

Al-Baath University ICPC Team Notebook (2018)

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1 Combinatorial optimization

1.1 Sparse max-flow

```
// Adjacency list implementation of Dinic's blocking flow algorithm.
// This is very fast in practice, and only loses to push-relabel flow.
//
// Running time:
// O(|V|^2 |E|)
//
// INPUT:
// - graph, constructed using AddEdge()
// - source and sink
//
// OUTPUT:
// - maximum flow value
// - To obtain actual flow values, look at edges with capacity > 0
// (zero capacity edges are residual edges).

#include<cstdio>
#include<vector>
#include<queue>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;

struct Edge {
    int u, v;
    LL cap, flow;
    Edge() {}
    Edge(int u, int v, LL cap): u(u), v(v), cap(cap), flow(0) {}
};

struct Dinic {
    int N;
    vector<Edge> E;
```

```
vector<vector<int>>> g;
vector<int> d, pt;

Dinic(int N): N(N), E(0), g(N), d(N), pt(N) {}

void AddEdge(int u, int v, LL cap) {
    if (u != v) {
        E.emplace_back(Edge(u, v, cap));
        g[u].emplace_back(E.size() - 1);
        E.emplace_back(Edge(v, u, 0));
        g[v].emplace_back(E.size() - 1);
    }
}

bool BFS(int S, int T) {
    queue<int> q({S});
    fill(d.begin(), d.end(), N + 1);
    d[S] = 0;
    while(!q.empty()) {
        int u = q.front(); q.pop();
        if (u == T) break;
        for (int k: g[u]) {
            Edge &e = E[k];
            if (e.flow < e.cap && d[e.v] > d[e.u] + 1) {
                d[e.v] = d[e.u] + 1;
                q.emplace(e.v);
            }
        }
    }
    return d[T] != N + 1;
}

LL DFS(int u, int T, LL flow = -1) {
    if (u == T || flow == 0) return flow;
    for (int &i = pt[u]; i < g[u].size(); ++i) {
        Edge &e = E[g[u][i]];
        Edge &oe = E[g[u][i]^1];
        if (d[e.v] == d[e.u] + 1) {
            LL amt = e.cap - e.flow;
            if (flow != -1 && amt > flow) amt = flow;
            if (LL pushed = DFS(e.v, T, amt)) {
                e.flow += pushed;
                oe.flow -= pushed;
                return pushed;
            }
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

LL MaxFlow(int S, int T) {
    LL total = 0;
    while (BFS(S, T)) {
        fill(pt.begin(), pt.end(), 0);
        while (LL flow = DFS(S, T))
            total += flow;
    }
    return total;
};

// BEGIN CUT
// The following code solves SPOJ problem #4110: Fast Maximum Flow (FASTFLOW)

int main()
{
    int N, E;
    scanf("%d%d", &N, &E);
    Dinic dinic(N);
    for(int i = 0; i < E; i++)
    {
        int u, v;
        LL cap;
        scanf("%d%d%lld", &u, &v, &cap);
        dinic.AddEdge(u - 1, v - 1, cap);
        dinic.AddEdge(v - 1, u - 1, cap);
    }
    printf("%lld\n", dinic.MaxFlow(0, N - 1));
    return 0;
}

// END CUT

// Implementation of min cost max flow algorithm using adjacency
// matrix (Edmonds and Karp 1972). This implementation keeps track of
// forward and reverse edges separately (so you can set cap[i][j] !=
```

1.2 Min-cost max-flow

```

// cap[j][i]). For a regular max flow, set all edge costs to 0.
//
// Running time,  $O(|V|^2)$  cost per augmentation
// max flow:  $O(|V|^3)$  augmentations
// min cost max flow:  $O(|V|^4 * MAX\_EDGE\_COST)$  augmentations
//
// INPUT:
// - graph, constructed using AddEdge()
// - source
// - sink
//
// OUTPUT:
// - (maximum flow value, minimum cost value)
// - To obtain the actual flow, look at positive values only.

#include <cmath>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

typedef vector<int> VI;
typedef vector<VI> VVI;
typedef long long LL;
typedef vector<LL> VLL;
typedef vector<VLL> VVLL;
typedef pair<int, int> PII;
typedef vector<PII> VPII;

const LL INF = numeric_limits<LL>::max() / 4;

struct MinCostMaxFlow {
    int N;
    VVL cap, flow, cost;
    VI found;
    VLL dist, pi, width;
    VPII dad;

    MinCostMaxFlow(int N) :
        N(N), cap(N, VVL(N)), flow(N, VVL(N)), cost(N, VVL(N)),
        found(N), dist(N), pi(N), width(N), dad(N) {}

    void AddEdge(int from, int to, L cap, L cost) {
        this->cap[from][to] = cap;
        this->cost[from][to] = cost;
    }

    void Relax(int s, int k, L cap, L cost, int dir) {
        L val = dist[s] + pi[s] - pi[k] + cost;
        if (cap && val < dist[k]) {
            dist[k] = val;
            dad[k] = make_pair(s, dir);
            width[k] = min(cap, width[s]);
        }
    }

    L Dijkstra(int s, int t) {
        fill(found.begin(), found.end(), false);
        fill(dist.begin(), dist.end(), INF);
        fill(width.begin(), width.end(), 0);
        dist[s] = 0;
        width[s] = INF;

        while (s != -1) {
            int best = -1;
            found[s] = true;
            for (int k = 0; k < N; k++) {
                if (found[k]) continue;
                Relax(s, k, cap[s][k] - flow[s][k], cost[s][k], 1);
                Relax(k, s, flow[k][s], -cost[k][s], -1);
                if (best == -1 || dist[k] < dist[best]) best = k;
            }
            s = best;
        }

        for (int k = 0; k < N; k++)
            pi[k] = min(pi[k] + dist[k], INF);
        return width[t];
    }

    pair<L, L> GetMaxFlow(int s, int t) {
        L totflow = 0, totcost = 0;
        while (L amt = Dijkstra(s, t)) {
            totflow += amt;
            for (int x = t; x != s; x = dad[x].first) {
                if (dad[x].second == 1) {
                    flow[dad[x].first][x] += amt;
                    totcost += amt * cost[dad[x].first][x];
                } else {
                    flow[x][dad[x].first] -= amt;
                    totcost -= amt * cost[x][dad[x].first];
                }
            }
        }
    }
};

