Competitive Programming Notebook

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Contents

1 DS

1.1 Bigk

```
struct SetSum {
    ll sum;
    multiset<ll> ms;

    SetSum() {}

    void add(ll x) {
        sum += x;
        ms.insert(x);
    }

    int rem(ll x) {
        auto it = ms.find(x);

        if (it == ms.end()) {
            return 0;
        }

        sum -= x;
        ms.erase(it);
        return 1;
    }

    ll getMin() { return *ms.begin(); }

    ll getMax() { return *ms.rbegin(); }

    ll getSum() { return sum; }

    int size() { return (int)ms.size(); }
};

struct BigK {
    int k;
    SetSum gt, mt;

    BigK(int k): k(k) {}

    void balance() {
        while (gt.size() > k) {
            ll mn = gt.getMin();
            gt.rem(mn);
            mt.add(mn);
        }

        while (gt.size() < k && mt.size() > 0) {
            ll mx = mt.getMax();
            mt.rem(mx);
            gt.add(mx);
        }
    }

    void add(ll x) {
        gt.add(x);
        balance();
    }

    void rem(ll x) {
        if (mt.rem(x) == 0) {
            gt.rem(x);
        }

        balance();
    }

    // be careful, O(abs(oldK - newk) * log)
    void setK(int _k) {
        k = _k;
        balance();
    }

    // O(log)
    void incK() { setK(k + 1); }

    // O(log)
    void decK() { setK(k - 1); }
};
```

1.2 Ordered Set

```
// Ordered Set
//
// set roubado com mais operacoes
//
// para alterar para multiset
// trocar less para less_equal
//
// ordered_set<int> s
//
// order_of_key(k) // number of items strictly smaller than k -> int
// find_by_order(k) // k-th element in a set (counting from zero) -> iterator
//
// https://cses.fi/problemset/task/2169
//
// O(log N) para insert, erase (com iterator), order_of_key, find_by_order

using namespace __gnu_pbds;
template <typename T>
using ordered_set = tree<T,null_type,less<T>, rb_tree_tag,tree_order_statistics_node_update>;

void erase(ordered_set& a, int x){
    int r = a.order_of_key(x);
    auto it = a.find_by_order(r);
    a.erase(it);
}
```

1.3 Kruskal

```
struct Edge {
    int u, v;
    ll weight;

    Edge() {}

    Edge(int u, int v, ll weight) : u(u), v(v), weight(weight) {}

    bool operator<(Edge const& other) {
        return weight < other.weight;
    }
};

vector<Edge> kruskal(vector<Edge> edges, int n) {
    vector<Edge> result;
    ll cost = 0;

    sort(edges.begin(), edges.end());
    DSU dsu(n);

    for (auto e : edges) {
        if (!dsu.same(e.u, e.v)) {
            cost += e.weight;
            result.push_back(e);
            dsu.unite(e.u, e.v);
        }
    }
```

```

    return result;
}
```

1.4 Dsu

```
struct DSU {
    int n;
    vector<int> link, sizes;

    DSU(int n) {
        this->n = n;
        link.assign(n+1, 0);
        sizes.assign(n+1, 1);

        for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
            link[i] = i;
    }

    int find(int x) {
        while (x != link[x])
            x = link[x];

        return x;
    }

    bool same(int a, int b) {
        return find(a) == find(b);
    }

    void unite(int a, int b) {
        a = find(a);
        b = find(b);

        if (a == b) return;

        if (sizes[a] < sizes[b])
            swap(a, b);

        sizes[a] += sizes[b];
        link[b] = a;
    }
};
```

2 String

2.1 Split

```
vector<string> split(string s, char key=' ') {
    vector<string> ans;
    string aux = "";

    for (int i = 0; i < (int)s.size(); i++) {
        if (s[i] == key) {
            if (aux.size() > 0) {
                ans.push_back(aux);
                aux = "";
            }
        } else {
            aux += s[i];
        }
    }

    if ((int)aux.size() > 0) {
        ans.push_back(aux);
    }

    return ans;
}
```

