

University of Warsaw

UW1

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Headers (1)

code/headers/.bashrc

```
c() {
   g++ -std=c++20 -Wall -Wextra -Wshadow \
    -Wconversion -Wno-sign-conversion -Wfloat-equal \
   -D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG -fsanitize=address,
        undefined -ggdb3 \
   -DDEBUG -DLOCAL $1.cpp -o $1
}
nc() {
   g++ -DLOCAL -03 -std=c++20 -static $1.cpp -o $1 # -m32
}
alias cp='cp -i'
alias mv='mv -i'
```

code/headers/.vimrc

```
set nu rnu hls is nosol ts=4 sw=4 ch=2 sc
filetype indent plugin on
syntax on
ca Hash w !cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed \| tr -d
   '[:space:]' \
\| md5sum \| cut -c-6
```

headers

#0eea25, includes: <bits/stdc++.h>

Główny nagłówek

```
using namespace std;
using LL=long long;
#define FOR(i,l,r) for(int i=(l);i<=(r);++i)
#define REP(i,n) FOR(i,0,(n)-1)
#define ssize(x) int(x.size())
#ifdef DEBUG
auto&operator<<(auto&o,pair<auto,auto>p){
   return o<<"("<<p.first<<", "<<p.second<<")"
   :}</pre>
```

gen.cpp

7

11

15

Dodatek do generatorki

```
mt19937 rng(chrono::system_clock::now().
   time_since_epoch().count());
int rd(int l, int r) {
    return int(rng()%(r-l+1)+l);
}
```

code/headers/spr.sh

```
for ((i=0;;i++)); do
    ./gen < g.in > t.in
    ./main < t.in > m.out
    ./brute < t.in > b.out
    if diff -w m.out b.out > /dev/null; then
        printf "OK $i\r"
    else
        echo WA
        return 0
    fi
done
```

freopen.cpp

Kod do IO z/do plików

```
#define PATH "fillme"
  assert(strcmp(PATH, "fillme") != 0);
#ifndef LOCAL
  freopen(PATH ".in", "r", stdin);
  freopen(PATH ".out", "w", stdout);
#endif
```

memoryusage.cpp #flaef5

Trzeba wywołać pod koniec main'a.

#ifdef LOCAL
system("grep VmPeak /proc/\$PPID/status");
#endif

Wzorki (2)

2.1 Równości

$x=rac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$, Wierzchołek paraboli = $(-rac{b}{2a},-rac{\Delta}{4a})$,
$ax + by = e \wedge cx + dy = f \implies x = \frac{ed - b\bar{f}}{ad - bc} \wedge y =$
$\frac{af-ec}{ad-bc}$.

2.2 Pitagoras

Trójki (a,b,c), takie że $a^2+b^2=c^2$: Jest $a=k\cdot(m^2-n^2),\;b=k\cdot(2mn),\;c=k\cdot(m^2+n^2),$ gdzie $m>n>0,k>0,m\pm n$, oraz albo m albo n jest parzyste.

2.3 Generowanie względnie pierwszych par

Dwa drzewa, zaczynając od (2,1) (parzysta-nieparzysta) oraz (3,1) (nieparzysta-nieparzysta), rozgałęzienia są do (2m-n,m), (2m+n,m) oraz (m+2n,n).

2.4 Liczby pierwsze

p=962592769 to liczba na NTT, czyli $2^{21}\mid p-1.$ Do hashowania: 970592641 (31-bit), 31443539979727 (45-bit), 3006703054056749 (52-bit). Jest 78498 pierwszych \leq 1 000 000. Generatorów jest $\phi(\phi(p^a)),$ czyli dla p>2 zawsze istnieje.

2.5 Liczby antypierwsze

lim	$10^2 \ 10^3$	10^4	10^{5}	10^{6}	10^{7}	10^{8}		
\overline{n}	60 840	7560	83160	720720	8648640	73513440		
d(n)	12 32	64	128	240	448	768		
lim	10^{9}		10^{1}	2	10^{15}			
\overline{n}	7351344	00 96	537611	98400 8	66421317	361600		
d(n)	1344		672	0	2688	80		
lim		10^{18}						
n	8976124	8478	661760	00				
d(n)	1	0368	0					

2.6 Dzielniki

 $\sum_{d\mid n}d=O(n\log\log n)$, liczba dzielników n jest co najwyżej 100 dla n<5e4, 500 dla n<1e7, 2000 dla n<1e10, 200 000 dla n<1e19.

2.7 Lemat Burnside'a

Liczba takich samych obiektów z dokładnością do symetrii wynosi $\frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{g\in G}|X^g|$, gdzie G to zbiór symetrii (ruchów) oraz X^g to punkty (obiekty) stałe symetrii g.

2.8 Silnia

	n	123	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
_	n!	126	24 1	120	720	5040	4032	0 3628	80 362	28800
	n	11	1	2	13	1	4	15	16	17
_	n!									3.6e14
	n	20	25	5	30	40	50	100	150	171
_	n!	2e18	3 2e2	25 3	e32	8e47	3e64	9e157	6e262	>DBL_MAX

2.9 Symbol Newtona

$${n \choose k} = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} = \frac{n^{\frac{k}{k}}}{k!},$$

$${n \choose k} = {n-1 \choose k-1} + {n-1 \choose k} = {n-1 \choose k-1} + {n-2 \choose k-1} + \cdots + {k-1 \choose k-1},$$

$${(x+y)^n} = \sum_{k=0}^n {n \choose k} x^k y^{n-k}, \sum_{i=0}^k {n+i \choose i} = {n+k+1 \choose k},$$

$${(-1)^i} {x \choose i} = {i-1-x \choose k}, \sum_{i=0}^k {n \choose i} {m \choose k-i} = {n+m \choose k},$$

$${n \choose k} {i \choose i} = {n \choose i} {n-i \choose k-i}.$$

2.10 Wzorki na pewne ciągi

2.10.1 Nieporządek

Liczba takich permutacji, że $p_i \neq i$ (żadna liczba nie wraca na tą samą pozycję): $D(n) = (n-1)(D(n-1)+D(n-2)) = nD(n-1)+(-1)^n = \left\lfloor \frac{n!}{e} \right\rceil$

2.10.2 Liczba podziałów

Liczba sposobów zapisania n jako sumę posortowanych liczb dodatnich:

$$\begin{aligned} & p(0) = 1, \, p(n) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \{0\}} {(-1)^{k+1} p(n - k(3k-1)/2)}, \\ & \text{szacujemy } p(n) \sim 0.145/n \cdot \exp(2.56\sqrt{n}). \\ & \frac{n}{p(n)} \begin{vmatrix} 0.1234567892050100 \\ 1.1235711152230627 \sim 2e5 \sim 2e8 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2.10.3 Liczby Eulera pierwszego rzędu

Liczba permutacji $\pi \in S_n$ gdzie k elementów jest większych niż poprzedni: k razy $\pi(j) > \pi(j+1), k+1$ razy $\pi(j) \geq j, k$ razy $\pi(j) > j$. Zachodzi E(n,k) = (n-k)E(n-1,k-1) + (k+1)E(n-1,k), E(n,0) = E(n,n-1) = 1,

$$E(n,k) = (n-k)E(n-1,k-1) + (k+1)E(n,0) = E(n,n-1) = 1,$$

$$E(n,k) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} (-1)^{j} {n+1 \choose j} (k+1-j)^{n}.$$

2.10.4 Stirling pierwszego rzędu

Liczba permutacji długości n mające k cykli: $c(n,k)=c(n-1,k-1)+(n-1)c(n-1,k),\ c(0,0)=1$, $\sum_{k=0}^n c(n,k)x^k=x(x+1)\dots(x+n-1).$ Małe wartości: c(8,k)=8,0,5040,13068,13132,6769,1960,322,28,1, $c(n,2)=0,0,1,3,11,50,274,1764,13068,109584,\dots$

2.10.5 Stirling drugiego rzędu

Liczba podziałów zbioru rozmiaru n na k bloków: S(n,k)=S(n-1,k-1)+kS(n-1,k), S(n,1)=S(n,n)=1, $S(n,k)=\frac{1}{k!}\sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^{k-j} {k \choose j} j^n.$

2.10.6 Liczby Catalana

 $\begin{array}{l} C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n+1} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}, \\ C_0 = 1, \ C_{n+1} = \frac{2(2n+1)}{n+2} \ C_n, \ C_{n+1} = \sum_i C_i C_{n-i}, C_n = 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, 4862, 16796, 58786, \dots. \\ \text{Równoważne: ścieżki na planszy } n \times n, \text{nawiasowania po } n \ \text{(),} \\ \text{liczba drzew binarnych z } n+1 \ \text{liściami (0 lub 2 syny),} \\ \text{skierowanych drzew z } n+1 \ \text{wierzchołkami, triangulacje} \\ n+2\text{-kąta, permutacji } [n] \ \text{bez 3-wyrazowego rosnącego} \\ \text{podciągu?} \end{array}$

2.10.7 Formula Cayley'a

Liczba różnych drzew (z dokładnością do numerowania wierzchołków) wynosi n^{n-2} . Liczba sposobów by zespójnić k spójnych o rozmiarach s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_k wynosi $s_1 \cdot s_2 \cdot \cdots \cdot s_k \cdot n^{k-2}$.

2.10.8 Twierdzenie Kirchhoffa

Liczba różnych drzew rozpinających spójnego nieskierowanego grafu G bez pętelek (mogą być multikrawędzie) o n wierzchołkach jest równa det A_{n-1} , gdzie A=D-M,D to macierz diagonalna mająca no przekątnej stopnie wierzchołków w grafie G,M to macierz incydencji grafu G, a A_{n-1} to macierz A z usuniętymi ostatnim wierszem oraz ostatnią kolumną.

2.11 Funkcje tworzące

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{(1-x)^k} &= \sum_{n \geq 0} {k-1+n \choose k-1} x^n, \exp(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \\ &- \log(1-x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{x^n}{n}. \end{split}$$

2.12 Funkcje multiplikatywne

IJW

```
\begin{array}{l} \epsilon\left(n\right) = [n=1], id_{k}\left(n\right) = n^{k}, id = id_{1}, 1 = id_{0}, \\ \sigma_{k}\left(n\right) = \sum_{d \mid n} d^{k}, \sigma = \sigma_{1}, \tau = \sigma_{0}, \\ \mu\left(p^{k}\right) = [k=0] - [k=1], \varphi\left(p^{k}\right) = p^{k} - p^{k-1}, \\ \left(f * g\right)\left(n\right) = \sum_{d \mid n} f\left(d\right) g\left(\frac{n}{d}\right), f * g = g * f, \\ f * \left(g * h\right) = \left(f * g\right) * h, f * \left(g + h\right) = f * g + f * h, \text{jak} \\ \text{dwie z trzech funkcji } f * g = h \text{ sa multiplikatywne, to trzecia} \\ \text{też, } f * 1 = g \Leftrightarrow g * \mu = f, f * \epsilon = f, \mu * 1 = \epsilon, \\ [n=1] = \sum_{d \mid n} \mu\left(d\right) = \sum_{d=1}^{n} \mu\left(d\right) \left[d|n\right], \varphi * 1 = id, \\ id_{k} * 1 = \sigma_{k}, id * 1 = \sigma, 1 * 1 = \tau, s_{f}\left(n\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f\left(i\right), \\ s_{f}\left(n\right) = \frac{s_{f * g}\left(n\right) - \sum_{d=2}^{n} s_{f}\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) \right)g\left(d\right)}{g\left(1\right)}. \end{array}
```

2.13 Fibonacci

```
\begin{split} F_n &= \frac{\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n}{\sqrt{5}}, F_{n-1}F_{n+1} - F_n^2 = (-1)^n, \\ F_{n+k} &= F_k F_{n+1} + F_{k-1}F_n, F_n | F_{nk}, \\ NWD(F_m, F_n) &= F_{NWD(m,n)} \end{split}
```

