vector<char> *, node *> > cur_state;
  for(vector<char> &s : dict)
    cur_state.emplace_back(&s, root);
  for(int i=0; !cur_state.empty(); ++i){
```

```
    vector<pair<vector<char> *, node *> > nxt_state;
    for(auto &cur : cur_state){
      node *nxt=cur.second->nxt[(*cur.first)[i]];
      if(nxt){                                                    #251
        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]];              #697
            break;
          }
          suf=suf->suffix;
        }
      }
      if(cur.first->size() > i+1)
        nxt_state.push_back(cur);
    }
    cur_state=nxt_state;
  }                                                               #791
  return root;
}                                                                 %670
//auxilary functions for searhing and counting
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;
  }
}                                                                 %570
void cnt_matches(node *root, vector<char> &match_in){
  node *cur = root;
  for(char c : match_in){
    cur = walk(cur, c);
    ++cur->cnt;
  }
}                                                                 %286
void add_cnt(node *root){ //After counting matches propagete ONCE to suffixes for final counts
  vector<node *> to_visit = {root};
  for(int i=0; i<to_visit.size(); ++i){
    node *cur = to_visit[i];
    for(int j=0; j<alpha_size; ++j){
      if(cur->nxt[j])
        to_visit.push_back(cur->nxt[j]);
    }
  }
  for(int i=to_visit.size()-1; i>0; --i)                          #462
    to_visit[i]->suffix->cnt += to_visit[i]->cnt;
}                                                                 %657
int main(){ //http://codeforces.com/group/s3etJR5zZK/contest/212916/problem/4
  int n, len;
  scanf("%d %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);
  for(int i=0; i<n; ++i){
    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);
  for(int i=0; i<n; ++i){
    node *cur = root;
    for(char c : dict[i])
      cur = walk(cur, c);
    printf("%d\n", cur->cnt);
  }
}
```

9 Suffix automaton $\mathcal{O}((n+q)\log(|\textbf{alpha}|))$

```
class AutoNode {
 private:
  map< char, AutoNode * > nxt_char;  // Map is faster than hashtable and unsorted arrays
 public:
  int len; //Length of longest suffix in equivalence class.
  AutoNode *suf;
  bool has_nxt(char c) const {
    return nxt_char.count(c);
  }
  AutoNode *nxt(char c) {                                                    #388
    if (!has_nxt(c))
      return NULL;
    return nxt_char[c];
  }
  void set_nxt(char c, AutoNode *node) {
    nxt_char[c] = node;
  }
  AutoNode *split(int new_len, char c) {
    AutoNode *new_n = new AutoNode;
    new_n->nxt_char = nxt_char;                                              #163
    new_n->len = new_len;
    new_n->suf = suf;
    suf = new_n;
    return new_n;
  }
  // Extra functions for matching and counting
  AutoNode *lower_depth(int depth) { //move to longest suffix of current with a maximum length of depth.
    if (suf->len >= depth)
      return suf->lower_depth(depth);
    return this;                                                             #239
  }
  AutoNode *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); //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(depth);
    }
    if (suf)
      return suf->walk(c, depth, match_len);
    return this;                                                             #252
  }
  int paths_to_end = 0;
  void set_as_end() { //All suffixes of current node are marked as ending nodes.
    paths_to_end = 1;
    if (suf) suf->set_as_end();
  }
  bool vis = false;
  void calc_paths_to_end() { //Call ONCE from ROOT. For each node calculates number of ways to reach an end
   ↪  node.
    if (!vis) {  //paths_to_end is ocurence count for any strings in current suffix equivalence class.
      vis = true;                                                            #257
      for (auto cur : nxt_char) {
        cur.second->calc_paths_to_end();
        paths_to_end += cur.second->paths_to_end;
      }
    }
  }
};
struct SufAutomaton {
  AutoNode *last;
  AutoNode *root;                                                            #914
  void extend(char new_c) {
```

```
    AutoNode *new_end = new AutoNode;
    new_end->len = last->len + 1;
    AutoNode *suf_w_nxt = last;
    while (suf_w_nxt && !suf_w_nxt->has_nxt(new_c)) {
      suf_w_nxt->set_nxt(new_c, new_end);
      suf_w_nxt = suf_w_nxt->suf;
    }                                                                    #458
    if (!suf_w_nxt) {
      new_end->suf = root;
    } else {
      AutoNode *max_sbstr = suf_w_nxt->nxt(new_c);
      if (suf_w_nxt->len + 1 == max_sbstr->len) {
        new_end->suf = max_sbstr;
      } else {                                                           #550
        AutoNode *eq_sbstr = max_sbstr->split(suf_w_nxt->len + 1, new_c);
        new_end->suf = eq_sbstr
        AutoNode *w_edge_to_eq_sbstr = suf_w_nxt;
        while (w_edge_to_eq_sbstr != 0 && w_edge_to_eq_sbstr->nxt(new_c) == max_sbstr) {
          w_edge_to_eq_sbstr->set_nxt(new_c, eq_sbstr);
          w_edge_to_eq_sbstr = w_edge_to_eq_sbstr->suf;
        }
      }
    }                                                                    #193
    last = new_end;
  }
  SufAutomaton(string to_suffix) {
    root = new AutoNode;
    root->len = 0;
    root->suf = NULL;
    last = root;
    for (char c : to_suffix) extend(c);
  }
};                                                                       %227
```

10 Dinic

