Team notebook

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1 DP

2 Flow

2.1 Dinic

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
bool vis[505];
int lev[505], n, m, ans;
typedef struct {
   int to, w, rev_ind;
} edge;
vector<edge> adj[505];
bool label_level(){ // Tag the depthif can't reach end =>
     return false
   memset(lev, -1, sizeof(lev));
   lev[1] = 0;
   queue<int> q; q.push(1);
   while(!q.empty()){
       int u = q.front(); q.pop();
       for(auto i : adj[u]){
          if(i.w > 0 \&\& lev[i.to] == -1){
              q.push(i.to);
              lev[i.to] = lev[u] + 1;
          }
      }
   }
   return (lev[n] == -1 ? false : true);
int dfs(int u, int flow){
   if(u == n) return flow;
   for(auto &i : adj[u]){
       if(lev[i.to] == lev[u] + 1 && !vis[i.to] && i.w >
            0) {
          vis[i.to] = true;
          int ret = dfs(i.to, min(flow, i.w));
          if(ret > 0) {
              i.w -= ret;
              adj[i.to][i.rev_ind].w += ret;
              return ret;
      }
   }
   return 0; // if can't reach end => return 0
void dinic(){
```

```
while(label_level()){
       while(1){
           init(vis. 0):
           int tmp = dfs(1, inf);
          if(tmp == 0) break;
          ans += tmp;
}
void build(){
   rep(i, 1, m){
       int u, v, w; cin >> u >> v >> w;
       adj[u].push_back({v, w, (int)adj[v].sz}); //
            inverse flow's index
       adj[v].push_back({u, 0, (int)adj[u].sz-1}); // have
            pushed oneneed to -1
   }
// Police Chaseneed to open adj to Augment && ori to
     determine what pb give
    Dinicdfs2then use reach as uif the edge pb has
     given && w == 0 && v is not in reachis the ans
void dfs2(int now, unordered_set<int> &reach){
   if(!vis[now]){
       vis[now] = 1;
       reach.insert(now);
       for(auto i : adj[now]){
          if(i.w > 0){
              dfs2(i.to, reach);
// two two pair // School Dance
// Dinicthen w == 0 edge, which pb has given is the ans
// Distinct Route
// edge set valid varif we need to argument pos roadthe
     reverse edge set true valid
// if we need argument the argumented edgeboth set
     falselast, from v dfs ans times
bool get_road(int now, vector<int> &ans, vector<bool>
     &vis){
    if(now == 1) return true;
   for(auto &v : adj[now]){
       if(v.arg_valid && !vis[v.to]){
           ans.push_back(v.to);
           vis[v.to] = true;
          bool flag = get_road(v.to, ans, vis);
```

```
if(flag){
    v.arg_valid = false;
    return true;
}
ans.pop_back();
}
return false;
}
```

2.2 MCMF

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
// Ceiled MCMFif not use return to determine
typedef struct {
   int from, to, w, cost;
} edge;
int n, m, parcel;
vector<edge> adj; // set num to each edge
vector<int> p[505]; // p[u] has edge's num
int now_edge = 0;
void add_edge(int u, int v, int w, int cost){
   adj.push_back({u, v, w, cost});
   p[u].push_back(now_edge);
   now_edge++;
   adj.push_back({v, u, 0, -cost}); // argumenting path
   p[v].push_back(now_edge);
   now_edge++;
11 Bellman_Ford(){
   vector<11> dis(n+1, inf); dis[1] = 0;
   vector<int> par(m);
   vector<int> flow_rec(n+1, 0); flow_rec[1] = 1e9;
   lrep(i, 1, n){
       bool flag = 1;
       int size = adj.sz;
       lrep(i, 0, size){
           auto &[from, to, w, cost] = adj[i];
           if(w > 0 && dis[to] > dis[from] + cost){
              flag = 0;
              dis[to] = dis[from] + cost;
              par[to] = i; // record num
              flow_rec[to] = min(flow_rec[from], w);
          }
       if(flag) break;
    if(dis[n] == 1e9) return 0;
    int mn_flow = flow_rec[n];
   int v = n;
   while(v != 1){
       int u = adj[par[v]].from;
       adj[par[v]].w -= mn_flow;
       adj[par[v] ^ 1].w += mn_flow;
       v = u:
   mn_flow = min(mn_flow, parcel);
```

```
parcel -= mn_flow;
  return mn_flow * dis[n];
}
void solve(){
  cin >> n >> m >> parcel;
  ll ans = 0;
  rep(i, 1, m){
     int u, v, w, cost; cin >> u >> v >> w >> cost;
     add_edge(u, v, w, cost);
}
while(parcel > 0){
  int tmp = Bellman_Ford();
  if(tmp == 0) break;
  ans += tmp;
}
cout << (parcel > 0 ? -1 : ans);
}
```

