

Algorithm Code Book

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Chapter 1

Data Structure

1.1 Trie

1.1.1 Static Trie

```
1 #define Max 10005
2 int getId(char c)
3 {
4     return c>='a'?c-'a':c-'A'+26;
5 }
6 struct Trie
7 {
8     struct Tree
9     {
10         int Next[52];
11         bool word;
12         void clear()
13         {
14             word=false;
15             memset(Next,-1,sizeof(Next));
16         }
17     }T[Max];
18     int ptr;
19     void clear()
20     {
21         ptr=1;
22         T[0].clear();
23         memset(T[0].Next,0,sizeof(T[0].Next));
24     }
25     void Insert(const char *str)
26     {
27         int p=0;
28         for(int i=0;str[i];i++)
29         {
30             int id=getId(str[i]);
31             if(T[p].Next[id]<=0)
32             {
33                 T[p].Next[id]=ptr;
34                 T[ptr++].clear();
35             }
36             p=T[p].Next[id];
37         }
38         T[p].word=true;
39     }
40     bool Search(const char *str)
```

```

41     {
42         int p=0;
43         for (int i=0; str[i]; i++)
44         {
45             int id=getId(str[i]);
46             if (T[p].Next[id]>0)
47             {
48                 p=T[p].Next[id];
49             }
50             else return false;
51         }
52         return T[p].word;
53     }
54 };
55 Trie A;

```

1.2 RMQ

1.2.1 Bit

1D Bit

```

1 #define MaxVal 100000
2 int Bit[MaxVal];
3 /**find sum from 1 to idx**/
4 int read(int idx)
5 {
6     int sum = 0;
7     while (idx > 0)
8     {
9         sum += Bit[idx];
10        idx -= (idx & -idx);
11    }
12    return sum;
13 }
14 /**update value ind to MaxVal**/
15 void update(int idx ,int val)
16 {
17     while (idx <= MaxVal)
18     {
19         Bit[idx] += val;
20         idx += (idx & -idx);
21     }
22 }
23
24 /**Find the value of idx**/
25 int readSingle(int idx)
26 {
27     int sum = Bit[idx]; // sum will be decreased
28     if (idx > 0) // special case
29     {
30         int z = idx - (idx & -idx); // make z first
31         idx--; // idx is no important any more, so instead y, you can use
32         idx
33         while (idx != z) // at some iteration idx (y) will become z
34         {
35             sum -= Bit[idx]; // subtract Bit frequency which is between y
36             and "the same path"
37             idx -= (idx & -idx);
38         }
39     }
40 }

```

```

38     return sum;
39 }

```

2D Bit

```

1 void updatey(int x , int y , int val)
2 {
3     while (y <= max_y)
4     {
5         tree[x][y] += val;
6         y += (y & -y);
7     }
8 }
9 void update(int x , int y , int val)
10 {
11     while (x <= max_x)
12     {
13         updatey(x , y , val); // this function should update array tree[x]
14         x += (x & -x);
15     }
16 }

```

1.2.2 Square Root Decomposition

```

1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 const int sz=100005;
4 const int inf=(1<<28);
5 template<typename t> t MIN3(t a,t b, t c)
6 {
7     return min(a,min(b,c));
8 }
9 int BLOCK[400];
10 int arr[sz];
11 int getId(int indx,int blockSZ)
12 {
13     return indx/blockSZ;
14 }
15 void init(int sz)
16 {
17     for(int i=0; i<=sz; i++)BLOCK[i]=inf;
18 }
19 void update(int val,int indx,int blockSZ)
20 {
21     int id=getId(indx,blockSZ);
22     BLOCK[id]=min(BLOCK[id],val);
23 }
24 int query(int L,int R,int blockSZ)
25 {
26     int lid=getId(L,blockSZ);
27     int rid=getId(R,blockSZ);
28     if(lid==rid)
29     {
30         int ret=inf;
31         for(int i=L; i<=R; i++)ret=min(ret,arr[i]);
32         return ret;
33     }
34     int m1=inf,m2=inf,m3=inf;
35     for(int i=L; i<(lid+1)*blockSZ; i++)m1=min(m1,arr[i]);
36     for(int i=lid+1; i<rid; i++)m2=min(m2,BLOCK[i]);
37     for(int i=rid*blockSZ; i<=R; i++)m3=min(m3,arr[i]);

```

```

38     return MIN3(m1,m2,m3);
39 }
40 int main()
41 {
42     int N,Q;
43     scanf("%d %d",&N,&Q);
44     int blockSZ=sqrt(N);
45     init(blockSZ);
46     for(int i=0; i<N; i++)
47     {
48         int x;
49         scanf("%d",&x);
50         arr[i]=x;
51         update(x,i,blockSZ);
52     }
53     while(Q--)
54     {
55         int x,y;
56         scanf("%d %d",&x,&y);
57         printf("%d\n",query(x,y,blockSZ));
58     }
59     return 0;
60 }

```

1.2.3 MO's Algorithm

```

1  /**
2   MO's Algorithm
3   problem: http://www.spoj.com/problems/DQUERY
4
5   MOs algorithm is just an order in which we process the queries.
6   We were given M queries, we will re-order the queries in a particular
7   order and then process them.
8   Clearly, this is an off-line algorithm. Each query has L and R, we will
9   call them opening and closing.
10  Let us divide the given input array into Sqrt(N) blocks.
11  Each block will be N / Sqrt(N) = Sqrt(N) size.
12  Each opening has to fall in one of these blocks.
13  Each closing has to fall in one of these blocks.
14
15  All the queries are first ordered in ascending order of their block
16  number (block number is the block in which its opening falls).
17  Ties are ordered in ascending order of their R value.
18
19  */
20 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
21 using namespace std;
22 #define Mx 30005
23 #define MxNum 1000005
24 int BlockSize;
25 int Answer;
26 int Freq[MxNum],Num[Mx];
27 struct info
28 {
29     int L,R,qno;
30     info(int L=0,int R=0,int qno=0):L(L),R(R),qno(qno){};
31     bool operator<(const info &a) const
32     {
33         if(L/BlockSize!=a.L/BlockSize) return L/BlockSize<a.L/BlockSize;
34         return R<a.R;
35     }
36 }

```

```

33 }Query[200005];
34 int StoreAnswer[200005];
35 void Add(int indx)
36 {
37     Freq[Num[indx]]++;
38     if(Freq[Num[indx]]==1) Answer++;
39 }
40 void Remove(int indx)
41 {
42     Freq[Num[indx]]--;
43     if(Freq[Num[indx]]==0) Answer--;
44 }
45 int main()
46 {
47     int N;
48     scanf("%d",&N);
49     BlockSize=sqrt(N);
50     for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
51     {
52         scanf("%d",&Num[i]);
53     }
54     int Q;
55     scanf("%d",&Q);
56     for(int i=0;i<Q;i++)
57     {
58         int x,y;
59         scanf("%d %d",&x,&y);
60         Query[i]=info(x-1,y-1,i);
61     }
62     sort(Query,Query+Q);
63     int currentL=0,currentR=0;
64     Answer=0;
65     for(int i=0;i<Q;i++)
66     {
67         int L=Query[i].L;
68         int R=Query[i].R;
69         while(currentL<L)
70         {
71             Remove(currentL);
72             currentL++;
73         }
74         while(currentL>L)
75         {
76             Add(currentL-1);
77             currentL--;
78         }
79         while(currentR<=R)
80         {
81             Add(currentR);
82             currentR++;
83         }
84         while(currentR>R+1)
85         {
86             Remove(currentR-1);
87             currentR--;
88         }
89         StoreAnswer[Query[i].qno]=Answer;
90     }
91     for(int i=0;i<Q;i++)
92     {
93         printf("%d\n",StoreAnswer[i]);

```



```

94     }
95     return 0;
96 }

```

1.2.4 Segment Tree

Lazy Propagation1

```

1  /**
2  **You are given an array of N elements, which are initially all 0. After **
   that you will be given C commands. They are
3  **0 p q v – you have to add v to all numbers in the range **of p to q (
   inclusive), where p and q are two indexes of the array.
4  **1 p q – output a line containing a single integer which is the sum of all
   **the array elements between p and q (inclusive)
5  */
6  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
7  using namespace std;
8  typedef long long LLD;
9  LLD tree[3*100005];
10 LLD lazy[3*100005];
11 void update(int left ,int right ,int index ,int x,int y,int value)
12 {
13     if(x<=left&&right<=y)
14     {
15         tree[index]+=(LLD)(right-left+1)*value;
16         lazy[index]+=value;
17         return;
18     }
19     int mid=(left+right)/2;
20     if(lazy[index]!=0)
21     {
22         tree[2*index]+=(LLD)(mid-left+1)*lazy[index];
23         tree[2*index+1]+=(LLD)(right-mid)*lazy[index];
24         lazy[2*index]+=lazy[index];
25         lazy[2*index+1]+=lazy[index];
26         lazy[index]=0;
27     }
28     if(x<=mid)
29     {
30         update(left ,mid,2*index ,x,y ,value);
31     }
32     if(y>mid)
33     {
34         update(mid+1,right ,2*index+1,x,y ,value);
35     }
36     tree[index]=tree[2*index]+tree[2*index+1];
37 }
38 LLD query(int left ,int right ,int index ,int x,int y)
39 {
40     LLD a1=0,a2=0;
41     if(x<=left&&right<=y)
42     {
43         return tree[index];
44     }
45     int mid=(left+right)/2;
46     if(lazy[index]!=0)
47     {
48         tree[2*index]+=(LLD)(mid-left+1)*lazy[index];
49         tree[2*index+1]+=(LLD)(right-mid)*lazy[index];
50         lazy[2*index]+=lazy[index];

```

```

51     lazy[2*index+1]+=lazy[index];
52     lazy[index]=0;
53 }
54 if(x<=mid)
55 {
56     a1=query(left,mid,2*index,x,y);
57 }
58 if(y>mid)
59 {
60     a2=query(mid+1,right,2*index+1,x,y);
61 }
62 return (a1+a2);
63 }
64 int main()
65 {
66     int test,t;
67     scanf("%d",&test);
68     for(t=1;t<=test;t++)
69     {
70         memset(tree,0,sizeof(tree));
71         memset(lazy,0,sizeof*lazy);
72         int s,q;
73         scanf("%d %d",&s,&q);
74         while(q--)
75         {
76             int x,y,v,dec;
77             scanf("%d",&dec);
78             if(dec)
79             {
80                 scanf("%d %d",&x,&y);
81                 LLD ans=query(0,s-1,1,x-1,y-1);
82                 printf("%lld\n",ans);
83             }
84             else
85             {
86                 scanf("%d %d %d",&x,&y,&v);
87                 update(0,s-1,1,x-1,y-1,v);
88             }
89         }
90     }
91     return 0;
92 }

```

Lazy Propagation2

```

1  /*
2  **You have an array with n elements which is indexed from 0 to n - 1. **
   Initially all elements are zero. Now you have to deal with two types of
   **operations
3  **1.Increase the numbers between indices i and j (inclusive) by 1. This **is
   **represented by the command '0 i j'.
4  **2.Answer how many numbers between indices i and j (inclusive) are **
   divisible by 3. This is represented by the command '1 i j'.
5  */
6  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
7  using namespace std;
8  #define Max 100010
9  int Tree[8*Max][4];
10 int lazy[8*Max];
11 int temp[4];
12 void build(int left,int right,int indx)