```
struct MaxFlow{
    typedef long long ll;
    const ll INF = 1e18;
    struct Edge{
        int u,v;
        ll c,rc;
        shared_ptr<ll> flow;
        Edge(int _u, int _v, ll _c, ll _rc = 0):u(_u),v(_v),c(_c),rc(_rc){
        }
    };                                                                   #787
    struct FlowTracker{
        shared_ptr<ll> flow;
        ll cap, rcap;
        bool dir;
        FlowTracker(ll _cap, ll _rcap, shared_ptr<ll> _flow, int
         ↪  _dir):cap(_cap),rcap(_rcap),flow(_flow),dir(_dir){ }
        ll rem() const {
            if(dir == 0){
                return cap-*flow;
            }
            else{                                                        #844
                return rcap+*flow;
            }
        }
        void add_flow(ll f){
            if(dir == 0)
                *flow += f;
            else
                *flow -= f;
            assert(*flow <= cap);
            assert(-*flow <= rcap);                                      #287
        }
        operator ll() const { return rem(); }
        void operator-=(ll x){ add_flow(x); }
        void operator+=(ll x){ add_flow(-x); }
    };
    int source,sink;
    vector<vector<int> > adj;
    vector<vector<FlowTracker> > cap;
```

```
    vector<Edge> edges;
    MaxFlow(int _source, int _sink):source(_source),sink(_sink){    #080
        assert(source != sink);
    }
    int add_edge(int u, int v, ll c, ll rc = 0){
        edges.push_back(Edge(u,v,c,rc));
        return edges.size()-1;
    }
    vector<int> now,lvl;
    void prep(){
        int max_id = max(source,sink);
        for(auto edge : edges)    #328
            max_id = max(max_id,max(edge.u,edge.v));
        adj.resize(max_id+1);
        cap.resize(max_id+1);
        now.resize(max_id+1);
        lvl.resize(max_id+1);
        for(auto &edge : edges){
            auto flow = make_shared<ll>(0);
            adj[edge.u].push_back(edge.v);
            cap[edge.u].push_back(FlowTracker(edge.c,edge.rc,flow,0));
            if(edge.u != edge.v){    #717
                adj[edge.v].push_back(edge.u);
                cap[edge.v].push_back(FlowTracker(edge.c,edge.rc,flow,1));
            }
            assert(cap[edge.u].back() == edge.c);
            edge.flow = flow;
        }
    }
    bool dinic_bfs(){
        fill(now.begin(),now.end(),0);
        fill(lvl.begin(),lvl.end(),0);    #038
        lvl[source] = 1;
        vector<int> bfs(1,source);
        for(int i = 0; i < bfs.size(); ++i){
            int u = bfs[i];
            for(int j = 0; j < adj[u].size(); ++j){
                int v = adj[u][j];
                if(cap[u][j] > 0 && lvl[v] == 0){
                    lvl[v] = lvl[u]+1;
                    bfs.push_back(v);
                }    #010
            }
        }
        return lvl[sink] > 0;
    }
    ll dinic_dfs(int u, ll flow){
        if(u == sink)
            return flow;
        while(now[u] < adj[u].size()){
            int v = adj[u][now[u]];
            if(lvl[v] == lvl[u] + 1 && cap[u][now[u]] != 0){    #014
                ll res = dinic_dfs(v,min(flow,(ll)cap[u][now[u]]));
                if(res > 0){
                    cap[u][now[u]] -= res;
                    return res;
                }
            }
            ++now[u];
        }
        return 0;
    }    #197
    ll calc_max_flow(){
        prep();
        ll ans = 0;
        while(dinic_bfs()){
            ll cur = 0;
            do{
                cur = dinic_dfs(source,INF);
                ans += cur;
            }while(cur > 0);
        }    #817
        return ans;
```