2.14 Woodbury matrix identity

Dla $A\equiv n\times n, C\equiv k\times k, U\equiv n\times k, V\equiv k\times n$ jest $(A+UCV)^{-1}=A^{-1}-A^{-1}U(C^{-1}+VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1},$ przy czym często C=Id. Używane gdy A^{-1} jest już policzone i chcemy policzyć odwrotność lekko zmienionego A poprzez C^{-1} i $VA^{-1}U.$ Często występuje w kombinacji z tożsamością $\frac{1}{1-A}=\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}A^{i}.$

<u>Matma</u> (3)

berlekamp-massey #bdc74d.includes: simple-modulo

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n^2\log k\right)$, BerlekampMassey<mod> bm(x) zgaduje rekurencję ciągu x, bm.get(k) zwraca k-ty wyraz ciągu x (index

```
struct BerlekampMassey {
  int n:
  vector<int> x. C:
  BerlekampMassey(const vector<int> & x) : x(
    _x) {
    auto B = C = \{1\};
    int b = 1, m = 0;
    REP(i. ssize(x)) {
     m++; int d = x[i];
     FOR(i, 1, ssize(C) - 1)
       d = add(d, mul(C[j], x[i - j]));
     if(d == 0) continue;
     auto B = C:
     C.resize(max(ssize(C), m + ssize(B)));
      int coef = mul(d, inv(b));
     FOR(j, m, m + ssize(B) - 1)
       C[j] = sub(C[j], mul(coef, B[j - m]));
      if(ssize(B) < m + ssize(B)) \{ B = B; b \}
        = d: m = 0: 
    C.erase(C.begin());
    for(int &t : C) t = sub(0, t);
   n = ssize(C);
  vector<int> combine(vector<int> a, vector<</pre>
   int > b) {
   vector<int> ret(n * 2 + 1);
```

```
REP(i, n + 1) REP(j, n + 1)
   ret[i + j] = add(ret[i + j], mul(a[i], b
  for(int i = 2 * n; i > n; i--) REP(j, n)
   ret[i - j - 1] = add(ret[i - j - 1], mul
     (ret[i], C[j]));
  return ret;
int get(LL k) {
 if (!n) return 0:
 vector<int> r(n + 1), pw(n + 1);
 r[0] = pw[1] = 1;
 for(k++; k; k /= 2) {
   if(k % 2) r = combine(r, pw);
   pw = combine(pw, pw);
 int ret = 0:
 REP(i, n) ret = add(ret, mul(r[i + 1], x[i
   1)):
  return ret;
```

bignum #feea63

Podstawa wynosi 1e9. Mnożenie, dzielenie, nwd oraz modulo jest kwadratowe, wersje operatorX(Num, int) liniowe. Podstawę można zmieniać (ma zachodzić base == 10 do digits per_elem).

```
struct Num {
  static constexpr int digits per elem = 9.
   base = int(1e9);
  vector<int> x:
  Num& shorten() {
    while(ssize(x) and x.back() == 0)
      x.pop back();
    for(int a : x)
      assert(0 <= a and a < base):
    return *this;
  Num(const string& s) {
    for(int i = ssize(s); i > 0; i -=
      digits per elem)
      if(i < digits per elem)</pre>
        x.emplace back(stoi(s.substr(0. i))):
        x.emplace back(stoi(s.substr(i -
          digits_per_elem, digits_per_elem)));
    shorten();
  Num() {}
  Num(LL s) : Num(to_string(s)) {
    assert(s >= 0):
string to_string(const Num& n) {
  stringstream s;
 s << (ssize(n.x) ? n.x.back() : 0);
  for(int i = ssize(n.x) - 2; i >= 0; --i)
   s << setfill('0') << setw(n.
      digits_per_elem) << n.x[i];</pre>
  return s.str();
```

```
ostream& operator << (ostream &o, const Num& n)
 return o << to_string(n).c_str();</pre>
Num operator+(Num a. const Num& b) {
 int carry = 0;
 for(int i = 0; i < max(ssize(a.x), ssize(b.x</pre>
   )) or carrv: ++i) {
   if(i == ssize(a.x))
     a.x.emplace back(0):
   a.x[i] += carry + (i < ssize(b.x) ? b.x[i]
   carry = bool(a.x[i] >= a.base);
   if(carry)
     a.x[i] -= a.base;
 return a.shorten();
bool operator < (const Num& a, const Num& b) {</pre>
 if(ssize(a.x) != ssize(b.x))
   return ssize(a.x) < ssize(b.x);</pre>
  for(int i = ssize(a.x) - 1; i >= 0; --i)
   if(a.x[i] != b.x[i])
     return a.x[i] < b.x[i];</pre>
 return false:
bool operator == (const Num& a. const Num& b) {
 return a.x == b.x;
bool operator <= (const Num& a, const Num& b) {</pre>
return a < b or a == b:
Num operator - (Num a, const Num& b) {
 assert(b <= a):
 int carry = 0:
  for(int i = 0: i < ssize(b.x) or carrv: ++i)</pre>
   a.x[i] = carry + (i < ssize(b.x) ? b.x[i]
      : 0):
   carry = a.x[i] < 0;
   if(carrv)
     a.x[i] += a.base:
 return a.shorten();
Num operator*(Num a. int b) {
 assert(0 <= b and b < a.base);
 int carrv = 0:
 for(int i = 0; i < ssize(a.x) or carry; ++i)</pre>
   if(i == ssize(a.x))
     a.x.emplace_back(0);
   LL cur = a.x[i] * LL(b) + carry;
   a.x[i] = int(cur % a.base);
   carry = int(cur / a.base);
 return a.shorten();
Num operator*(const Num& a, const Num& b) {
 c.x.resize(ssize(a.x) + ssize(b.x));
 REP(i, ssize(a.x))
```

```
for(int j = 0, carry = 0; j < ssize(b.x)</pre>
     or carry; ++j) {
      LL cur = c.x[i + j] + a.x[i] * LL(j <
        ssize(b.x) ? b.x[j] : 0) + carry;
      c.x[i + j] = int(cur % a.base);
      carrv = int(cur / a.base):
  return c.shorten();
Num operator/(Num a. int b) {
 assert(0 < b and b < a.base);
  int carry = 0;
  for(int i = ssize(a.x) - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
   LL cur = a.x[i] + carry * LL(a.base);
   a.x[i] = int(cur / b);
   carry = int(cur % b);
 return a.shorten();
// zwraca a * pow(a,base,b)
Num shift(Num a, int b) {
 vector v(b, 0);
 a.x.insert(a.x.begin(), v.begin(), v.end());
 return a.shorten();
Num operator/(Num a, const Num& b) {
 assert(ssize(b.x)):
  for(int i = ssize(a.x) - ssize(b.x); i >= 0;
    if (a < shift(b, i)) continue;</pre>
    int l = 0. r = a.base - 1:
    while (l < r) {
      int m = (l + r + 1) / 2;
      if (shift(b * m, i) <= a)
       l = m:
      else
        r = m - 1:
   c = c + shift(l, i);
   a = a - shift(b * l, i);
 return c.shorten():
template < typename T >
Num operator%(const Num& a, const T& b) {
 return a - ((a / b) * b);
Num nwd(const Num& a, const Num& b) {
 if(b == Num())
   return a;
 return nwd(b. a % b):
```

binsearch-stern-brocot

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log max_val\right)$, szuka największego a/b, że is_ok(a/b) oraz 0 <= a,b <= max_value. Zakłada, że is_ok(0) == true.

```
using Frac = pair<LL, LL>;
Frac my_max(Frac l, Frac r) {
  return l.first * __int128_t(r.second) > r.
  first * int128 t(l.second) ? l : r;
```

crt determinant discrete-log discrete-root extended-gcd fft-mod fft floor-sum fwht

```
Frac binsearch(LL max value, function < bool (
 Frac)> is_ok) {
  assert(is_ok(pair(0, 1)) == true);
  Frac left = \{0, 1\}, right = \{1, 0\},
   best found = left:
  int current_dir = 0;
  while(max(left.first, left.second) <=</pre>
   max value) {
    best found = my max(best found, left);
    auto get_frac = [&](LL mul) {
     LL mull = current_dir ? 1 : mul;
     LL mulr = current dir ? mul : 1;
      return pair(left.first * mull + right.
       first * mulr, left.second * mull +
        right.second * mulr);
    auto is good mul = [&](LL mul) {
     Frac mid = get_frac(mul);
     return is ok(mid) == current dir and max
       (mid.first, mid.second) <= max value;</pre>
    for(; is good mul(power); power *= 2) {}
    LL bl = power / 2 + 1. br = power:
    while(bl != br) {
     LL bm = (bl + br) / 2:
     if(not is_good_mul(bm))
       br = bm;
     else
       bl = bm + 1;
    tie(left, right) = pair(get_frac(bl - 1),
     get frac(bl));
    if(current dir == 0)
     swap(left. right):
    current dir ^= 1;
  return best_found;
```

crt

#e206d9 , includes: extended-gcd

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log n\right)$, crt(a, m, b, n) zwraca takie x, że x mod m=a oraz x mod n=b, m oraz n nie muszą być wzlędnie pierwsze, ale może nie być wtedy rozwiązania (assert wywali, ale można zmienić na return -1).

```
LL crt(LL a, LL m, LL b, LL n) {
    if(n > m) swap(a, b), swap(m, n);
    auto [d, x, y] = extended_gcd(m, n);
    assert((a - b) % d == 0);
    LL ret = (b - a) % n * x % n / d * m + a;
    return ret < 0 ? ret + m * n / d : ret;
}
```

determinant

#45753a, includes: matrix-header

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n^3\right)$, wyznacznik macierzy (modulo lub double)

```
T determinant(vector < vector < T >> & a) {
   int n = ssize(a);
   T res = 1;
   REP(i, n) {
    int b = i;
   FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1)
      if(abs(a[j][i]) > abs(a[b][i]))
      b = j;
   if(i != b)
      swap(a[i], a[b]), res = sub(0, res);
```

```
res = mul(res, a[i][i]);
  if (equal(res, 0))
    return 0;
FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1) {
    T v = divide(a[j][i], a[i][i]);
    if (not equal(v, 0))
      FOR(k, i + 1, n - 1)
        a[j][k] = sub(a[j][k], mul(v, a[i][k], ]));
  }
}
return res;
}
```

discrete-log

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{m}\log n\right)$ czasowo, $\mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{n}\right)$ pamięciowo, dla liczby pierwszej mod oraz $a,b \nmid mod$ znajdzie e takie że $a^e \equiv b \pmod{mod}$. Jak zwróci -1 to nie istnieje.

```
int discrete log(int a, int b) {
 int n = int(sqrt(mod)) + 1;
  int an = 1:
  REP(i. n)
   an = mul(an. a):
  unordered map <int. int> vals:
  int cur = b;
  FOR(a, 0, n) {
   vals[cur] = q;
    cur = mul(cur, a);
  cur = 1:
  FOR(p, 1, n) {
   cur = mul(cur. an):
    if(vals.count(cur)) {
     int ans = n * p - vals[cur];
      return ans;
  return -1;
```

discrete-root

#7a0737.includes: primitive-root. discrete-log

Dla pierwszego mod oraz $a \perp mod, k$ znajduje b takie, że $b^k = a$ (pierwiastek k-tego stopnia z a). Jak zwróci -1 to nie istnieje

```
int discrete_root(int a, int k) {
  int g = primitive_root();
  int y = discrete_log(powi(g, k), a);
  if(y == -1)
    return -1;
  return powi(g, y);
}
```

extended-gcd

```
 \mathcal{O}\left(\log(\min(a,b))\right), \text{ dla danego } (a,b) \text{ znajduje takie} \\ (gcd(a,b),x,y), \text{ że } ax + by = gcd(a,b). \text{ auto } [\text{gcd, x, y}] \\ = \text{extended\_gcd(a, b)}; \\ \hline \text{tuple<LL, LL, LL> extended\_gcd(LL a, LL b) } \{ \\ \text{if(a == 0)} \\ \text{return } \{b, 0, 1\}; \\ \text{auto } [\text{gcd, x, y}] = \text{extended\_gcd(b \% a, a)}; \\ \text{return } \{\text{gcd, y - x * (b / a), x}\}; \\ \end{cases}
```

```
fft-mod
```