```

```

13 {
14     if (left == right)
15     {
16         Tree[indx][0] = 1;
17         Tree[indx][1] = Tree[indx][2] = lazy[indx] = 0;
18         return;
19     }
20     int mid = (left + right) / 2;
21     build(left, mid, 2 * indx);
22     build(mid + 1, right, 2 * indx + 1);
23     for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
24     {
25         Tree[indx][i] = Tree[2 * indx][i] + Tree[2 * indx + 1][i];
26     }
27 }
28 void update(int left, int right, int indx, int x, int y, int add)
29 {
30     if (lazy[indx])
31     {
32         int lazy_val = lazy[indx];
33         lazy[2 * indx] = (lazy[2 * indx] + lazy_val) % 3;
34         lazy[2 * indx + 1] = (lazy[2 * indx + 1] + lazy_val) % 3;
35         for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) temp[(lazy_val + i) % 3] = Tree[indx][i];
36         for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) Tree[indx][i] = temp[i];
37         lazy[indx] = 0;
38     }
39     if (left > y || right < x) return;
40     if (x <= left && right <= y)
41     {
42         for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
43         {
44             temp[(i + add) % 3] = Tree[indx][i];
45         }
46         for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) Tree[indx][i] = temp[i];
47         lazy[2 * indx] = (lazy[2 * indx] + add) % 3;
48         lazy[2 * indx + 1] = (lazy[2 * indx + 1] + add) % 3;
49         return;
50     }
51     int mid = (left + right) / 2;
52     update(left, mid, 2 * indx, x, y, add);
53     update(mid + 1, right, 2 * indx + 1, x, y, add);
54     for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
55     {
56         Tree[indx][i] = Tree[2 * indx][i] + Tree[2 * indx + 1][i];
57     }
58 }
59 int query(int left, int right, int indx, int x, int y)
60 {
61     if (lazy[indx])
62     {
63         int lazy_val = lazy[indx];
64         lazy[2 * indx] = (lazy[2 * indx] + lazy_val) % 3;
65         lazy[2 * indx + 1] = (lazy[2 * indx + 1] + lazy_val) % 3;
66         for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) temp[(lazy_val + i) % 3] = Tree[indx][i];
67         for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) Tree[indx][i] = temp[i];
68         lazy[indx] = 0;
69     }
70     if (left > y || right < x) return 0;
71     if (x <= left && right <= y) return Tree[indx][0];
72     int mid = (left + right) / 2;
73     return query(left, mid, 2 * indx, x, y) + query(mid + 1, right, 2 * indx + 1, x, y);

```

```

74 }
75 int main()
76 {
77     int x,y;
78     int test;
79     scanf("%d",&test);
80     for(int t=1;t<=test;t++)
81     {
82         memset(lazy,0,sizeof(lazy));
83         int N,Q;
84         scanf("%d %d",&N,&Q);
85         build(0,N-1,1);
86         printf("Case %d:\n",t);
87         for(int i=0;i<Q;i++)
88         {
89             int d;
90             scanf("%d %d %d",&d,&x,&y);
91             if(d==0)
92             {
93                 update(0,N-1,1,x,y,1);
94             }
95             else printf("%d\n",query(0,N-1,1,x,y));
96         }
97     }
98     return 0;
99 }

```

Segment Tree Variant 1

```

1  /**
2  **Give a array Of N numbers. Finding Maximum cumulative number frequency in
   **the range.
3  **input:
4  **10 4
5  **1 1 1 3 3 3 3 2 2 2
6  **1 5
7  **1 6
8  **1 7
9  **Output:
10 **3
11 **3
12 **4
13 **2
14 */
15 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
16 using namespace std;
17 typedef long long LLD;
18 #define MAX 50005
19 struct info
20 {
21     int Lcnt,Rcnt,Max,Lnum,Rnum;
22     info(int Lcnt=0,int Rcnt=0,int Max=0,int Lnum=0,int Rnum=0):Lcnt(Lcnt),
23     Rcnt(Rcnt),Max(Max),Lnum(Lnum),Rnum(Rnum){};
24 };
25 info Tree[3*MAX];
26 int arr[MAX];
27 info marge(const info &L,const info &R)
28 {
29     info ret;
30     if(L.Rnum==R.Lnum)

```

```

31     ret.Max=max(L.Rcnt+R.Lcnt,max(L.Max,R.Max));
32 }
33 else ret.Max=max(L.Max,R.Max);
34 ret.Lnum=L.Lnum;
35 ret.Rnum=R.Rnum;
36 if(L.Lnum==R.Lnum) ret.Lcnt=L.Lcnt+R.Lcnt;
37 else ret.Lcnt=L.Lcnt;
38 if(L.Rnum==R.Rnum) ret.Rcnt=L.Rcnt+R.Rcnt;
39 else ret.Rcnt=R.Rcnt;
40 return ret;
41 }
42 void build(int L,int R,int indx)
43 {
44     if(L==R)
45     {
46         Tree[indx]=info(1,1,1,arr[L],arr[R]);
47         return;
48     }
49     int mid=(L+R)>>1;
50     build(L,mid,2*indx);
51     build(mid+1,R,2*indx+1);
52     Tree[indx]=marge(Tree[2*indx],Tree[2*indx+1]);
53 }
54 info query(int L,int R,int indx,int x,int y)
55 {
56     if(L>=x&&R<=y) return Tree[indx];
57     int mid=(L+R)>>1;
58     info c1,c2;
59     if(x<=mid) c1=query(L,mid,2*indx,x,y);
60     if(y>mid) c2=query(mid+1,R,2*indx+1,x,y);
61     return marge(c1,c2);
62 }
63 int main()
64 {
65     int test;
66     scanf("%d",&test);
67     for(int t=1;t<=test;t++)
68     {
69         int N,C,Q;
70         scanf("%d %d %d",&N,&C,&Q);
71         for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
72         {
73             int x;
74             scanf("%d",&arr[i+1]);
75         }
76         build(1,N,1);
77         printf("Case %d:\n",t);
78         while(Q--)
79         {
80             int x,y;
81             scanf("%d %d",&x,&y);
82             printf("%d\n",query(1,N,1,x,y).Max);
83         }
84     }
85     return 0;
86 }

```

Segment Tree Variant 2

```

1 /**
2 **You are given a sequence A of N (N <= 50000) integers between -10000 and

```

```

10000.
3 **On this sequence you have to apply M (M <= 50000) operations:
4 **modify the i-th element in the sequence or for given x y print max{Ai + Ai
  +1 + .. + Aj | x<=i<=j<=y }.
5 **/
6 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
7 using namespace std;
8 typedef long long LLD;
9 template<class T> T MAX3(T a,T b,T c) {return max(a,max(b,c));}
10 LLD Inf=(1ll<<60);
11 #define MN 50005
12 struct info
13 {
14     LLD prefixSum;
15     LLD suffixSum;
16     LLD Total;
17     LLD TotalMax;
18     info(int pre=-Inf,int suff=-Inf,int total=-Inf,int totalmax=-Inf):
        prefixSum(pre),suffixSum(suff),Total(total),TotalMax(totalmax){};
19 };
20 info marge(const info &a,const info &b)
21 {
22     info ret;
23     ret.Total=a.Total+b.Total;
24     ret.prefixSum=max(a.prefixSum,a.Total+b.prefixSum);
25     ret.suffixSum=max(a.suffixSum+b.Total,b.suffixSum);
26     ret.TotalMax=MAX3(a.TotalMax,b.TotalMax,a.suffixSum+b.prefixSum);
27     return ret;
28 }
29 LLD arr[MN];
30 info Tree[3*MN];
31 void build(int L,int R,int indx)
32 {
33     if(L==R)
34     {
35         Tree[indx]=info(arr[L],arr[L],arr[L],arr[L]);
36         return;
37     }
38     int mid=(L+R)>>1;
39     build(L,mid,2*indx);
40     build(mid+1,R,2*indx+1);
41     Tree[indx]=marge(Tree[2*indx],Tree[2*indx+1]);
42 }
43 void update(int L,int R,int indx,int x,LLD val)
44 {
45     if(L==R)
46     {
47         Tree[indx]=info(val,val,val,val);
48         return;
49     }
50     int mid=(L+R)>>1;
51     if(x<=mid) update(L,mid,2*indx,x,val);
52     else update(mid+1,R,2*indx+1,x,val);
53     Tree[indx]=marge(Tree[2*indx],Tree[2*indx+1]);
54 }
55 info query(int L,int R,int indx,int x,int y)
56 {
57     if(L==x and y==R) return Tree[indx];
58     int mid=(L+R)>>1;
59     if(y<=mid) return query(L,mid,2*indx,x,y);
60     else if(x>mid) return query(mid+1,R,2*indx+1,x,y);

```

```

61     return marge( query( L, mid, 2*indx, x, mid ), query( mid+1, R, 2*indx+1, mid+1, y ) );
62 }
63 int main()
64 {
65     #ifdef _ANICK_
66     //f_input;
67     #endif // _ANICK_
68     int N;
69     scanf( "%d", &N );
70     for( int i=1; i<=N; i++) scanf( "%lld", &arr[ i ] );
71     build( 1, N, 1 );
72     int Q;
73     scanf( "%d", &Q );
74     while( Q-- )
75     {
76         int t, x, y;
77         scanf( "%d %d %d", &t, &x, &y );
78         if( t ) printf( "%lld\n", query( 1, N, 1, x, y ).TotalMax );
79         else update( 1, N, 1, x, y );
80     }
81     return 0;
82 }

```

Segment Tree Variant 3

```

1  /**
2  ** Given a bracket sequence.
3  ** On a bracket word one can do the following operations:
4  ** replacement — changes the i-th bracket into the opposite one
5  ** check — if the word is a correct bracket expression
6  **/
7  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
8  using namespace std;
9  typedef long long LLD;
10 #define MAX 50005
11 struct info
12 {
13     int sum, sub;
14     info( int sum=0, int sub=0 ): sum( sum ), sub( sub ) { };
15 };
16 info Tree[ 4*MAX ];
17 char inp[ MAX ];
18 info marge( const info &L, const info &R )
19 {
20     info ret;
21     ret.sum = L.sum + R.sum;
22     ret.sub = L.sub;
23     ret.sub = min( ret.sub, L.sum + R.sub );
24     return ret;
25 }
26 void build( int L, int R, int indx )
27 {
28     if( L==R )
29     {
30         int x;
31         if( inp[ L ] == '(' ) x = 1;
32         else x = -1;
33         Tree[ indx ] = info( x, x );
34         return;
35     }
36     int mid = ( L + R ) >> 1;

```

```

37     build(L, mid, 2*indx);
38     build(mid+1, R, 2*indx+1);
39     Tree[indx] = marge(Tree[2*indx], Tree[2*indx+1]);
40 }
41 void update(int L, int R, int indx, int x)
42 {
43     if(L==R)
44     {
45         int x;
46         if(inp[L]=='(') x=1;
47         else x=-1;
48         Tree[indx] = info(x, x);
49         return;
50     }
51     int mid = (L+R) >> 1;
52     if(x <= mid) update(L, mid, 2*indx, x);
53     else update(mid+1, R, 2*indx+1, x);
54     Tree[indx] = marge(Tree[2*indx], Tree[2*indx+1]);
55 }
56 info query(int L, int R, int indx, int x, int y)
57 {
58     if(L==x && R==y) return Tree[indx];
59     int mid = (L+R) >> 1;
60     if(y <= mid) return query(L, mid, 2*indx, x, y);
61     else if(x > mid) return query(mid+1, R, 2*indx+1, x, y);
62     else return marge(query(L, mid, 2*indx, x, mid), query(mid+1, R, 2*indx+1, mid+1, y));
63 }
64 int main()
65 {
66     int N, t=1;
67     while(scanf("%d", &N) == 1)
68     {
69         scanf("%s", inp);
70         build(0, N-1, 1);
71         int Q;
72         printf("Test %d:\n", t++);
73         scanf("%d", &Q);
74         while(Q--)
75         {
76             int x;
77             scanf("%d", &x);
78             if(x)
79             {
80                 if(inp[x-1]=='(') inp[x-1]=')';
81                 else inp[x-1]='(';
82                 update(0, N-1, 1, x-1);
83             }
84             else
85             {
86                 info y = query(0, N-1, 1, 0, N-1);
87                 if(y.sum == 0 && y.sub >= 0) printf("YES\n");
88                 else printf("NO\n");
89             }
90         }
91     }
92     return 0;
93 }