```
    }
    ll flow_on_edge(int edge_index){
        assert(edge_index < edges.size());
        return *edges[edge_index].flow;
    }
};                                                                          %583
int main(){
    int n,m;
    cin >> n >> m;
    auto mf = MaxFlow(1,n); // arguments source and sink, memory usage O(largest node index + input size), sink doesn't need to be last index
    int edge_index;
    for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i){
        int a,b,c;
        cin >> a >> b >> c;
        //mf.add_edge(a,b,c); // for directed edges
        edge_index = mf.add_edge(a,b,c,c); // store edge index if care about flow value
    }
    cout << mf.calc_max_flow() << '\n';
    //cout << mf.flow_on_edge(edge_index) << endl; // return flow on this edge
}
```

11 Min Cost Max Flow with succesive dijkstra $\mathcal{O}(\textbf{flow} \cdot n^2)$

```
const int nmax=1055;
const ll inf=1e14;
int t, n, v; //0 is source, v-1 sink
ll rem_flow[nmax][nmax]; //set [x][y] for directed capacity from x to y.
ll cost[nmax][nmax]; //set [x][y] for directed cost from x to y. SET TO inf IF NOT USED
ll min_dist[nmax];
int prev_node[nmax];
ll node_flow[nmax];
bool visited[nmax];                                                         %230
ll tot_cost, tot_flow; //output
void min_cost_max_flow(){
  tot_cost=0;             //Does not work with negative cycles.
  tot_flow=0;
  ll sink_pot=0;
  min_dist[0] = 0;                                                          %655
  for(int i=1; i<=v; ++i){ //incase of no negative edges Bellman-Ford can be removed.
    min_dist[i]=inf;
  }
  for(int i=0; i<v-1; ++i){
    for(int j=0; j<v; ++j){
      for(int k=0; k<v; ++k){
        if(rem_flow[j][k] > 0 && min_dist[j]+cost[j][k] < min_dist[k])
          min_dist[k] = min_dist[j]+cost[j][k];
      }
    }                                                                       #988
  }
  for(int i=0; i<v; ++i){   //Apply potentials to edge costs.
    for(int j=0; j<v; ++j){
      if(cost[i][j]!=inf){
        cost[i][j]+=min_dist[i];
        cost[i][j]-=min_dist[j];
      }
    }
  }
  sink_pot+=min_dist[v-1]; //Bellman-Ford end.                              %412
  while(true){
    for(int i=0; i<=v; ++i){ //node after sink is used as start value for Dijkstra.
      min_dist[i]=inf;
      visited[i]=false;
    }
    min_dist[0]=0;
    node_flow[0]=inf;
    int min_node;
    while(true){ //Use Dijkstra to calculate potentials
      int min_node=v;                                                       #948
      for(int i=0; i<v; ++i){
        if((!visited[i]) && min_dist[i]<min_dist[min_node])
          min_node=i;
      }
      if(min_node==v) break
      visited[min_node]=true;
```

```
      for(int i=0; i<v; ++i){
        if((!visited[i]) && min_dist[min_node]+cost[min_node][i] < min_dist[i]){
          min_dist[i]=min_dist[min_node]+cost[min_node][i];
          prev_node[i]=min_node;                                                #413
          node_flow[i]=min(node_flow[min_node], rem_flow[min_node][i]);
        }
      }
    }
    if(min_dist[v-1]==inf) break
    for(int i=0; i<v; ++i){   //Apply potentials to edge costs.
      for(int j=0; j<v; ++j){ //Found path from source to sink becomes 0 cost.
        if(cost[i][j]!=inf){
          cost[i][j]+=min_dist[i];
          cost[i][j]-=min_dist[j];                                              #323
        }
      }
    }
    sink_pot+=min_dist[v-1];
    tot_flow+=node_flow[v-1];
    tot_cost+=sink_pot*node_flow[v-1];
    int cur=v-1;
    while(cur!=0){ //Backtrack along found path that now has 0 cost.
      rem_flow[prev_node[cur]][cur]-=node_flow[v-1];
      rem_flow[cur][prev_node[cur]]+=node_flow[v-1];                            #533
      cost[cur][prev_node[cur]]=0;
      if(rem_flow[prev_node[cur]][cur]==0)
        cost[prev_node[cur]][cur]=inf;
      cur=prev_node[cur];
    }
  }
}                                                                               %265
int main(){//http://www.spoj.com/problems/GREED/
  cin>>t;
  for(int i=0; i<t; ++i){
    cin>>n;
    for(int j=0; j<nmax; ++j){
      for(int k=0; k<nmax; ++k){
        cost[j][k]=inf;
        rem_flow[j][k]=0;
      }
    }
    for(int j=1; j<=n; ++j){
      cost[j][2*n+1]=0;
      rem_flow[j][2*n+1]=1;
    }
    for(int j=1; j<=n; ++j){
      int card;
      cin>>card;
      ++rem_flow[0][card];
      cost[0][card]=0;
    }
    int ex_c;
    cin>>ex_c;
    for(int j=0; j<ex_c; ++j){
      int a, b;
      cin>>a>>b;
      if(b<a) swap(a,b);
      cost[a][b]=1;
      rem_flow[a][b]=nmax;
      cost[b][n+b]=0;
      rem_flow[b][n+b]=nmax;
      cost[n+b][a]=1;
      rem_flow[n+b][a]=nmax;
    }
    v=2*n+2;
    min_cost_max_flow();
    cout<<tot_cost<<'\n';
  }
}
```

12 Min Cost Max Flow with Cycle Cancelling $\mathcal{O}(\textbf{flow} \cdot nm)$