2.2 Hash

```
struct Hash {
    ll MOD, P;
    int n; string s;
    vector<ll> h, hi, p;
    Hash() {}
    Hash(string s, ll MOD, ll P = 31): s(s), MOD(MOD), P(P), n(s.size()), h(n), hi(n), p(n) {
        for (int i=0;i<n;i++) p[i] = (i ? P*p[i-1]:1) % MOD;
        for (int i=0;i<n;i++)
            h[i] = (s[i] + (i ? h[i-1]:0) * P) % MOD;
        for (int i=n-1;i>=0;i--)
            hi[i] = (s[i] + (i+1<n ? hi[i+1]:0) * P) % MOD;
    }
    int query(int l, int r) {
        ll hash = (h[r] - (l ? h[l-1]*p[r-l+1]%MOD : 0));
        return hash < 0 ? hash + MOD : hash;
    }
    int query_inv(int l, int r) {
        ll hash = (hi[l] - (r+1 < n ? hi[r+1]*p[r-l+1] % MOD : 0));
        return hash < 0 ? hash + MOD : hash;
    }
};

struct DoubleHash {
    const ll MOD1 = 90264469;
    const ll MOD2 = 25699183;

    Hash hash1, hash2;

    DoubleHash();

    DoubleHash(string s) : hash1(s, MOD1), hash2(s, MOD2) {}

    pair<int, int> query(int l, int r) {
        return { hash1.query(l, r), hash2.query(l, r) };
    }

    pair<int, int> query_inv(int l, int r) {
        return { hash1.query_inv(l, r), hash2.query_inv(l, r) };
    }
};

struct TripleHash {
    const ll MOD1 = 90264469;
    const ll MOD2 = 25699183;
    const ll MOD3 = 81249169;

    Hash hash1, hash2, hash3;

    TripleHash();

    TripleHash(string s) : hash1(s, MOD1), hash2(s, MOD2), hash3(s, MOD3) {}

    tuple<int, int, int> query(int l, int r) {
        return { hash1.query(l, r), hash2.query(l, r), hash3.query(l, r) };
    }

    tuple<int, int, int> query_inv(int l, int r) {
        return { hash1.query_inv(l, r), hash2.query_inv(l, r), hash3.query_inv(l, r) };
    }
};

struct HashK {
```

```
    vector<ll> primes; // more primes = more hashes
    vector<Hash> hash;

    HashK();

    HashK(string s, vector<ll> primes): primes(primes) {
        for (auto p : primes) {
            hash.push_back(Hash(s, p));
        }
    }

    vector<int> query(int l, int r) {
        vector<int> ans;

        for (auto h : hash) {
            ans.push_back(h.query(l, r));
        }

        return ans;
    }

    vector<int> query_inv(int l, int r) {
        vector<int> ans;

        for (auto h : hash) {
            ans.push_back(h.query_inv(l, r));
        }

        return ans;
    }
};
```

2.3 Trie Xor

```
// TrieXOR
//
// adiciona, remove e verifica se existe strings binarias
// max_xor(x) = maximiza o xor de x com algum valor da trie
//
// raiz = 0
//
// https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/706/D
//
// O(|s|) adicionar, remover e buscar

struct TrieXOR {
    int n, alph_sz, nxt;
    vector<vector<int>> trie;
    vector<int> finish, paths;

    TrieXOR() {}

    TrieXOR(int n, int alph_sz = 2) : n(n), alph_sz(alph_sz) {
        nxt = 1;
        trie.assign(n, vector<int>(alph_sz));
        finish.assign(n * alph_sz, 0);
        paths.assign(n * alph_sz, 0);
    }

    void add(int x) {
        int curr = 0;

        for (int i = 31; i >= 0; i--) {
            int b = ((x&(1 << i)) > 0);

            if (trie[curr][b] == 0)
                trie[curr][b] = nxt++;

            paths[curr]++;
            curr = trie[curr][b];
        }

        paths[curr]++;
        finish[curr]++;
    }

    void rem(int x) {
        int curr = 0;

        for (int i = 31; i >= 0; i--) {
            int b = ((x&(1 << i)) > 0);

            paths[curr]--;
            curr = trie[curr][b];
        }

        paths[curr]--;
        finish[curr]--;
    }

    int search(int x) {
        int curr = 0;

        for (int i = 31; i >= 0; i--) {
            int b = ((x&(1 << i)) > 0);

            if (trie[curr][b] == 0) return false;

            curr = trie[curr][b];
        }

        return (finish[curr] > 0);
    }

    int max_xor(int x) { // maximum xor with x and any number of trie
        int curr = 0, ans = 0;

        for (int i = 31; i >= 0; i--) {
            int b = ((x&(1 << i)) > 0);
            int want = b^1;

            if (trie[curr][want] == 0 || paths[trie[curr][want]] == 0) want ^= 1;
            if (trie[curr][want] == 0 || paths[trie[curr][want]] == 0) break;
            if (want != b) ans |= (1 << i);

            curr = trie[curr][want];
        }

        return ans;
    }
};
```

2.4 Is Substring

```
// equivalente ao in do python

bool is_substring(string a, string b){ // verifica se a Ã© substring de b
    for(int i = 0; i < b.size(); i++){
        int it = i, jt = 0; // b[it], a[jt]

        while(it < b.size() && jt < a.size()){
            if(b[it] != a[jt])
                break;

            it++;
            jt++;

            if(jt == a.size())
```

```
                return true;
            }
        }

        return false;
}
```