```

1.2.5 Sliding Window RMQ


```

1  /**
2   every K size window RMQ
3   Calculate in O(N+K) time
4  */
5  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
6  using namespace std;
7  vector<int>SlidingRMQ(int *A,int N,int k)
8  {
9      /** Create a Double Ended Queue, Qi that will store indexes of array
10       elements
11       The queue will store indexes of useful elements in every window and
12       it will
13       maintain decreasing order of values from front to rear in Qi, i.e.,
14       arr[Qi.front()] to arr[Qi.rear()] are sorted in increasing order
15     */
16     vector<int>MinWindow;
17     deque<int>Q;
18     int i;
19     /* Process first k (or first window) elements of array */
20     for (i=0;i<k;i++)
21     {
22         /// For very element, the previous largest elements are useless so
23         /// remove them from Qi
24         while (!Q.empty() and A[i]<=A[Q.back()])Q.pop_back();
25         Q.push_back(i);
26     }
27     /// Process rest of the elements, i.e., from arr[k] to arr[n-1]
28     while(i<N)
29     {
30         /// The element at the front of the queue is the smallest element of
31         /// previous window, so insert it result
32         MinWindow.push_back(A[Q.front()]);
33
34         /// Remove the elements which are out of this window
35         while (!Q.empty() and Q.front()<=i-k)Q.pop_front();
36
37         /// Remove all elements larger than the currently
38         /// being added element (remove useless elements)
39         while (!Q.empty() and A[i]<=A[Q.back()])Q.pop_back();
40
41         /// Add current element at the rear of Qi
42         Q.push_back(i);
43         i++;
44     }
45     /// insert the minimum element of last window
46     MinWindow.push_back(A[Q.front()]);
47     return MinWindow;
48 }
49 int main()
50 {
51     int A[]={100,10, -1, 2,-3,-4,10, 1,100,20};
52     vector<int>a=SlidingRMQ(A,10,2);
53     for (int i=0;i<a.size();i++)cout<<a[i]<<" ";
54     return 0;
55 }

```

1.2.6 Sparse Table

```

1  /**
2   Compute sparse table in O(NlogN)
3   query in O(1)

```

```

4   Ref link : https://www.topcoder.com/community/data-science/data-science-tutorials/range-minimum-query-and-lowest-common-ancestor/
5   **/
6   #include<bits/stdc++.h>
7   using namespace std;
8   #define Max 10000005
9   int rmq[24][Max];
10  int A[Max];
11  void Compute_ST(int N)
12  {
13      for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)rmq[0][i] = i;
14      for (int k = 1; (1 << k) < N; ++k)
15      {
16          for (int i = 0; i + (1 << k) <= N; i++)
17          {
18              int x = rmq[k - 1][i];
19              int y = rmq[k - 1][i + (1 << k - 1)];
20              rmq[k][i] = A[x] <= A[y] ? x : y;
21          }
22      }
23  }
24
25  int RMQ(int i, int j)
26  {
27      int k = log2(j-i);
28      int x = rmq[k][i];
29      int y = rmq[k][j - (1 << k) + 1];
30      return A[x] <= A[y] ? x : y;
31  }
32
33  int main()
34  {
35
36      return 0;
37  }

```

1.3 Heavy Light Decomposition

```

1  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  #define pp pair<int,int>
4  #define pb push_back
5  const int Max=10000;
6  struct info
7  {
8      int v,cost;
9      info(int v=0,int cost=0):v(v),cost(cost){};
10 };
11 vector<pp>edges;
12 vector<info>Graph[Max+5];
13 int Tree[5*Max+5],BaseArray[Max+5],SubTreeSize[Max+5];
14 int ChainHead[Max+5],ChainNum[Max+5],PosInBaseArray[Max+5],ChainNo;
15 int Level[Max+5],Parent[Max+5],SparseTable[Max+5][16];
16 int ptr;
17 void init(int N)
18 {
19     for(int i=0;i<=N;i++)
20     {
21         Graph[i].clear(),ChainHead[i]=-1;
22         for(int j=0;j<=15;j++)SparseTable[i][j]=-1;

```

```

23     }
24     edges.clear();
25     ptr=ChainNo=0;
26 }
27 void buildSegmentTree(int l,int r,int indx)
28 {
29     if(l==r)
30     {
31         Tree[indx]=BaseArray[l];
32         return;
33     }
34     int mid=(l+r)>>1;
35     int lindx=indx<<1;
36     int rindx=lindx|1;
37     buildSegmentTree(l,mid,lindx);
38     buildSegmentTree(mid+1,r,rindx);
39     Tree[indx]=max(Tree[lindx],Tree[rindx]);
40 }
41 void updateSegmentTree(int l,int r,int indx,int update_indx,int value)
42 {
43     if(l==r)
44     {
45         Tree[indx]=value;
46         return;
47     }
48     int mid=(l+r)>>1;
49     int lindx=indx<<1;
50     int rindx=lindx|1;
51     if(update_indx<=mid)updateSegmentTree(l,mid,lindx,update_indx,value);
52     else updateSegmentTree(mid+1,r,rindx,update_indx,value);
53     Tree[indx]=max(Tree[lindx],Tree[rindx]);
54 }
55 int querySegmentTree(int l,int r,int indx,int x,int y)
56 {
57     if(l>y||r<x)return 0;
58     if(x<=l&&y>=r)return Tree[indx];
59     int mid=(l+r)>>1;
60     int lindx=indx<<1;
61     int rindx=lindx|1;
62     int c1=0,c2=0;
63     if(x<=mid)c1=querySegmentTree(l,mid,lindx,x,y);
64     if(y>mid)c2=querySegmentTree(mid+1,r,rindx,x,y);
65     return max(c1,c2);
66 }
67 void dfs(int from,int u,int depth)
68 {
69     Level[u]=depth;
70     Parent[u]=from;
71     SubTreeSize[u]=1;
72     int sz=Graph[u].size();
73     for(int i=0;i<sz;i++)
74     {
75         int v=Graph[u][i].v;
76         if(v==from)continue;
77         dfs(u,v,depth+1);
78         SubTreeSize[u]+=SubTreeSize[v];
79     }
80 }
81 void sparseTable(int N)
82 {
83     for(int i=0;i<=N;i++)SparseTable[i][0]=Parent[i];

```

```

84     for (int j=1;(1<<j)<=N;j++)
85     {
86         for (int i=0;i<=N;i++)
87         {
88             if (SparseTable[i][j-1]!=-1)
89             {
90                 int a=SparseTable[i][j-1];
91                 SparseTable[i][j]=SparseTable[a][j-1];
92             }
93         }
94     }
95 }
96 int LCA(int p,int q)
97 {
98     if (Level[p]<Level[q]) swap(p,q);
99     int Log=log2(Level[p])+1;
100    for (int i=Log;i>=0;i--)
101    {
102        if ((Level[p]-(1<<i))>=Level[q]) p=SparseTable[p][i];
103    }
104    if (p==q) return p;
105    for (int i=Log;i>=0;i--)
106    {
107        if (SparseTable[p][i]!=-1&&SparseTable[p][i]!=SparseTable[q][i])
108        {
109            p=SparseTable[p][i], q=SparseTable[q][i];
110        }
111    }
112    return Parent[p];
113 }
114 /**
115  * Actual HL-Decomposition part
116  * Initially all entries of chainHead[] are set to -1.
117  * So when ever a new chain is started, chain head is correctly assigned.
118  * As we add a new node to chain, we will note its position in the baseArray
119  * .
120  * In the first for loop we find the child node which has maximum sub-tree
121  * size.
122  * The following if condition is failed for leaf nodes.
123  * When the if condition passes, we expand the chain to special child.
124  * In the second for loop we recursively call the function on all normal
125  * nodes.
126  * chainNo++ ensures that we are creating a new chain for each normal child.
127  */
128 void heavyLightDecompositon(int from,int curNode,int cost)
129 {
130     if (ChainHead[ChainNo]==-1) ChainHead[ChainNo]=curNode; /// Assign chain
131     head
132     ChainNum[curNode]=ChainNo;
133     PosInBaseArray[curNode]=ptr; /// Position of this node in baseArray
134     which we will use in Segtree
135     BaseArray[ptr++]=cost;
136     int sc=-1,nextCost;
137     int sz=Graph[curNode].size();
138     for (int i=0;i<sz;i++) /// Loop to find special child
139     {
140         int v=Graph[curNode][i].v;
141         if (v==from) continue;
142         if (sc==-1||SubTreeSize[sc]<SubTreeSize[v])
143         {
144             sc=v;

```

```

140         nextCost=Graph[curNode][i].cost;
141     }
142 }
143 if(sc!=-1)heavyLightDecompositon(curNode,sc,nextCost); /// Expand the
chain
144 for(int i=0;i<sz;i++)
145 {
146     int v=Graph[curNode][i].v;
147     int cost=Graph[curNode][i].cost;
148     if(v==from||sc==v) continue;
149     ChainNo++;
150     heavyLightDecompositon(curNode,v,cost);
151 }
152 }
153 void updateTree(int ith,int val)
154 {
155     pp a=edges[ith];
156     int u=a.first,v=a.second;
157     int indx=PosInBaseArray[u];
158     if(Level[u]<Level[v])indx=PosInBaseArray[v];
159     updateSegmentTree(0,ptr-1,1,indx,val);
160 }
161 /**
162  * query_up:
163  * It takes two nodes u and v, condition is that v is an ancestor of u
164  * We query the chain in which u is present till chain head, then move to
next chain up
165  * We do that way till u and v are in the same chain, we query for that part
of chain and break
166  */
167 int queryUp(int u,int v)
168 {
169     if(u==v) return 0;
170     int uchain,vchain=ChainNum[v],ans=-1;
171     while(true)
172     {
173         uchain=ChainNum[u];
174         if(uchain==vchain)
175         {
176             if(u==v) /// Both u and v are in the same chain, so we
need to query from u to v, update answer and break.
177                 break; /// We break because we came from u up till v,
we are done
178             ans=max(ans,querySegmentTree(0,ptr-1,1,PosInBaseArray[v]+1,
PosInBaseArray[u]));
179             break;
180         }
181         int uchainhead=ChainHead[uchain];
182         ans=max(ans,querySegmentTree(0,ptr-1,1,PosInBaseArray[uchainhead],
PosInBaseArray[u]));
183         /// Above is call to segment tree query function. We do
from chainHead of u till u. That is the whole chain from
184         u=Parent[uchainhead];
185     }
186     return ans;
187 }
188 int queryTree(int u,int v)
189 {
190     int lca=LCA(u,v);
191     return max(queryUp(u,lca),queryUp(v,lca));
192 }

```

```

193 int main()
194 {
195     int test;
196     cin>>test;
197     while(test--)
198     {
199         int N;
200         cin>>N;
201         init(N);
202         for(int i=0;i<N-1;i++)
203         {
204             int u,v,c;
205             cin>>u>>v>>c;
206             u--,v--;
207             Graph[u].pb(info(v,c));
208             Graph[v].pb(info(u,c));
209             edges.pb(pp(u,v));
210         }
211         dfs(-1,0,0);
212         sparseTable(N);
213         heavyLightDecompositon(-1,0,-1);
214         buildSegmentTree(0,ptr-1,1);
215         string ch;
216         int x,y;
217         while(true)
218         {
219             cin>>ch;
220             if(ch[0]=='D') break;
221             cin>>x>>y;
222             if(ch[0]=='Q') printf("%d\n",queryTree(x-1,y-1));
223             else if(ch[0]=='C') updateTree(x-1,y);
224         }
225     }
226     return 0;
227 }

```

1.4 Ternary Bit Mask

```

1
2 int more_bit[10];
3 int get_bit(int mask , int pos)
4 {
5     return (mask / more_bit[pos]) % 3;
6 }
7 int set_bit(int mask, int pos , int bit)
8 {
9     int tmp = (mask / more_bit[pos]) % 3;
10    mask -= tmp * more_bit[pos];
11    mask += bit * more_bit[pos];
12    return mask;
13 }
14 void init(void)
15 {
16    more_bit[0] = 3;
17    for(int i = 1; i < 10; i++) more_bit[i] = 3 * more_bit[i - 1];
18 }

```

1.5 Largest Rectangle in Histogram

1.5.1 Largest rectangle in histogram using Stack

```
1 int GetMaxArea(int *hist, int n)
2 {
3     stack<int> s;
4
5     int max_area = 0;
6     int tp;
7     int area_with_top;
8     int i = 0;
9     while (i < n)
10    {
11        if (s.empty() || hist[s.top()] <= hist[i])
12            s.push(i++);
13        else
14        {
15            tp = s.top();
16            s.pop();
17            area_with_top = hist[tp] * (s.empty() ? i : i - s.top() - 1);
18            if (max_area < area_with_top)
19                max_area = area_with_top;
20        }
21    }
22    while (s.empty() == false)
23    {
24        tp = s.top();
25        s.pop();
26        area_with_top = hist[tp] * (s.empty() ? i : i - s.top() - 1);
27
28        if (max_area < area_with_top)
29            max_area = area_with_top;
30    }
31    return max_area;
32 }
```