```
struct Network {
  struct Node;
  struct Edge {
```

```
    Node *u, *v;
    int f, c, cost;
    Node* from(Node* pos) {
      if(pos == u)
        return v;
      return u;
    }                                                        #042
    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 {                                               #965
        f -= toAdd;
        return -toAdd * cost;
      }
    }
  };
  struct Node {
    vector<Edge*> conn;
    int index;
  };
  deque<Node> nodes;                                         #534
  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());                        #507
    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;
    };                                                       #834
    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;       #554
                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                           #916
      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> explr(n, false);
          while(!explr[cur->index]) {                                    #455
            explr[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 {                                                         #881
              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) {                                        #554
            result += edge->addFlow(cur, cap);
            cur = edge->from(cur);
          }
        }
      if(!valid) break;
    }
    return result;
  }
};                                                                       %455
```

13 Lazy Segment Tree $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ per query

```
struct SegmentTree {
    struct Node {
        long long value = 0;
        int size = 1;
        int lazy_add = 0;
        bool lazy_set = false;
        int lazy_to_set = 0;
        void set(int to_set) {
            lazy_set = true;
            lazy_to_set = to_set;                                        #173
            lazy_add = 0;
        }
    };
    int n;
    vector<Node> nodes;
    void propagate(int pos) {
        Node& cur = nodes[pos];
        if(cur.lazy_set) {
            if(pos < n) {
                nodes[pos*2].set(cur.lazy_to_set);                       #388
                nodes[pos*2+1].set(cur.lazy_to_set);
            }
            cur.value = 1LL * cur.size * cur.lazy_to_set;
            cur.lazy_set = false;
        }
        if(cur.lazy_add != 0) {
            if(pos < n) {
                nodes[pos*2].lazy_add += cur.lazy_add;
                nodes[pos*2+1].lazy_add += cur.lazy_add;
            }                                                            #114
            cur.value += 1LL * cur.size * cur.lazy_add;
            cur.lazy_add = 0;
        }
    }
    long long get_value(int pos) {
        propagate(pos);
        return nodes[pos].value;
    }
    SegmentTree(int nsize) {
```

```
        n = 1;                                                                         #759
        while(n < nsize) n*=2;
        nodes.resize(2*n);
        for(int i=n-1; i>0; i--)
            nodes[i].size = nodes[2*i].size * 2;
    }
    void set(int l, int r, int to_set, int pos = 1, int lb = 0, int rb = -1) {
        propagate(pos);
        if(rb == -1) rb = n;
        if(l <= lb && rb <= r) {
            nodes[pos].set(to_set);                                                    #567
            return;
        }
        int mid = (lb + rb) / 2;
        if(l < mid)
            set(l, r, to_set, pos*2, lb, mid);
        if(mid < r)
            set(l, r, to_set, pos*2+1, mid, rb);
        nodes[pos].value = get_value(pos*2) + get_value(pos*2+1);
    }
    void add(int l, int r, int to_add, int pos = 1, int lb = 0, int rb = -1) {        #168
        propagate(pos);
        if(rb == -1) rb = n;
        if(l <= lb && rb <= r) {
            nodes[pos].lazy_add += to_add;
            return;
        }
        int mid = (lb + rb) / 2;
        if(l < mid)
            add(l, r, to_add, pos*2, lb, mid);
        if(mid < r)                                                                    #620
            add(l, r, to_add, pos*2+1, mid, rb);
        nodes[pos].value = get_value(pos*2) + get_value(pos*2+1);
    }
    long long get(int l, int r, int pos = 1, int lb = 0, int rb = -1) {
        propagate(pos);
        if(rb == -1) rb = n;
        if(l <= lb && rb <= r) return get_value(pos);
        int mid = (lb + rb) / 2;
        long long result = 0;
        if(l < mid)                                                                    #133
            result += get(l, r, pos*2, lb, mid);
        if(mid < r)
            result += get(l, r, pos*2+1, mid, rb);
        return result;
    }
};                                                                                     %280
//Solution for: http://codeforces.com/group/U01GDa2Gwb/contest/219104/problem/LAZY
int main() {
    int n, m;
    cin >> n >> m;
    SegmentTree stree(n);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
        int a;
        cin >> a;
        stree.set(i, i+1, a);
    }
    for(int i=0;i<m;i++) {
        int type;
        cin >> type;
        if(type == 1) {
            int l, r, d;
            cin >> l >> r >> d;
            stree.add(l-1, r, d);
        } else if(type == 2) {
            int l, r, x;
            cin >> l >> r >> x;
            stree.set(l-1, r, x);
        } else {
            int l, r;
            cin >> l >> r;
            cout << stree.get(l-1, r) << '\n';
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