3 Math

3.1 Log Any Base

```
int intlog(double base, double x) {
    return (int)(log(x) / log(base));
}
```

3.2 Is Prime

```
bool is_prime(ll n) {
    if (n <= 1) return false;
    if (n == 2) return true;

    for (ll i = 2; i*i <= n; i++) {
        if (n % i == 0)
            return false;
    }

    return true;
}
```

3.3 Factorization

```
// nson

using ll = long long;

vector<pair<ll, int>> factorization(ll n) {
    vector<pair<ll, int>> ans;

    for (ll p = 2; p*p <= n; p++) {
        if (n%p == 0) {
            int expoente = 0;

            while (n%p == 0) {
                n /= p;
                expoente++;
            }

            ans.push_back({p, expoente});
        }
    }

    if (n > 1) {
        ans.push_back({n, 1});
    }

    return ans;
}
```

3.4 Sieve

```
// nao "otimizado"

vector<bool> sieve(int lim=1e5+17) {
    vector<bool> isprime(lim+1, true);

    isprime[0] = isprime[1] = false;

    for (int i = 2; i*i < lim; i++) {
        if (isprime[i]) {
            for (int j = i+i; j < lim; j += i) {
                isprime[j] = false;
            }
        }
    }

    return isprime;
}
```

3.5 Divisors

```
vector<ll> divisors(ll n) {
    vector<ll> ans;

    for (ll i = 1; i*i <= n; i++) {
        if (n%i == 0) {
            ll value = n/i;

            ans.push_back(i);
            if (value != i) {
                ans.push_back(value);
            }
        }
    }

    return ans;
}
```

3.6 Fexp

```
using ll = long long;

ll fexp(ll base, ll exp, ll m) {
    ll ans = 1;
    base %= m;

    while (exp > 0) {
        if (exp % 2 == 1) {
            ans = (ans * base) % m;
        }

        base = (base * base) % m;
        exp /= 2;
    }

    return ans;
}
```

3.7 Generate Primes

```
// crivo nao otimizado

vector<int> generate_primes(int lim=1e5+17) {
    vector<int> primes;
    vector<bool> isprime(lim+1, true);

    isprime[0] = isprime[1] = false;

    for (int i = 2; i*i < lim; i++) {
        if (isprime[i]) {
            primes.push_back(i);

            for (int j = i+i; j < lim; j += i) {
                isprime[j] = false;
            }
        }
    }

    return primes;
}
```

3.8 Ceil

```cpp
using ll = long long;

// avoid overflow
ll division_ceil(ll a, ll b) {
    return 1 + ((a - 1) / b); // if a != 0
}

int intceil(int a, int b) {
    return (a+b-1)/b;
}
```

4 Primitives

5 General

5.1 Last True

```cpp
// Binary Search (last_true)

// last_true(2, 10, [](int x) { return x * x <= 30; }); // outputs 5
//
// [l, r]
//
// if none of the values in the range work, return lo - 1
//
// f(1) = true
// f(2) = true
// f(3) = true
// f(4) = true
// f(5) = true
// f(6) = false
// f(7) = false
// f(8) = false
//
// last_true(1, 8, f) = 5
// last_true(7, 8, f) = 6

int last_true(int lo, int hi, function<bool(int)> f) {
    lo--;
    while (lo < hi) {
        int mid = lo + (hi - lo + 1) / 2;

        if (f(mid)) {
            lo = mid;
        } else {
            hi = mid - 1;
        }
    }
    return lo;
}
```

5.2 Random

```cpp
random_device dev;
mt19937 rng(dev());

uniform_int_distribution<mt19937::result_type> dist(1, 6); // distribution in range [1, 6]

int val = dist(rng);
```

5.3 Template

```cpp
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

int main() {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(NULL);



    return 0;
}
```

5.4 Input By File

```cpp
freopen("file.in", "r", stdin);
freopen("file.out", "w", stdout);
```

5.5 Interactive

```cpp
// you should use cout.flush() every cout
int query(int a) {
    cout << "? " << a << '\n';
    cout.flush();
    char res; cin >> res;
    return res;
}

// using endl you don't need
int query(int a) {
    cout << "? " << a << endl;
    char res; cin >> res;
    return res;
}
```

5.6 Get Subsets Sum Iterative

```cpp
vector<ll> get_subset_sums(int l, int r, vector<ll>& arr) {
    vector<ll> ans;

    int len = r-l+1;
    for (int i = 0; i < (1 << len); i++) {
        ll sum = 0;

        for (int j = 0; j < len; j++) {
            if (i&(1 << j)) {
                sum += arr[l + j];
            }
        }

        ans.push_back(sum);
    }

    return ans;
}
```