1.5.2 Largest rectangle in histogram using Segment Tree

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 #define MN 1000005
4 typedef long long LLD;
5 LLD Histogram[MN], N;
6 template<class T> T MAX3(T a, T b, T c) {return max(a, max(b, c));} //maximum
   of 3 number
7 struct info
8 {
9     int Num;
10    int pos;
11    info (int Num=0, int pos=0):Num(Num), pos(pos) {};
12 };
13 info Tree[3*MN];
14 info marge(const info &L, const info &R)
15 {
16     if (L.Num < R.Num) return L;
17     return R;
18 }
19 void build(int L, int R, int indx)
20 {
21     if (L == R)
```

```

22     {
23         Tree[indx]=info (Histogram [L] ,L) ;
24         return ;
25     }
26     int mid=(L+R)>>1;
27     build (L,mid,2*indx) ;
28     build (mid+1,R,2*indx+1) ;
29     Tree [indx]=marge ( Tree [2*indx] , Tree [2*indx+1]) ;
30 }
31 info query (int L,int R,int indx,int x,int y)
32 {
33     if (L==x&&R==y) return Tree [indx] ;
34     int mid=(L+R)>>1;
35     if (y<=mid) return query (L,mid,2*indx,x,y) ;
36     else if (x>mid) return query (mid+1,R,2*indx+1,x,y) ;
37     return marge ( query (L,mid,2*indx,x,mid) , query (mid+1,R,2*indx+1,mid+1,y) ) ;
38 }
39 LLD GetMaximumArea (int L,int R)
40 {
41     if (L>R) return -1;
42     if (L==R) return Histogram [L] ;
43     info p=query (1,N,1,L,R) ;
44     LLD a=GetMaximumArea (L,p.pos-1) ;
45     LLD b=GetMaximumArea (p.pos+1,R) ;
46     LLD c=(LLD)p.Num*(R-L+1) ;
47     return MAX3(a,b,c) ;
48 }
49 int main ()
50 {
51     while (scanf ("%d",&N) and N)
52     {
53         for (int i=1;i<=N;i++)scanf ("%lld",&Histogram [i]) ;
54         build (1,N,1) ;
55         printf ("%lld\n",GetMaximumArea (1,N)) ;
56     }
57     return 0;
58 }

```

1.6 Least common ancestor (LCA)

```

1 vector<pp>Graph [2005];
2 int Level [2005];
3 int Lavel_cost [2005];
4 int sparse_table [2005][20];
5 int sparse_cost [2005][20];
6 void init ()
7 {
8     mem (parents,-1);
9     mem (sparse_table,-1);
10    mem (sparse_cost,0);
11 }
12 void dfs (int from,int u,int deep)
13 {
14     Level [u]=deep;
15     parents [u]=from;
16     int sz=Graph [u].size ();
17     for (int i=0;i<sz;i++)
18     {
19         int v=Graph [u][i].second;
20         int c=Graph [u][i].first;

```



```

21         if (v==from) continue;
22         Cost[v]=c;
23         dfs(u,v,deep+1);
24     }
25 }
26 void Sparse(int N)
27 {
28     for (int i=0;i<N;i++)
29     {
30         sparse_cost[i][0]=Cost[i];
31         sparse_table[i][0]=parents[i];
32     }
33     for (int j=1;(1<<j)<N;j++)
34     {
35         for (int i=0;i<N;i++)
36         {
37             if (sparse_table[i][j-1]!=-1)
38             {
39                 int a=sparse_table[i][j-1];
40                 sparse_table[i][j]=sparse_table[a][j-1];
41                 sparse_cost[i][j]=sparse_cost[i][j-1]+sparse_cost[a][j-1];
42             }
43         }
44     }
45 }
46 int LCA(int p,int q)
47 {
48     if (Level[p]<Level[q]) swap(p,q);
49     int Log=log2(Level[p])+1;
50     int ans=0;
51     for (int i=Log;i>=0;i--)
52     {
53         if ((Level[p]-(1<<i))>=Level[q])
54         {
55             ans+=sparse_cost[p][i];
56             p=sparse_table[p][i];
57         }
58     }
59     if (p==q) return ans;
60     for (int i=Log;i>=0;i--)
61     {
62         if (sparse_table[p][i]!=-1&& sparse_table[p][i]!=sparse_table[q][i])
63         {
64             ans+=sparse_cost[p][i]+sparse_cost[q][i];
65             p=sparse_table[p][i], q=sparse_table[q][i];
66         }
67     }
68     ans+=Cost[p]+Cost[q];
69     ///Lca will be parent[p];
70     return ans;
71 }

```

Chapter 2

Graph Theory

2.1 DFS

2.1.1 Bicoloring

```
1 ///color will be initial with -1
2 int color[20005];
3 bool dfs(int u, int c)
4 {
5     if (color[u]==c) return true;
6     if (color[u]==(1-c)) return false;
7     color[u]=c;
8     bool ret=true;
9     for (auto v: graph[u]) ret&=dfs(v, 1-c);
10    return ret;
11 }
```

2.1.2 Cycle Finding

```
1 int color[20005];
2 bool dfs(int u)
3 {
4     color[u]=GREY;
5     bool no_cycle=true;
6     for (auto v: graph[u])
7     {
8         if (color[v]==WHITE)
9         {
10            no_cycle=dfs(v);
11        }
12        else if (color[v]==GREY) return false;
13    }
14    color[u]=BLACK;
15    return no_cycle;
16 }
```

2.2 Topological Sort

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 #define WHITE 0
4 #define GREY 1
5 #define BLACK 2
6 vector<int> graph[100005];
```

```

7 vector<int> ans;
8 int visit[100005];
9 bool dfs(int u)
10 {
11     visit[u]=GREY;
12     bool no_cycle=true;
13     int sz=graph[u].size();
14     for(int i=0;i<sz;i++)
15     {
16         int v=graph[u][i];
17         if(visit[v]==WHITE)
18         {
19             no_cycle=dfs(v);
20         }
21         else if(visit[v]==GREY) return false;
22     }
23     visit[u]=BLACK;
24     ans.push_back(u);
25     return no_cycle;
26 }
27 bool topsort(int N)
28 {
29     ans.clear();
30     memset(visit, false, sizeof(visit));
31     int no_cycle=true;
32     for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
33     {
34         if(visit[i]==WHITE) no_cycle&=dfs(i);
35     }
36     return no_cycle;
37 }
38 int main()
39 {
40     return 0;
41 }

```

2.3 Havel Hakimi

```

1 /**
2     Given N degree d1,d2,d3.....dn. Is it possible to make a graph which
3     have no cycle and
4     different two node will be connected with one Edge?
5 */
6 #include<stdio.h>
7 #include<queue>
8 #include<vector>
9 using namespace std;
10 int main()
11 {
12     int N;
13     while(scanf("%d",&N) and N)
14     {
15         priority_queue<int>Q;
16         bool Ok=true;
17         int Odd_Node=0;
18         for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
19         {
20             int x;
21             scanf("%d",&x);

```

```

22         if (x>=N or x<0)Ok&=false ;
23         Odd_Node+=(x%2);
24         Q.push(x);
25     }
26     Ok&=(Odd_Node%2==0); ///Handshaking Theorem
27     for(int i=0;i<N and Ok;i++)
28     {
29         int k=Q.top();
30         Q.pop();
31         vector<int> v;
32         for(int j=0;j<k and Ok;j++)
33         {
34             int x=Q.top();
35             Q.pop();
36             x--;
37             Ok&=(x>=0);
38             v.push_back(x);
39         }
40         for(int j=0;j<k and Ok;j++)
41         {
42             Q.push(v[j]);
43         }
44     }
45     if(Ok)printf("Possible\n");
46     else printf("Not possible\n");
47 }
48 return 0;
49 }

```

2.4 Articulation Point/Bridge

2.4.1 Find Articulation Point:

```

1 vector<int>Graph[10000];
2 bool visit[10000];
3 int arti[100000];
4 int discover[100000],Back[100000];
5 int predfn;
6 int source;
7 int child_of_root;
8 int cnt=0;
9 void reset()
10 {
11     memset(visit,false,sizeof(visit));
12     memset(arti,false,sizeof(arti));
13     predfn=child_of_root=0;
14 }
15 void articulation(int v)
16 {
17     visit[v]=true;
18     predfn++;
19     discover[v]=Back[v]=predfn;
20     for(int i=0;i<Graph[v].size();i++)
21     {
22         int w=Graph[v][i];
23         if(!visit[w])
24         {
25             articulation(w);
26             Back[v]=min(Back[v],Back[w]);
27             if(Back[w]>=discover[v]&&v!=source)
28             {

```

```

29         arti[v]=true;
30     }
31     else if(v==source)
32     {
33         child_of_root++;
34         if(child_of_root==2)
35         {
36             arti[v]=true;
37         }
38     }
39 }
40 else
41 {
42     Back[v]=min(Back[v], discover[w]);
43 }
44 }
45 }

```

2.4.2 Find Bridge version 1:

```

1 vector<int>Graph[200];
2 int Back[205], Discover[205];
3 bool visit[205];
4 bool bridge[205][205];
5 int brcount;
6 void reset(int n)
7 {
8     for(int i=0;i<=n;i++)Graph[i].clear();
9     memset(visit, false, sizeof(visit));
10    memset(bridge, false, sizeof(false));
11    brcount=0;
12 }
13 void find_bridge(int u, int parent, int depth)
14 {
15     visit[u] = true;
16     Discover[u] = Back[u] = depth;
17
18     for (int i=0 ; i<Graph[u].size() ; i++)
19     {
20         int v = Graph[u][i];
21
22         if (visit[v] && v!=parent)
23         {
24             Back[u] = min(Back[u], Discover[v]);
25         }
26         if (!visit[v])
27         {
28             find_bridge(v, u, depth+1);
29             Back[u] = min(Back[u], Back[v]);
30             if (Back[v]>Discover[u])
31             {
32                 brcount++;
33                 bridge[u][v] = bridge[v][u] = true;
34             }
35         }
36     }
37 }
38 }

```

2.4.3 Find Bridge version 2:

```

1 void find_bridge(int node, int parent)
2 {
3     discovery_time[node] = bedge[node] = ++T;
4     int to, i, connected = adj[node].size();
5     for(i = 0; i < connected; i++)
6     {
7         to = adj[node][i];
8         if(to == parent) continue;
9         if(!discovery_time[to])
10        {
11            printf("%d %d\n", node, to);
12            find_bridge(to, node);
13            bedge[node] = min(bedge[node], bedge[to]);
14            if(bedge[to] > discovery_time[node]) printf("%d %d\n", to, node)
15        ;
16        }
17        else if(discovery_time[node] > discovery_time[to])
18        {
19            printf("%d %d\n", node, to);
20            bedge[node] = min(bedge[node], discovery_time[to]);
21        }
22    }
23 }

```

2.4.4 2 SAT

```

1 /*
2 A or B
3 A=>B
4 Algo Steps:
5 1. Construct Graph with A->B & B->A Edges
6 2. Find the Strongly Connected component of Graph & ranked them.
7 3. Check A & A is not in the same connected component. If in same group
   then, there is no solution
8 4.If there is solution exist, then solution will be higher rank between A &
   A node.
9 */
10 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
11 using namespace std;
12 #define pb push_back
13 #define mem(x,y) memset(x,y,sizeof(x))
14 typedef vector<int> vint;
15 vint Graph1[5*8000];
16 vint Graph2[5*8000];
17 bool visit[5*8000];
18 int color[5*8000];
19 vint ans;
20 struct info
21 {
22     int u,v;
23     info(int u,int v):u(u),v(v){};
24 };
25 vector<info>Edges;
26 vint topsort;
27 void init(int N)
28 {
29     Edges.clear();
30     for(int i=0;i<=3*N;i++)
31     {
32         Graph1[i].clear();
33         Graph2[i].clear();