14 Templated Persitent Segment Tree $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ per query

```
template<typename T, typename comp>
class PersistentST {
  struct Node {
    Node *left, *right;
    int lend, rend;
    T value;
    Node (int position, T _value) {
      left = NULL;
      right = NULL;
      lend = position;                                                  #479
      rend = position;
      value = _value;
    }
    Node (Node *_left, Node *_right) {
      left = _left;
      right = _right;
      lend = left->lend;
      rend = right->rend;
      value = comp()(left->value, right->value);
    }                                                                   #373
    T query (int qleft, int qright) {
      qleft = max(qleft, lend);
      qright = min(qright, rend);
      if (qleft == lend && qright == rend) {
        return value;
      } else if (qleft > qright) {
        return comp().identity;
      } else {
        return comp()(left->query(qleft, qright), right->query(qleft, qright));
      }                                                                 #766
    }
  };
  int size;
  Node **tree;
  vector<Node*> roots;
public:
  PersistentST () {}
  PersistentST (int _size, T initial) {
    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
      if ((1 << i) > _size) {                                           #250
        size = 1 << i;
        break;
      }
    }
    tree = new Node* [2 * size + 5];
    for (int i = size; i < 2 * size; i++)
      tree[i] = new Node (i - size, initial);
    for (int i = size - 1; i > 0; i--)
      tree[i] = new Node (tree[2 * i], tree[2 * i + 1]);
    roots = vector<Node*> (1, tree[1]);                                 #128
  }
  void set (int position, T _value) {
    tree[size + position] = new Node (position, _value);
    for (int i = (size + position) / 2; i >= 1; i /= 2)
      tree[i] = new Node (tree[2 * i], tree[2 * i + 1]);
    roots.push_back(tree[1]);
  }
  int last_revision () {
    return (int) roots.size() - 1;
  }                                                                     #890
  T query (int qleft, int qright, int revision) {
    return roots[revision]->query(qleft, qright);
  }
  T query (int qleft, int qright) {
    return roots[last_revision()]->query(qleft, qright);
  }
};                                                                      %280
```

15 Templated HLD $\mathcal{O}(M(n) \log n)$ per query

```
class dummy {
public:
```

```
  dummy () {}
  dummy (int, int) {}
  void set (int, int) {}
  int query (int left, int right) {
    cout << this << ' ' << left << ' ' << right << endl;
  }
}; %932
/* T should be the type of the data stored in each vertex;
 * DS should be the underlying data structure that is used to peform 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]) { #037
      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; #593
  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) {
      int big_child, big_size = -1;
      for (int child : adj[vertex]) {
        if ((child != parent) && (subtree_size[child] > big_size)) {
          big_child = child; #646
          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);
      }
    }
  } #738
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) { #841
    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);
  }                                                                  #793
  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]];                                      #219
      } 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);
  }                                                                  %515
  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(0);
  hld.print();
  int queryc;
  cin >> queryc;
  for (int i = 0; i < queryc; i++) {
    int u, v;
    cin >> u >> v;
    hld.query_path(u, v);
    cout << endl;
  }
}
```

16 Templated multi dimensional BIT $\mathcal{O}(\log(n)^{\mathbf{dim}})$ per query

```
// Fully overloaded any dimensional BIT, use any type for coordinates, elements, return_value.
// Includes coordinate compression.
template < typename elem_t, typename coord_t, coord_t n_inf, typename ret_t >
class BIT {
  vector< coord_t > positions;
  vector< elem_t > elems;
  bool initiated = false;
 public:
  BIT() {
    positions.push_back(n_inf);                                      #774
  }
  void initiate() {
    if (initiated) {
      for (elem_t &c_elem : elems)
        c_elem.initiate();
    } else {
      initiated = true;
      sort(positions.begin(), positions.end());
      positions.resize(unique(positions.begin(), positions.end()) - positions.begin());
      elems.resize(positions.size());                                #919
    }
  }
  template < typename... loc_form >
  void update(coord_t cord, loc_form... args) {
```

```
    if (initiated) {
      int pos = lower_bound(positions.begin(), positions.end(), cord) - positions.begin();
      for (; pos < positions.size(); pos += pos & -pos)
        elems[pos].update(args...);
    } else {
      positions.push_back(cord);                                                    #522
    }
  }
  template < typename... loc_form >
  ret_t query(coord_t cord, loc_form... args) { //sum in open interval (-inf, cord)
    ret_t res = 0;
    int pos = (lower_bound(positions.begin(), positions.end(), cord) - positions.begin())-1;
    for (; pos > 0; pos -= pos & -pos)
      res += elems[pos].query(args...);
    return res;
  }                                                                                 #677
};
template < typename internal_type >
struct wrapped {
  internal_type a = 0;
  void update(internal_type b) {
    a += b;
  }
  internal_type query() {
    return a;
  }                                                                                 #391
  // Should never be called, needed for compilation
  void initiate() {
    cerr << 'i' << endl;
  }
  void update() {
    cerr << 'u' << endl;
  }
};                                                                                  %330
int main() {
  // retun 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 positions 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.initiate();
  }
  // actual use
  for (auto &cur : to_insert)
    fenwick.update(get< 0 >(cur), get< 1 >(cur), get< 2 >(cur));
  cout << fenwick.query(2, 2)<<'\n';
}
```