```

```

    }
}
return make_pair(totflow, totcost);
};

// BEGIN CUT
// The following code solves UVA problem #10594: Data Flow

int main() {
    int N, M;

    while (scanf("%d%d", &N, &M) == 2) {
        VVL v(M, VLL(3));
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)
            scanf("%Ld%Ld%Ld", &v[i][0], &v[i][1], &v[i][2]);
        L D, K;
        scanf("%Ld%Ld", &D, &K);

        MinCostMaxFlow mcmf(N+1);
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++) {
            mcmf.AddEdge(int(v[i][0]), int(v[i][1]), K, v[i][2]);
            mcmf.AddEdge(int(v[i][1]), int(v[i][0]), K, v[i][2]);
        }
        mcmf.AddEdge(0, 1, D, 0);

        pair<L, L> res = mcmf.GetMaxFlow(0, N);

        if (res.first == D) {
            printf("%Ld\n", res.second);
        } else {
            printf("Impossible.\n");
        }
    }

    return 0;
}

// END CUT

```

1.3 Push-relabel max-flow

```

// Adjacency list implementation of FIFO push relabel maximum flow
// with the gap relabeling heuristic. This implementation is
// significantly faster than straight Ford-Fulkerson. It solves
// random problems with 10000 vertices and 1000000 edges in a few
// seconds, though it is possible to construct test cases that
// achieve the worst-case.
//
// Running time:
//  $O(|V|^3)$ 
//
// INPUT:
// - graph, constructed using AddEdge()
// - source
// - sink
//
// OUTPUT:
// - maximum flow value
// - To obtain the actual flow values, look at all edges with
// capacity > 0 (zero capacity edges are residual edges).

#include <cmath>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <queue>

using namespace std;

typedef long long LL;

struct Edge {
    int from, to, cap, flow, index;
    Edge(int from, int to, int cap, int flow, int index) :
        from(from), to(to), cap(cap), flow(flow), index(index) {}
};

struct PushRelabel {
    int N;
    vector<vector<Edge>> G;
    vector<LL> excess;
    vector<int> dist, active, count;
    queue<int> Q;

    PushRelabel(int N) : N(N), G(N), excess(N), dist(N), active(N), count(2*N) {}

    void AddEdge(int from, int to, int cap) {
        G[from].push_back(Edge(from, to, cap, 0, G[to].size()));
    }
};

```

1.4 Min-cost matching

```

    if (from == to) G[from].back().index++;
    G[to].push_back(Edge(to, from, 0, 0, G[from].size() - 1));
}

void Enqueue(int v) {
    if (!active[v] && excess[v] > 0) { active[v] = true; Q.push(v); }
}

void Push(Edge &e) {
    int amt = int(min(excess[e.from], LL(e.cap - e.flow)));
    if (dist[e.from] <= dist[e.to] || amt == 0) return;
    e.flow += amt;
    G[e.to][e.index].flow -= amt;
    excess[e.to] += amt;
    excess[e.from] -= amt;
    Enqueue(e.to);
}

void Gap(int k) {
    for (int v = 0; v < N; v++) {
        if (dist[v] < k) continue;
        count[dist[v]]--;
        dist[v] = max(dist[v], N+1);
        count[dist[v]]++;
        Enqueue(v);
    }
}

void Relabel(int v) {
    count[dist[v]]--;
    dist[v] = 2*N;
    for (int i = 0; i < G[v].size(); i++)
        if (G[v][i].cap - G[v][i].flow > 0)
            dist[v] = min(dist[v], dist[G[v][i].to] + 1);
    count[dist[v]]++;
    Enqueue(v);
}

void Discharge(int v) {
    for (int i = 0; excess[v] > 0 && i < G[v].size(); i++) Push(G[v][i]);
    if (excess[v] > 0) {
        if (count[dist[v]] == 1)
            Gap(dist[v]);
        else
            Relabel(v);
    }
}

LL GetMaxFlow(int s, int t) {
    count[0] = N-1;
    count[N] = 1;
    dist[s] = N;
    active[s] = active[t] = true;
    for (int i = 0; i < G[s].size(); i++) {
        excess[s] += G[s][i].cap;
        Push(G[s][i]);
    }

    while (!Q.empty()) {
        int v = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        active[v] = false;
        Discharge(v);
    }

    LL totflow = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < G[s].size(); i++) totflow += G[s][i].flow;
    return totflow;
}

// BEGIN CUT
// The following code solves SPOJ problem #4110: Fast Maximum Flow (FASTFLOW)

int main() {
    int n, m;
    scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);

    PushRelabel pr(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        int a, b, c;
        scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
        if (a == b) continue;
        pr.AddEdge(a-1, b-1, c);
        pr.AddEdge(b-1, a-1, c);
    }
    printf("%Ld\n", pr.GetMaxFlow(0, n-1));
    return 0;
}

// END CUT

```

```

// Min cost bipartite matching via shortest augmenting paths
//
// This is an O(n^3) implementation of a shortest augmenting path
// algorithm for finding min cost perfect matchings in dense
// graphs. In practice, it solves 1000x1000 problems in around 1
// second.
//
// cost[i][j] = cost for pairing left node i with right node j
// Lmate[i] = index of right node that left node i pairs with
// Rmate[j] = index of left node that right node j pairs with
//
// The values in cost[i][j] may be positive or negative. To perform
// maximization, simply negate the cost[i][j] matrix.
//
#include <algorithm>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cmath>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

typedef vector<double> VD;
typedef vector<VD> VVD;
typedef vector<int> VI;

double MinCostMatching(const VVD &cost, VI &Lmate, VI &Rmate) {
    int n = int(cost.size());

    // construct dual feasible solution
    VD u(n);
    VD v(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        u[i] = cost[i][0];
        for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) u[i] = min(u[i], cost[i][j]);
    }
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        v[j] = cost[0][j] - u[0];
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) v[j] = min(v[j], cost[i][j] - u[i]);
    }

    // construct primal solution satisfying complementary slackness
    Lmate = VI(n, -1);
    Rmate = VI(n, -1);
    int mated = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            if (Rmate[j] != -1) continue;
            if (fabs(cost[i][j] - u[i] - v[j]) < 1e-10) {
                Lmate[i] = j;
                Rmate[j] = i;
                mated++;
                break;
            }
        }
    }

    VD dist(n);
    VI dad(n);
    VI seen(n);

    // repeat until primal solution is feasible
    while (mated < n) {

        // find an unmatched left node
        int s = 0;
        while (Lmate[s] != -1) s++;

        // initialize Dijkstra
        fill(dad.begin(), dad.end(), -1);
        fill(seen.begin(), seen.end(), 0);
        for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
            dist[k] = cost[s][k] - u[s] - v[k];

        int j = 0;
        while (true) {

            // find closest
            j = -1;
            for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
                if (seen[k]) continue;
                if (j == -1 || dist[k] < dist[j]) j = k;
            }
            seen[j] = 1;