```

```

34     }
35 }
36 void construct_graph (int N)
37 {
38     int sz=Edges.size();
39     for (int i=0;i<sz;i++)
40     {
41         int u=Edges[i].u;
42         int v=Edges[i].v;
43         int a,b,acomp,bcomp;
44         if (u>0)
45         {
46             a=2*u;
47             acomp=2*u+1;
48         }
49         else
50         {
51             a=2*(-u)+1;
52             acomp=2*(-u);
53         }
54         if (v>0)
55         {
56             b=2*v;
57             bcomp=2*v+1;
58         }
59         else
60         {
61             b=2*(-v)+1;
62             bcomp=2*(-v);
63         }
64         Graph1[acomp].pb(b);
65         Graph1[bcomp].pb(a);
66         Graph2[b].pb(acomp);
67         Graph2[a].pb(bcomp);
68     }
69 }
70 void dfs (int u)
71 {
72     if (visit[u]) return;
73     visit[u]=true;
74     int sz=Graph1[u].size();
75     for (int i=0;i<sz;i++)
76     {
77         int v=Graph1[u][i];
78         dfs(v);
79     }
80     topsort.pb(u);
81 }
82 void dfs2 (int u, int Rank)
83 {
84     if (visit[u]) return;
85     visit[u]=true;
86     color[u]=Rank;
87     int sz=Graph2[u].size();
88     for (int i=0;i<sz;i++)
89     {
90         int v=Graph2[u][i];
91         dfs2(v, Rank);
92     }
93 }
94 void SCC (int N)

```

```

95 {
96     topsort.clear();
97     mem(visit, false);
98     for(int i=2; i<=2*N+1; i++)
99     {
100         if(visit[i]==false) dfs(i);
101     }
102     int r=1;
103     mem(visit, false);
104     for(int i=topsort.size()-1; i>=0; i--)
105     {
106         if(visit[topsort[i]]==false) dfs2(topsort[i], r++);
107     }
108 }
109 bool is2satpossible(int N)
110 {
111     for(int i=1; i<=N; i++)
112     {
113         int a=2*i;
114         int acomp=2*i+1;
115         if(color[a]==color[acom]) return false;
116     }
117     return true;
118 }
119 void solution(int N)
120 {
121     ans.clear();
122     for(int i=1; i<=N; i++)
123     {
124         int a=2*i;
125         int acomp=2*i+1;
126         if(color[a]>color[acom]) ans.pb(i);
127     }
128 }
129 int main()
130 {
131     int test;
132     scanf("%d", &test);
133     for(int t=1; t<=test; t++)
134     {
135         int M, N;
136         scanf("%d %d", &M, &N);
137         init(N);
138         for(int i=0; i<M; i++)
139         {
140             int u, v;
141             scanf("%d %d", &u, &v);
142             Edges.pb(info(u, v));
143         }
144         construct_graph(N);
145         SCC(N);
146         printf("Case %d: ", t);
147         if(is2satpossible(N))
148         {
149             cout<<"Yes"<<endl;
150             solution(N);
151             int sz=ans.size();
152             printf("%d", sz);
153             for(int i=0; i<sz; i++) printf(" %d", ans[i]);
154             printf("\n");
155         }

```



```
156         else cout<<"No"<<endl;
157     }
158     return 0;
159 }
```

Chapter 3

Flow networks/ matching

3.1 Max Flow

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 #define pb push_back
4 #define MN 1000
5 typedef vector< vector<int> > vint2D;
6 const int inf=(1<<29);
7 vint2D graph;
8 int Cost[MN][MN];
9 int parent[MN+5];
10 int flow;
11 void init(int N)
12 {
13     graph=vint2D(N);
14     memset(Cost,0,sizeof(Cost));
15 }
16 void AddEdge(int u,int v,int cost)
17 {
18     graph[u].pb(v);
19     graph[v].pb(u);
20     Cost[u][v]+=cost;
21     Cost[v][u]+=cost;
22 }
23 bool augmenting-path(int source,int sink)
24 {
25     memset(parent,-1,sizeof(parent));
26     queue<int>Q;
27     Q.push(source);
28     while(!Q.empty())
29     {
30         int u=Q.front();
31         Q.pop();
32         int sz=graph[u].size();
33         for(int i=0;i<sz;i++)
34         {
35             int v=graph[u][i];
36             if(parent[v]==-1 and Cost[u][v]>0)
37             {
38                 parent[v]=u;
39                 Q.push(v);
40                 if(v==sink) return true;
41             }
42         }
43     }
```

```

43     }
44     return false;
45 }
46 void path(int v,int source)
47 {
48     int u=parent[v];
49     flow=min(flow, Cost[u][v]);
50     if(source!=u) path(u, source);
51     Cost[u][v]-=flow;
52     Cost[v][u]+=flow;
53     return;
54 }
55 int max_flow(int source,int sink)
56 {
57     int ret=0;
58     while(augmenting_path(source,sink))
59     {
60         flow=inf;
61         path(sink,source);
62         ret+=flow;
63     }
64     return ret;
65 }
66 int main()
67 {
68     int test;
69     scanf("%d",&test);
70     while(test--)
71     {
72         int P,S,C,M;
73         scanf("%d %d %d %d",&P,&S,&C,&M);
74         init(P+S+5);
75         int superSource=0,SuperSikn=P+S+1;
76         for(int i=1;i<=P;i++)AddEdge(superSource,i,1);
77         for(int i=1;i<=S;i++)AddEdge(P+1,SuperSikn,C);
78         for(int i=0;i<M;i++)
79         {
80             int x,y;
81             scanf("%d %d",&x,&y);
82             AddEdge(x,P+y,(1<<30));
83         }
84         printf("%d\n",max_flow(superSource,SuperSikn));
85     }
86     return 0;
87 }

```

3.2 Maximum Bipartite Matching

```

1 bool khun(int u)
2 {
3     int sz=graph[u].size();
4     for(int i=0;i<sz;i++)
5     {
6         int v=graph[u][i];
7         if(seen[v]) continue;
8         seen[v]=true;
9         if(Right[v]==-1||khun(Right[v]))
10        {
11            Right[v]=u;
12            Left[u]=v;

```

```

13         return true;
14     }
15 }
16 return false;
17 }
18 int bipartite_matching(int m)
19 {
20     mem(Left, -1);
21     mem(Right, -1);
22     int cnt=0;
23     for (int i=0; i<m; i++)
24     {
25         mem(seen, false);
26         if(khun(i)) cnt++;
27     }
28     return cnt;
29 }

```

Chapter 4

Dynamic programming

4.1 Edit Distance

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 int dp[88][88];
4 int N,M,step;
5 char S1[88],S2[88];
6 int solve(int i,int j)
7 {
8     if(i==N and j==M) return 0;
9     if(i==N) return M-j;
10    if(j==M) return N-i;
11    int &ret=dp[i][j];
12    if(ret!=-1) return ret;
13    ret=(1<<28);
14    if(S1[i]==S2[j]) ret=solve(i+1,j+1);
15    else
16    {
17        ret=min(ret,solve(i,j+1)+1);
18        ret=min(ret,solve(i+1,j)+1);
19        ret=min(ret,solve(i+1,j+1)+1);
20    }
21    return ret;
22 }
23 void pathPrint(int i,int j,int del,int ins,int st)
24 {
25     if(i==N&&j==M) return ;
26     if(i==N)
27     {
28         for(int k=j;k<M;k++,i++)
29         {
30             printf("%d Insert %d,%c\n",st++,i-del+1+ins,S2[k]);
31         }
32         return ;
33     }
34     if(j==M)
35     {
36         for(;i<N;i++)
37         {
38             printf("%d Delete %d\n",st++,i-del+1+ins);
39             del++;
40         }
41         return ;
42     }
```

```

43     int ret = solve(i, j);
44     int tmp;
45     if (S1[i] == S2[j])
46     {
47         tmp = solve(i + 1, j + 1);
48         if (ret == tmp)
49         {
50             pathPrint(i + 1, j + 1, del, ins, st);
51             return;
52         }
53     }
54     tmp = solve(i, j + 1) + 1;
55     if (tmp == ret)
56     {
57         printf("%d Insert %d,%c\n", st, i - del + 1 + ins, S2[j]);
58         pathPrint(i, j + 1, del, ins + 1, st + 1);
59         return;
60     }
61     tmp = solve(i + 1, j) + 1;
62     if (tmp == ret)
63     {
64         printf("%d Delete %d\n", st, i - del + 1 + ins);
65         pathPrint(i + 1, j, del + 1, ins, st + 1);
66         return;
67     }
68     tmp = solve(i + 1, j + 1) + 1;
69     if (tmp == ret)
70     {
71         printf("%d Replace %d,%c\n", st, i - del + 1 + ins, S2[j]);
72         pathPrint(i + 1, j + 1, del, ins, st + 1);
73         return;
74     }
75     return;
76 }
77 int main()
78 {
79     bool New = false;
80     while (gets(S1))
81     {
82         gets(S2);
83         if (New) printf("\n");
84         New = true;
85         N = strlen(S1);
86         M = strlen(S2);
87         memset(dp, -1, sizeof(dp));
88         step = solve(0, 0);
89         printf("%d\n", step);
90         pathPrint(0, 0, 0, 0, 1);
91     }
92     return 0;
93 }

```

4.2 Distinct Sub Sequence

```

1 LLD solve()
2 {
3     dp[0] = 1;
4     mem( Last_occurance, 0 );
5     for (int i = 1; s[i]; i++)
6     {

```

```

7     dp[i]=2*dp[i-1];
8     int x=s[i]-'A';
9     if (Last_occurance[x]) dp[i]=dp[Last_occurance[x]-1];
10    Last_occurance[x]=i;
11    dp[i]=dp[i];
12 }
13 return dp[strlen(s+1)];
14 }

```

4.3 Knuth Optimization

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 int dp[505][505];
4 int positionK[505][505];
5 int Csum[505];
6 int main()
7 {
8     int N;
9     while (scanf("%d",&N)==1)
10    {
11        for (int i=1;i<=N;i++)
12        {
13            scanf("%d",&Csum[i]);
14            Csum[i]+=Csum[i-1];
15        }
16        for (int L=1;L<=N;L++)
17        {
18            for (int i=1;i<=N;i++)
19            {
20                int j=L+i-1;
21                if (j>N) continue;
22                if (L==1)
23                {
24                    dp[i][j]=0;
25                    positionK[i][j]=i;
26                }
27                else
28                {
29                    dp[i][j]=(1<<28);
30                    for (int k=positionK[i][j-1];k<=positionK[i+1][j];k++)
31                    {
32                        int cost=dp[i][k-1];
33                        cost+=dp[k+1][j];
34                        cost+=(Csum[j]-Csum[k]);
35                        cost+=(Csum[k-1]-Csum[i-1]);
36                        if (cost<dp[i][j])
37                        {
38                            dp[i][j]=cost;
39                            positionK[i][j]=k;
40                        }
41                    }
42                }
43            }
44        }
45        printf("%d\n",dp[1][N]);
46    }
47    return 0;
48 }

```

Chapter 5

Strings

5.1 KMP

Tutorial

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 char TXT[10000000], ptr[10000000];
4 vector<int> compute_prefix(const char *p)
5 {
6     int m=strlen(p+1);
7     vector<int> prefix(m+1);
8     prefix[1]=0;
9     int k=0;
10    for(int i=2; i<=m; i++)
11    {
12        while(k>0 and p[k+1]!=p[i]) k=prefix[k];
13        if(p[k+1]==p[i]) k=k+1;
14        prefix[i]=k;
15    }
16    return prefix;
17 }
18 vector<int> KMP_match(const char *txt, const char *ptrn)
19 {
20     int n=strlen(txt+1);
21     int m=strlen(ptrn+1);
22     vector<int> Prefix=compute_prefix(ptrn);
23     vector<int> Match_position;
24     int q=0;
25     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
26     {
27         while(q>0 and ptrn[q+1]!=txt[i]) q=Prefix[q];
28         if(ptrn[q+1]==txt[i]) q=q+1;
29         if(q==m)
30         {
31             Match_position.push_back(i-m);
32             q=Prefix[q];
33         }
34     }
35     return Match_position;
36 }
37 int main()
38 {
39     scanf("%s %s", TXT+1, ptr+1);
40     vector<int> Match_position=KMP_match(TXT, ptr);
41     for(int i=0; i<Match_position.size(); i++)
```



```

42     {
43         if (!i) printf("%d", Match_position[i]);
44         else printf(" %d", Match_position[i]);
45     }
46     return 0;
47 }