#79c6e2 , includes: fft

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\ logn
ight)$, conv_mod(a, b) zwraca iloczyn wielomianów modulo, ma większą dokładność niż zwykłe fft.

```
vector<int> conv mod(vector<int> a. vector<int</pre>
 > b. int M) {
 if(a.empty() or b.empty()) return {};
 vector < int > res(ssize(a) + ssize(b) - 1);
 const int CUTOFF = 125;
 if (min(ssize(a), ssize(b)) <= CUTOFF) {</pre>
   if (ssize(a) > ssize(b))
     swap(a, b);
   REP (i, ssize(a))
     REP (j, ssize(b))
       res[i + j] = int((res[i + j] + LL(a[i
         ]) * b[j]) % M);
   return res;
 int B = 32 - __builtin_clz(ssize(res)), n =
 int cut = int(sqrt(M));
 vector < Complex > L(n), R(n), outl(n), outs(n)
 REP(i, ssize(a)) L[i] = Complex((int) a[i] /
    cut, (int) a[i] % cut);
 REP(i, ssize(b)) R[i] = Complex((int) b[i] /
    cut, (int) b[i] % cut);
 fft(L), fft(R);
 REP(i, n) {
   int j = -i & (n - 1);
   outl[j] = (L[i] + conj(L[j])) * R[i] /
     (2.0 * n);
   outs[j] = (L[i] - conj(L[j])) * R[i] /
     (2.0 * n) / 1i;
 fft(outl), fft(outs);
 REP(i, ssize(res)) {
   LL av = LL(real(outl[i]) + 0.5), cv = LL(
     imag(outs[i]) + 0.5);
   LL bv = LL(imag(outl[i]) + 0.5) + LL(real(
     outs[i]) + 0.5);
   res[i] = int(((av % M * cut + bv) % M *
     cut + cv) % M);
 return res;
```

fft

#7a313d

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, conv(a, b) to iloczyn wielomianów.

```
using Complex = complex < double >;
void fft(vector < Complex > &a) {
  int n = ssize(a), L = 31 - _builtin_clz(n);
  static vector < complex < long double >> R(2, 1);
  static vector < Complex > rt(2, 1);
  for(static int k = 2; k < n; k *= 2) {
    R.resize(n), rt.resize(n);
    auto x = polar(1.0t, acosl(-1) / k);
    FOR(i, k, 2 * k - 1)
        rt[i] = R[i] = i & 1 ? R[i / 2] * x : R[i / 2];
  }
  vector < int > rev(n);
  REP(i, n) rev[i] = (rev[i / 2] | (i & 1) << t / L) / 2;
  REP(i, n) if(i < rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i | 1]);</pre>
```

```
for(int k = 1; k < n; k *= 2) {</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * k) REP(j, k</pre>
      Complex z = rt[j + k] * a[i + j + k]; //
         mozna zoptowac rozpisujac
      a[i + j + k] = a[i + j] - z;
      a[i + j] += z;
 }
vector < double > conv(vector < double > &a, vector <</pre>
 double > &b) {
 if(a.empty() || b.empty()) return {};
  vector < double > res(ssize(a) + ssize(b) - 1);
  int L = 32 - builtin clz(ssize(res)), n =
  vector < Complex > in(n), out(n);
  copy(a.begin(), a.end(), in.begin());
  REP(i. ssize(b)) in[i].imag(b[i]):
  for(auto &x : in) x *= x:
  REP(i, n) out[i] = in[-i & (n - 1)] - conj(
   in[i]);
  REP(i, ssize(res)) res[i] = imag(out[i]) /
   (4 * n):
 return res:
```

floor-sum

 \mathcal{O} (log a), liczy $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left\lfloor \frac{a \cdot i + b}{c} \right\rfloor$. Działa dla $0 \leq a,b < c$ oraz $1 \leq c,n \leq 10^9$. Dla innych n,a,b,c trzeba uważać lub użyć int128.

```
LL floor_sum(LL n, LL a, LL b, LL c) {
    LL ans = 0;
    if (a >= c) {
        ans += (n - 1) * n * (a / c) / 2;
        a %= c;
    }
    if (b >= c) {
        ans += n * (b / c);
        b %= c;
    }
    LL d = (a * (n - 1) + b) / c;
    if (d == 0) return ans;
    ans += d * (n - 1) - floor_sum(d, c, c - b - 1, a);
    return ans;
}
```

fwht

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right), n \text{ musi być potegą dwójki, fwht_or(a)[i]} = \text{suma(j będące podmaską i) a[j], ifwht_or(fwht_or(a))} = a, \text{convolution_or(a, b)[i]} = \text{suma(j } | k == i) a[j] * b[k], fwht_and(a)[i] = \text{suma(j będące nadmaską i) a[j], ifwht_and(fwht_and(a))} == a, \text{convolution_and(a, b)[i]} = \text{suma(j & k == i) a[j]} * b[k], fwht_xor(a)[i] = \text{suma(j oraz i mają parzyście wspólnte zapalonych bitów) a[j]} = \text{suma(j oraz i mają nieparzyście) a[j], ifwht_xor(fwht_xor(a)) == a, \text{convolution_xor(a, b)[i]} = \text{suma(j } k == i) a[j] * b[k].$

```
vector < int > fwht_or(vector < int > a) {
  int n = ssize(a);
  assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
```

```
for(int s = 1; 2 * s <= n; s *= 2)
    for(int l = 0; l < n; l += 2 * s)
     for(int i = l; i < l + s; ++i)</pre>
       a[i + s] += a[i];
vector < int > ifwht or(vector < int > a) {
 int n = ssize(a);
  assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
  for(int s = n / 2; s >= 1; s /= 2)
    for(int l = 0; l < n; l += 2 * s)
     for(int i = l; i < l + s; ++i)</pre>
       a[i + s] -= a[i];
  return a:
vector<int> convolution or(vector<int> a,
  vector<int> b) {
  int n = ssize(a);
  assert((n \& (n - 1)) == 0  and ssize(b) == n)
  a = fwht or(a);
  b = fwht or(b):
  REP(i, n)
   a[i] *= b[i];
  return ifwht or(a):
vector<int> fwht and(vector<int> a) {
  int n = ssize(a);
  assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0):
  for(int s = 1; 2 * s <= n; s *= 2)
    for(int l = 0: l < n: l += 2 * s)
     for(int i = l: i < l + s: ++i)</pre>
       a[i] += a[i + s];
  return a:
vector<int> ifwht and(vector<int> a) {
  int n = ssize(a):
  assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0):
  for(int s = n / 2; s >= 1; s /= 2)
    for(int l = 0: l < n: l += 2 * s)
     for(int i = l; i < l + s; ++i)</pre>
       a[i] -= a[i + s];
 return a;
vector<int> convolution and(vector<int> a.
  vector<int> b) {
  int n = ssize(a):
  assert((n \& (n - 1)) == 0  and ssize(b) == n)
  a = fwht and(a);
  b = fwht_and(b);
  REP(i, n)
   a[i] *= b[i];
  return ifwht_and(a);
vector<int> fwht_xor(vector<int> a) {
  int n = ssize(a);
  assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
  for(int s = 1; 2 * s <= n; s *= 2)
   for(int l = 0; l < n; l += 2 * s)
     for(int i = l; i < l + s; ++i) {</pre>
       int t = a[i + s];
        a[i + s] = a[i] - t;
        a[i] += t;
  return a:
```

```
vector<int> ifwht_xor(vector<int> a) {
  int n = ssize(a);
  assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
  for(int s = n / 2; s >= 1; s /= 2)
    for(int l = 0; l < n; l += 2 * s)
      for(int i = l: i < l + s: ++i) {</pre>
        int t = a[i + s];
        a[i + s] = (a[i] - t) / 2;
        a[i] = (a[i] + t) / 2;
  return a:
vector<int> convolution xor(vector<int> a,
  vector<int> b) {
  int n = ssize(a);
  assert((n \& (n - 1)) == 0  and ssize(b) == n)
  a = fwht_xor(a);
  b = fwht_xor(b);
  REP(i. n)
    a[i] *= b[i];
  return ifwht xor(a):
gauss
#d36ccd.includes: matrix-header
\mathcal{O}(nm(n+m)), Wrzucam n vectorów (wsp. x0, wsp. x1,
..., wsp_xm - 1, suma}, gauss wtedy zwraca liczbę rozwiązań
(0, 1 albo 2 (tzn. nieskończoność)) oraz jedno poprawne
rozwiązanie (o ile istnieje). Przykład gauss({2, -1, 1, 7},
{1, 1, 1, 1}, {0, 1, -1, 6.5}) zwraca (1, {6.75, 0.375,
-6.125}).
pair < int . vector < T >> gauss(vector < vector < T >> a
  int n = ssize(a): // liczba wierszv
  int m = ssize(a[0]) - 1; // liczba zmiennych
  vector<int> where(m. -1): // w ktorvm
    wierszu jest zdefiniowana i-ta zmienna
  for(int col = 0. row = 0: col < m and row <</pre>
    n: ++col) {
    int sel = row;
    for(int v = row: v < n: ++v)
      if(abs(a[y][col]) > abs(a[sel][col]))
        sel = v:
    if(equal(a[sel][col], 0))
      continue:
    for(int x = col; x \le m; ++x)
      swap(a[sel][x], a[row][x]);
    // teraz sel jest nieaktualne
    where[col] = row:
    for(int y = 0; y < n; ++y)
      if(v != row) {
        T wspolczynnik = divide(a[v][col], a[
           row][col]);
        for(int x = col; x <= m; ++x)
           a[y][x] = sub(a[y][x], mul(
             wspolczynnik, a[row][x]));
    ++ row;
  vector<T> answer(m);
  for(int col = 0; col < m; ++col)</pre>
    if(where[col] != -1)
      answer[col] = divide(a[where[col]][m], a
        [where[col]][col]);
```

```
for(int row = 0; row < n; ++row) {</pre>
    T got = 0:
    for(int col = 0; col < m; ++col)</pre>
      got = add(got, mul(answer[col], a[row][
    if(not equal(got, a[row][m]))
      return {0, answer};
  for(int col = 0; col < m; ++col)</pre>
    if(where[col] == -1)
      return {2, answer};
  return {1, answer};
integral
\mathcal{O}(n), wzór na całkę z zasady Simpsona - zwraca całkę na
przedziale [a, b], integral([](T x) { return 3 * x * x - 8 *
x + 3; }, a, b), daj asserta na błąd, ewentualnie zwiększ n
(im wieksze n, tym mniejszy błąd).
using T = double;
T integral(function<T(T)> f, T a, T b) {
  const int n = 1000:
  T delta = (b - a) / n, sum = f(a) + f(b);
  FOR(i, 1, n - 1)
    sum += f(a + i * delta) * (i & 1 ? 4 : 2):
  return sum * delta / 3;
matrix-header
Funkcje pomocnicze do algorytmów macierzowych.
constexpr int mod = 998'244'353:
bool equal(int a, int b) {
 return a == b:
int mul(int a, int b) {
  return int(a * LL(b) % mod);
int add(int a. int b) {
 a += b:
  return a >= mod ? a - mod : a:
int powi(int a, int b) {
  for(int ret = 1;; b /= 2) {
    if(b == 0)
      return ret;
    if(b & 1)
      ret = mul(ret, a);
    a = mul(a, a);
int inv(int x) {
 return powi(x, mod - 2);
int divide(int a, int b) {
 return mul(a, inv(b));
int sub(int a, int b) {
 return add(a, mod - b):
```

using T = int:

constexpr double eps = 1e-9;

bool equal(double a, double b) {
 return abs(a - b) < eps;</pre>

#else

```
}
#define OP(name, op) double name(double a,
   double b) { return a op b; }
OP(mul, *)
OP(add, +)
OP(divide, /)
OP(sub, -)
using T = double;
#endif
```