```

```

// termination condition
if (Rmate[j] == -1) break;

// relax neighbors
const int i = Rmate[j];
for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
    if (seen[k]) continue;
    const double new_dist = dist[j] + cost[i][k] - u[i] - v[k];
    if (dist[k] > new_dist) {
        dist[k] = new_dist;
        dad[k] = j;
    }
}

// update dual variables
for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
    if (k == j || !seen[k]) continue;
    const int i = Rmate[k];
    v[k] += dist[k] - dist[j];
    u[i] -= dist[k] - dist[j];
}
u[s] += dist[j];

// augment along path
while (dad[j] >= 0) {
    const int d = dad[j];
    Rmate[j] = Rmate[d];
    Lmate[Rmate[j]] = j;
    j = d;
}
Rmate[j] = s;
Lmate[s] = j;

mated++;
}

double value = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    value += cost[i][Lmate[i]];

return value;
}

```

1.5 Max bipartite machine

```

// This code performs maximum bipartite matching.
//
// Running time: O(|E| |V|) -- often much faster in practice
//
// INPUT: w[i][j] = edge between row node i and column node j
// OUTPUT: mr[i] = assignment for row node i, -1 if unassigned
//         mc[j] = assignment for column node j, -1 if unassigned
//         function returns number of matches made

#include <vector>

using namespace std;

typedef vector<int> VI;
typedef vector<VI> VVI;

bool FindMatch(int i, const VVI &w, VI &mr, VI &mc, VI &seen) {
    for (int j = 0; j < w[i].size(); j++) {
        if (w[i][j] && !seen[j]) {
            seen[j] = true;
            if (mc[j] < 0 || FindMatch(mc[j], w, mr, mc, seen)) {
                mr[i] = j;
                mc[j] = i;
                return true;
            }
        }
    }
    return false;
}

int BipartiteMatching(const VVI &w, VI &mr, VI &mc) {
    mr = VI(w.size(), -1);
    mc = VI(w[0].size(), -1);

    int ct = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < w.size(); i++) {
        VI seen(w[0].size());
        if (FindMatch(i, w, mr, mc, seen)) ct++;
    }
    return ct;
}

```

1.6 Global min-cut

```

// Adjacency matrix implementation of Stoer-Wagner min cut algorithm.
//
// Running time:
// O(|V|^3)
//
// INPUT:
// - graph, constructed using AddEdge()
//
// OUTPUT:
// - (min cut value, nodes in half of min cut)

#include <cmath>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

typedef vector<int> VI;
typedef vector<VI> VVI;

const int INF = 1000000000;

pair<int, VI> GetMinCut(VVI &weights) {
    int N = weights.size();
    VI used(N), cut, best_cut;
    int best_weight = -1;

    for (int phase = N-1; phase >= 0; phase--) {
        VI w = weights[0];
        VI added = used;
        int prev, last = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < phase; i++) {
            prev = last;
            last = -1;
            for (int j = 1; j < N; j++)
                if (!added[j] && (last == -1 || w[j] > w[last])) last = j;
            if (i == phase-1) {
                for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) weights[prev][j] += weights[last][j];
                for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) weights[j][prev] = weights[j][last];
                used[last] = true;
                cut.push_back(last);
                if (best_weight == -1 || w[last] < best_weight) {
                    best_weight = cut;
                    best_weight = w[last];
                }
            } else {
                for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)
                    w[j] += weights[last][j];
                added[last] = true;
            }
        }
        return make_pair(best_weight, best_cut);
    }
}

// BEGIN CUT
// The following code solves UVA problem #10989: Bomb, Divide and Conquer
int main() {
    int N;
    cin >> N;
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        int n, m;
        cin >> n >> m;
        VVI weights(n, VI(n));
        for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
            int a, b, c;
            cin >> a >> b >> c;
            weights[a-1][b-1] = weights[b-1][a-1] = c;
        }
        pair<int, VI> res = GetMinCut(weights);
        cout << "Case #" << i+1 << ": " << res.first << endl;
    }
}
// END CUT

```

2 Geometry

2.1 Convex hull

```
// Compute the 2D convex hull of a set of points using the monotone chain
// algorithm. Eliminate redundant points from the hull if REMOVE_REDUNDANT is
// #defined.
//
// Running time: O(n log n)
//
// INPUT:  a vector of input points, unordered.
// OUTPUT: a vector of points in the convex hull, counterclockwise, starting
//         with bottommost/leftmost point

#include <cstdio>
#include <cassert>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
#include <cmath>
// BEGIN CUT
#include <map>
// END CUT

using namespace std;

#define REMOVE_REDUNDANT

typedef double T;
const T EPS = 1e-7;
struct PT {
    T x, y;
    PT() {}
    PT(T x, T y) : x(x), y(y) {}
    bool operator<(const PT &rhs) const { return make_pair(y,x) < make_pair(rhs.y,rhs.x); }
    bool operator==(const PT &rhs) const { return make_pair(y,x) == make_pair(rhs.y,rhs.x); }
};

T cross(PT p, PT q) { return p.x*q.y-p.y*q.x; }
T area2(PT a, PT b, PT c) { return cross(a,b) + cross(b,c) + cross(c,a); }

#ifdef REMOVE_REDUNDANT
bool between(const PT &a, const PT &b, const PT &c) {
    return (fabs(area2(a,b,c)) < EPS && (a.x-b.x)*(c.x-b.x) <= 0 && (a.y-b.y)*(c.y-b.y) <= 0);
}
#endif

void ConvexHull(vector<PT> &pts) {
    sort(pts.begin(), pts.end());
    pts.erase(unique(pts.begin(), pts.end()), pts.end());
    vector<PT> up, dn;
    for (int i = 0; i < pts.size(); i++) {
        while (up.size() > 1 && area2(up[up.size()-2], up.back(), pts[i]) >= 0) up.pop_back();
        while (dn.size() > 1 && area2(dn[dn.size()-2], dn.back(), pts[i]) <= 0) dn.pop_back();
        up.push_back(pts[i]);
        dn.push_back(pts[i]);
    }
    pts = dn;
    for (int i = (int) up.size() - 2; i >= 1; i--) pts.push_back(up[i]);

#ifdef REMOVE_REDUNDANT
    if (pts.size() <= 2) return;
    dn.clear();
    dn.push_back(pts[0]);
    dn.push_back(pts[1]);
    for (int i = 2; i < pts.size(); i++) {
        if (between(dn[dn.size()-2], dn[dn.size()-1], pts[i])) dn.pop_back();
        dn.push_back(pts[i]);
    }
    if (dn.size() >= 3 && between(dn.back(), dn[0], dn[1])) {
        dn[0] = dn.back();
        dn.pop_back();
    }
    pts = dn;
#endif
}

// BEGIN CUT
// The following code solves SPOJ problem #26: Build the Fence (BSHEEP)

int main() {
    int t;
    scanf("%d", &t);
    for (int caseno = 0; caseno < t; caseno++) {
        int n;
        scanf("%d", &n);
        vector<PT> v(n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) scanf("%lf%lf", &v[i].x, &v[i].y);
        vector<PT> h(v);
        map<PT,int> index;
        for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--) index[v[i]] = i+1;
        ConvexHull(h);

        double len = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < h.size(); i++) {
            double dx = h[i].x - h[(i+1)%h.size()].x;
            double dy = h[i].y - h[(i+1)%h.size()].y;