```

5.2 Aho Corasick

5.2.1 Aho Corasick with Dynamic Trie

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  #define Max 26
4  int getID(char c)
5  {
6      return c>='a'?c-'a':c-'A';
7  }
8  char inp[1000005];
9  char text[1000005];
10 int ans[5000];
11 map<string,int>Map;
12 vector<int>v;
13 struct Trie
14 {
15     Trie *next[26],*fail;
16     int stringMap;
17     Trie()
18     {
19         stringMap=0;
20         for(int i=0;i<Max;i++)next[i]=NULL;
21         fail=NULL;
22     }
23 };
24 Trie *root;
25 void Insert(const char *str,int M)
26 {
27     Trie *p=root;
28     for(int i=0;str[i];i++)
29     {
30         int id=getID(str[i]);
31         if(p->next[id]==NULL)p->next[id]=new Trie();
32         p=p->next[id];
33     }
34     p->stringMap=M;
35 }
36 void computeFailure()
37 {
38     Trie *u,*prefix;
39     queue<Trie*>Q;
40     Q.push(root);
41     while(!Q.empty())
42     {
43         u=Q.front(); ///Take a new node
44         Q.pop();
45         for(int i=0;i<Max;i++)
46         {
47             if(u->next[i]!=NULL) ///select fail position of ith node of
parent u

```

```

48         {
49             prefix=u->fail; /// Going to u node fail position/ prefix
position
50             while( prefix!=NULL)
51             {
52                 if( prefix->next [ i] !=NULL) ///if match found
53                 {
54                     u->next [ i]-> fail=prefix->next [ i];
55                     break;
56                 }
57                 prefix=prefix->fail; /// match not found, going to upper
child prefix position
58             }
59             if ( prefix==NULL)u->next [ i]-> fail=root;
60             Q.push( u->next [ i] );
61         }
62     }
63 }
64 }
65 void AhoCorasick( const char *str)
66 {
67     Trie *p=root;
68     for( int i=0; str [ i ]; i++)
69     {
70         int id=getID ( str [ i] );
71         while ( p->next [ id]==NULL&& p!=root ) p=p->fail;
72         if ( p->next [ id] !=NULL) p=p->next [ id];
73         Trie *tp=p;
74         while ( tp!=root )
75         {
76             if ( tp->stringMap >0) ans [ tp->stringMap]++;
77             tp=tp->fail;
78         }
79     }
80 }
81 void Delete( Trie *u)
82 {
83     if ( u==NULL) return;
84     for( int i=0; i<Max; i++) Delete( u->next [ i] );
85     delete u;
86 }
87
88 int main ()
89 {
90     int test;
91     scanf( "%d", &test );
92     for( int t=1; t<=test; t++)
93     {
94         Map.clear ();
95         v.clear ();
96         memset( ans, 0, sizeof ( ans ) );
97         root=new Trie ();
98         int N;
99         scanf( "%d", &N );
100        scanf( "%s", text );
101        int cnt=1;
102        for( int i=0; i<N; i++)
103        {
104            scanf( "%s", inp );
105            if ( Map.find ( inp )==Map.end () ) Map [ inp]=cnt++;
106            Insert ( inp, Map [ inp] );

```

```

107         v.push_back(Map[inp]);
108     }
109     computeFailure();
110     AhoCorasick(text);
111     printf("Case %d:\n", t);
112     for(int i=0; i<N; i++)
113     {
114         printf("%d\n", ans[v[i]]);
115     }
116     Delete(root);
117 }
118 return 0;
119 }

```

5.2.2 Aho Corasick with Static Trie

```

1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 #define root 0
4 #define NULL -1
5 #define Max 248878
6 #define MC 26
7 int ans[10000];
8 char text[1000005];
9 char inp[1000000];
10 map<string, int> Map;
11 vector<int> v;
12 int getID(const char c)
13 {
14     return c>='a'?c-'a':c-'A';
15 }
16 struct Trie
17 {
18     struct node
19     {
20         int Next[26], fail;
21         int stringMap;
22         void clear()
23         {
24             memset(Next, -1, sizeof(Next));
25             fail=-1;
26             stringMap=0;
27         }
28     }T[Max];
29     int ptr;
30     void clear()
31     {
32         ptr=1;
33         T[0].clear();
34     }
35     void Insert(char *str, int M)
36     {
37         int p=0;
38         for(int i=0; str[i]; i++)
39         {
40             int id=getID(str[i]);
41             if(T[p].Next[id]==-1)
42             {
43                 T[p].Next[id]=ptr;
44                 T[ptr++].clear();
45             }

```

```

46         int q=p;
47         p=T[p].Next[id];
48     }
49     T[p].stringMap=M;
50 }
51 void ComputeFailure()
52 {
53     queue<int>Q;
54     Q.push(root);
55     int u, prefix;
56     while(!Q.empty())
57     {
58         u=Q.front();
59         Q.pop();
60         for(int i=0; i<MC; i++)
61         {
62             if(T[u].Next[i]!=NULL)
63             {
64                 int now=T[u].Next[i];
65                 prefix=T[u].fail;
66                 while(prefix!=NULL)
67                 {
68                     if(T[prefix].Next[i]!=NULL)
69                     {
70                         T[now].fail=T[prefix].Next[i];
71                         break;
72                     }
73                     prefix=T[prefix].fail;
74                 }
75                 if(prefix==NULL)T[now].fail=root;
76                 Q.push(now);
77             }
78         }
79     }
80 }
81 };
82 void AhoCorasick(const Trie &A, const char *str)
83 {
84     int p=root;
85     for(int i=0; str[i]; i++)
86     {
87         int id=getID(str[i]);
88         while(A.T[p].Next[id]==NULL&&p!=root)p=A.T[p].fail;
89         if(p!=NULL&&A.T[p].Next[id]!=NULL)p=A.T[p].Next[id];
90         int tp=p;
91         while(tp!=root)
92         {
93             if(A.T[tp].stringMap>0)ans[A.T[tp].stringMap]++;
94             tp=A.T[tp].fail;
95         }
96     }
97 }
98 Trie A;
99 int main()
100 {
101     #ifdef _ANICK_
102         freopen("input.txt", "r", stdin);
103     #endif // _ANICK_
104     int test;
105     scanf("%d", &test);
106     for(int t=1; t<=test; t++)

```

```

107 {
108     Map.clear();
109     v.clear();
110     memset(ans,0,sizeof(ans));
111     A.clear();
112     int N;
113     scanf("%d",&N);
114     scanf("%s",text);
115     int cnt=1;
116     for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
117     {
118         scanf("%s",inp);
119         if(Map.find(inp)==Map.end())Map[inp]=cnt++;
120         A.Insert(inp,Map[inp]);
121         v.push_back(Map[inp]);
122     }
123     A.ComputeFailure();
124     AhoCorasick(A,text);
125     printf("Case %d:\n",t);
126     for(int i=0;i<N;i++)
127     {
128         printf("%d\n",ans[v[i]]);
129     }
130 }
131 return 0;
132 }

```

5.3 Manacher's Algorithm

```

1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 string s, t;
4 char str[1000005];
5 void prepare_string()
6 {
7     int i;
8     t="#";
9     for(i=0;i<s.size();i++)
10         t+=s[i],t+=" ";
11     t+="$";
12 }
13
14 int manacher()
15 {
16     prepare_string();
17     int P[t.size()],c=0,r=0,i,i_mirror,n=t.size()-1;
18     for(i=1;i<n;i++)
19     {
20         i_mirror=(2*c)-i;
21         P[i]=r>i?min(r-i,P[i_mirror]):0;
22         while(t[i+1+P[i]]==t[i-1-P[i]]) P[i]++;
23         if(i+P[i]>r)
24         {
25             c=i;
26             r=i+P[i];
27         }
28     }
29     return *max_element(P+1,P+n);
30 }
31 int main()

```

```
32 {  
33     int kase=1;  
34     while(scanf("%s", str)&&str[0]!='E')  
35     {  
36         s=str;  
37         printf("Case %d: %d\n", kase++, manacher());  
38     }  
39     return 0;  
40 }
```

Chapter 6

Math

6.1 Reduce Ratio

$\left(\frac{A}{B}\right)$ ratio reduce to $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$

```
1 int main()
2 {
3     int A,B,x,y;
4     cin>>A>>B>>x>>y;
5     int g=__gcd(x,y);
6     x/=g,y/=g;
7     int t=min(A/x,B/y);
8     cout<<x*t<<" "<<y*t<<endl;
9     return 0;
10 }
```

6.2 Floyd's Cycle Finding algorithm

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 #define pp pair<int,int>
4 int Z,L,M,I;
5 int f(int L)
6 {
7     return (Z*L+I)%M;
8 }
9 pp CycleFinding()
10 {
11     ///L here initial seed
12     int hare,tortoise,lambda,meu;
13     bool cyclefind=false;
14     hare=tortoise=L;
15     while(!cyclefind)
16     {
17         tortoise=f(tortoise);
18         hare=f(hare);
19         hare=f(hare);
20         if(hare==tortoise) cyclefind=true;
21     }
22     hare=L;
23     meu=0;
24     while(hare!=tortoise)
25     {
```

```

26     meu++;
27     hare=f(hare);
28     tortoise=f(tortoise);
29 }
30 int i=0;
31 hare=L;
32 while(i<=meu)
33 {
34     i++;
35     hare=f(hare);
36 }
37 tortoise=f(hare);
38 lambda=1;
39 while(hare!=tortoise)
40 {
41     tortoise=f(tortoise);
42     lambda++;
43 }
44 return {meu,lambda}; //meu is starting index and lambda is cycle length
45 }
46 int main()
47 {
48     int t=1;
49     while(scanf("%d %d %d %d",&Z,&I,&M,&L) and (Z or I or M or L))
50     {
51         pp a=CycleFinding();
52         cout<<"Cycle starts from index "<<a.first<<"\nCycle length is "<<a.
second<<endl;
53     }
54     return 0;
55 }

```

6.3 Angle between clock hand

```

1 double angle(int h, int m)
2 {
3     double hAngle = 0.5D * (h * 60 + m);
4     double mAngle = 6 * m;
5     double angle = abs(hAngle - mAngle);
6     angle = min(angle, 360 - angle);
7     return angle;
8 }

```

6.4 Big Integer

```

1 struct Bigint
2 {
3     // representations and structures
4     string a; // to store the digits
5     int sign; // sign = -1 for negative numbers, sign = 1 otherwise
6
7     // constructors
8     Bigint() {} // default constructor
9     Bigint(string b)
10    {
11        (*this) = b; // constructor for string
12    }
13    Bigint(long long num)
14    {
15        if(num<0)sign=-1;

```



```

16         else sign=1;
17         if(num==0)a.push_back('0');
18         while(num)
19         {
20             a.push_back(num%10+'0');
21             num/=10;
22         }
23     }
24     // some helpful methods
25     int size() // returns number of digits
26     {
27         return a.size();
28     }
29     Bigint inverseSign() // changes the sign
30     {
31         sign *= -1;
32         return (*this);
33     }
34     Bigint normalize( int newSign ) // removes leading 0, fixes sign
35     {
36         for( int i = a.size() - 1; i > 0 && a[i] == '0'; i-- )
37             a.erase(a.begin() + i);
38         sign = ( a.size() == 1 && a[0] == '0' ) ? 1 : newSign;
39         return (*this);
40     }
41
42     // assignment operator
43     void operator = ( string b ) // assigns a string to Bigint
44     {
45         a = b[0] == '-' ? b.substr(1) : b;
46         reverse( a.begin(), a.end() );
47         this->normalize( b[0] == '-' ? -1 : 1 );
48     }
49
50     // conditional operators
51     bool operator < ( const Bigint &b ) const // less than operator
52     {
53         if( sign != b.sign ) return sign < b.sign;
54         if( a.size() != b.a.size() )
55             return sign == 1 ? a.size() < b.a.size() : a.size() > b.a.size();
56
57         for( int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i-- ) if( a[i] != b.a[i] )
58             return sign == 1 ? a[i] < b.a[i] : a[i] > b.a[i];
59         return false;
60     }
61     bool operator == ( const Bigint &b ) const // operator for equality
62     {
63         return a == b.a && sign == b.sign;
64     }
65     // mathematical operators
66     Bigint operator + ( Bigint b ) // addition operator overloading
67     {
68         if( sign != b.sign ) return (*this) - b.inverseSign();
69         Bigint c;
70         for( int i = 0, carry = 0; i < a.size() || i < b.size() || carry; i++ )
71         {
72             carry += (i < a.size() ? a[i] - 48 : 0) + (i < b.a.size() ? b.a[i] - 48 : 0);
73
74             c.a += (carry % 10 + 48);
75             carry /= 10;
76         }