matrix-inverse

#9f7607 , includes: matrix-header

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n^3\right)$, odwrotność macierzy (modulo lub double). Zwraca rząd macierzy. Dla odwracalnych macierzy (rząd = n) w a znaidzie sie iei odwrotność.

```
int inverse(vector<vector<T>>& a) {
 int n = ssize(a):
  vector < int > col(n);
  vector h(n. vector<T>(n)):
  REP(i. n)
   h[i][i] = 1, col[i] = i;
  REP(i, n) {
   int r = i, c = i;
    FOR(j, i, n - 1) FOR(k, i, n - 1)
      if(abs(a[i][k]) > abs(a[r][c]))
        r = j, c = k;
    if (equal(a[r][c], 0))
      return i:
    a[i].swap(a[r]);
    h[i].swap(h[r]):
    REP(j, n)
      swap(a[j][i], a[j][c]), swap(h[j][i], h[
       j][c]);
    swap(col[i], col[c]);
    T v = a[i][i]:
    FOR(i, i + 1, n - 1) {
     T f = divide(a[j][i], v);
      a[i][i] = 0:
      FOR(k. i + 1. n - 1)
       a[j][k] = sub(a[j][k], mul(f, a[i][k])
      REP(k, n)
       h[j][k] = sub(h[j][k], mul(f, h[i][k])
    FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1)
     a[i][j] = divide(a[i][j], v);
    REP(j, n)
     h[i][j] = divide(h[i][j], v);
   a[i][i] = 1;
 for(int i = n - 1; i > 0; --i) REP(j, i) {
   T v = a[i][i]:
   REP(k, n)
     h[j][k] = sub(h[j][k], mul(v, h[i][k]));
 REP(i, n)
   REP(j, n)
      a[col[i]][col[j]] = h[i][j];
 return n:
```

miller-rabin

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log^2 n\right)$ test pierwszości Millera-Rabina, działa dla long longów.

```
LL llmul(LL a, LL b, LL m) {
```

```
return (a * b - (LL)((long double) a * b / m
   ) * m + m) % m;
LL llpowi(LL a, LL n, LL m) {
  if(n == 0) return 1:
  if(n % 2 == 1) return llmul(llpowi(a, n - 1,
    m), a, m);
  return llpowi(llmul(a, a, m), n / 2, m);
bool miller_rabin(LL n) {
 if(n < 2) return false;</pre>
  int r = 0:
  LL d = n - 1;
  while(d \% 2 == 0)
   d /= 2, r++;
  for(int a: {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23,
    29, 31, 37}) {
    if(n == a) return true:
    LL x = llpowi(a, d, n);
    if(x == 1 | | x == n - 1)
     continue;
    bool composite = true;
    REP(i, r - 1) {
     x = llmul(x, x, n);
     if(x == n - 1) {
       composite = false:
        break;
    if(composite) return false;
  return true;
```

ntt

#cae153, includes: simple-modulo $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ mnożenie wielomianów mod 998244353.

```
using vi = vector<int>:
constexpr int root = 3;
void ntt(vi& a. int n. bool inverse = false) {
  assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0):
  a.resize(n):
  vi b(n):
  for(int w = n / 2; w; w /= 2, swap(a, b)) {
    int r = powi(root, (mod - 1) / n * w), m =
      1:
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i += w * 2, m = mul(</pre>
     m. г)) REP(i. w) {
     int u = a[i + j], v = mul(a[i + j + w],
     b[i / 2 + j] = add(u, v);
     b[i / 2 + j + n / 2] = sub(u, v);
   }
  if(inverse) {
    reverse(a.begin() + 1, a.end());
    int invn = inv(n):
    for(int& e : a) e = mul(e, invn);
vi conv(vi a, vi b) {
  if(a.empty() or b.empty()) return {};
  int l = ssize(a) + ssize(b) - 1, sz = 1 <<</pre>
   lq(2 * l - 1);
  ntt(a, sz), ntt(b, sz);
  REP(i, sz) a[i] = mul(a[i], b[i]);
```

```
ntt(a, sz, true), a.resize(l);
   return a;
ρi
\mathcal{O}\left(n^{\frac{3}{4}}\right), liczba liczb pierwszych na przedziale [1, n]. Pi
pi(n); pi.query(d); // musi zachodzic d | n
```

```
struct Pi {
 vector<LL> w, dp;
 int id(LL v) {
   if (v <= w.back() / v)
     return int(v - 1);
    return ssize(w) - int(w.back() / v);
 Pi(LL n) {
   for (LL i = 1; i * i <= n; ++i) {
     w.push_back(i);
     if (n / i != i)
       w.emplace_back(n / i);
   sort(w.begin(), w.end());
   for (LL i : w)
     dp.emplace_back(i - 1);
   for (LL i = 1; (i + 1) * (i + 1) <= n; ++i
     if (dp[i] == dp[i - 1])
       continue;
      for (int j = ssize(w) - 1; w[j] >= (i +
       1) * (i + 1); --j)
       dp[j] -= dp[id(w[j] / (i + 1))] - dp[i
           - 1];
   }
 LL query(LL v) {
   assert(w.back() % v == 0);
   return dp[id(v)];
```

polynomial

Operacie na wielomianach mod 998244353, deriv, integr $\mathcal{O}(n)$, powi deg $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot deg)$, sgrt. inv. log. exp. powi, div $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, powi slow, eval, inter $\mathcal{O}(n \log^2 n)$ Ogólnie to przepisujemy co chcemy. Funkcje oznaczone jako KONIECZNE są wymagane od miejsca ich wystąpienia w kodzie. Funkcje oznaczone WYMAGA ABC wymagają wcześniejszego przepisania ABC. deriv(a) zwraca a', integr(a) zwraca $\int a_i$ powi(deg slow)(a, k, n) zwraca $a^k \pmod{x^n}$, sgrt(a, n) zwraca $a^{\frac{1}{2}} \pmod{x^n}$, inv(a, n) zwraca $a^{-1} \pmod{x^n}$, $\log(a, a)$ n) zwraca $ln(a) \pmod{x^n}$, exp(a, n) zwraca $exp(a) (mod x^n)$, div(a, b) zwraca (q, r) takie, że a = qb + r, eval(a, x) zwraca y taki, że $a(x_i) = y_i$, inter(x, y) zwraca a taki, że $a(x_i) = y_i$. vi deriv(vi a) {

```
REP(i, ssize(a)) a[i] = mul(a[i], i);
  if(ssize(a)) a.erase(a.begin());
  return a;
vi integr(vi a) {
 int n = ssize(a):
  a.insert(a.begin(), 0);
  static vi f{1};
  FOR(i, ssize(f), n) f.emplace_back(mul(f[i -
    1], i));
```

```
int r = inv(f[n]);
 for(int i = n; i > 0; --i)
   a[i] = mul(a[i], mul(r, f[i - 1])), r =
     mul(r, i);
 return a;
vi powi_deg(const vi& a, int k, int n) {
 assert(ssize(a) and a[0] != 0):
 vi v(n);
 v[0] = powi(a[0], k);
 FOR(i, 1, n - 1) {
   FOR(j, 1, min(ssize(a) - 1, i)) {
     v[i] = add(v[i], mul(a[j], mul(v[i - j],
        sub(mul(k, j), i - j))));
   v[i] = mul(v[i], inv(mul(i, a[0])));
 return v;
vi mod xn(const vi& a. int n) { // KONIECZNE
 return vi(a.begin(), a.begin() + min(n,
   ssize(a)));
vi powi slow(const vi &a. int k. int n) {
 vi v{1}, b = mod_xn(a, n);
 int x = 1; while(x < n) x *= 2;
  while(k) {
   ntt(b, 2 * x);
   if(k & 1) {
     ntt(v. 2 * x):
     REP(i, 2 * x) v[i] = mul(v[i], b[i]);
     ntt(v, 2 * x, true);
     v.resize(x):
   REP(i, 2 * x) b[i] = mul(b[i], b[i]);
   ntt(b, 2 * x, true);
   b.resize(x);
   k /= 2:
 }
 return mod_xn(v, n);
vi sqrt(const vi& a, int n) {
 auto at = [\&](int i) \{ if(i < ssize(a)) \}
   return a[i]; else return 0; };
 assert(ssize(a) and a[0] == 1);
 const int inv2 = inv(2);
 vi v{1}, f{1}, q{1};
  for(int x = 1; x < n; x *= 2) {</pre>
   vi z = v;
   ntt(z, x);
   vi b = g;
   REP(i, x) b[i] = mul(b[i], z[i]);
   ntt(b, x, true);
   REP(i, x / 2) b[i] = 0;
   ntt(b, x);
   REP(i, x) b[i] = mul(b[i], g[i]);
   ntt(b, x, true);
   REP(i, x / 2) f.emplace_back(sub(0, b[i +
     x / 2]));
   REP(i, x) z[i] = mul(z[i], z[i]);
   ntt(z, x, true);
   vi c(2 * x):
   REP(i, x) c[i + x] = sub(add(at(i), at(i +
      x)), z[i]);
    ntt(c, 2 * x);
```

```
g = f;
    ntt(g, 2 * x);
    REP(i, 2 * x) c[i] = mul(c[i], g[i]);
    ntt(c, 2 * x, true);
   REP(i, x) v.emplace_back(mul(c[i + x],
     inv2)):
 return mod_xn(v, n);
void sub(vi& a, const vi& b) { // KONIECZNE
 a.resize(max(ssize(a), ssize(b)));
 REP(i, ssize(b)) a[i] = sub(a[i], b[i]);
vi inv(const vi& a, int n) {
 assert(ssize(a) and a[0] != 0);
 vi v{inv(a[0])};
 for(int x = 1; x < n; x *= 2) {</pre>
   vi f = mod xn(a, 2 * x), q = v:
    ntt(q, 2 * x);
    REP(k, 2) {
      ntt(f, 2 * x);
      REP(i, 2 * x) f[i] = mul(f[i], q[i]);
      ntt(f. 2 * x. true):
      REP(i, x) f[i] = 0;
   sub(v, f);
 return mod_xn(v, n);
vi log(const vi& a, int n) { // WYMAGA deriv,
 integr, inv
 assert(ssize(a) and a[0] == 1):
 return integr(mod xn(conv(deriv(mod xn(a. n)
   ), inv(a, n)), n - 1));
vi exp(const vi& a, int n) { // WYMAGA deriv,
  assert(a.empty() or a[0] == 0);
 vi v{1}, f{1}, g, h{0}, s;
 for(int x = 1; x < n; x *= 2) {
   q = v;
    REP(k, 2) {
      ntt(g, (2 - k) * x);
     if(!k) s = g;
     REP(i, x) g[i] = mul(g[(2 - k) * i], h[i]
      1);
      ntt(q, x, true);
      REP(i, x / 2) g[i] = 0;
    sub(f, g);
   vi b = deriv(mod_xn(a, x));
   ntt(b, x);
   REP(i, x) b[i] = mul(s[2 * i], b[i]);
   ntt(b, x, true);
   vi c = deriv(v);
    sub(c, b);
    rotate(c.begin(), c.end() - 1, c.end());
    ntt(c, 2 * x);
   h = f;
   ntt(h, 2 * x);
   REP(i, 2 * x) c[i] = mul(c[i], h[i]);
   ntt(c, 2 * x, true);
   c.resize(x);
   vi t(x - 1):
    c.insert(c.begin(), t.begin(), t.end());
```

```
vi d = mod_xn(a, 2 * x);
    sub(d, integr(c));
    d.erase(d.begin(), d.begin() + x);
    ntt(d, 2 * x);
    REP(i, 2 * x) d[i] = mul(d[i], s[i]);
    ntt(d, 2 * x, true);
    REP(i, x) v.emplace_back(d[i]);
  return mod_xn(v, n);
vi powi(const vi& a, int k, int n) { // WYMAGA
  vi v = mod_xn(a, n);
  int cnt = 0;
  while(cnt < ssize(v) and !v[cnt])</pre>
   ++ cnt:
  if(LL(cnt) * k >= n)
   return {};
  v.erase(v.begin(), v.begin() + cnt):
  if(v.empty())
   return k ? vi{} : vi{1}:
  int powi0 = powi(v[0], k);
  int inv0 = inv(v[0]);
  for(int& e : v) e = mul(e. inv0):
  v = log(v, n - cnt * k);
  for(int& e : v) e = mul(e, k):
  v = exp(v. n - cnt * k):
  for(int& e : v) e = mul(e, powi0);
  vi t(cnt * k. 0):
  v.insert(v.begin(), t.begin(), t.end());
  return v:
pair < vi. vi > div slow(vi a. const vi& b) {
  while(ssize(a) >= ssize(b)) {
    x.emplace_back(mul(a.back(), inv(b.back())
     ));
    if(x.back() != 0)
     REP(i. ssize(b))
       a[ssize(a) - i - 1] = sub(a[ssize(a) -
          i - 1], mul(x.back(), b[ssize(b) -
         i - 11)):
    a.pop_back();
  reverse(x.begin(), x.end());
  return {x, a};
pair < vi, vi > div(vi a, const vi& b) { //
  WYMAGA inv. div slow
  const int d = ssize(a) - ssize(b) + 1;
  if (d <= 0)
   return {{}, a};
  if (min(d, ssize(b)) < 250)
   return div_slow(a, b);
  vi x = mod_xn(conv(mod_xn({a.rbegin(), a.
   rend()}, d), inv({b.rbegin(), b.rend()}, d
   )), d);
  reverse(x.begin(), x.end());
  sub(a, conv(x, b));
  return {x, mod_xn(a, ssize(b))};
int eval_single(const vi& a, int x) {
  int v = 0;
  for (int i = ssize(a) - 1: i >= 0: --i) {
   y = mul(y, x);
```

```
y = add(y, a[i]);
 return y;
vi build(vector<vi> &tree. int v. auto l. auto
 if (r - l == 1) {
   return tree[v] = vi{sub(0, *l), 1};
 } else {
   auto M = l + (r - l) / 2:
    return tree[v] = conv(build(tree, 2 * v, l
     , M), build(tree, 2 * v + 1, M, r));
vi eval_helper(const vi& a, vector<vi>& tree,
 int v, auto l, auto r) {
 if (r - l == 1) {
   return {eval single(a. *l)}:
   auto m = l + (r - l) / 2:
   vi A = eval helper(div(a, tree[2 * v]).
     second, tree, 2 * v, l, m);
   vi B = eval helper(div(a. tree[2 * v + 1])
     .second, tree, 2 * v + 1, m, r);
   A.insert(A.end(), B.begin(), B.end()):
   return A:
 }
vi eval(const vi& a, const vi& x) { // WYMAGA
  div, eval single, build, eval helper
 if (x.empty())
   return {}:
  vector<vi> tree(4 * ssize(x)):
  build(tree, 1, begin(x), end(x));
  return eval_helper(a, tree, 1, begin(x), end
   (x));
vi inter helper(const vi& a, vector<vi>& tree,
  int v, auto l, auto r, auto ly, auto ry) {
 if (r - l == 1) {
   return {mul(*ly, inv(a[0]))};
 else {
   auto m = l + (r - l) / 2;
   auto my = ly + (ry - ly) / 2;
   vi A = inter_helper(div(a, tree[2 * v]).
     second. tree. 2 * v, l, m, ly, my);
   vi B = inter_helper(div(a, tree[2 * v +
     1]).second, tree, 2 * v + 1, m, r, my,
     гу);
   vi L = conv(A, tree[2 * v + 1]);
   vi R = conv(B, tree[2 * v]);
   REP(i, ssize(R))
     L[i] = add(L[i], R[i]);
   return L;
vi inter(const vi& x, const vi& y) { // WYMAGA
   deriv, div, build, inter helper
 assert(ssize(x) == ssize(y));
 if (x.emptv())
   return {};
  vector<vi> tree(4 * ssize(x)):
```

```
begin(x), end(x))), tree, 1, begin(x), end
    (x), begin(y), end(y));
power-sum
#8d0ba7, includes: simple-modulo
power monomial sum \mathcal{O}(k^2 \cdot \log(mod)),
power binomial sum \mathcal{O}(k \cdot \log(mod)).
power_monomial_sum(a, k, n) liczy \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a^i \cdot i^k,
power_binomial_sum(a, k, n) liczy \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a^i \cdot {i \choose k}. Działa dla
0 \le n oraz a \ne 1.
int power monomial sum(int a, int k, int n) {
  const int powan = powi(a, n);
  const int inva1 = inv(sub(a. 1));
  int monom = 1, ans = 0;
  vector<int> v(k + 1):
  REP(i.k+1) {
    int binom = 1, sum = 0;
    REP(i, i) {
      sum = add(sum, mul(binom, v[j]));
       binom = mul(binom, mul(i - j, inv(j + 1))
        )):
    ans = sub(mul(powan. monom). mul(sum. a)):
    if(!i) ans = sub(ans. 1):
    ans = mul(ans, inva1);
    v[i] = ans:
    monom = mul(monom. n):
  return ans:
int power binomial sum(int a. int k. int n) {
  const int powan = powi(a, n);
  const int inva1 = inv(sub(a, 1));
  int binom = 1. ans = 0:
  REP(i, k + 1) {
    ans = sub(mul(powan, binom), mul(ans, a));
    if(!i) ans = sub(ans, 1);
    ans = mul(ans, inva1);
    binom = mul(binom. mul(n - i. inv(i + 1)))
  return ans;
primitive-root
  870d1, includes: simple-modulo, rho-pollard
\mathcal{O}(\log^2(mod)), dla pierwszego mod znajduje generator
modulo mod (z być może spora stała).
int primitive root() {
  if(mod == 2)
    return 1;
  int q = mod - 1;
  vector<LL> v = factor(q);
  vector < int > fact;
  REP(i, ssize(v))
    if(!i or v[i] != v[i - 1])
      fact.emplace_back(v[i]);
  while(true) {
    int g = rd(2, q);
    auto is good = [&] {
      for(auto &f : fact)
         if(powi(g, q / f) == 1)
           return false;
      return true;
    };
```