5.7 Xor 1 To N

```cpp
// XOR sum from 1 to N
ll xor_1_to_n(ll n) {
    if (n % 4 == 0) {
        return n;
    } else if (n % 4 == 1) {
        return 1;
    } else if (n % 4 == 2) {
        return n + 1;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

5.8 Next Permutation

```cpp
// output: 1,2,3; 1,3,2; 2,1,3; 2,3,1; 3,1,2; 3,2,1;

vector<int> arr = {1, 2, 3};
int n = arr.size();

do {
    for (auto e : arr) {
        cout << e << ' ';
    }
    cout << '\n';
} while (next_permutation(arr.begin(), arr.end()));
```

5.9 Min Priority Queue

```cpp
template<class T> using min_priority_queue =
    priority_queue<T, vector<T>, greater<T>>;
```

5.10 First True

```cpp
// Binary Search (first_true)
//
// first_true(2, 10, [](int x) { return x * x >= 30;
    }); // outputs 6
//
// [l, r]
//
// if none of the values in the range work, return hi
     + 1
//
// f(4) = false
// f(5) = false
// f(6) = true
// f(7) = true

int first_true(int lo, int hi, function<bool(int)> f)
     {
    hi++;
    while (lo < hi) {
        int mid = lo + (hi - lo) / 2;

        if (f(mid)) {
            hi = mid;
        } else {
            lo = mid + 1;
        }
    }
    return lo;
}
```

5.11 Base Converter

```cpp
const string digits = "0123456789
    ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ";

ll tobase10(string number, int base) {
    map<char, int> val;
    for (int i = 0; i < digits.size(); i++) {
        val[digits[i]] = i;
    }

    ll ans = 0, pot = 1;

    for (int i = number.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        ans += val[number[i]] * pot;
        pot *= base;
    }

    return ans;
}

string frombase10(ll number, int base) {
    if (number == 0) return "0";

    string ans = "";

    while (number > 0) {
        ans += digits[number % base];
        number /= base;
    }

    reverse(ans.begin(), ans.end());

    return ans;
}

// verifica se um nÃžmero estÃą na base especificada
bool verify_base(string num, int base) {
    map<char, int> val;
    for (int i = 0; i < digits.size(); i++) {
        val[digits[i]] = i;
    }

    for (auto digit : num) {
        if (val[digit] >= base) {
            return false;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

6 Geometry

6.1 Convex Hull

```cpp
// Convex Hull - Monotone Chain
//
// Convex Hull is the subset of points that forms the
     smallest convex polygon
// which encloses all points in the set.
//
// https://cses.fi/problemset/task/2195/
// https://open.kattis.com/problems/convexhull (
    counterclockwise)
//
// O(n log(n))

typedef long long ftype;

struct Point {
    ftype x, y;

    Point() {};
    Point(ftype x, ftype y) : x(x), y(y) {};

    bool operator<(Point o) {
        if (x == o.x) return y < o.y;
        return x < o.x;
    }

    bool operator==(Point o) {
        return x == o.x && y == o.y;
    }
};

ftype cross(Point a, Point b, Point c) {
    // v: a -> c
    // w: a -> b

    // v: c.x - a.x, c.y - a.y
    // w: b.x - a.x, b.y - a.y

    return (c.x - a.x) * (b.y - a.y) - (c.y - a.y) *
    (b.x - a.x);
```

```
}

ftype dir(Point a, Point b, Point c) {
    // 0 -> colineares
    // -1 -> esquerda
    // 1 -> direita

    ftype cp = cross(a, b, c);

    if (cp == 0) return 0;
    else if (cp < 0) return -1;
    else return 1;
}

vector<Point> convex_hull(vector<Point> points) {
    sort(points.begin(), points.end());
    points.erase( unique(points.begin(), points.end()), points.end()); // somente pontos distintos
    int n = points.size();

    if (n == 1) return { points[0] };

    vector<Point> upper_hull = {points[0], points[1]};
    for (int i = 2; i < n; i++) {
        upper_hull.push_back(points[i]);

        int sz = upper_hull.size();

        while (sz >= 3 && dir(upper_hull[sz-3], upper_hull[sz-2], upper_hull[sz-1]) == -1) {
            upper_hull.pop_back();
            upper_hull.pop_back();
            upper_hull.push_back(points[i]);
            sz--;
        }
    }

    vector<Point> lower_hull = {points[n-1], points[n-2]};
    for (int i = n-3; i >= 0; i--) {
        lower_hull.push_back(points[i]);

        int sz = lower_hull.size();

        while (sz >= 3 && dir(lower_hull[sz-3], lower_hull[sz-2], lower_hull[sz-1]) == -1) {
            lower_hull.pop_back();
            lower_hull.pop_back();
            lower_hull.push_back(points[i]);
            sz--;
        }
    }

    // reverse(lower_hull.begin(), lower_hull.end()); // counterclockwise

    for (int i = (int)lower_hull.size() - 2; i > 0; i--) {
        upper_hull.push_back(lower_hull[i]);
    }

    return upper_hull;
}
```