3 Geometry

3.1 ConvexHull

```
vector<pii> P, L, U;
ll cross(pii o, pii a, pii b){ // OA OB >0 counterclock
   return (a.first - o.first) * (b.second - o.second) -
         (a.second-o.second) * (b.first-o.first):
11 Andrew_monotone_chain(ll n){
   sort(P.begin(), P.end());
   11 1 = 0, u = 0; // upper and lower hull
   for (11 i=0; i<n; ++i){</pre>
       while (1 \ge 2 \&\& cross(L[1-2], L[1-1], P[i]) \le 0){
          1--;
           L.pop_back();
       while (u \ge 2 \&\& cross(U[u-2], U[u-1], P[i]) \ge 0){
           U.pop_back();
       1++:
       L.push_back(P[i]);
       U.push_back(P[i]);
   cout << 1 << ' ' << u << '\n':
   return 1 + u;
int main(){
   ll n,x,y;
   cin >> n;
   for(11 i = 0; i < n; i++){
       cin >> x >> y;
       P.push_back({x,y});
   11 ans = Andrew_monotone_chain(n) - 2;
   cout << ans << "\n":
   return 0;
```

3.2 CrossProduct

```
const double EPS = 1e-9;
struct point{
   double x, y;
   point operator * (11 a){return {a * x, a * y};}
   point operator + (point b){return {x + b.x, y + b.y};}
   point operator - (point b){return {x - b.x, y - b.y};}
    double operator * (point b){return x * b.x + y * b.y;}
   double operator ^ (point b){return x * b.y - y * b.x;}
    bool operator < (point b){return x == b.x ? y < b.y : x</pre>
         < h.x:}
};
// len
double abs(point a){return sqrt(a.x * a.x + a.y * a.y);}
int sign(double a){
    if(abs(a) < EPS)
       return 0;
       return (a > 0 ? 1 : -1);
//cross product
int ori(point a,point b,point c){
   return sign((b - a) ^ (c - a));
bool colinear(point a,point b,point c){
    return sign((b - a) ^ (c - a)) == 0;
bool between(point a, point b, point c) { // c between a and b
    if(!colinear(a,b,c))
       return false;
   return sign((a - c) * (b - c)) \le 0;
bool intersect(point a,point b,point c,point d){ //
     line(a,b) line(c,d)
    int abc = ori(a,b,c):
    int abd = ori(a,b,d);
    int cda = ori(c,d,a);
    int cdb = ori(c,d,b);
    if(abc == 0 || abd == 0)
       return between(a,b,c) || between(a,b,d) ||
             between(c,d,a) || between(c,d,b);
    return abc * abd <= 0 && cda * cdb <= 0;</pre>
int main(){
   int n:
    cin >> n;
   point p[1010];
   cin >> p[0].x >> p[0].y;
   11 \text{ ans } = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i < n; i++){}
       cin >> p[i].x >> p[i].y;
       ans += (p[i] ^p[i - 1]);
    ans += (p[0] \hat{p}[n - 1]);
    cout << abs(ans) << '\n';</pre>
   return 0:
}
```