17 Treap $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ per query

```
mt19937 randgen;
struct Treap {
    struct Node {
        int key;
        int value;
        unsigned int priority;
        long long total;
        Node* lch;
        Node* rch;
        Node(int new_key, int new_value) {                                          #698
            key = new_key;
            value = new_value;
            priority = randgen();
            total = new_value;
            lch = 0;
            rch = 0;
        }
        void update() {
            total = value;
            if(lch) total += lch->total;                                            #295
            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);                                    #233
            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;
    }                                                                           #230
    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;                                                        #510
        }
        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);                                           #760
        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);
    }
    long long sum_upto(int key, Node* cur) {
        if(cur == 0) return 0;                                                  #634
        if(key <= cur->key) {
            return sum_upto(key, cur->lch);
        } else {
            long long result = cur->value + sum_upto(key, cur->rch);
            if(cur->lch) result += cur->lch->total;
            return result;
        }
    }
    long long get(int l, int r) {
        return sum_upto(r+1, root) - sum_upto(l, root);                         #509
    }
};                                                                              %959
//Solution for: http://codeforces.com/group/U01GDa2Gwb/contest/219104/problem/TREAP
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;
            cout << treap.get(l, r) << endl;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

18 FFT $\mathcal{O}(n\log(n))$

```
//Assumes a is a power of two
vector<complex<long double> > fastFourierTransform(vector<complex<long double> > a, bool inverse) {
  const long double PI = acos(-1.0L);
  int n = a.size();
  //Precalculate w
  vector<complex<long double> > w(n, 0.0L);
  w[0] = 1;
  for(int tpow = 1; tpow < n; tpow *= 2)
    w[tpow] = polar(1.0L, 2*PI * tpow/n * (inverse ? -1 : 1) );
  for(int i=3, last = 2;i<n;i++) {                                        #086
    if(w[i] == 0.0L) {
      w[i] = w[last] * w[i-last];
    } else {
      last = i;
    }
  }
  //Rearrange a
  for(int block = n; block > 1; block /= 2) {
    int half = block/2;
    vector<complex<long double> > na(n);                                   #092
    for(int s=0; s < n; s += block) {
      for(int i=0;i<block;i++)
        na[s + half*(i%2) + i/2] = a[s+i];
    }
    a = na;
  }
  //Now do the calculation
  for(int block = 2; block <= n; block *= 2) {
    vector<complex<long double> > na(n);
    int wb = n/block, half = block/2;                                      #515
    for(int s=0; s < n; s += block) {
      for(int i=0;i<half; i++) {
        na[s+i] = a[s+i] + w[wb*i] * a[s+half+i];
        na[s+half+i] = a[s+i] - w[wb*i] * a[s+half+i];
      }
    }
    a = na;
  }
  return a;
}                                                                          #447
struct Polynomial {
  vector<long double> a;
  long double& operator[](int ind) {
    return a[ind];
  }
  Polynomial& operator*=(long double r) {
    for(auto &c : a)
      c *= r;
    return *this;
  }                                                                        #663
  Polynomial operator*(long double r) {return Polynomial(*this) *= r;}
  Polynomial& operator/=(long double r) {
    for(auto &c : a)
      c /= r;
    return *this;
  }
  Polynomial operator/(long double r) {return Polynomial(*this) /= r;}
  Polynomial& operator+=(Polynomial r) {
```