7 DP

7.1 Edit Distance

```
// Edit Distance / Levenshtein Distance
//
// numero minimo de operacoes
// para transformar
// uma string em outra
//
// tamanho da matriz da dp eh |a| x |b|
// edit_distance(a.size(), b.size(), a, b)
//
// https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1639
//
// O(n^2)

int tb[MAX][MAX];

int edit_distance(int i, int j, string &a, string &b) {
    if (i == 0) return j;
    if (j == 0) return i;

    int &ans = tb[i][j];

    if (ans != -1) return ans;

    ans = min({
        edit_distance(i-1, j, a, b) + 1,
        edit_distance(i, j-1, a, b) + 1,
        edit_distance(i-1, j-1, a, b) + (a[i-1] != b[j-1])
    });

    return ans;
}
```

7.2 Range Dp

```
// Range DP 1: https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1132/F
//
// You may apply some operations to this string
// in one operation you can delete some contiguous substring of this string
// if all letters in the substring you delete are equal
// calculate the minimum number of operations to delete the whole string s

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

const int MAX = 510;

int n, tb[MAX][MAX];
string s;

int dp(int left, int right) {
    if (left > right) return 0;

    int& mem = tb[left][right];
    if (mem != -1) return mem;

    mem = 1 + dp(left+1, right); // gastar uma operaÃğÃčo arrumando sÃş o cara atual
    for (int i = left+1; i <= right; i++) {
        if (s[left] == s[i]) {
            mem = min(mem, dp(left+1, i-1) + dp(i, right));
        }
    }

    return mem;
}

int main() {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
```

```
    cin.tie(NULL);

    cin >> n >> s;
    memset(tb, -1, sizeof(tb));
    cout << dp(0, n-1) << '\n';

    return 0;
}
```

7.3 Lcs

```
// LCS (Longest Common Subsequence)
//
// maior subsequencia comum entre duas strings
//
// tamanho da matriz da dp eh |a| x |b|
// lcs(a, b) = string da melhor resposta
// dp[a.size()][b.size()] = tamanho da melhor resposta
//
// https://atcoder.jp/contests/dp/tasks/dp_f
//
// O(n^2)

string lcs(string a, string b) {
    int n = a.size();
    int m = b.size();

    int dp[n+1][m+1];
    pair<int, int> p[n+1][m+1];

    memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
    memset(p, -1, sizeof(p));

    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= m; j++) {
            if (a[i-1] == b[j-1]) {
                dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1] + 1;
                p[i][j] = {i-1, j-1};
            } else {
                if (dp[i-1][j] > dp[i][j-1]) {
                    dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j];
                    p[i][j] = {i-1, j};
                } else {
                    dp[i][j] = dp[i][j-1];
                    p[i][j] = {i, j-1};
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // recuperar resposta

    string ans = "";
    pair<int, int> curr = {n, m};

    while (curr.first != 0 && curr.second != 0) {
        auto [i, j] = curr;

        if (a[i-1] == b[j-1]) {
            ans += a[i-1];
        }

        curr = p[i][j];
    }

    reverse(ans.begin(), ans.end());

    return ans;
}
```

7.4 Digit Dp

```
// Digit DP 1: https://atcoder.jp/contests/dp/tasks/dp_s
//
// find the number of integers between 1 and K (inclusive)
// where the sum of digits in base ten is a multiple of D

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

const int MOD = 1e9+7;

string k;
int d;

int tb[10010][110][2];

int dp(int pos, int sum, bool under) {
    if (pos >= k.size()) return sum == 0;

    int& mem = tb[pos][sum][under];
    if (mem != -1) return mem;
    mem = 0;

    int limit = 9;
    if (!under) limit = k[pos] - '0';

    for (int digit = 0; digit <= limit; digit++) {
        mem += dp(pos+1, (sum + digit) % d, under | (digit < limit));
        mem %= MOD;
    }

    return mem;
}

int main() {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(NULL);

    cin >> k >> d;

    memset(tb, -1, sizeof(tb));

    cout << (dp(0, 0, false) - 1 + MOD) % MOD << '\n';

    return 0;
}
```