4 Graph

4.1 AllRoadPath

```
// Undirected : check adj[i].sz == odd =>
     IMPOSSIBLEroad.sz != m+1 => IMPOSSIBLE
// Directed : minimize to 1 -> 2so check in_degree ==
     out_degree
int n, m;
set<int> adj[maxn];// rev_adj[maxn];
int in[maxn];
void dfs(int now, vector<int> &road){
   while(!adj[now].empty()){
       int nxt = *adj[now].begin();
       adj[now].erase(nxt);
       dfs(nxt, road);
   road.push_back(now);
void solve(){
   cin >> n >> m:
   init(in, 0);
   rep(i, 1, m){
       int u, v; cin >> u >> v;
       adj[u].insert(v);
       in[v]++;
   in[1]++;
   in[n]--;
   rep(i, 1, n){
       if(adj[i].size() != in[i]){
           cout << "IMPOSSIBLE";</pre>
           return;
       }
   vector<int> road;
   dfs(1, road):
   if(road.size() != m+1){
       cout << "IMPOSSIBLE";</pre>
       return:
   }
   reverse(all(road));
   for(auto i : road) cout << i << " ";</pre>
}
```

4.2 BellmanFord

```
typedef struct{
   int from; int to;
   ll weight;
} edge;
const ll inf = 1LL << 62;
// NegCyc_Finding_Road
vector<edge> graph;
int main(){
   int src = 0;
   int n, m; cin >> n >> m;
   vector<int> par(n+1), dis(n+1);
```

```
rep(i, 0, m){
   int a, b, w; cin >> a >> b >> w;
   graph.push_back({a, b, w});
}
rep(i, 0, n+1) {
   dis[i] = 1e9 + 5;
dis[1] = 0;
rep(i, 0, n + 1){
   src = 0:
   for(auto [a, b, w] : graph){
       if(dis[b] > dis[a] + w){
           dis[b] = dis[a] + w;
           par[b] = a;
          src = b;
   }
}
if(src){
   vector<int> ans;
   cout << "YES" << endl:
   rep(i, 0, n + 1) src = par[src];
   ans.push_back(src);
   for(int i = par[src]; i != src; i = par[i]){
       ans.push_back(i);
   ans.push_back(src);
   reverse(all(ans));
   for (auto i : ans){
       cout << i << " ";
   }
else {
   cout << "NO" << endl;
```

4.3 DFSandBFS

```
11 N = 1e6;
vi adj[N];
bool vis[N];
void DFS(11 s){
   if(vis[s]) return;
   vis[s] = true;
   for(auto u: adj[s]){
       DFS(u);
   }
11 timer;
void dfs(ll now, ll pa) {
   pos[now] = ++timer;
   add(timer, v[now]);
   sz[now] = 1;
   for (11 v : g[now]) {
       if (v == pa) continue;
       dfs(v, now);
       sz[now] += sz[v];
   }
```

```
}
queue<11> q;
11 dis[N];
void BFS(11 x){
    vis[x] = true;
    dis[x] = 0;
    q.push(x);
    while(!q.empty()){
        11 s = q.front();q.pop();
        for(auto u: adj[s]){
            if(vis[u]) continue;
            vis[u] = true;
            dis[u] = dis[s] + 1;
            q.push(u);
        }
    }
}
```

4.4 Dijkstra

```
void solve(){
   int n, m, noon, night;
   cin >> n >> m >> noon >> night;
   ll dis[n+1]; //
                                   kpqtop
   vll graph[n+1];
   bool vis[n+1]; //
                                .top().firstdis [pq.top().second]
   rep(i, 1, m){
       int u, v, w; cin >> u >> v >> w;
       graph[u].push_back({v, w});
       graph[v].push_back({u, w});
   priority_queue<vector<ll>>, vector<vector<ll>>>,
         greater<vector<11>>> pq;
   // noon
   rep(i, 1, n){
       dis[i] = inf; vis[i] = 0;
   pq.push({0, -noon, 1});
   dis[1] = 0;
   while(!pq.empty()){
       vl now = pq.top(); pq.pop();
       ll now_noon = -now[1], u = now[2];
       if(vis[u]) continue;
       for(auto [nxt, w] : graph[u]){
           if(noon < w) continue: //</pre>
           11 tmp = dis[u] + (now_noon >= w ? w : now_noon
                + night + w);
           if(tmp < dis[nxt]){</pre>
              dis[nxt] = tmp;
               pq.push({dis[nxt], -(now_noon >= w ?
                    now_noon - w : noon - w), nxt});
       vis[u] = true;
   if(dis[n] == inf) cout << -1 << endl:</pre>
   else cout << dis[n] << endl;</pre>
```