```

```
            len += sqrt(dx*dx+dy*dy);
        }

        if (caseno > 0) printf("\n");
        printf("%.2f\n", len);
        for (int i = 0; i < h.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) printf(" ");
            printf("%d", index[h[i]]);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
}

// END CUT
```

2.2 Miscellaneous geometry

// C++ routines for computational geometry.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <cmath>
#include <cassert>

using namespace std;

double INF = 1e100;
double EPS = 1e-12;

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

double dot(PT p, PT q) { return p.x*q.x+p.y*q.y; }
double dist2(PT p, PT q) { return dot(p-q,p-q); }
double cross(PT p, PT q) { return p.x*q.y-p.y*q.x; }
ostream &operator<<(ostream &os, const PT &p) {
    return os << "(" << p.x << ", " << p.y << ")";
}

// rotate a point CCW or CW around the origin
PT RotateCCW90(PT p) { return PT(-p.y,p.x); }
PT RotateCW90(PT p) { return PT(p.y,-p.x); }
PT RotateCCW(PT p, double t) {
    return PT(p.x*cos(t)-p.y*sin(t), p.x*sin(t)+p.y*cos(t));
}

// project point c onto line through a and b
// assuming a != b
PT ProjectPointLine(PT a, PT b, PT c) {
    return a + (b-a)*dot(c-a, b-a)/dot(b-a, b-a);
}

// project point c onto line segment through a and b
PT ProjectPointSegment(PT a, PT b, PT c) {
    double r = dot(b-a,b-a);
    if (fabs(r) < EPS) return a;
    r = dot(c-a, b-a)/r;
    if (r < 0) return a;
    if (r > 1) return b;
    return a + (b-a)*r;
}

// compute distance from c to segment between a and b
double DistancePointSegment(PT a, PT b, PT c) {
    return sqrt(dist2(c, ProjectPointSegment(a, b, c)));
}

// compute distance between point (x,y,z) and plane ax+by+cz=d
double DistancePointPlane(double x, double y, double z,
                           double a, double b, double c, double d)
{
    return fabs(a*x+b*y+c*z-d)/sqrt(a*a+b*b+c*c);
}

// determine if lines from a to b and c to d are parallel or collinear
bool LinesParallel(PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
    return fabs(cross(b-a, c-d)) < EPS;
}
```

```

bool LinesCollinear(PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
    return LinesParallel(a, b, c, d)
        && fabs(cross(a-b, a-c)) < EPS
        && fabs(cross(c-d, c-a)) < EPS;
}

// determine if line segment from a to b intersects with
// line segment from c to d
bool SegmentsIntersect(PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
    if (LinesCollinear(a, b, c, d)) {
        if (dist2(a, c) < EPS || dist2(a, d) < EPS ||
            dist2(b, c) < EPS || dist2(b, d) < EPS) return true;
        if (dot(c-a, c-b) > 0 && dot(d-a, d-b) > 0 && dot(c-b, d-b) > 0)
            return false;
        return true;
    }
    if (cross(d-a, b-a) * cross(c-a, b-a) > 0) return false;
    if (cross(a-c, d-c) * cross(b-c, d-c) > 0) return false;
    return true;
}

// compute intersection of line passing through a and b
// with line passing through c and d, assuming that unique
// intersection exists; for segment intersection, check if
// segments intersect first
PT ComputelineIntersection(PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
    b=b-a; d=d-c; c=c-a;
    assert(dot(b, b) > EPS && dot(d, d) > EPS);
    return a + b*cross(c, d)/cross(b, d);
}

// compute center of circle given three points
PT ComputeCircleCenter(PT a, PT b, PT c) {
    b=(a+b)/2;
    c=(a+c)/2;
    return ComputelineIntersection(b, b+RotateCW90(a-b), c, c+RotateCW90(a-c));
}

// determine if point is in a possibly non-convex polygon (by William
// Randolph Franklin); returns 1 for strictly interior points, 0 for
// strictly exterior points, and 0 or 1 for the remaining points.
// Note that it is possible to convert this into an *exact* test using
// integer arithmetic by taking care of the division appropriately
// (making sure to deal with signs properly) and then by writing exact
// tests for checking point on polygon boundary
bool PointinPolygon(const vector<PT> &p, PT q) {
    bool c = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++){
        int j = (i+1)%p.size();
        if ((p[i].y <= q.y && q.y < p[j].y ||
            p[j].y <= q.y && q.y < p[i].y) &&
            q.x < p[i].x + (p[j].x - p[i].x) * (q.y - p[i].y) / (p[j].y - p[i].y))
            c = !c;
    }
    return c;
}

// determine if point is on the boundary of a polygon
bool PointOnPolygon(const vector<PT> &p, PT q) {
    for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++)
        if (dist2(ProjectPointSegment(p[i], p[(i+1)%p.size()], q), q) < EPS)
            return true;
    return false;
}

// compute intersection of line through points a and b with
// circle centered at c with radius r > 0
vector<PT> CircleLineIntersection(PT a, PT b, PT c, double r) {
    vector<PT> ret;
    b = b-a;
    a = a-c;
    double A = dot(b, b);
    double B = dot(a, b);
    double C = dot(a, a) - r*r;
    double D = B*B - A*C;
    if (D < -EPS) return ret;
    ret.push_back(c+a+b*(-B+sqrt(D+EPS))/A);
    if (D > EPS)
        ret.push_back(c+a+b*(-B-sqrt(D))/A);
    return ret;
}