return inter_helper(deriv(build(tree, 1,

```
if(is_good())
      return q;
}
rho-pollard
#2b0d5e, includes: miller-rab
\mathcal{O}\left(n^{\frac{1}{4}}\right), factor(n) zwraca vector dzielników pierwszych n_{i}
niekoniecznie posortowany, get pairs(n) zwraca
posortowany vector par (dzielnik pierwszych, krotność) dla
liczby n, all factors(n) zwraca vector wszystkich dzielników
n, niekoniecznie posortowany, factor(12) = {2, 2, 3},
factor(545423) = {53, 41, 251};, get_pairs(12) = {(2, 2),
(3, 1) all factors (12) = \{1, 3, 2, 6, 4, 12\}.
LL rho_pollard(LL n) {
 if(n % 2 == 0) return 2:
  for(LL i = 1;; i++) {
    auto f = [&](LL x) { return (llmul(x, x, n
     ) + i) % n; };
    LL x = 2, y = f(x), p;
    while ((p = \_gcd(n - x + y, n)) == 1)
      x = f(x), y = f(f(y));
    if(p != n) return p;
vector<LL> factor(LL n) {
  if(n == 1) return {};
  if(miller rabin(n)) return {n}:
  LL x = rho pollard(n);
  auto l = factor(x), r = factor(n / x);
 l.insert(l.end(). r.begin(). r.end()):
  return l;
vector<pair<LL, int>> get pairs(LL n) {
  auto v = factor(n):
  sort(v.begin(), v.end());
  vector<pair<LL. int>> ret:
  REP(i. ssize(v)) {
    int x = i + 1;
    while (x < ssize(v) \text{ and } v[x] == v[i])
    ret.emplace_back(v[i], x - i);
    i = x - 1:
 }
  return ret;
vector<LL> all_factors(LL n) {
  auto v = get pairs(n):
  vector<LL> ret;
  function < void(LL.int) > gen = [&](LL val. int
    if (p == ssize(v)) {
      ret.emplace_back(val);
       return;
    auto [x, cnt] = v[p];
    gen(val, p + 1);
    REP(i, cnt) {
      val *= x:
      qen(val, p + 1);
  };
  gen(1, 0);
  return ret;
```

same-div

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{n}\right)$, wyznacza przedziały o takiej samej wartości $\lfloor n/x \rfloor$ lub $\lceil n/x \rceil$. same_floor(8) = {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 4), (5, 8)}, same_ceil(8) = {(8, 8), (4, 7), (3, 3), (2, 2), (1, 1)}, na konteście raczej checemy przepisać tylko pętlę i od razu wykonywać obliczenia na parze (l, r) zamiast grupować wszyskie przedziały w vectorze. Dla n będącego intem można zmienić wszystkie LL na int, w celu zbicia stałei.

```
vector<pair<LL, LL>> same_floor(LL n) {
    vector<pair<LL, LL>> v;
    for (LL l = 1, r; l <= n; l = r + 1) {
        r = n / (n / l);
        v.emplace_back(l, r);
    }
    return v;
}

vector<pair<LL, LL>> same_ceil(LL n) {
    vector<pair<LL, LL>> v;
    for (LL r = n, l; r >= 1; r = l - 1) {
        l = (n + r - 1) / r;
        l = (n + l - 1) / l;
        v.emplace_back(l, r);
    }
    return v;
}
```

sieve

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, sieve(n) przetwarza liczby do n włącznie, comp[i] oznacza czy i jest złożone, prime zawiera wszystkie liczby pierwsze <= n, na moim kompie dla n=1e8 działa w n 7s

```
vector < bool > comp;
vector < int > prime;
void sieve(int n) {
  comp.resize(n + 1);
  FOR(i, 2, n) {
    if(!comp[i]) prime.emplace_back(i);
    REP(j, ssize(prime)) {
      if(i * prime[j] > n) break;
      comp[i * prime[j]] = true;
      if(i % prime[j] == 0) break;
    }
}
```

simple-modulo

podstawowe operacje na modulo, pamiętać o

```
#ifdef CHANGABLE_MOD
int mod = 998'244'353;
#else
constexpr int mod = 998'244'353;
#endif
int add(int a, int b) {
    a += b;
    return a >= mod ? a - mod : a;
}
int sub(int a, int b) {
    return add(a, mod - b);
}
int mul(int a, int b) {
    return int(a * LL(b) % mod);
```

```
int powi(int a, int b) {
  for(int ret = 1;; b /= 2) {
   if(b == 0)
      return ret;
    if(b & 1)
      ret = mul(ret, a);
    a = mul(a, a);
int inv(int x) {
  return powi(x, mod - 2);
struct BinomCoeff {
  vector<int> fac, rev;
  BinomCoeff(int n) {
    fac = rev = vector(n + 1, 1);
    FOR(i, 1, n) fac[i] = mul(fac[i - 1], i);
    rev[n] = inv(fac[n]);
    for(int i = n: i > 0: --i)
      rev[i - 1] = mul(rev[i], i);
  int operator()(int n, int k) {
    return mul(fac[n], mul(rev[n - k], rev[k])
     );
};
```

simplex #86c33e

 $\mathcal{O}\left(szybko\right)$, Simplex(n, m) tworzy lpsolver z nzmiennymi oraz m ograniczeniami, rozwiązuje $\max cx$ przy Ax < b .

```
#define FIND(n, expr) [&] { REP(i, n) if(expr)
  return i; return -1; }()
struct Simplex {
  using T = double;
  const T eps = 1e-9, inf = 1/.0;
  int n. m:
  vector<int> N, B;
  vector<vector<T>> A:
  vector<T> b. c:
 T res = 0;
  Simplex(int vars, int eqs)
    : n(vars), m(eqs), N(n), B(m), A(m, vector
      <T>(n)), b(m), c(n) {
    REP(i, n) N[i] = i;
    REP(i, m) B[i] = n + i;
  void pivot(int eq, int var) {
   T coef = 1 / A[eq][var], k;
    REP(i, n)
      if(abs(A[eq][i]) > eps) A[eq][i] *= coef
    A[eq][var] *= coef, b[eq] *= coef;
    REP(r, m) if(r != eq && abs(A[r][var]) >
      eps) {
      k = -A[r][var], A[r][var] = 0;
      REP(i, n) A[r][i] += k * A[eq][i];
      b[r] += k * b[eq];
    k = c[var], c[var] = 0;
    REP(i, n) c[i] -= k * A[eq][i];
    res += k * b[eq];
    swap(B[eq], N[var]);
```

```
bool solve() {
    int eq. var:
    while(true) {
      if((eq = FIND(m, b[i] < -eps)) == -1)
      if((var = FIND(n, A[eq][i] < -eps)) ==</pre>
        res = -inf; // no solution
        return false:
      pivot(eq, var);
    while(true) {
      if((var = FIND(n, c[i] > eps)) == -1)
        break;
      eq = -1;
      REP(i, m) if(A[i][var] > eps
        && (eq == -1 || b[i] / A[i][var] < b[
          eq] / A[eq][var]))
        ea = i:
      if(eq == -1) {
        res = inf; // unbound
        return false:
      pivot(eq, var);
    return true;
  vector<T> get vars() {
    vector<T> vars(n);
    REP(i, m)
      if(B[i] < n) vars[B[i]] = b[i];
    return vars:
 }
};
```