```
    if(a.size() < r.a.size())
      a.resize(r.a.size(), 0.0L);                                   #015
    for(int i=0;i<(int)r.a.size();i++)
      a[i] += r[i];
    return *this;
  }
  Polynomial operator+(Polynomial r) {return Polynomial(*this) += r;}
  Polynomial& operator-=(Polynomial r) {
    if(a.size() < r.a.size())
      a.resize(r.a.size(), 0.0L);
    for(int i=0;i<(int)r.a.size();i++)
      a[i] -= r[i];                                                 #623
    return *this;
  }
  Polynomial operator-(Polynomial r) {return Polynomial(*this) -= r;}
  Polynomial operator*(Polynomial r) {
    int n = 1;
    while(n < (int)(a.size() + r.a.size() - 1) )
      n *= 2;
    vector<complex<long double> > fl(n, 0.0L), fr(n, 0.0L);
    for(int i=0;i<(int)a.size();i++)
      fl[i] = a[i];                                                 #077
    for(int i=0;i<(int)r.a.size();i++)
      fr[i] = r[i];
    fl = fastFourierTransform(fl, false);
    fr = fastFourierTransform(fr, false);
    vector<complex<long double> > ret(n);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
      ret[i] = fl[i] * fr[i];
    ret = fastFourierTransform(ret, true);
    Polynomial result;
    result.a.resize(a.size() + r.a.size() - 1);                     #228
    for(int i=0;i<(int)result.a.size();i++)
      result[i] = ret[i].real() / n;
    return result;
  }
};                                                                  %196
```

19 MOD int, extended Euctlidean

```
pair<int, int> extendedEuclideanAlgorithm(int a, int b) {
  if(b == 0)
    return make_pair(1, 0);
  pair<int, int> ret = extendedEuclideanAlgorithm(b, a%b);
  return {ret.second, ret.first - a/b * ret.second};
}
struct Modint {
  static const int MOD = 1000000007;
  int val;
  Modint(int nval = 0) {                                            #412
    val = nval;
  }
  Modint& operator+=(Modint r) {
    val = (val + r.val) % MOD;
    return *this;
  }
  Modint operator+(Modint r) {return Modint(*this) += r;}
  Modint& operator-=(Modint r) {
    val = (val + MOD - r.val) % MOD;
    return *this;                                                   #052
  }
  Modint operator-(Modint r) {return Modint(*this) -= r;}
  Modint& operator*=(Modint r) {
    val = 1LL * val * r.val % MOD;
    return *this;
  }
  Modint operator*(Modint r) {return Modint(*this) *= r;}
  Modint inverse() {
    int ret = extendedEuclideanAlgorithm(val, MOD).first;
    if(ret < 0)                                                     #985
      ret += MOD;
    return ret;
  }
  Modint& operator/=(Modint r) {
    return operator*=(r.inverse() );
```

```
  }
  Modint operator/(Modint r) {return Modint(*this) /= r;}
}; %567
```

20 Rabbin Miller prime check

```
__int128 pow_mod(__int128 a, ll n, __int128 mod) {
  __int128 res = 1;
  for (ll i = 0; i < 64; ++i) {
    if (n & (1LL << i))
      res = (res * a) % mod;
    a = (a * a) % mod;
  }
  return res;
}
bool is_prime(ll n) { //guaranteed for 64 bit numbers #406
  if (n == 2 || n == 3) return true;
  if (!(n & 1) || n == 1) return false;
  static vector< char > witnesses = {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37};
  ll s = __builtin_ctz(n - 1);
  ll d = (n - 1) >> s;
  __int128 mod = n;
  for (__int128 a : witnesses) {
    if (a >= mod) break;
    a = pow_mod(a, d, mod);
    if (a == 1 || a == mod - 1) continue; #398
    for (ll r = 1; r < s; ++r) {
      a = a * a % mod;
      if (a == 1) return false;
      if (a == mod - 1) break;
    }
    if (a != mod - 1) return false;
  }
  return true;
} %043
```

21 2-Sat $\mathcal{O}(n)$ and SCC $\mathcal{O}(n)$

```
struct Graph {
    int n;
    vector<vector<int> > conn;
    Graph(int nsize) {
        n = nsize;
        conn.resize(n);
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v) {
        conn[u].push_back(v);
    } #078
    void _topsort_dfs(int pos, vector<int> &result, vector<bool> &explr, vector<vector<int> > &revconn) {
        if(explr[pos])
            return;
        explr[pos] = true;
        for(auto next : revconn[pos])
            _topsort_dfs(next, result, explr, revconn);
        result.push_back(pos);
    }
    vector<int> topsort() {
        vector<vector<int> > revconn(n); #346
        for(int u = 0; u < n; u++) {
            for(auto v : conn[u])
                revconn[v].push_back(u);
        }
        vector<int> result;
        vector<bool> explr(n, false);
        for(int i=0; i < n; i++)
            _topsort_dfs(i, result, explr, revconn);
        reverse(result.begin(), result.end());
        return result; #991
    }
    void dfs(int pos, vector<int> &result, vector<bool> &explr) {
        if(explr[pos])
            return;
        explr[pos] = true;
        for(auto next : conn[pos])
            dfs(next, result, explr);
        result.push_back(pos);
```