// compute intersection of circle centered at a with radius r
// with circle centered at b with radius R
vector<PT> CircleCircleIntersection(PT a, PT b, double r, double R) {
    vector<PT> ret;
    double d = sqrt(dist2(a, b));
    if (d > r+R || d+min(r, R) < max(r, R)) return ret;
    double x = (d+d-R+r)/(2*d);
    double y = sqrt(r*r-x*x);
    PT v = (b-a)/d;
    ret.push_back(a+v*x + RotateCCW90(v)*y);
}

if (y > 0)
    ret.push_back(a+v*x - RotateCCW90(v)*y);
return ret;
}

// This code computes the area or centroid of a (possibly nonconvex)
// polygon, assuming that the coordinates are listed in a clockwise or
// counterclockwise fashion. Note that the centroid is often known as
// the "center of gravity" or "center of mass".
double ComputeSignedArea(const vector<PT> &p) {
    double area = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {
        int j = (i+1) % p.size();
        area += p[i].x*p[j].y - p[j].x*p[i].y;
    }
    return area / 2.0;
}

double ComputeArea(const vector<PT> &p) {
    return fabs(ComputeSignedArea(p));
}

PT ComputeCentroid(const vector<PT> &p) {
    PT c(0,0);
    double scale = 6.0 * ComputeSignedArea(p);
    for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++){
        int j = (i+1) % p.size();
        c = c + (p[i]+p[j])*(p[i].x*p[j].y - p[j].x*p[i].y);
    }
    return c / scale;
}

// tests whether or not a given polygon (in CW or CCW order) is simple
bool IsSimple(const vector<PT> &p) {
    for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {
        for (int k = i+1; k < p.size(); k++) {
            int j = (i+1) % p.size();
            int l = (k+1) % p.size();
            if (i == 1 || j == k) continue;
            if (SegmentsIntersect(p[i], p[j], p[k], p[l]))
                return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}

int main() {
    // expected: (-5,2)
    cerr << RotateCCW90(PT(2,5)) << endl;

    // expected: (5,-2)
    cerr << RotateCW90(PT(2,5)) << endl;

    // expected: (-5,2)
    cerr << RotateCCW(PT(2,5),M_PI/2) << endl;

    // expected: (5,2)
    cerr << ProjectPointLine(PT(-5,-2), PT(10,4), PT(3,7)) << endl;

    // expected: (5,2) (7.5,3) (2.5,1)
    cerr << ProjectPointSegment(PT(-5,-2), PT(10,4), PT(3,7)) << " "
        << ProjectPointSegment(PT(7.5,3), PT(10,4), PT(3,7)) << " "
        << ProjectPointSegment(PT(-5,-2), PT(2.5,1), PT(3,7)) << endl;

    // expected: 6.78903
    cerr << DistancePointPlane(4,-4,3,2,-2,5,-8) << endl;

    // expected: 1 0 1
    cerr << LinesParallel(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(2,1), PT(4,5)) << " "
        << LinesParallel(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(2,0), PT(4,5)) << " "
        << LinesParallel(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(5,9), PT(7,13)) << endl;

    // expected: 0 0 1
    cerr << LinesCollinear(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(2,1), PT(4,5)) << " "
        << LinesCollinear(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(2,0), PT(4,5)) << " "
        << LinesCollinear(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(5,9), PT(7,13)) << endl;

    // expected: 1 1 1 0
    cerr << SegmentsIntersect(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(3,1), PT(-1,3)) << " "
        << SegmentsIntersect(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(4,3), PT(0,5)) << " "
        << SegmentsIntersect(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(2,-1), PT(-2,1)) << " "
        << SegmentsIntersect(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(5,5), PT(1,7)) << endl;

    // expected: (1,2)
    cerr << ComputelineIntersection(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(3,1), PT(-1,3)) << endl;

    // expected: (1,1)
    cerr << ComputeCircleCenter(PT(-3,4), PT(6,1), PT(4,5)) << endl;

    vector<PT> v;
    v.push_back(PT(0,0));
}

```

```

v.push_back(PT(5,0));
v.push_back(PT(5,5));
v.push_back(PT(0,5));

// expected: 1 1 1 0 0
cerr << PointInPolygon(v, PT(2,2)) << " "
      << PointInPolygon(v, PT(2,0)) << " "
      << PointInPolygon(v, PT(0,2)) << " "
      << PointInPolygon(v, PT(5,2)) << " "
      << PointInPolygon(v, PT(2,5)) << endl;

// expected: 0 1 1 1 1
cerr << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(2,2)) << " "
      << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(2,0)) << " "
      << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(0,2)) << " "
      << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(5,2)) << " "
      << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(2,5)) << endl;

// expected: (1,6)
// (5,4) (4,5)
// blank line
// (4,5) (5,4)
// blank line
// (4,5) (5,4)
vector<PT> u = CircleLineIntersection(PT(0,6), PT(2,6), PT(1,1), 5);
for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
u = CircleLineIntersection(PT(0,9), PT(9,0), PT(1,1), 5);
for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
u = CircleCircleIntersection(PT(1,1), PT(10,10), 5, 5);
for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
u = CircleCircleIntersection(PT(1,1), PT(8,8), 5, 5);
for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
u = CircleCircleIntersection(PT(1,1), PT(4.5,4.5), 10, sqrt(2.0)/2.0);
for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
u = CircleCircleIntersection(PT(1,1), PT(4.5,4.5), 5, sqrt(2.0)/2.0);
for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;

// area should be 5.0
// centroid should be (1.1666666, 1.1666666)
PT pa[] = { PT(0,0), PT(5,0), PT(1,1), PT(0,5) };
vector<PT> p(pa, pa+4);
PT c = ComputeCentroid(p);
cerr << "Area: " << ComputeArea(p) << endl;
cerr << "Centroid: " << c << endl;

return 0;
}

```

3 Numerical algorithms

3.1 Number theory (modular, Chinese remainder, linear Diophantine)

```

// This is a collection of useful code for solving problems that
// involve modular linear equations. Note that all of the
// algorithms described here work on nonnegative integers.

```

```

#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>

using namespace std;

typedef vector<int> VI;
typedef pair<int, int> PII;

// return a % b (positive value)
int mod(int a, int b) {
    return ((a%b) + b) % b;
}