xor-base

#9d699e

 $\mathcal{O}\left(nB+B^2\right)$ dla B=bits, dla S wyznacza minimalny zbiór B taki, że każdy element S można zapisać jako xor jakiegoś podzbioru B.

```
int hightest_bit(int ai) {
 return ai == 0 ? 0 : lq(ai) + 1;
constexpr int bits = 30;
vector<int> xor base(vector<int> elems) {
 vector < vector < int >> at_bit(bits + 1);
 for(int ai : elems)
   at_bit[hightest_bit(ai)].emplace_back(ai);
  for(int b = bits; b >= 1; --b)
    while(ssize(at_bit[b]) > 1) {
     int ai = at_bit[b].back();
     at bit[b].pop back();
     ai ^= at_bit[b].back();
      at_bit[hightest_bit(ai)].emplace_back(ai
       );
  at bit.erase(at bit.begin());
 REP(b0, bits - 1)
   for(int a0 : at bit[b0])
     FOR(b1, b0 + 1, bits - 1)
       for(int &a1 : at bit[b1])
```

Struktury danych (4)

associative-queue

Kolejka wspierająca dowolną operację łączną, $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$ zamortyzowany. Konstruktor przyjmuje dwuargumentową funkcję oraz jej element neutralny. Dla minów jest AssocQueue<int> q([](int a, int b){ return min(a, b); }, numeric limits<int>::max());

```
template < typename T>
struct AssocQueue {
 using fn = function<T(T, T)>;
 fn f:
  vector<pair<T, T>> s1, s2; // {x, f(pref)}
  AssocQueue(fn _f, T = T()) : f(_f), s1(\{e
    , e}}), s2({{e, e}}) {}
  void mv() {
   if (ssize(s2) == 1)
      while (ssize(s1) > 1) {
        s2.emplace back(s1.back().first. f(s1.
         back().first, s2.back().second));
        s1.pop_back();
      }
 }
  void emplace(T x) {
    s1.emplace_back(x, f(s1.back().second, x))
 }
  void pop() {
   mv();
   s2.pop_back();
 T calc() {
    return f(s2.back().second, s1.back().
      second):
 }
 T front() {
    mv();
    return s2.back().first;
  int size() {
   return ssize(s1) + ssize(s2) - 2;
  void clear() {
   s1.resize(1);
    s2.resize(1);
```

fenwick-tree-2d

#692f3h includes fenwick-tree

 $\mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$, pamięć $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, 2D offline, wywołujemy preprocess(x, y) na pozycjach, które chcemy updateować, później init(). update(x, y, val) dodaje val do [x, y], query(x, y) zwraca sume na prostokacie (0,0)-(x,y).

```
struct Fenwick2d {
  vector<vector<int>> vs:
  vector<Fenwick> ft;
  Fenwick2d(int limx) : ys(limx) {}
  void preprocess(int x, int y) {
   for(; x < ssize(ys); x |= x + 1)
     ys[x].push_back(v);
  void init() {
    for(auto &v : vs) {
     sort(v.begin(), v.end());
      ft.emplace_back(ssize(v));
  int ind(int x, int y) {
    auto it = lower_bound(ys[x].begin(), ys[x
     1.end(), y);
    return int(distance(ys[x].begin(), it));
  void update(int x, int y, LL val) {
    for(; x < ssize(ys); x |= x + 1)</pre>
     ft[x].update(ind(x, y), val);
  LL query(int x, int y) {
    LL sum = 0;
    for(x++; x > 0; x &= x - 1)
      sum += ft[x - 1].query(ind(x - 1, y + 1)
         - 1):
    return sum;
 }
};
```

fenwick-tree

 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$, indeksowane od 0, update(pos, val) dodaje val do elementu pos, query(pos) zwraca sumę [0, pos].

```
struct Fenwick {
  vector<LL> s:
  Fenwick(int n) : s(n) {}
  void update(int pos, LL val) {
    for(: pos < ssize(s): pos |= pos + 1)
      s[pos] += val;
  LL querv(int pos) {
    LL ret = 0;
    for(pos++; pos > 0; pos &= pos - 1)
     ret += s[pos - 1]:
    return ret;
  LL querv(int l. int r) {
    return query(r) - query(l - 1);
};
```

find-union

```
\mathcal{O}(\alpha(n)), mniejszy do wiekszego.
struct FindUnion {
```

```
vector<int> rep;
  int size(int x) { return -rep[find(x)]; }
  int find(int x) {
    return rep[x] < 0 ? x : rep[x] = find(rep[
  bool same set(int a, int b) { return find(a)
    == find(b); }
  bool join(int a, int b) {
   a = find(a), b = find(b);
    if(a == b)
      return false;
    if(-rep[a] < -rep[b])
     swap(a, b);
    rep[a] += rep[b];
    rep[b] = a;
    return true;
 FindUnion(int n) : rep(n, -1) {}
}:
```

hash-map

#ede6ad,includes: <ext/pb ds/assoc container.hpp>

 $\mathcal{O}(1)$, trzeba przed includem dać undef GLIBCXX DEBUG.

```
struct chash {
 const uint64 t C = LL(2e18 * acosl(-1)) +
 const int RANDOM = mt19937(0)();
 size t operator()(uint64 t x) const {
   return __builtin_bswap64((x^RANDOM) * C);
};
template < class L, class R>
using hash_map = gp_hash_table<L, R, chash>;
```

lazv-segment-tree

struct Tree {

Drzewo przedział-przedział, w miarę abstrakcyjne. Wystarczy zmienić Node i funkcje na nim.

```
struct Node {
 LL sum = 0, lazy = 0;
 int sz = 1:
void push to sons(Node &n, Node &l, Node &r) {
 auto push_to_son = [&](Node &c) {
   c.sum += n.lazy * c.sz;
   c.lazv += n.lazv:
 };
 push_to_son(l);
 push_to_son(r);
 n.lazy = 0;
Node merge(Node l, Node r) {
  return Node{
   .sum = l.sum + r.sum,
   .lazv = 0.
   .sz = l.sz + r.sz
void add to base(Node &n, int val) {
 n.sum += n.sz * LL(val):
 n.lazy += val;
```

```
vector < Node > tree;
  int sz = 1;
  Tree(int n) {
    while(sz < n)
      sz *= 2:
    tree.resize(sz * 2);
    for(int v = sz - 1; v >= 1; v--)
      tree[v] = merge(tree[2 * v], tree[2 * v
        + 1]);
  void push(int v) {
    push_to_sons(tree[v], tree[2 * v], tree[2
     * v + 1]);
  Node get(int l, int r, int v = 1) {
    if(l == 0 and r == tree[v].sz - 1)
      return tree[v];
    push(v):
    int m = tree[v].sz / 2;
    if(r < m)
      return qet(l, r, 2 * v);
    else if(m <= l)</pre>
     return get(l - m, r - m, 2 * v + 1);
      return merge(get(l. m - 1, 2 * v), get
        (0, r - m, 2 * v + 1));
  void update(int l, int r, int val, int v =
    if(l == 0 && r == tree[v].sz - 1) {
      add to base(tree[v], val);
      return:
    push(v):
    int m = tree[v].sz / 2;
    if(r < m)
      update(l, r, val, 2 * v);
    else if(m <= l)</pre>
      update(l - m, r - m, val, 2 * v + 1);
      update(l, m - 1, val, 2 * v);
      update(0, r - m, val, 2 * v + 1);
    tree[v] = merge(tree[2 * v], tree[2 * v +
};
```

lichao-tree

Dla funkcji, których pary przecinają się co najwyżej raz, oblicza maximum w punkcie x. Podany kod jest dla funkcji liniowych.

```
constexpr LL inf = LL(1e9);
struct Function {
 int a. b:
 LL operator()(int x) {
   return x * LL(a) + b;
 Function(int p = 0, int q = inf) : a(p), b(q)
   ) {}
ostream& operator << (ostream &os, Function f) {
 return os << pair(f.a, f.b);</pre>
```

```
struct LiChaoTree {
 int size = 1:
  vector<Function> tree;
  LiChaoTree(int n) {
    while(size < n)
     size *= 2;
    tree.resize(size << 1);</pre>
  LL get_min(int x) {
    int v = x + size;
    LL ans = inf:
    while(v) {
      ans = min(ans, tree[v](x));
      v >>= 1;
    return ans;
  void add func(Function new func. int v. int
   l, int r) {
    int m = (l + r) / 2;
    bool domin l = tree[v](l) > new func(l).
       domin m = tree[v](m) > new func(m);
    if(domin m)
      swap(tree[v], new_func);
    if(l == r)
      return;
    else if(domin_l == domin_m)
      add_func(new_func, v << 1 | 1, m + 1, r)
      add func(new func. v << 1. l. m):
  void add_func(Function new_func) {
    add func(new func, 1, 0, size - 1);
};
```

line-container

 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ set dla funkcii liniowych, add(a, b) dodaie funkcie y = ax + b query(x) zwraca największe y w punkcie

```
struct Line {
 mutable LL a, b, p;
 LL eval(LL x) const { return a * x + b; }
 bool operator<(const Line & o) const {</pre>
   return a < o.a: }
 bool operator<(LL x) const { return p < x; }</pre>
};
struct LineContainer : multiset<Line, less<>>
  // jak double to inf = 1 / .0, div(a, b) = a
    / b
  const LL inf = LLONG_MAX;
 LL div(LL a, LL b) { return a / b - ((a ^ b)
    < 0 && a % b); }
  bool intersect(iterator x, iterator y) {
   if(y == end()) { x->p = inf; return false;
    if(x->a == y->a) x->p = x->b > y->b ? inf
     : -inf;
```

```
else x->p = div(y->b - x->b, x->a - y->a);
    return x->p >= y->p;
}
void add(LL a, LL b) {
    auto z = insert({a, b, 0}), y = z++, x = y
    ;
    while(intersect(y, z)) z = erase(z);
    if(x != begin() && intersect(--x, y))
        intersect(x, erase(y));
    while((y = x) != begin() && (--x)->p >= y
        ->p)
        intersect(x, erase(y));
}
LL query(LL x) {
    assert(!empty());
    return lower_bound(x)->eval(x);
}
};
```