7.5 Digit Dp 2

```
// Digit DP 2: https://cses.fi/problemset/task/2220
//
// Number of integers between a and b
// where no two adjacents digits are the same

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;
using ll = long long;

const int MAX = 20; // 10^18

ll tb[MAX][MAX][2][2];

ll dp(string& number, int pos, int last_digit, bool under, bool started) {
    if (pos >= (int)number.size()) {
        return 1;
    }
```

```

    ll& mem = tb[pos][last_digit][under][started];
    if (mem != -1) return mem;
    mem = 0;

    int limit = 9;
    if (!under) limit = number[pos] - '0';

    for (int digit = 0; digit <= limit; digit++) {
        if (started && digit == last_digit) continue;

        bool is_under = under || (digit < limit);
        bool is_started = started || (digit != 0);

        mem += dp(number, pos+1, digit, is_under, is_started);
    }

    return mem;
}

ll solve(ll ubound) {
    memset(tb, -1, sizeof(tb));
    string number = to_string(ubound);
    return dp(number, 0, 10, 0, 0);
}

int main() {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(NULL);

    ll a, b; cin >> a >> b;
    cout << solve(b) - solve(a-1) << '\n';

    return 0;
}
```

7.6 Lis Binary Search

```
int lis(vector<int> arr) {
    vector<int> dp;

    for (auto e : arr) {
        int pos = lower_bound(dp.begin(), dp.end(), e) - dp.begin();

        if (pos == (int)dp.size()) {
            dp.push_back(e);
        } else {
            dp[pos] = e;
        }
    }

    return (int)dp.size();
}
```

7.7 Lis Segtree

```
int n, arr[MAX], aux[MAX]; cin >> n;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    cin >> arr[i];
    aux[i] = arr[i];
}

sort(aux, aux+n);

Segtree st(n); // seg of maximum

int ans = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    int it = lower_bound(aux, aux+n, arr[i]) - aux;
    int lis = st.query(0, it) + 1;

    st.update(it, lis);

    ans = max(ans, lis);
}

cout << ans << '\n';
```

8 Graph

8.1 Dinic

```
// Dinic / Dinitz
//
// max-flow / min-cut
//
// https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1694/
//
// O(E * V^2)

using ll = long long;
const ll FLOW_INF = 1e18 + 7;

struct Edge {
    int from, to;
    ll cap, flow;
    Edge* residual; // a inversa da minha aresta

    Edge() {};

    Edge(int from, int to, ll cap) : from(from), to(to), cap(cap), flow(0) {};

    ll remaining_cap() {
        return cap - flow;
    }

    void augment(ll bottle_neck) {
        flow += bottle_neck;
        residual->flow -= bottle_neck;
    }

    bool is_residual() {
        return cap == 0;
    }
};

struct Dinic {
    int n;
    vector<vector<Edge*>> adj;
    vector<int> level, next;

    Dinic(int n): n(n) {
        adj.assign(n+1, vector<Edge*>());
        level.assign(n+1, -1);
        next.assign(n+1, 0);
    }

    void add_edge(int from, int to, ll cap) {
        auto e1 = new Edge(from, to, cap);
        auto e2 = new Edge(to, from, 0);

        e1->residual = e2;
        e2->residual = e1;

        adj[from].push_back(e1);
        adj[to].push_back(e2);
    }

    bool bfs(int s, int t) {
        fill(level.begin(), level.end(), -1);
        queue<int> q;
```

```
    q.push(s);
    level[s] = 1;

    while (q.size()) {
        int curr = q.front();
        q.pop();

        for (auto edge : adj[curr]) {
            if (edge->remaining_cap() > 0 && level[edge->to] == -1) {
                level[edge->to] = level[curr] + 1;
                q.push(edge->to);
            }
        }
    }

    return level[t] != -1;
}

ll dfs(int x, int t, ll flow) {
    if (x == t) return flow;

    for (int& cid = next[x]; cid < (int)adj[x].size(); cid++) {
        auto& edge = adj[x][cid];
        ll cap = edge->remaining_cap();

        if (cap > 0 && level[edge->to] == level[x] + 1) {
            ll sent = dfs(edge->to, t, min(flow, cap)); // bottle neck
            if (sent > 0) {
                edge->augment(sent);
                return sent;
            }
        }
    }

    return 0;
}

ll solve(int s, int t) {
    ll max_flow = 0;

    while (bfs(s, t)) {
        fill(next.begin(), next.end(), 0);

        while (ll sent = dfs(s, t, FLOW_INF)) {
            max_flow += sent;
        }
    }

    return max_flow;
}

// path recover
vector<bool> vis;
vector<int> curr;

bool dfs2(int x, int& t) {
    vis[x] = true;
    bool arrived = false;

    if (x == t) {
        curr.push_back(x);
        return true;
    }

    for (auto e : adj[x]) {
        if (e->flow > 0 && !vis[e->to]) { // !e->is_residual() &&
            bool aux = dfs2(e->to, t);

            if (aux) {
                arrived = true;
                e->flow--;
            }
        }
    }

    if (arrived) curr.push_back(x);

    return arrived;
}

vector<vector<int>> get_paths(int s, int t) {
    vector<vector<int>> ans;

    while (true) {
        curr.clear();
        vis.assign(n+1, false);

        if (!dfs2(s, t)) break;

        reverse(curr.begin(), curr.end());
        ans.push_back(curr);
    }

    return ans;
}
};
```