4.5 FloydWarshall

```
const int maxn = 505;
11 graph[maxn] [maxn];
11 dis[maxn][maxn];
ll n, m, q; ll a, b, c;
const 11 INF = 1e18;
int main(){
    cin >> n >> m >> q;
   for(int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
        for(int j = 0; j <= n; j++) {</pre>
           graph[i][j] = INF;
   for(int i = 0; i < m; i++){</pre>
        cin >> a >> b >> c;
        graph[a][b] = min(graph[a][b], c);
        graph[b][a] = min(graph[b][a], c);
   for(int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
       for(int j = 0; j <= n; j++) {</pre>
           dis[i][j] = graph[i][j];
       }
    for(int i = 0; i <= n; i++) //</pre>
        dis[i][i] = 0;
   for(int k = 1; k <= n; k++){ //</pre>
       for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){</pre>
           for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++){</pre>
               dis[i][j] = min(dis[i][j], dis[i][k] +
                     dis[k][i]);
       }
   for(int i = 0; i < q; i++){</pre>
        cin >> a >> b;
        cout << (dis[a][b] >= INF ? -1 : dis[a][b]) << "\n";
}
```

4.6 MaxDistance

```
// Max_DisUse TopoUse queue
// If 1 can't reach nstill may be relaxedShould dis[n] < 0
// Only Directed Graph
void print_ans(int n, vector<int> &par){
    deque<int> ans;
    int now = n;
    while(now != 1){
        ans.push_front(now);
        now = par[now];
    }
    ans.push_front(1);
    cout << ans.size() << endl;
    for(auto i : ans){
        cout << i << " ";
    }
}</pre>
```

```
void solve(){
   int n, m;
   cin >> n >> m;
   // int dis[maxn];
   vector<int> dis(n+1, -inf); dis[1] = 0;
   vi graph[n+1];
   vector<bool> vis(n+1, 0);
   vector<int> par(n+1);
   vector<int> in(n+1, 0);
   // priority_queue<pii, vii, greater<pii>>> pq;
   queue<int> q;
   rep(i, 1, m){
       int u, v; cin >> u >> v;
       graph[u].push_back(v);
       in[v]++;
   // q.push({0, 1});
   rep(i, 1, n){
       if(in[i] == 0) q.push(i);
   while(!q.empty()){
       int u = q.front(); q.pop();
       for(auto nxt : graph[u]){
           if(dis[nxt] < dis[u] + 1){</pre>
              dis[nxt] = dis[u] + 1;
              par[nxt] = u;
          in[nxt]--; if(in[nxt] == 0) q.push(nxt);
       vis[u] = 1;
   if(dis[n] < 0){
       cout << "IMPOSSIBLE";</pre>
   else print_ans(n, par);
```