```

```

75     return c.normalize(sign);
76 }
77 BigInt operator - ( BigInt b )    // subtraction operator overloading
78 {
79     if( sign != b.sign ) return (*this) + b.inverseSign();
80     int s = sign;
81     sign = b.sign = 1;
82     if( (*this) < b ) return ((b - (*this)).inverseSign()).normalize(-s)
;
83     BigInt c;
84     for( int i = 0, borrow = 0; i < a.size(); i++ )
85     {
86         borrow = a[i] - borrow - (i < b.size() ? b.a[i] : 48);
87         c.a += borrow >= 0 ? borrow + 48 : borrow + 58;
88         borrow = borrow >= 0 ? 0 : 1;
89     }
90     return c.normalize(s);
91 }
92 BigInt operator * (BigInt b )    // multiplication operator overloading
93 {
94     BigInt c("0");
95     for( int i = 0, k = a[i] - 48; i < a.size(); i++, k = a[i] - 48 )
96     {
97         while(k-->0) c = c + b; // ith digit is k, so, we add k times
98         b.a.insert(b.a.begin(), '0'); // multiplied by 10
99     }
100    return c.normalize(sign * b.sign);
101 }
102 BigInt operator / ( BigInt b )    // division operator overloading
103 {
104     if( b.size() == 1 && b.a[0] == '0' ) b.a[0] /= ( b.a[0] - 48 );
105     BigInt c("0"), d;
106     for( int j = 0; j < a.size(); j++ ) d.a += "0";
107     int dSign = sign * b.sign;
108     b.sign = 1;
109     for( int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i-- )
110     {
111         c.a.insert( c.a.begin(), '0' );
112         c = c + a.substr( i, 1 );
113         while( !( c < b ) ) c = c - b, d.a[i]++;
114     }
115     return d.normalize(dSign);
116 }
117 BigInt operator % ( BigInt b )    // modulo operator overloading
118 {
119     if( b.size() == 1 && b.a[0] == '0' ) b.a[0] /= ( b.a[0] - 48 );
120     BigInt c("0");
121     b.sign = 1;
122     for( int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i-- )
123     {
124         c.a.insert( c.a.begin(), '0' );
125         c = c + a.substr( i, 1 );
126         while( !( c < b ) ) c = c - b;
127     }
128     return c.normalize(sign);
129 }
130
131 // output method
132 void print()
133 {
134     if( sign == -1 ) putchar('-');

```

```
135     for( int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i— ) putchar(a[i]);  
136     puts("");  
137 }  
138 };
```

Chapter 7

Number Theory

7.1 Greatest common divisor (GCD)

```
1 int gcd(int a, int b)
2 {
3     return b == 0 ? a : gcd(b, a % b);
4 }
```

7.2 Least common multiple (LCM)

```
1 int lcm(int a, int b)
2 {
3     return (a / gcd(a, b)) * b;
4 }
```

7.3 Big Mod

7.3.1 Iterative version

```
1 LLD bigmod(LLD B, LLD P, LLD M)
2 {
3     LLD R=1;
4     while(P>0)
5     {
6         if(P%2==1)
7         {
8             R=(R*B)%M;
9         }
10        P/=2;
11        B=(B*B)%M;
12    }
13    return R;
14 }
```

7.3.2 Recursive version

```
1 int big_mod(int n, int p, int m)
2 {
3     if(!n) return 0;
4     int x=(n, p>>1, m);
5     x=(x*x)%m;
6     if(p&1) x=(x*n)%m;
7     return x;
8 }
```

7.4 Sieve of Eratosthenes

7.4.1 Sieve

```
1 const int Max=10000000;
2 bool prime_check[Max];
3 void sieve()
4 {
5     int i,j;
6     int sq = sqrt(Max);
7     for(i=2; i<=sq; i++)
8     {
9         if(!prime_check[i])    // here check i is prime
10        {
11            for(j=i*i; j<Max; j+=i)
12            {
13                prime_check[j]=true; //j is multiple of i & make it not
14                prime
15            }
16        }
17    }
```

7.4.2 Bitwise Sieve

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<math.h>
3 #define check(N,pos) (N&(1<<(pos)))
4 #define Set(N,pos) N|(1<<(pos))
5 const int M=100000;
6 int status[M/32+2]={0};
7 void sieve()
8 {
9     int sqN=(int)sqrt(M);
10    int i,j,cnt=1;
11    puts("2");
12    for(i=3;i<=sqN;i+=2)
13    {
14        if(check(status[i>>5],i&31)==0)
15        {
16            for(j=i*i;j<=M;j+=2*i)
17            {
18                status[j>>5]=Set(status[j>>5],j&31);
19            }
20        }
21    }
22    for(i=3;i<=M;i+=2)
23    {
24        if(check(status[i>>5],i&31)==0)
25        {
26            printf("%d\n",i);
27        }
28    }
29 }
30 int main()
31 {
32     sieve();
33     return 0;
34 }
```

7.5 Euler's totient function

Euler's totient function (or Euler's phi function), denoted as $\varphi(n)$ or $\phi(n)$, is an arithmetic function that counts the positive integers less than or equal to n that are relatively prime to n . (These integers are sometimes referred to as totatives of n .) Thus, if n is a positive integer, then $\varphi(n)$ is the number of integers k in the range $1 \leq k \leq n$ for which the greatest common divisor $\gcd(n, k) = 1$.

7.5.1 Euler phi sieve version

```
1 int phi[10000];
2 const int M=1000;
3 void Generate_phi()
4 {
5     int i,j;
6     phi[1]=1;
7     for(i=2; i<M; i++)
8     {
9         if(!phi[i])
10        {
11            phi[i]=i-1;
12            for(j=i+i; j<M; j+=i)
13            {
14                if(!phi[j]) phi[j]=j;
15                phi[j]=phi[j]/i*(i-1);
16            }
17        }
18    }
19 }
```

7.5.2 Euler phi function

```
1 int phi (int n)
2 {
3     int ret = n;
4     for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++)
5     {
6         if (n % i == 0)
7         {
8             while (n % i == 0)
9             {
10                n /= i;
11            }
12            ret -= ret / i;
13        }
14    }
15    // this case will happen if n is a prime number
16    // in that case we won't find any prime that divides n
17    // that's less or equal to sqrt(n)
18    if (n > 1) ret -= ret / n;
19    return ret;
20 }
```

7.6 Number of Divisors

If a number

$$N = P_1^{k_1} * P_2^{k_2} * P_3^{k_3} P_n^{k_n}$$

Number of divisor:

$$f(n) = (k_1 + 1) * (k_2 + 1) * (k_3 + 1) *(k_n + 1)$$

7.6.1 NOD sieve version

```
1 int nod[100000+5];
2 void Generate()
3 {
4     nod[1]=1;
5     for(int i=2; i<=100000; i++)
6     {
7         if(!nod[i]) //here checking i is prime or not ???
8         {
9             nod[i]=2;
10            for(int j=i+i; j<=100000; j+=i)
11            {
12                if(!nod[j]) nod[j]=1;
13                int n=j, cnt=0;
14                while(!(n%i))
15                {
16                    cnt++;
17                    n/=i;
18                }
19                nod[j]*=(cnt+1);
20            }
21        }
22    }
23 }
```

7.6.2 NOD function

```
1 int find_divisor(int n)
2 {
3     int i, ans=1, count=1;
4     while(n%2==0)
5     {
6         n/=2;
7         count++;
8     }
9     ans*=count;
10    for(i=3; i*i<=n; i+=2)
11    {
12        count=1;
13        while(n%i==0)
14        {
15            n/=i;
16            count++;
17        }
18        ans*=count;
19    }
20    if(n>1)
21    {
22        ans*=2;
23    }
24    return ans;
25 }
```

7.7 Summation of Divisors

If the prime factorization of an integer is:

$$P1^{x1} * P2^{x2} * * Pn^{xn}$$

Where $P1, P2, Pn$ are primes, then the summation of divisors is

$$\frac{(P1^{x1} - 1)}{(P1 - 1)} * \frac{(P2^{x2} - 1)}{(P2 - 1)} * * \frac{(Pn^{xn} - 1)}{(Pn - 1)}$$

7.8 Extended Euclid GCD

```
1 typedef pair<int , int> pii;
2 #define x first
3 #define y second
4
5 pii extendedEuclid(int a, int b) // returns x, y | ax + by =gcd(a,b)
6 {
7     if(b == 0) return pii(1, 0);
8     else
9     {
10         pii d = extendedEuclid(b, a % b);
11         return pii(d.y, d.x - d.y * (a / b));
12     }
13 }
```

7.9 Modular multiplicative inverse

7.9.1 Modular inverse using EGCD

```
1 int modularInverse(int a, int n)
2 {
3     pii ret = extendedEuclid(a, n);
4     return ((ret.x % n) + n) % n;
5 }
```

7.9.2 Modular multiplicative inverse using Euler Theorem

According to Euler's theorem, if a is coprime to m , that is, $\gcd(a, m) = 1$, then

$$a^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

where $\varphi(m)$ is Euler's totient function. This follows from the fact that a belongs to the multiplicative group $(\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{m\mathbb{Z}})$ iff a is coprime to m . Therefore the modular multiplicative inverse can be found directly:

$$a^{\varphi(m)-1} \equiv a^{-1} \pmod{m}$$

. In the special case when m is a prime, the modular inverse is given by the below equation as:

$$a^{-1} \equiv a^{m-2} \pmod{m}$$

.

7.10 NCR

7.10.1 Lucas Theorem

```
1  /**
2   * Fine NCR % M when N C M are large number.
3   * using Lucas theorem.
4   */
5  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
6  using namespace std;
7  typedef long long LLD;
8  LLD mod=1000003;
9  LLD big_mod(LLD n,LLD p,LLD m)
10 {
11     if(p==0)return (LLD) 1;
12     LLD x=big_mod(n,p/2,m);
13     x=(x*x)%m;
14     if(p&1)x=(x*n)%m;
15     return x;
16 }
17 LLD inverse_modulo(LLD t,LLD m)
18 {
19     return big_mod(t,m-2,m);
20 }
21 LLD combi(LLD n, LLD k,LLD m)
22 {
23     if(n<k)
24         return 0;
25     if(n-k<k)
26         return combi(n,n-k,m);
27     LLD i,p=1,t=1;
28     for(i=n-k+1; i<=n; i++)
29         p=(p*i)%m;
30     for(i=1; i<=k; i++)
31         t=(t*i)%m;
32     return (p*inverse_modulo(t,m))%m;
33 }
34 LLD lucas(LLD n, LLD k, LLD m)
35 {
36     if(n<k)
37         return 0;
38     if(k==0 || n==k)
39         return 1;
40     return (lucas(n/m,k/m,m)*combi(n%m,k%m,m))%m;
41 }
42 int main()
43 {
44     return 0;
45 }
```

Chapter 8

Computational geometry