8.2 Ford Fulkerson

```
// Ford-Fulkerson
//
// max-flow / min-cut
//
// MAX nÃşs
//
// https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1694/
//
// O(m * max_flow)

using ll = long long;
const int MAX = 510;

struct Flow {
    int n;
    ll adj[MAX][MAX];
    bool used[MAX];

    Flow(int n) : n(n) {};

    void add_edge(int u, int v, ll c) {
        adj[u][v] += c;
        adj[v][u] = 0; // cuidado com isso
    }

    ll dfs(int x, int t, ll amount) {
        used[x] = true;

        if (x == t) return amount;

        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
            if (adj[x][i] > 0 && !used[i]) {
                ll sent = dfs(i, t, min(amount, adj[x][i]));

                if (sent > 0) {
                    adj[x][i] -= sent;
                    adj[i][x] += sent;

                    return sent;
```

```
                }
            }
        }

        return 0;
    }

    ll max_flow(int s, int t) { // source and sink
        ll total = 0;
        ll sent = -1;

        while (sent != 0) {
            memset(used, 0, sizeof(used));
            sent = dfs(s, t, INT_MAX);
            total += sent;
        }

        return total;
    }
};
```

8.3 Bfs

```
vector<vector<int>> adj; // adjacency list
    representation
int n; // number of nodes
int s; // source vertex

queue<int> q;
vector<bool> used(n + 1);
vector<int> d(n + 1), p(n + 1);

q.push(s);
used[s] = true;
p[s] = -1;
while (!q.empty()) {
    int v = q.front();
    q.pop();
    for (int u : adj[v]) {
        if (!used[u]) {
            used[u] = true;
            q.push(u);
            d[u] = d[v] + 1;
            p[u] = v;
        }
    }
}

// restore path
if (!used[u]) {
    cout << "No path!";
} else {
    vector<int> path;

    for (int v = u; v != -1; v = p[v])
        path.push_back(v);

    reverse(path.begin(), path.end());

    cout << "Path: ";
    for (int v : path)
        cout << v << " ";
}
```

8.4 2sat

```
// 2SAT
//
// verifica se existe e encontra soluÃğÃčo
// para fÃşrmulas booleanas da forma
// (a or b) and (!a or c) and (...)
//
// indexado em 0
// n(a) = 2*x e n(~a) = 2*x+1
// a = 2 ; n(a) = 4 ; n(~a) = 5 ; n(a)^1 = 5 ; n(~a)
    ^1 = 4
//
// https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1684/
// https://codeforces.com/gym/104120/problem/E
// (add_eq, add_true, add_false e at_most_one nÃčo
    foram testadas)
//
// O(n + m)

struct sat {
    int n, tot;
    vector<vector<int>> adj, adjt; // grafo original,
     grafo transposto
    vector<int> vis, comp, ans;
    stack<int> topo; // ordem topolÃşgica

    sat() {}
    sat(int n_) : n(n_), tot(n), adj(2*n), adjt(2*n)
    {}

    void dfs(int x) {
        vis[x] = true;

        for (auto e : adj[x]) {
            if (!vis[e]) dfs(e);
        }

        topo.push(x);
    }

    void dfst(int x, int& id) {
        vis[x] = true;
        comp[x] = id;

        for (auto e : adjt[x]) {
            if (!vis[e]) dfst(e, id);
        }
    }

    void add_impl(int a, int b) { // a -> b = (!a or
    b)
        a = (a >= 0 ? 2*a : -2*a-1);
        b = (b >= 0 ? 2*b : -2*b-1);

        adj[a].push_back(b);
        adj[b^1].push_back(a^1);

        adjt[b].push_back(a);
        adjt[a^1].push_back(b^1);
    }

    void add_or(int a, int b) { // a or b
        add_impl(~a, b);
    }

    void add_nor(int a, int b) { // a nor b = !(a or
    b)
        add_or(~a, b), add_or(a, ~b), add_or(~a, ~b);
    }

    void add_and(int a, int b) { // a and b
        add_or(a, b), add_or(~a, b), add_or(a, ~b);
    }

    void add_nand(int a, int b) { // a nand b = !(a
    and b)
        add_or(~a, ~b);
    }

    void add_xor(int a, int b) { // a xor b = (a != b
```

```
    )
        add_or(a, b), add_or(~a, ~b);
    }

    void add_xnor(int a, int b) { // a xnor b = !(a xor b) = (a = b)
        add_xor(~a, b);
    }

    void add_true(int a) { // a = T
        add_or(a, ~a);
    }

    void add_false(int a) { // a = F
        add_and(a, ~a);
    }

    // magia - brunomaletta
    void add_true_old(int a) { // a = T (n sei se funciona)
        add_impl(~a, a);
    }

    void at_most_one(vector<int> v) { // no max um verdadeiro
        adj.resize(2*(tot+v.size()));
        for (int i = 0; i < v.size(); i++) {
            add_impl(tot+i, ~v[i]);
            if (i) {
                add_impl(tot+i, tot+i-1);
                add_impl(v[i], tot+i-1);
            }
        }
        tot += v.size();
    }

    pair<bool, vector<int>> solve() {
        ans.assign(n, -1);
        comp.assign(2*tot, -1);
        vis.assign(2*tot, 0);
        int id = 1;

        for (int i = 0; i < 2*tot; i++) if (!vis[i]) dfs(i);

        vis.assign(2*tot, 0);
        while (topo.size()) {
            auto x = topo.top();
            topo.pop();

            if (!vis[x]) {
                dfst(x, id);
                id++;
            }
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < tot; i++) {
            if (comp[2*i] == comp[2*i+1]) return {false, {}};
            ans[i] = (comp[2*i] > comp[2*i+1]);
        }

        return {true, ans};
    }
};
```