4.7 PlanetQueriesII

```
int n, q;
int dp[30][maxn];
vector<vector<int>> cycles;
int no[maxn]; // OrderCan be in cycleor out
int cycle_idx[maxn];
bool vis[maxn];
void set_out_of_cycle_no(int now, unordered_set<int>
     &done){
   if (done.find(now) != done.end())
   set_out_of_cycle_no(dp[0][now], done);
   done.insert(now);
   no[now] = no[dp[0][now]] - 1;
int will_go_to(int u, int k){ // return the node when walk
   rep(i, 0, 18){
       if (k & (1 << i)){</pre>
          u = dp[i][u];
```

```
return u;
void find_cycle(int now){
   unordered_set<int> appear;
   vector<int> vec;
   bool flag = true;
   while (appear.find(now) == appear.end()){
       appear.insert(now);
       vec.push_back(now);
       if (vis[now]){ // Didn't Find Cycle
           flag = false;
           break;
       now = dp[0][now];
   for (auto i : vec) vis[i] = true;
   if (!flag) return;
   int z = find(vec.begin(), vec.end(), now) -
         vec.begin(); // start pushing from last now
   int m = vec.size();
   vector<int> cycle;
   for (int i = z; i < m; i++){</pre>
       cycle.push_back(vec[i]);
   cycles.push_back(cycle);
void solve(){
   cin >> n >> q;
   rep(u, 1, n){
       cin >> dp[0][u];
   rep(i, 1, 18){ // Make Chart
       rep(u, 1, n){
           dp[i][u] = dp[i - 1][dp[i - 1][u]];
   }
   rep(i, 1, n){
       if(!vis[i]) find_cycle(i);
   11 idx = 0:
   memset(no, -1, sizeof(no));
   memset(cycle_idx, -1, sizeof(cycle_idx));
   unordered_set<int> done;
   for (auto &i : cycles){
       11 c = 0;
       for (auto &j : i){
          no[j] = c++;
           cycle_idx[j] = idx;
           done.insert(j);
       idx++:
   rep(i, 1, n) set_out_of_cycle_no(i, done);
   rep(i, 1, q){
       int u, v; cin >> u >> v;
       // Same Cycle
       if(cycle_idx[u] == cycle_idx[v] && cycle_idx[u] !=
             -1 && cycle_idx[v] != -1){
           int cyc_size = cycles[cycle_idx[u]].size();
```

```
cout << (no[v] - no[u] + cyc_size) % cyc_size</pre>
             << endl:
    else if (cycle_idx[u] == -1 && cycle_idx[v] == -1){
         // Both are not in a Cycle
       if(no[u] > no[v]){
           cout << -1 << endl;
            continue;
       11 jump = no[v] - no[u];
       if(will_go_to(u, jump) == v){
            cout << jump << endl;</pre>
       else cout << -1 << endl;</pre>
    else if (cycle_idx[u] == -1 && cycle_idx[v] != -1){
         // v is in cycleSmaller Binary Search
       int 1 = -1, r = n;
       while(1 \le r){
           int m = (1 + r) / 2;
           if(cycle_idx[will_go_to(u, m)] ==
                 cycle_idx[v]){
               r = m - 1;
            else l = m + 1;
       if(1 != -1 && 1 <= n){</pre>
           int in_cycle_of_u = will_go_to(u, 1);
            int cycle_size = cycles[cycle_idx[v]].size();
           cout << 1 + (no[v] - no[in_cycle_of_u] +</pre>
                 cycle_size) % cycle_size << endl;</pre>
        else cout << -1 << endl;</pre>
    else { // u is death in the cyclecan't reach
        cout << -1 << endl;
}
```

4.8 PlanetsCycles

}

```
vi dis, v;
vector<bool> vis;
ll step;
queue<ll> path;
void dfs(ll x){
    path.push(x);
    if(vis[x]){
        step += dis[x];
        return;
    }
    vis[x] = true;
    step++;
    dfs(v[x]);
}
// count pathdis to rep
int main(){
    v.assign(n+1, 0);
```

```
dis.assign(n+1, 0);
vis.assign(n+1, false);
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){</pre>
   cin >> v[i];
for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){</pre>
   step = 0;
   int is_outof_cycle = 1;
   dfs(i);
   while(!path.empty()){
       if(path.front() == path.back()){
           is_outof_cycle = 0;
       dis[path.front()] = step;
       step -= is_outof_cycle;
       path.pop();
for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++){</pre>
   cout << dis[i] << ' ';
cout << '\n';
```

4.9 Prim

```
int n, m;
11 \text{ ans} = 0;
vii adj[maxn];
bool Prim(){
   int node_sz = 0;
   priority_queue<pii, vii, greater<pii>>> pq;
   pq.push({0, 1});
   bool vis[maxn]; init(vis, false);
   while(!pq.empty()){
       auto [cost, u] = pq.top(); pq.pop();
       if(vis[u]) continue;
       vis[u] = true;
       ans += cost;
       node_sz++;
       for(auto [v, cost] : adj[u]){
           if(!vis[v])
              pq.push({cost, v});
   if(node_sz == n) return true;
   return false;
void solve(){
   cin >> n >> m;
   rep(i, 1, m){
       int u, v, cost; cin >> u >> v >> cost;
       adj[u].push_back({v, cost});
       adj[v].push_back({u, cost});
   if(Prim()) cout << ans:</pre>
   else cout << "IMPOSSIBLE";</pre>
```

4.10 SCC

```
#include <c++/12.1.0/x86_64-w64-mingw32/bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    cout << 1;
}</pre>
```