link-cut

IJW

 $\mathcal{O}\left(q\log n\right)$ Link-Cut Tree z wyznaczaniem odległości między wierzchołkami, lca w zakorzenionym drzewie, dodawaniem na ścieżce, dodawaniem na poddrzewie, zwracaniem sumy na ścieżce, zwracaniem sumy na poddrzewie. Przepisać co się chce (logika lazy jest tylko w Additional Info, można np. zostawić puste funkcje). Wywołać konstruktor, potem set_value na wierzchołkach (aby się ustawiło, że nie-nil to nie-nil) i potem iazda.

```
struct AdditionalInfo {
 using T = LL:
  static constexpr T neutral = 0; // Remember
   that there is a nil vertex!
  T node value = neutral. splav value =
   neutral; //, splay value reversed = neutral
  T whole subtree value = neutral,
   virtual value = neutral:
  T splay lazy = neutral; // lazy propagation
   on paths
  T splay size = 0: // O because of nil
 T whole subtree lazy = neutral.
   whole subtree cancel = neutral: // lazv
   propagation on subtrees
  T whole subtree size = 0, virtual size = 0;
   // O because of nil
  void set value(T x) {
   node value = splav value =
     whole subtree value = x;
   splav size = 1:
   whole subtree size = 1;
  void update_from_sons(AdditionalInfo &l,
   AdditionalInfo &r) {
   splay value = l.splay value + node value +
      r.splay_value;
   splay_size = l.splay_size + 1 + r.
     splay_size;
    whole subtree value = 1.
     whole subtree value + node value +
     virtual value + r.whole subtree value:
    whole_subtree_size = l.whole_subtree_size
     + 1 + virtual size + r.
     whole_subtree_size;
```

```
void change_virtual(AdditionalInfo &
   virtual son, int delta) {
   assert(delta == -1 or delta == 1);
   virtual value += delta * virtual son.
     whole subtree value;
    whole subtree value += delta * virtual son
     .whole subtree value;
   virtual_size += delta * virtual_son.
     whole subtree size:
   whole subtree size += delta * virtual son.
     whole subtree size:
 void push lazy(AdditionalInfo &l,
   AdditionalInfo &r, bool) {
   l.add lazy in path(splay lazy);
   r.add lazy in path(splay lazy);
   splay_lazy = 0;
 void cancel_subtree_lazy_from_parent(
   AdditionalInfo &parent) {
   whole subtree cancel = parent.
     whole subtree lazv:
  void pull lazy from parent(AdditionalInfo &
   if(splay size == 0) // nil
     return:
    add lazv in subtree(parent.
     whole subtree lazy -
     whole subtree cancel):
    cancel subtree lazy from parent(parent);
 T get_path_sum() {
   return splay value;
 T get subtree sum() {
   return whole subtree value;
 void add_lazy_in_path(T x) {
   splay lazy += x;
   node value += x:
   splay value += x * splay size;
   whole subtree value += x * splay size;
 void add lazy in subtree(T x) {
   whole subtree lazv += x:
   node_value += x;
   splay value += x * splay size;
   whole_subtree_value += x *
     whole subtree size;
   virtual_value += x * virtual_size;
};
struct Splay {
 struct Node {
   arrav < int. 2> child:
   int parent:
   int subsize splay = 1;
   bool lazy_flip = false;
   AdditionalInfo info;
 vector < Node > t;
 const int nil:
  Splay(int n)
 : t(n + 1), nil(n) {
   t[nil].subsize_splay = 0;
```

```
for(Node &v : t)
   v.child[0] = v.child[1] = v.parent = nil
void applv lazv and push(int v) {
 auto &[l, r] = t[v].child;
 if(t[v].lazy_flip) {
   for(int c : {l, r})
     t[c].lazy flip ^= 1;
   swap(l. r):
 t[v].info.push lazy(t[l].info, t[r].info,
   t[v].lazy_flip);
  for(int c : {l, r})
   if(c != nil)
      t[c].info.pull_lazy_from_parent(t[v].
       info):
 t[v].lazy_flip = false;
void update from sons(int v) {
 // assumes that v's info is pushed
 auto [l, r] = t[v].child;
 t[v].subsize splav = t[l].subsize splav +
   1 + t[r].subsize splay;
 for(int c : {l, r})
   apply_lazy_and_push(c);
  t[v].info.update from sons(t[l].info, t[r
// After that, v is pushed and updated
void splay(int v) {
  apply_lazy_and_push(v);
  auto set child = [&](int x. int c. int d)
   if(x != nil and d != -1)
     t[x].child[d] = c:
   if(c != nil) {
     t[c].parent = x:
      t[c].info.
       cancel subtree lazy from parent(t[x
       ].info):
 };
 auto get dir = [&](int x) -> int {
   int p = t[x].parent;
   if(p == nil or (x != t[p].child[0] and x
      != t[p].child[1]))
     return -1;
   return t[p].child[1] == x;
 auto rotate = [&](int x, int d) {
   int p = t[x].parent, c = t[x].child[d];
   assert(c != nil);
   set_child(p, c, get_dir(x));
   set_child(x, t[c].child[!d], d);
   set child(c, x, !d);
   update from sons(x):
   update from sons(c);
 while(get_dir(v) != -1) {
   int p = t[v].parent, pp = t[p].parent;
   array path_up = {v, p, pp, t[pp].parent
   for(int i = ssize(path_up) - 1; i >= 0;
     --i) {
     if(i < ssize(path_up) - 1)</pre>
```

```
t[path_up[i]].info.
           + 1]].info);
       apply_lazy_and_push(path_up[i]);
      int dp = get dir(v), dpp = get dir(p);
     if(dpp == -1)
       rotate(p, dp);
     else if(dp == dpp) {
       rotate(pp, dpp);
       rotate(p, dp);
      else {
       rotate(p, dp);
       rotate(pp, dpp);
 }
};
struct LinkCut : Splav {
 LinkCut(int n) : Splay(n) {}
 // Cuts the path from x downward, creates
   path to root, splays x.
 int access(int x) {
   int v = x. cv = nil:
   for(; v := nil; cv = v, v = t[v].parent) {
     splav(v):
      int &right = t[v].child[1];
      t[v].info.change virtual(t[right].info,
       +1):
      right = cv;
      t[right].info.pull lazv from parent(t[v
      1.info):
      t[v].info.change virtual(t[right].info,
       -1):
     update_from_sons(v);
   splav(x):
   return cv;
 // Changes the root to v.
 // Warning: Linking, cutting, getting the
   distance, etc. changes the root.
 void reroot(int v) {
   access(v):
   t[v].lazy flip ^= 1;
   apply lazy and push(v);
 // Returns the root of tree containing v.
 int get_leader(int v) {
   access(v);
   while(apply_lazy_and_push(v), t[v].child
     [0] != nil)
     v = t[v].child[0];
   return v:
 bool is in same tree(int v, int u) {
   return get_leader(v) == get_leader(u);
 // Assumes that v and u aren't in same tree
   and v != u.
 // Adds edge (v. u) to the forest.
 void link(int v, int u) {
```

```
reroot(v);
  access(u);
  t[u].info.change_virtual(t[v].info, +1);
  assert(t[v].parent == nil);
  t[v].parent = u;
  t[v].info.cancel subtree lazv from parent(
   t[u].info);
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree and
  v != u.
// Cuts edge going from v to the subtree
  where is u
// (in particular, if there is an edge (v, u
 ), it deletes it).
// Returns the cut parent.
int cut(int v, int u) {
  reroot(u);
  access(v);
  int c = t[v].child[0]:
  assert(t[c].parent == v);
  t[v].child[0] = nil:
  t[c].parent = nil;
  t[c].info.cancel subtree lazy from parent(
   t[nil].info):
  update from sons(v);
  while(apply_lazy_and_push(c), t[c].child
   [1] != nil)
   c = t[c].child[1];
  return c:
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
// Returns their LCA after a reroot
  operation.
int lca(int root. int v. int u) {
  reroot(root);
  if(v == u)
   return v:
  access(v);
  return access(u):
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
// Returns their distance (in number of
  edaes).
int dist(int v, int u) {
  reroot(v);
 access(u);
  return t[t[u].child[0]].subsize_splay;
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
// Returns the sum of values on the path
 from v to u.
auto get_path_sum(int v, int u) {
  reroot(v);
  access(u);
  return t[u].info.get_path_sum();
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
// Returns the sum of values on the subtree
  of v in which u isn't present.
auto get_subtree_sum(int v, int u) {
 u = cut(v, u);
  auto ret = t[v].info.get_subtree_sum();
 link(v, u);
  return ret;
```

```
// Applies function f on vertex v (useful
    for a single add/set operation)
  void apply_on_vertex(int v, function<void (</pre>
    AdditionalInfo&)> f) {
    access(v);
    f(t[v].info);
    // apply lazy and push(v); not needed
    // update from sons(v);
  // Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
  // Adds val to each vertex in path from v to
  void add on path(int v, int u, int val) {
    reroot(v);
    access(u);
    t[u].info.add_lazy_in_path(val);
  // Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
  // Adds val to each vertex in subtree of v
    that doesn't have u.
  void add on subtree(int v. int u. int val) {
   u = cut(v, u);
    t[v].info.add lazv in subtree(val):
    link(v, u);
};
```

ordered-set

#Oa779f,includes: <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>, <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>

insert(x) dodaje element x (nie ma emplace), find_by_order(i) zwraca iterator do i-tego elementu, order_of_key(x) zwraca ile jest mniejszych elementów (x nie musi być w secie). Jeśli chcemy multiseta, to używamy par (val, id). Przed includem trzeba dać undef GLIBCXX DEBUG.

```
using namespace __gnu_pbds;

template < class T > using ordered_set = tree <
   T,
   null_type,
   less < T >,
   rb_tree_tag,
   tree_order_statistics_node_update
>:
```

persistent-treap

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log n\right)$ Implict Persistent Treap, wszystko indexowane od 0, insert(i, val) insertuję na pozycję i, kopiowanie struktury działa w $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$, robimy sobie vector<Treap> żeby obsługiwać trwałość

```
mt19937 rng_i(0);
struct Treap {
    struct Node {
      int val, prio, sub = 1;
      Node *l = nullptr, *r = nullptr;
      Node(int _val) : val(_val), prio(int(rng_i ())) {}
      ~Node() { delete l; delete r; }
};
    using pNode = Node*;
pNode root = nullptr;
```

```
int get sub(pNode n) { return n ? n->sub :
void update(pNode n) {
 if(!n) return;
 n->sub = qet sub(n->l) + qet sub(n->r) +
void split(pNode t, int i, pNode &l, pNode &
  if(!t) l = r = nullptr;
  else {
    t = new Node(*t);
    if(i <= get sub(t->l))
      split(t->l, i, l, t->l), r = t;
      split(t->r, i - qet sub(t->l) - 1, t->
        r, r), l = t;
  update(t);
void merge(pNode &t, pNode l, pNode r) {
  if(!l || !r) t = (l ? l : r):
  else if(l->prio > r->prio) {
    l = new Node(*l):
    merge(l->r, l->r, r), t = l;
  else {
    r = new Node(*r);
    merge(r->l, l, r->l), t = r;
  update(t);
void insert(pNode &t, int i, pNode it) {
  if(!t) t = it:
  else if(it->prio > t->prio)
    split(t, i, it \rightarrow l, it \rightarrow r), t = it;
  else {
    t = new Node(*t);
    if(i <= get sub(t->l))
      insert(t->l, i, it);
    else
      insert(t->r, i - get_sub(t->l) - 1, it
        );
  update(t);
void insert(int i, int val) {
  insert(root, i, new Node(val));
void erase(pNode &t, int i) {
  if(get sub(t->l) == i)
    merge(t, t->l, t->r);
  else {
    t = new Node(*t);
    if(i <= get_sub(t->l))
      erase(t->l, i);
      erase(t->r, i - get_sub(t->l) - 1);
  update(t);
void erase(int i) {
  assert(i < get_sub(root));</pre>
  erase(root, i);
```

```
}
};
```

range-add #65c934, includes: fenwick-tree

 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ drzewo przedział-punkt (+,+), wszystko indexowane od 0, update(l,r), val) dodaje val na przedziale [l,r], query (\cos) zwraca wartość elementu pos.

```
struct RangeAdd {
   Fenwick f;
   RangeAdd(int n) : f(n) {}
   void update(int l, int r, LL val) {
     f.update(l, val);
     f.update(r + 1, -val);
   }
   LL query(int pos) {
     return f.query(pos);
   }
};
```

rmq

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$ czasowo i pamięciowo, Range Minimum Query z użyciem sparse table, zapytanie jest w $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$.

```
struct RMO {
 vector<vector<int>> st;
  RMO(const vector<int> &a) {
    int n = ssize(a), lg = 0;
    while((1 << lq) < n) lq++;
    st.resize(lg + 1, a);
    FOR(i, 1, la) REP(i, n) {
      st[i][j] = st[i - 1][j];
      int q = j + (1 << (i - 1));
      if(q < n) st[i][j] = min(st[i][j], st[i</pre>
        - 1][q]);
 int query(int l, int r) {
   int q = _-lg(r - l + 1), x = r - (1 << q)
    return min(st[q][l], st[q][x]);
}
};
```