8.5 Has Negative Cycle

```
// Edson

using edge = tuple<int, int, int>;

bool has_negative_cycle(int s, int N, const vector<edge>& edges)
{
    const int INF { 1e9+17 };

    vector<int> dist(N + 1, INF);
    dist[s] = 0;

    for (int i = 1; i <= N - 1; i++) {
        for (auto [u, v, w] : edges) {
            if (dist[u] < INF && dist[v] > dist[u] + w) {
                dist[v] = dist[u] + w;
            }
        }
    }

    for (auto [u, v, w] : edges) {
        if (dist[u] < INF && dist[v] > dist[u] + w) {
            return true;
        }
    }

    return false;
}
```

8.6 Dijkstra

```
const int INF = 1e9+17;
vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> adj; // {neighbor, weight}

void dijkstra(int s, vector<int> & d, vector<int> & p) {
    int n = adj.size();
    d.assign(n, INF);
    p.assign(n, -1);

    d[s] = 0;
    set<pair<int, int>> q;
    q.insert({0, s});
    while (!q.empty()) {
        int v = q.begin()->second;
        q.erase(q.begin());

        for (auto edge : adj[v]) {
            int to = edge.first;
            int len = edge.second;

            if (d[v] + len < d[to]) {
                q.erase({d[to], to});
                d[to] = d[v] + len;
                p[to] = v;
                q.insert({d[to], to});
            }
        }
    }
}
```

8.7 Floyd Warshall

```
const long long LLINF = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3fLL;

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        adj[i][j] = 0;
    }
}

long long dist[MAX][MAX];
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
```

```
        if (i == j)
            dist[i][j] = 0;
        else if (adj[i][j])
            dist[i][j] = adj[i][j];
        else
            dist[i][j] = LLINF;
    }
}

for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            dist[i][j] = min(dist[i][j], dist[i][k] + dist[k][j]);
        }
    }
}
```

8.8 Lca

```
// LCA
//
// lowest common ancestor between two nodes
//
// edit_distance(n, adj, root)
//
// https://cses.fi/problemset/task/1688
//
// O(log N)

struct LCA {
    const int MAXE = 31;
    vector<vector<int>> up;
    vector<int> dep;

    LCA(int n, vector<vector<int>>& adj, int root = 1) {
        up.assign(n+1, vector<int>(MAXE, -1));
        dep.assign(n+1, 0);

        dep[root] = 1;
        dfs(root, -1, adj);

        for (int j = 1; j < MAXE; j++) {
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
                if (up[i][j-1] != -1)
                    up[i][j] = up[ up[i][j-1] ][j-1];
            }
        }
    }

    void dfs(int x, int p, vector<vector<int>>& adj)
    {
        up[x][0] = p;
        for (auto e : adj[x]) {
        if (e != p) {
            dep[e] = dep[x] + 1;
            dfs(e, x, adj);
        }
        }
    }

    int jump(int x, int k) { // jump from node x k times
        for (int i = 0; i < MAXE; i++) {
        if (k&(1 << i) && x != -1) x = up[x][i];
        }
        return x;
    }

    int lca(int a, int b) {
        if (dep[a] > dep[b]) swap(a, b);
        b = jump(b, dep[b] - dep[a]);

        if (a == b) return a;

        for (int i = MAXE-1; i >= 0; i--) {
        if (up[a][i] != up[b][i]) {
            a = up[a][i];
            b = up[b][i];
        }
        }

        return up[a][0];
    }

    int dist(int a, int b) {
        return dep[a] + dep[b] - 2 * dep[lca(a, b)];
    }
};
```