```
1 // C++ routines for computational geometry.
2
3 #include <iostream>
4 #include <vector>
5 #include <cmath>
6 #include <cassert>
7 #define M_PI (2*acos(0))
8 using namespace std;
9
10 double INF = 1e100;
11 double EPS = 1e-12;
12
13 struct PT {
14     double x, y;
15     PT() {}
16     PT(double x, double y) : x(x), y(y) {}
17     PT(const PT &p) : x(p.x), y(p.y) {}
18     PT operator + (const PT &p) const { return PT(x+p.x, y+p.y); }
19     PT operator - (const PT &p) const { return PT(x-p.x, y-p.y); }
20     PT operator * (double c) const { return PT(x*c, y*c); }
21     PT operator / (double c) const { return PT(x/c, y/c); }
22 };
23
24 double dot(PT p, PT q) { return p.x*q.x+p.y*q.y; }
25 double dist2(PT p, PT q) { return dot(p-q,p-q); }
26 double cross(PT p, PT q) { return p.x*q.y-p.y*q.x; }
27 ostream &operator<<(ostream &os, const PT &p) {
28     os << "(" << p.x << "," << p.y << ")";
29 }
30
31 // rotate a point CCW or CW around the origin
32 PT RotateCCW90(PT p) { return PT(-p.y,p.x); }
33 PT RotateCW90(PT p) { return PT(p.y,-p.x); }
34 PT RotateCCW(PT p, double t) {
35     return PT(p.x*cos(t)-p.y*sin(t), p.x*sin(t)+p.y*cos(t));
36 }
37
38 // project point c onto line through a and b
39 // assuming a != b
40 PT ProjectPointLine(PT a, PT b, PT c) {
41     return a + (b-a)*dot(c-a, b-a)/dot(b-a, b-a);
42 }
43
44 // project point c onto line segment through a and b
```

```

45 PT ProjectPointSegment(PT a, PT b, PT c) {
46     double r = dot(b-a, b-a);
47     if (fabs(r) < EPS) return a;
48     r = dot(c-a, b-a)/r;
49     if (r < 0) return a;
50     if (r > 1) return b;
51     return a + (b-a)*r;
52 }
53
54 // compute distance from c to segment between a and b
55 double DistancePointSegment(PT a, PT b, PT c) {
56     return sqrt(dist2(c, ProjectPointSegment(a, b, c)));
57 }
58
59 // compute distance between point (x,y,z) and plane ax+by+cz=d
60 double DistancePointPlane(double x, double y, double z,
61                             double a, double b, double c, double d)
62 {
63     return fabs(a*x+b*y+c*z-d)/sqrt(a*a+b*b+c*c);
64 }
65
66 // determine if lines from a to b and c to d are parallel or collinear
67 bool LinesParallel(PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
68     return fabs(cross(b-a, c-d)) < EPS;
69 }
70
71 bool LinesCollinear(PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
72     return LinesParallel(a, b, c, d)
73         && fabs(cross(a-b, a-c)) < EPS
74         && fabs(cross(c-d, c-a)) < EPS;
75 }
76
77 // determine if line segment from a to b intersects with
78 // line segment from c to d
79 bool SegmentsIntersect(PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
80     if (LinesCollinear(a, b, c, d)) {
81         if (dist2(a, c) < EPS || dist2(a, d) < EPS ||
82             dist2(b, c) < EPS || dist2(b, d) < EPS) return true;
83         if (dot(c-a, c-b) > 0 && dot(d-a, d-b) > 0 && dot(c-b, d-b) > 0)
84             return false;
85         return true;
86     }
87     if (cross(d-a, b-a) * cross(c-a, b-a) > 0) return false;
88     if (cross(a-c, d-c) * cross(b-c, d-c) > 0) return false;
89     return true;
90 }
91
92 // compute intersection of line passing through a and b
93 // with line passing through c and d, assuming that unique
94 // intersection exists; for segment intersection, check if
95 // segments intersect first
96 PT ComputeLineIntersection(PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
97     b=b-a; d=c-d; c=c-a;
98     assert(dot(b, b) > EPS && dot(d, d) > EPS);
99     return a + b*cross(c, d)/cross(b, d);
100 }
101
102 // compute center of circle given three points
103 PT ComputeCircleCenter(PT a, PT b, PT c) {
104     b=(a+b)/2;
105     c=(a+c)/2;

```

```

106     return ComputeLineIntersection(b, b+RotateCW90(a-b), c, c+RotateCW90(a-c))
107     ;
108 }
109 // determine if point is in a possibly non-convex polygon (by William
110 // Randolph Franklin); returns 1 for strictly interior points, 0 for
111 // strictly exterior points, and 0 or 1 for the remaining points.
112 // Note that it is possible to convert this into an *exact* test using
113 // integer arithmetic by taking care of the division appropriately
114 // (making sure to deal with signs properly) and then by writing exact
115 // tests for checking point on polygon boundary
116 bool PointInPolygon(const vector<PT> &p, PT q) {
117     bool c = 0;
118     for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++){
119         int j = (i+1)%p.size();
120         if ((p[i].y <= q.y && q.y < p[j].y ||
121             p[j].y <= q.y && q.y < p[i].y) &&
122             q.x < p[i].x + (p[j].x - p[i].x) * (q.y - p[i].y) / (p[j].y - p[i].y))
123             c = !c;
124     }
125     return c;
126 }
127
128 // determine if point is on the boundary of a polygon
129 bool PointOnPolygon(const vector<PT> &p, PT q) {
130     for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++)
131         if (dist2(ProjectPointSegment(p[i], p[(i+1)%p.size()], q), q) < EPS)
132             return true;
133     return false;
134 }
135
136 // compute intersection of line through points a and b with
137 // circle centered at c with radius r > 0
138 vector<PT> CircleLineIntersection(PT a, PT b, PT c, double r) {
139     vector<PT> ret;
140     b = b-a;
141     a = a-c;
142     double A = dot(b, b);
143     double B = dot(a, b);
144     double C = dot(a, a) - r*r;
145     double D = B*B - A*C;
146     if (D < -EPS) return ret;
147     ret.push_back(c+a+b*(-B+sqrt(D+EPS))/A);
148     if (D > EPS)
149         ret.push_back(c+a+b*(-B-sqrt(D))/A);
150     return ret;
151 }
152
153 // compute intersection of circle centered at a with radius r
154 // with circle centered at b with radius R
155 vector<PT> CircleCircleIntersection(PT a, PT b, double r, double R) {
156     vector<PT> ret;
157     double d = sqrt(dist2(a, b));
158     if (d > r+R || d+min(r, R) < max(r, R)) return ret;
159     double x = (d*d-R*R+r*r)/(2*d);
160     double y = sqrt(r*r-x*x);
161     PT v = (b-a)/d;
162     ret.push_back(a+v*x + RotateCCW90(v)*y);
163     if (y > 0)
164         ret.push_back(a+v*x - RotateCCW90(v)*y);
165     return ret;

```

```

166 }
167
168 // This code computes the area or centroid of a (possibly nonconvex)
169 // polygon, assuming that the coordinates are listed in a clockwise or
170 // counterclockwise fashion. Note that the centroid is often known as
171 // the "center of gravity" or "center of mass".
172 double ComputeSignedArea(const vector<PT> &p) {
173     double area = 0;
174     for(int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {
175         int j = (i+1) % p.size();
176         area += p[i].x*p[j].y - p[j].x*p[i].y;
177     }
178     return area / 2.0;
179 }
180
181 double ComputeArea(const vector<PT> &p) {
182     return fabs(ComputeSignedArea(p));
183 }
184
185 PT ComputeCentroid(const vector<PT> &p) {
186     PT c(0,0);
187     double scale = 6.0 * ComputeSignedArea(p);
188     for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++){
189         int j = (i+1) % p.size();
190         c = c + (p[i]+p[j])*(p[i].x*p[j].y - p[j].x*p[i].y);
191     }
192     return c / scale;
193 }
194
195 // tests whether or not a given polygon (in CW or CCW order) is simple
196 bool IsSimple(const vector<PT> &p) {
197     for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {
198         for (int k = i+1; k < p.size(); k++) {
199             int j = (i+1) % p.size();
200             int l = (k+1) % p.size();
201             if (i == l || j == k) continue;
202             if (SegmentsIntersect(p[i], p[j], p[k], p[l]))
203                 return false;
204         }
205     }
206     return true;
207 }
208
209 int main() {
210
211     // expected: (-5,2)
212     cerr << RotateCCW90(PT(2,5)) << endl;
213
214     // expected: (5,-2)
215     cerr << RotateCW90(PT(2,5)) << endl;
216
217     // expected: (-5,2)
218     cerr << RotateCCW(PT(2,5), M_PI/2) << endl;
219
220     // expected: (5,2)
221     cerr << ProjectPointLine(PT(-5,-2), PT(10,4), PT(3,7)) << endl;
222
223     // expected: (5,2) (7.5,3) (2.5,1)
224     cerr << ProjectPointSegment(PT(-5,-2), PT(10,4), PT(3,7)) << " "
225         << ProjectPointSegment(PT(7.5,3), PT(10,4), PT(3,7)) << " "
226         << ProjectPointSegment(PT(-5,-2), PT(2.5,1), PT(3,7)) << endl;

```

```

227
228 // expected: 6.78903
229 cerr << DistancePointPlane(4,-4,3,2,-2,5,-8) << endl;
230
231 // expected: 1 0 1
232 cerr << LinesParallel(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(2,1), PT(4,5)) << " "
233      << LinesParallel(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(2,0), PT(4,5)) << " "
234      << LinesParallel(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(5,9), PT(7,13)) << endl;
235
236 // expected: 0 0 1
237 cerr << LinesCollinear(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(2,1), PT(4,5)) << " "
238      << LinesCollinear(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(2,0), PT(4,5)) << " "
239      << LinesCollinear(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(5,9), PT(7,13)) << endl;
240
241 // expected: 1 1 1 0
242 cerr << SegmentsIntersect(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(3,1), PT(-1,3)) << " "
243      << SegmentsIntersect(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(4,3), PT(0,5)) << " "
244      << SegmentsIntersect(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(2,-1), PT(-2,1)) << " "
245      << SegmentsIntersect(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(5,5), PT(1,7)) << endl;
246
247 // expected: (1,2)
248 cerr << ComputeLineIntersection(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(3,1), PT(-1,3)) <<
      endl;
249
250 // expected: (1,1)
251 cerr << ComputeCircleCenter(PT(-3,4), PT(6,1), PT(4,5)) << endl;
252
253 vector<PT> v;
254 v.push_back(PT(0,0));
255 v.push_back(PT(5,0));
256 v.push_back(PT(5,5));
257 v.push_back(PT(0,5));
258
259 // expected: 1 1 1 0 0
260 cerr << PointInPolygon(v, PT(2,2)) << " "
261      << PointInPolygon(v, PT(2,0)) << " "
262      << PointInPolygon(v, PT(0,2)) << " "
263      << PointInPolygon(v, PT(5,2)) << " "
264      << PointInPolygon(v, PT(2,5)) << endl;
265
266 // expected: 0 1 1 1 1
267 cerr << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(2,2)) << " "
268      << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(2,0)) << " "
269      << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(0,2)) << " "
270      << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(5,2)) << " "
271      << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(2,5)) << endl;
272
273 // expected: (1,6)
274 //          (5,4) (4,5)
275 //          blank line
276 //          (4,5) (5,4)
277 //          blank line
278 //          (4,5) (5,4)
279 vector<PT> u = CircleLineIntersection(PT(0,6), PT(2,6), PT(1,1), 5);
280 for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
281 u = CircleLineIntersection(PT(0,9), PT(9,0), PT(1,1), 5);
282 for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
283 u = CircleCircleIntersection(PT(1,1), PT(10,10), 5, 5);
284 for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
285 u = CircleCircleIntersection(PT(1,1), PT(8,8), 5, 5);
286 for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;

```

```

287 u = CircleCircleIntersection(PT(1,1), PT(4.5,4.5), 10, sqrt(2.0)/2.0);
288 for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
289 u = CircleCircleIntersection(PT(1,1), PT(4.5,4.5), 5, sqrt(2.0)/2.0);
290 for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
291
292 // area should be 5.0
293 // centroid should be (1.1666666, 1.166666)
294 PT pa[] = { PT(0,0), PT(5,0), PT(1,1), PT(0,5) };
295 vector<PT> p(pa, pa+4);
296 PT c = ComputeCentroid(p);
297 cerr << "Area: " << ComputeArea(p) << endl;
298 cerr << "Centroid: " << c << endl;
299
300 return 0;
301 }

```