```
    }                                                                    %603
  vector<vector<int> > scc(){ // tested on
   ↪  https://www.hackerearth.com/practice/algorithms/graphs/strongly-connected-components/practice-problems/algo
        vector<int> order = topsort();
    reverse(order.begin(),order.end());
        vector<bool> explr(n, false);
    vector<vector<int> > results;
    for(auto it = order.rbegin(); it != order.rend(); ++it){
      vector<int> component;
      _topsort_dfs(*it,component,explr,conn);
      sort(component.begin(),component.end());
      results.push_back(component);                                      #522
    }
    sort(results.begin(),results.end());
    return results;
  }
};                                                                       %362
//Solution for: http://codeforces.com/group/PjzGiggT71/contest/221700/problem/C
int main() {
    int n, m;
    cin >> n >> m;
    Graph g(2*m);
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        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;
            }
        }
    }
    for(int i=0; i < m; i++) {
        if(state[2*i] == state[2*i+1]) {
            cout << "IMPOSSIBLE\n";
            return 0;
        }
    }
    for(int i=0; i < m; i++) {
        cout << state[2*i+1] << '\n';
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Useful formulas

$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$ — number of ways to choose k objects out of n

$\binom{n+k-1}{k-1}$ — number of ways to choose k objects out of n with repetitions

$\left[{n \atop m}\right]$ — Stirling numbers of the first kind; number of permutations of n elements with k cycles

$\left[{n+1 \atop m}\right] = n\left[{n \atop m}\right] + \left[{n \atop m-1}\right]$

$(x)_n = x(x-1)\ldots x-n+1 = \sum\limits_{k=0}^{n}(-1)^{n-k}\left[{n \atop k}\right]x^k$

$\left\{{n \atop m}\right\}$ — Stirling numbers of the second kind; number of partitions of set $1,\ldots,n$ into k disjoint subsets.

$\left\{{n+1 \atop m}\right\} = k\left\{{n \atop k}\right\} + \left\{{n \atop k-1}\right\}$

$\sum\limits_{k=0}^{n}\left\{{n \atop k}\right\}(x)_k = x^n$

$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1}\binom{2n}{n}$ — Catalan numbers

$C(x) = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-4x}}{2x}$

Binomial transform

If $a_n = \sum\limits_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k}b_k$, then $b_n = \sum\limits_{k=0}^{n}(-1)^{n-k}\binom{n}{k}a_k$

- $a = (1, x, x^2, \ldots), b = (1, (x+1), (x+1)^2, \ldots)$
- $a_i = i^k, b_i = \left\{{n \atop i}\right\}i!$

Burnside's lemma

Let G be a group of *action* on set X (Ex.: cyclic shifts of array, rotations and symmetries of $n \times n$ matrix, ...)

Call two objects x and y *equivalent* if there is an action f that transforms x to y: $f(x) = y$.

The number of equivalence classes then can be calculated as follows: $C = \frac{1}{|G|}\sum\limits_{f \in G}|X^f|$, where X^f is the set of *fixed points* of f: $X^f = \{x | f(x) = x\}$

Generating functions

Ordinary generating function (o.g.f.) for sequence $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n, \ldots$ is $A(x) = \sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i$

Exponential generating function (e.g.f.) for sequence $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n, \ldots$ is $A(x) = \sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i$

$B(x) = A'(x), b_{n-1} = n \cdot a_n$

$c_n = \sum\limits_{k=0}^{n} a_k b_{n-k}$ (o.g.f. convolution)

$c_n = \sum\limits_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k}a_k b_{n-k}$ (e.g.f. convolution, compute with FFT using $\widetilde{a_n} = \frac{a_n}{n!}$)

General linear recurrences

If $a_n = \sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} b_k a_{n-k}$, then $A(x) = \frac{a_0}{1-B(x)}$. We also can compute all a_n with Divide-and-Conquer algorithm in $O(n \log^2 n)$.

Inverse polynomial modulo x^l

Given $A(x)$, find $B(x)$ such that $A(x)B(x) = 1 + x^l \cdot Q(x)$ for some $Q(x)$

1. Start with $B_0(x) = \frac{1}{a_0}$
2. Double the length of $B(x)$: $B_{k+1}(x) = (-B_k(x)^2 A(x) + 2B_k(x)) \mod x^{2^{k+1}}$

Fast subset convolution

Given array a_i of size 2^k, calculate $b_i = \sum\limits_{j \& i = i} b_j$

```
for b = 0..k-1
  for i = 0..2^k-1
    if (i & (1 << b)) != 0:
      a[i + (1 << b)] += a[i]
```

Hadamard transform

Treat array a of size 2^k as k-dimentional array of size $2 \times 2 \times \ldots \times 2$, calculate FFT of that array:

```
for b = 0..k-1
  for i = 0..2^k-1
    if (i & (1 << b)) != 0:
      u = a[i], v = a[i + (1 << b)]
      a[i] = u + v
      a[i + (1 << b)] = u - v
```