4.11 TopologicalDP

```
// DAG
```

5 init

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define all(x) (x).begin(), (x).end()
#define endl "\n"
#define lrep(i, st, n) for(int i = st; i < n; i++)</pre>
#define rep(i, st, n) for(int i = st; i <= n; i++)</pre>
#define sz size()
#define pb(x) push_back(x)
#define ppb pop_back()
#define IO ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0); cin.tie(0);
#define init(x, k) memset(x, k, sizeof(x));
#define vec_init(x, k) x.assign(x.size(), k);
#define lc 2*now
#define rc 2*now+1
#define mid (L+R)/2
typedef long long int 11;
typedef pair<int, int> pii;
typedef vector<int> vi;
typedef vector<pii> vii;
typedef pair<11, 11> pll;
typedef vector<ll> vl;
typedef vector<pll> vll;
typedef struct {
   int from; int to;
   ll weight;
} edge;
typedef struct {
   11 sum:
} Node;
const 11 1linf = 1e18;
const int inf = 1e9;
const int MOD = 1e9+7;
const int maxn = 2e5+5;
void solve(){
int main(){
   TO:
   int t = 1;
```

```
cin >> t;
while(t--){
    solve();
}
```

6 Math

7 Queries

7.1 BIT

```
typedef struct {
   int set_val, add, sum, val;
} node:
node tree[100];
int n, q, nums[100], _1D_BIT[100], _2D_BIT[100][100];
// 1D-BIT
void modifv(int x, int mod){
   for(; x <= n; x += (x\&-x)){
       _1D_BIT[x] += mod;
11 query(int x, int y){
   11 \text{ ans} = 0;
   for(; x; x -= (x&-x)){
       ans += _1D_BIT[x];
   return ans;
// 2D-BIT // Forest Queries (Area)
void modify(int x, int y, int mod){
   for(; x \le n; x += (x\&-x)){
       for(int tmp = y; tmp <= n; tmp += (tmp&-tmp)){</pre>
           _2D_BIT[x][tmp] += mod;
   }
11 query(int x, int y){
   11 ans = 0:
   for(; x; x = (x\&-x)){
       for(int tmp = y; tmp; tmp -= (tmp&-tmp)){
           ans += _2D_BIT[x][tmp];
   }
   return ans;
```

7.2 Mo

```
typedef struct {
   int 1, r, ind;
} query;
query queries[100];
```

```
int n, block, nums[100];
bool cmp(query a, query b){
   int block_a = a.1 / block;
   int block_b = b.1 / block;
   if(block_a != block_b) return block_a < block_b;</pre>
   return a.r < b.r;</pre>
void Mo(){
   // sort
   int cl = 1. cr = 0:
   for(auto i : queries){
       while(cl < i.1){} // remove</pre>
       while(cr > i.r){} // remove
       while(cl > i.1){} // add
       while(cr < i.r){} // add
// Compress too big numsgives new nums to them
void compress(){
   vector<pair<int, int>> compress(n);
   rep(i, 1, n){
       cin >> nums[i];
       compress[i-1] = {nums[i], i};
   sort(all(compress));
   int pre = compress[0].first, new_num = 0;
   nums[compress[0].second] = 0;
   for(auto it = compress.begin() + 1, end =
         compress.end(); it != end; it++){
       if((*it).first != pre){
           pre = (*it).first;
           new num++:
       nums[(*it).second] = new_num;
}
```

7.3 Segment

```
typedef struct {
   int set_val, add, sum, val;
int n, q; node tree[4*maxn]; int nums[maxn];
#define lc 2*now
#define rc 2*now+1
#define mid (L+R)/2 // LR is now range, lr is target range
// Pull
void pull(int now){ // update now with 2 children
   // use lcrc to undate now
   // tree[now].sum = tree[lc].sum + tree[rc].sum;
   // tree[now].prefix = max(tree[lc].sum+tree[rc].prefix,
        tree[lc].prefix);
   // tree[now].suffix = max(tree[lc].suffix+tree[rc].sum,
        tree[rc].suffix);
   // tree[now].middle_max = max(max(tree[lc].middle_max,
        tree[rc].middle_max),
        tree[lc].suffix+tree[rc].prefix);
   // tree[now].middle_max = max(max(tree[now].middle_max,
        tree[now].prefix), tree[now].suffix);
```