// computes gcd(a,b)
int gcd(int a, int b) {
    while (b) { int t = a%b; a = b; b = t; }
    return a;
}

// computes lcm(a,b)
int lcm(int a, int b) {
    return a / gcd(a, b) * b;
}

// (a^b) mod m via successive squaring

```

```

int powermod(int a, int b, int m)
{
    int ret = 1;
    while (b)
    {
        if (b & 1) ret = mod(ret*a, m);
        a = mod(a*a, m);
        b >>= 1;
    }
    return ret;
}

// returns g = gcd(a, b); finds x, y such that d = ax + by
int extended_euclid(int a, int b, int &x, int &y) {
    int xx = y = 0;
    int yy = x = 1;
    while (b) {
        int q = a / b;
        int t = b; b = a%b; a = t;
        t = xx; xx = x - q*xx; x = t;
        t = yy; yy = y - q*yy; y = t;
    }
    return a;
}

// finds all solutions to ax = b (mod n)
VI modular_linear_equation_solver(int a, int b, int n) {
    int x, y;
    VI ret;
    int g = extended_euclid(a, n, x, y);
    if (!(b%g)) {
        x = mod(x*(b / g), n);
        for (int i = 0; i < g; i++)
            ret.push_back(mod(x + i*(n / g), n));
    }
    return ret;
}

// computes b such that ab = 1 (mod n), returns -1 on failure
int mod_inverse(int a, int n) {
    int x, y;
    int g = extended_euclid(a, n, x, y);
    if (g > 1) return -1;
    return mod(x, n);
}

// Chinese remainder theorem (special case): find z such that
// z % m1 = r1, z % m2 = r2. Here, z is unique modulo M = lcm(m1, m2).
// Return (z, M). On failure, M = -1.
PII chinese_remainder_theorem(int m1, int r1, int m2, int r2) {
    int s, t;
    int g = extended_euclid(m1, m2, s, t);
    if (r1%g != r2%g) return make_pair(0, -1);
    return make_pair(mod(s*r2*m1 + t*r1*m2, m1*m2) / g, m1*m2 / g);
}

// Chinese remainder theorem: find z such that
// z % m[i] = r[i] for all i. Note that the solution is
// unique modulo M = lcm_i (m[i]). Return (z, M). On
// failure, M = -1. Note that we do not require the a[i]'s
// to be relatively prime.
PII chinese_remainder_theorem(const VI &m, const VI &r) {
    PII ret = make_pair(r[0], m[0]);
    for (int i = 1; i < m.size(); i++) {
        ret = chinese_remainder_theorem(ret.second, ret.first, m[i], r[i]);
        if (ret.second == -1) break;
    }
    return ret;
}

// computes x and y such that ax + by = c
// returns whether the solution exists
bool linear_diophantine(int a, int b, int c, int &x, int &y) {
    if (!(a && !b))
    {
        if (c) return false;
        x = 0; y = 0;
        return true;
    }
    if (!a)
    {
        if (c % b) return false;
        x = 0; y = c / b;
        return true;
    }
    if (!b)
    {
        if (c % a) return false;
        x = c / a; y = 0;
        return true;
    }
    int g = gcd(a, b);

```

```

    if (c % g) return false;
    x = c / g * mod_inverse(a / g, b / g);
    y = (c - a*x) / b;
    return true;
}

int main() {
    // expected: 2
    cout << gcd(14, 30) << endl;

    // expected: 2 -2 1
    int x, y;
    int g = extended_euclid(14, 30, x, y);
    cout << g << " " << x << " " << y << endl;

    // expected: 95 451
    VI sols = modular_linear_equation_solver(14, 30, 100);
    for (int i = 0; i < sols.size(); i++) cout << sols[i] << " ";
    cout << endl;

    // expected: 8
    cout << mod_inverse(8, 9) << endl;

    // expected: 23 105
    // 11 12
    PII ret = chinese_remainder_theorem(VI({ 3, 5, 7 }), VI({ 2, 3, 2 }));
    cout << ret.first << " " << ret.second << endl;
    ret = chinese_remainder_theorem(VI({ 4, 6 }), VI({ 3, 5 }));
    cout << ret.first << " " << ret.second << endl;

    // expected: 5 -15
    if (!linear_diophantine(7, 2, 5, x, y)) cout << "ERROR" << endl;
    cout << x << " " << y << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

3.2 Systems of linear equations, matrix inverse, determinant

```

// Gauss-Jordan elimination with full pivoting.
//
// Uses:
// (1) solving systems of linear equations (AX=B)
// (2) inverting matrices (AX=I)
// (3) computing determinants of square matrices
//
// Running time: O(n^3)
//
// INPUT:    a[][] = an nxn matrix
//           b[][] = an nxm matrix
//
// OUTPUT:   X      = an nxm matrix (stored in b[][])
//           A^-1    = an nxn matrix (stored in a[][])
//           returns determinant of a[][]

#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

const double EPS = 1e-10;

typedef vector<int> VI;
typedef double T;
typedef vector<T> VT;
typedef vector<VT> VVT;

T GaussJordan(VVT &a, VVT &b) {
    const int n = a.size();
    const int m = b[0].size();
    VI irow(n), icol(n), ipiv(n);
    T det = 1;

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int pj = -1, pk = -1;
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) if (!ipiv[j])
            for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) if (!ipiv[k])
                if (pj == -1 || fabs(a[j][k]) > fabs(a[pj][pk])) { pj = j; pk = k; }
        if (fabs(a[pj][pk]) < EPS) { cerr << "Matrix is singular." << endl; exit(0); }
        ipiv[pj]++;
        swap(a[pj], a[pk]);
        swap(b[pj], b[pk]);
        if (pj != pk) det *= -1;
        irow[i] = pj;
        icol[i] = pk;
    }
}

```

```

T c = 1.0 / a[pk][pk];
det *= a[pk][pk];
a[pk][pk] = 1.0;
for (int p = 0; p < n; p++) a[pk][p] *= c;
for (int p = 0; p < m; p++) b[pk][p] *= c;
for (int p = 0; p < n; p++) if (p != pk) {
    c = a[p][pk];
    a[p][pk] = 0;
    for (int q = 0; q < n; q++) a[p][q] -= a[pk][q] * c;
    for (int q = 0; q < m; q++) b[p][q] -= b[pk][q] * c;
}

for (int p = n-1; p >= 0; p--) if (irow[p] != icol[p]) {
    for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) swap(a[k][irow[p]], a[k][icol[p]]);
}

return det;
}

int main() {
    const int n = 4;
    const int m = 2;
    double A[n][n] = { {1,2,3,4},{1,0,1,0},{5,3,2,4},{6,1,4,6} };
    double B[n][m] = { {1,2},{4,3},{5,6},{8,7} };
    VVT a(n), b(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        a[i] = VT(A[i], A[i] + n);
        b[i] = VT(B[i], B[i] + m);
    }

    double det = GaussJordan(a, b);

    // expected: 60
    cout << "Determinant: " << det << endl;

    // expected: -0.233333 0.166667 0.133333 0.066667
    // 0.166667 0.166667 0.333333 -0.333333
    // 0.233333 0.833333 -0.133333 -0.066667
    // 0.05 -0.75 -0.1 0.2
    cout << "Inverse: " << endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
            cout << a[i][j] << " ";
        cout << endl;
    }

    // expected: 1.63333 1.3
    // -0.166667 0.5
    // 2.36667 1.7
    // -1.85 -1.35
    cout << "Solution: " << endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
            cout << b[i][j] << " ";
        cout << endl;
    }
}

```

3.3 Reduced row echelon form, matrix rank

```

// Reduced row echelon form via Gauss-Jordan elimination
// with partial pivoting. This can be used for computing
// the rank of a matrix.
//
// Running time: O(n^3)
//
// INPUT:    a[][] = an nxm matrix
//
// OUTPUT:   rref[][] = an nxm matrix (stored in a[][])
//           returns rank of a[][]

#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

const double EPSILON = 1e-10;

typedef double T;
typedef vector<T> VT;
typedef vector<VT> VVT;

int rref(VVT &a) {
    int n = a.size();
}

```



```

int m = a[0].size();
int r = 0;
for (int c = 0; c < m && r < n; c++) {
    int j = r;
    for (int i = r + 1; i < n; i++)
        if (fabs(a[i][c]) > fabs(a[j][c])) j = i;
    if (fabs(a[j][c]) < EPSILON) continue;
    swap(a[j], a[r]);

    T s = 1.0 / a[r][c];
    for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) a[r][j] *= s;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) if (i != r) {
        T t = a[i][c];
        for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) a[i][j] -= t * a[r][j];
    }
    r++;
}
return r;
}

int main() {
    const int n = 5, m = 4;
    double A[n][m] = {
        {16, 2, 3, 13},
        {5, 11, 10, 8},
        {9, 7, 6, 12},
        {4, 14, 15, 1},
        {13, 21, 21, 13}};
    VVT a(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        a[i] = VT(A[i], A[i] + m);

    int rank = rref(a);

    // expected: 3
    cout << "Rank: " << rank << endl;

    // expected: 1 0 0 1
    //              0 1 0 3
    //              0 0 1 -3
    //              0 0 0 3.10862e-15
    //              0 0 0 2.22045e-15
    cout << "rref: " << endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
            cout << a[i][j] << " ";
        cout << endl;
    }
}

```

4 Graph algorithms

4.1 Eulerian path

```

struct Edge;
typedef list<Edge>::iterator iter;

struct Edge
{
    int next_vertex;
    iter reverse_edge;

    Edge(int next_vertex)
        : next_vertex(next_vertex)
    { }
};

const int max_vertices = ;
int num_vertices;
list<Edge> adj[max_vertices]; // adjacency list

vector<int> path;

void find_path(int v)
{
    while(adj[v].size() > 0)
    {
        int vn = adj[v].front().next_vertex;
        adj[vn].erase(adj[v].front().reverse_edge);
        adj[v].pop_front();
        find_path(vn);
    }
    path.push_back(v);
}

```

```

void add_edge(int a, int b)
{
    adj[a].push_front(Edge(b));
    iter ita = adj[a].begin();
    adj[b].push_front(Edge(a));
    iter itb = adj[b].begin();
    ita->reverse_edge = itb;
    itb->reverse_edge = ita;
}

```

5 Data structures

5.1 Binary Indexed Tree

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

#define LOGSZ 17

int tree[(1<<LOGSZ)+1];
int N = (1<<LOGSZ);

// add v to value at x
void set(int x, int v) {
    while(x <= N) {
        tree[x] += v;
        x += (x & -x);
    }
}

// get cumulative sum up to and including x
int get(int x) {
    int res = 0;
    while(x) {
        res += tree[x];
        x -= (x & -x);
    }
    return res;
}

// get largest value with cumulative sum less than or equal to x;
// for smallest, pass x-1 and add 1 to result
int getind(int x) {
    int idx = 0, mask = N;
    while(mask && idx < N) {
        int t = idx + mask;
        if(x >= tree[t]) {
            idx = t;
            x -= tree[t];
        }
        mask >>= 1;
    }
    return idx;
}

```

6 Miscellaneous

6.1 Dates

```

// Routines for performing computations on dates. In these routines,
// months are expressed as integers from 1 to 12, days are expressed
// as integers from 1 to 31, and years are expressed as 4-digit
// integers.

#include <iostream>
#include <string>

using namespace std;

string dayOfWeek[] = {"Mon", "Tue", "Wed", "Thu", "Fri", "Sat", "Sun"};

// converts Gregorian date to integer (Julian day number)
int dateToInt (int m, int d, int y) {
    return
        1461 * (y + 4800 + (m - 14) / 12) / 4 +
        367 * (m - 2 - (m - 14) / 12 + 12) / 12 -
        3 * ((y + 4900 + (m - 14) / 12) / 100) / 4 +
        d - 32075;
}

```

```
// converts integer (Julian day number) to Gregorian date: month/day/year
void intToDate (int jd, int &m, int &d, int &y){
    int x, n, i, j;

    x = jd + 68569;
    n = 4 * x / 146097;
    x -= (146097 * n + 3) / 4;
    i = (4000 * (x + 1)) / 1461001;
    x -= 1461 * i / 4 - 31;
    j = 80 * x / 2447;
    d = x - 2447 * j / 80;
    x = j / 11;
    m = j + 2 - 12 * x;
    y = 100 * (n - 49) + i + x;
}

// converts integer (Julian day number) to day of week
string intToDay (int jd){
    return dayOfWeek[jd % 7];
}

int main (int argc, char **argv){
    int jd = dateToInt (3, 24, 2004);
    int m, d, y;
    intToDate (jd, m, d, y);
    string day = intToDay (jd);

    // expected output:
    // 2453089
    // 3/24/2004
    // Wed
    cout << jd << endl
    << m << "/" << d << "/" << y << endl
    << day << endl;
}
```

6.2 Prime numbers