```
// Lazy
void push(int now, int child){
   if(tree[now].set_val){
       tree[child].set_val = 1;
       tree[child].val = tree[now].val;
       tree[child].add = tree[now].add;
   else {
       tree[child].add += tree[now].add:
void apply_tag(int now, int L, int R){
   if(tree[now].set_val)
       tree[now].sum = (R-L+1)*tree[now].val;
   tree[now].sum += (R-L+1)*tree[now].add;
   if(L != R){ // can go lower
       push(now, lc);
       push(now, rc);
   tree[now].add = tree[now].set_val = 0; // Reset
void build(int L, int R, int now){
   if(L == R){
       // init tree[now];
       return;
   int M = mid;
   build(L, M, lc);
   build(M + 1, R, rc);
   pull(now);
void modify(int 1, int r, int L, int R, int now){
   if(R < 1 || r < L || L > n) // invalid range
       return;
   if(1 <= L && R <= r){</pre>
       // modify tree[now];
       // tree[now].add += add; // modify_add
       // tree[now].set_val = 1; // modify_mod
              // tree[now].val = mod:
              // tree[now].add = 0; // Set is more prior
       return;
   }
   int M = mid;
   apply_tag(now, L, R);
   modify(1, r, L, M, lc);
   modify(1, r, M+1, R, rc);
   apply_tag(lc, L, M);
                            // need
   apply_tag(rc, M+1, R); // need
   pull(now); // update now with 2 children
// query
11 query(int 1, int r, int L, int R, int now){
   if(R < 1 || r < L || L > n){
       return 0;
   // apply_tag(now, L, R); // Lazy to uncomment
   if(1 <= L && R <= r){
       return tree[now].sum;
```

7.4 Treap

```
struct Treap {
   Treap *1, *r;
   int pri, subsize; char val; bool rev_valid;
   Treap(int _val){
     val = _val;
     pri = rand();
     l = r = nullptr;
     subsize = 1; rev_valid = 0;
}
void pull(){ // update subsize or other information subsize = 1;
     for(auto i: {1,r}){
        if(i) subsize += i->subsize;
     }
}
```

```
};
int size(Treap *treap) {
   if (treap == NULL) return 0;
   return treap->subsize;
// lazy
void push(Treap *t){
   if(!t) return;
   if(t->rev_valid){
       swap(t->1, t->r);
       if(t->1) t->1->rev_valid ^= 1;
       if(t->r) t->r->rev_valid ^= 1;
   t->rev_valid = false;
Treap *merge(Treap *a, Treap *b){
   if(!a || !b) return a ? a : b;
   // push(a); push(b); // lazy
   if(a->pri > b->pri){
       a->r = merge(a->r, b);
       a->pull();
       return a;
   }
       b->1 = merge(a, b->1);
       b->pull();
       return b;
   }
pair<Treap*, Treap*> split(Treap *root, int k) { // find
       if (root == nullptr) return {nullptr, nullptr};
   // push(root); // lazy
       if (size(root->1) < k) {</pre>
              auto [a, b] = split(root->r, k -
                   size(root->1) - 1);
              root->r = a;
              root->pull();
```

```
return {root, b};
       }
    else {
              auto [a, b] = split(root->1, k);
              root->1 = b;
              root->pull();
              return {a, root};
}
void Print(Treap *t){
   if(t){
       // push(t); // lazy
       Print(t->1);
       cout << t->val;
       Print(t->r);
   }
}
void substring_rev(){
   int n, m; cin >> n >> m;
   Treap *root = nullptr;
   string str; cin >> str;
   for(auto c : str){
       root = merge(root, new Treap(c));
   rep(i, 1, m){
       int x, y; cin >> x >> y;
       auto [a, b] = split(root, x-1); // a: 1~x-1, b: x~n
       auto [c, d] = split(b, y-x+1); // Use b to split
       // c->rev_valid ^= true;
       // push(c);
       b = merge(a, d); // Notice the order
       root = merge(b, c);
   Print(root);
```

8 TreeThm