```
// O(sqrt(x)) Exhaustive Primality Test
#include <cmath>
#define EPS 1e-7
typedef long long LL;
bool isPrimeSlow (LL x)
{
    if(x<=1) return false;
    if(x<=3) return true;
    if (!(x%2) || !(x%3)) return false;
    LL s=(LL)(sqrt((double)(x))+EPS);
    for(LL i=5;i<=s;i+=6)
    {
        if (!(x%i) || !(x%(i+2))) return false;
    }
    return true;
}

// Primes less than 1000:
// 2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37
// 41 43 47 53 59 61 67 71 73 79 83 89
// 97 101 103 107 109 113 127 131 137 139 149 151
// 157 163 167 173 179 181 191 193 197 199 211 223
// 227 229 233 239 241 251 257 263 269 271 277 281
// 283 293 307 311 313 317 331 337 347 349 353 359
// 367 373 379 383 389 397 401 409 419 421 431 433
// 439 443 449 457 461 463 467 479 487 491 499 503
// 509 521 523 541 547 557 563 569 571 577 583 593
// 599 601 607 613 617 619 631 641 643 647 653 659
// 661 673 677 683 691 701 709 719 727 733 739 743
// 751 757 761 769 773 787 797 809 811 821 823 827
// 829 839 853 857 859 863 877 881 883 887 907 911
// 919 929 937 941 947 953 967 971 977 983 991 997

// Other primes:
// The largest prime smaller than 10 is 7.
// The largest prime smaller than 100 is 97.
// The largest prime smaller than 1000 is 997.
// The largest prime smaller than 10000 is 9973.
// The largest prime smaller than 100000 is 99991.
// The largest prime smaller than 1000000 is 999983.
// The largest prime smaller than 10000000 is 9999991.
// The largest prime smaller than 100000000 is 99999989.
// The largest prime smaller than 1000000000 is 999999937.
// The largest prime smaller than 10000000000 is 9999999967.
// The largest prime smaller than 100000000000 is 99999999977.
// The largest prime smaller than 1000000000000 is 999999999989.
// The largest prime smaller than 10000000000000 is 9999999999971.
// The largest prime smaller than 100000000000000 is 9999999999973.
// The largest prime smaller than 1000000000000000 is 9999999999989.
// The largest prime smaller than 10000000000000000 is 99999999999937.
```

```
// The largest prime smaller than 10000000000000000 is 99999999999997.
// The largest prime smaller than 100000000000000000 is 999999999999989.
```

6.3 C++ input/output

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    // Output a specific number of digits past the decimal point,
    // in this case 5
    cout.setf(ios::fixed); cout << setprecision(5);
    cout << 100.0/7.0 << endl;
    cout.unsetf(ios::fixed);

    // Output the decimal point and trailing zeros
    cout.setf(ios::showpoint);
    cout << 100.0 << endl;
    cout.unsetf(ios::showpoint);

    // Output a '+' before positive values
    cout.setf(ios::showpos);
    cout << 100 << " " << -100 << endl;
    cout.unsetf(ios::showpos);

    // Output numerical values in hexadecimal
    cout << hex << 100 << " " << 1000 << " " << 10000 << dec << endl;
}
```

6.4 Knuth-Morris-Pratt

```
/*
Finds all occurrences of the pattern string p within the
text string t. Running time is O(n + m), where n and m
are the lengths of p and t, respectively.
*/

#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

typedef vector<int> VI;

void buildPi(string& p, VI& pi)
{
    pi = VI(p.length());
    int k = -2;
    for(int i = 0; i < p.length(); i++) {
        while(k >= -1 && p[k+1] != p[i])
            k = (k == -1) ? -2 : pi[k];
        pi[i] = ++k;
    }
}

int KMP(string& t, string& p)
{
    VI pi;
    buildPi(p, pi);
    int k = -1;
    for(int i = 0; i < t.length(); i++) {
        while(k >= -1 && p[k+1] != t[i])
            k = (k == -1) ? -2 : pi[k];
        k++;
        if(k == p.length() - 1) {
            // p matches t[i-m+1, ..., i]
            cout << "matched at index " << i-k << " ";
            cout << t.substr(i-k, p.length()) << endl;
            k = (k == -1) ? -2 : pi[k];
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

int main()
{
    string a = "AABAACAADAABAABA", b = "AABA";
    KMP(a, b); // expected matches at: 0, 9, 12
    return 0;
}
```

6.5 Latitude/longitude

```

/*
Converts from rectangular coordinates to latitude/longitude and vice
versa. Uses degrees (not radians).
*/

#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

struct ll
{
    double r, lat, lon;
};

struct rect
{
    double x, y, z;
};

ll convert(rect& P)
{
    ll Q;
    Q.r = sqrt(P.x*P.x+P.y*P.y+P.z*P.z);
    Q.lat = 180/M_PI*asin(P.z/Q.r);
    Q.lon = 180/M_PI*acos(P.x/sqrt(P.x*P.x+P.y*P.y));

    return Q;
}

rect convert(ll& Q)
{
    rect P;
    P.x = Q.r*cos(Q.lon*M_PI/180)*cos(Q.lat*M_PI/180);
    P.y = Q.r*sin(Q.lon*M_PI/180)*cos(Q.lat*M_PI/180);
    P.z = Q.r*sin(Q.lat*M_PI/180);

    return P;
}

```

```

int main()
{
    rect A;
    ll B;

    A.x = -1.0; A.y = 2.0; A.z = -3.0;

    B = convert(A);
    cout << B.r << " " << B.lat << " " << B.lon << endl;

    A = convert(B);
    cout << A.x << " " << A.y << " " << A.z << endl;
}

```

6.6 Dates (Java)

```

// Example of using Java's built-in date calculation routines

import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.*;

public class Dates {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        SimpleDateFormat sdf = new SimpleDateFormat("M/d/yyyy");
        while (true) {
            int n = s.nextInt();
            if (n == 0) break;
            GregorianCalendar c = new GregorianCalendar(n, Calendar.JANUARY, 1);
            while (c.get(Calendar.DAY_OF_WEEK) != Calendar.SATURDAY)
                c.add(Calendar.DAY_OF_YEAR, 1);
            for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++) {
                System.out.println(sdf.format(c.getTime()));
                while (c.get(Calendar.MONTH) == i) c.add(Calendar.DAY_OF_YEAR, 7);
            }
        }
    }
}

```