segment-tree

Drzewa punkt-przedział. Pierwsze ustawia w punkcie i podaje max na przedziale. Drugie maxuje elementy na przedziale i podaje wartość w punkcie.

```
T qet(int l, int r) {
    l += sz, r += sz;
    T ret = l != r ? f(tree[l], tree[r]) :
    while(l + 1 < r) {
      if(1 % 2 == 0)
        ret = f(ret, tree[l + 1]);
      if(r \% 2 == 1)
        ret = f(ret, tree[r - 1]);
      l /= 2, r /= 2;
   }
    return ret;
struct Tree_Update_Max_On_Interval {
  using T = int;
  vector<T> tree:
  int sz = 1;
  Tree Update Max On Interval(int n) {
    while(sz < n)</pre>
     sz *= 2;
    tree.resize(sz * 2):
  T get(int pos) {
    T ret = tree[pos += sz];
    while(pos /= 2)
     ret = max(ret, tree[pos]);
    return ret;
  void update(int l, int r, T val) {
   l += sz. r += sz:
    tree[l] = max(tree[l], val);
    if(l == r)
     return:
    tree[r] = max(tree[r], val);
    while(l + 1 < r) {
     if(l % 2 == 0)
       tree[l + 1] = max(tree[l + 1], val);
      if(r \% 2 == 1)
        tree[r - 1] = max(tree[r - 1], val);
     l /= 2, r /= 2;
   }
 }
};
```

treap

 \mathcal{O} ($\log n$) Implict Treap, wszystko indexowane od 0, insert(i, val) insertuję na pozycję i, treap[i] zwraca i-tą wartość.

```
int cnt(pNode t) { return t ? t->cnt : 0; }
  void update(pNode t) {
    if(!t) return;
    t \rightarrow cnt = cnt(t \rightarrow l) + cnt(t \rightarrow r) + 1;
  void split(pNode t, int i, pNode &l, pNode &
    if(!t) l = r = nullptr:
    else if(i <= cnt(t->l))
      split(t->l, i, l, t->l), r = t;
    else
      split(t->r, i - cnt(t->l) - 1, t->r, r),
        l = t:
    update(t);
  void merge(pNode &t, pNode l, pNode r) {
    if(!l || !r) t = (l ? l : r);
    else if(l->prio > r->prio)
      merge(l->r, l->r, r), t = l;
      merge(r->l, l, r->l), t = r;
    update(t);
  void insert(int i. int val) {
    split(root, i, root, t);
    merge(root, root, new Node(val)):
    merge(root, root, t);
};
```

Grafy (5)

2sat

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n+m\right)$, Zwraca poprawne przyporządkowanie zmiennym logicznym dla problemu 2-SAT, albo mówi, że takie nie istnieje. Konstruktor przyjmuje liczbę zmiennych, \sim oznacza negację zmiennej. Po wywołaniu solve(), values[0..n-1] zawiera wartości rozwiazania.

```
struct TwoSat {
 int n:
  vector<vector<int>> qr;
  vector < int > values:
  TwoSat(int _n = 0) : n(_n), gr(2 * n) {}
  void either(int f, int j) {
   f = max(2 * f. -1 - 2 * f):
    j = max(2 * j, -1 - 2 * j);
   gr[f].emplace_back(j ^ 1);
   gr[j].emplace_back(f ^ 1);
  void set value(int x) { either(x, x); }
  void implication(int f, int j) { either(~f,
   j); }
  int add_var() {
    gr.emplace back();
    gr.emplace_back();
    return n++;
  void at most one(vector<int>& li) {
```

```
if(ssize(li) <= 1) return;</pre>
    int cur = ~li[0];
    FOR(i, 2, ssize(li) - 1) {
      int next = add var();
      either(cur, ~li[i]);
      either(cur, next);
      either(~li[i], next);
      cur = ~next;
    either(cur, ~li[1]);
  vector<int> val, comp, z;
  int t = 0:
  int dfs(int i) {
    int low = val[i] = ++t, x;
    z.emplace_back(i);
    for(auto &e : qr[i]) if(!comp[e])
      low = min(low, val[e] ?: dfs(e));
    if(low == val[i]) do {
     x = z.back(); z.pop_back();
      comp[x] = low:
      if (values[x >> 1] == -1)
        values[x >> 1] = x & 1;
   } while (x != i):
    return val[i] = low;
  bool solve() {
    values.assign(n. -1):
    val.assign(2 * n, 0);
    comp = val:
    REP(i, 2 * n) if(!comp[i]) dfs(i);
    REP(i, n) if(comp[2 * i] == comp[2 * i +
     1]) return 0:
    return 1:
 }
};
```

biconnected

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n+m\right)$, dwuspójne składowe, mosty oraz punkty artykulacji. po skonstruowaniu, bicon = zbiór list id krawędzi, bridges = lista id krawędzi będącymi mostami, arti_points = lista wierzchołków będącymi punktami artykulacji. Tablice są nieposortowane. Wspiera multikrawędzie i wiele spójnych, ale nie petle.

```
struct Low {
 vector<vector<int>> graph;
 vector < int > low, pre;
 vector<pair<int, int>> edges;
  vector<vector<int>> bicon:
 vector < int > bicon stack, arti points,
   bridges;
 int gtime = 0;
  void dfs(int v, int p) {
    low[v] = pre[v] = gtime++;
   bool considered parent = false;
   int son_count = 0;
   bool is_arti = false;
    for(int e : graph[v]) {
     int u = edges[e].first ^ edges[e].second
     if(u == p and not considered_parent)
        considered parent = true;
```

```
else if(pre[u] == -1) {
        bicon stack.emplace back(e);
        dfs(u, v);
        low[v] = min(low[v], low[u]);
        if(low[u] >= pre[v]) {
          bicon.emplace back();
          do {
            bicon.back().emplace_back(
              bicon stack.back());
            bicon_stack.pop_back();
         } while(bicon.back().back() != e);
        ++son count;
        if(p != -1 and low[u] >= pre[v])
          is_arti = true;
        if(low[u] > pre[v])
          bridges.emplace back(e):
      else if(pre[v] > pre[u]) {
        low[v] = min(low[v], pre[u]);
        bicon stack.emplace back(e);
   }
    if(p == -1 \text{ and } son count > 1)
      is arti = true;
    if(is arti)
      arti points.emplace back(v);
  Low(int n, vector<pair<int, int>> edges) :
    graph(n), low(n), pre(n, -1), edges(_edges
    REP(i, ssize(edges)) {
      auto [v, u] = edges[i];
#ifdef LOCAL
      assert(v != u);
      graph[v].emplace_back(i);
      graph[u].emplace_back(i);
    REP(v, n)
      if(pre[v] == -1)
        dfs(v, -1);
};
```

cactus-cycles

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, wyznaczanie cykli w grafie. Zakłada że jest nieskierowany graf bez pętelek i multikrawędzi, każda krawędź leży na co najwyżej jednym cyklu prostym (silniejsze założenie, niż o wierzchotkach). cactus_cycles(graph) zwraca taką listę cykli, że istnieje krawędź między i-tym, a (i+1) modssize(cycle)-tym wierzchotkiem.

```
vector < vector < int >> cactus_cycles(vector <
   vector < int >> graph) {
   vector < int >> state(ssize(graph), 0), stack;
   vector < vector < int >> ret;
   function < void (int, int) > dfs = [&](int v,
      int p) {
      if(state[v] == 2) {
        ret.emplace_back(stack.rbegin(), find(
            stack.rbegin(), stack.rend(), v) + 1);
      return;
}
```

```
}
stack.emplace_back(v);
state[v] = 2;
for(int u : graph[v])
    if(u != p and state[u] != 1)
        dfs(u, v);
state[v] = 1;
stack.pop_back();
};
REP(i, ssize(graph))
    if (!state[i])
        dfs(i, -1);
return ret;
```

centro-decomp

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$, template do Centroid Decomposition Nie ruszamy rzeczy z _ na początku. Konstruktor przyjmuje liczbę wierzchotków i drzewo. Jeśli chcemy mieć rozbudowane krawędzie, to zmienić tam gdzie zaznaczone. Mamy tablicę odwiedzonych z refreshem w $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$ (używać bez skrępowania). visit(v) odznacza v jako odwiedzony. is_vis(v) zwraca, czy v jest odwiedzony. refresh(v) zamienia niezablokowane wierzchotki na nieodwiedzone. W decomp mamy standardowe wykonanie CD na poziomie spójnej. Tablica par mówi kto jest naszym ojcem w drzewie CD. root to korzeń drzewa CD.

```
struct CentroDecomp {
  const vector<vector<int>> &graph; // tu
  vector<int> par, _subsz, _vis;
  int vis cnt = 1:
  const int INF = int(1e9);
  int root:
  void refresh() { ++ vis cnt; }
  void visit(int v) { _vis[v] = max(_vis[v],
   vis cnt); }
  bool is_vis(int v) { return _vis[v] >=
    _vis_cnt; }
  void dfs_subsz(int v) {
    visit(v):
    _subsz[v] = 1;
    for (int u : graph[v]) // tu
     if (!is vis(u)) {
        dfs subsz(u);
        _subsz[v] += _subsz[u];
  int centro(int v) {
    refresh():
    dfs subsz(v);
    int sz = _subsz[v] / 2;
    refresh();
    while (true) {
      visit(v);
      for (int u : graph[v]) // tu
       if (!is_vis(u) && _subsz[u] > sz) {
         v = u:
          break;
      if (is_vis(v))
        return v;
```

```
void decomp(int v) {
   refresh();
    // Tu kod. Centroid to v, ktory jest juz
      dozywotnie odwiedzony.
   // Koniec kodu.
   refresh();
   for(int u : graph[v]) // tu
     if (!is_vis(u)) {
       u = centro(u);
       par[u] = v;
       _vis[u] = _INF;
       // Opcjonalnie tutaj przekazujemy info
           synowi w drzewie CD.
        decomp(u);
  CentroDecomp(int n, vector<vector<int>> &
   _graph) // tu
     : graph(_graph), par(n, -1), _subsz(n),
       vis(n) {
    root = centro(0):
    vis[root] = INF;
    decomp(root):
};
```

coloring

 $\mathcal{O}\left(nm\right)$, wyznacza kolorowanie grafu planaranego. coloring(graph) zwraca 5-kolorowanie grafu coloring(graph, 4) zwraca 4-kolorowanie grafu, jeżeli w każdym momencie procesu usuwania wierzchołka o najmniejszym stopniu jego stopień jest nie większy niż 4

```
vector<int> coloring(const vector<vector<int</pre>
 >>& graph, const int limit = 5) {
 const int n = ssize(graph):
 function < vector < int > ( vector < bool > ) > solve =
   [&](const vector<bool>& active) {
   if (not *max element(active.begin().
      active.end()))
      return vector (n, -1);
   pair < int , int > best = {n, -1};
   REP(i. n) {
      if (not active[i])
        continue:
      int cnt = 0:
      for (int e : graph[i])
        cnt += active[e]:
      best = min(best, {cnt, i});
   const int id = best.second;
   auto cp = active;
   cp[id] = false;
   auto col = solve(cp);
   vector < bool > used(limit);
   for (int e : graph[id])
     if (active[e])
        used[col[e]] = true;
   REP(i, limit)
      if (not used[i]) {
        col[id] = i;
```

return col;

```
for (int e0 : graph[id]) {
    for (int e1 : graph[id]) {
      if (e0 >= e1)
        continue:
      vector < bool > vis(n);
      function < void(int, int, int) > dfs =
        [&](int v, int c0, int c1) {
        vis[v] = true;
        for (int e : graph[v])
          if (not vis[e] and (col[e] == c0
            or col[e] == c1))
            dfs(e, c0, c1);
      const int c0 = col[e0], c1 = col[e1];
      dfs(e0, c0, c1);
      if (vis[e1])
        continue:
      REP(i. n)
        if (vis[i])
          col[i] = col[i] == c0 ? c1 : c0:
      col[id] = c0;
      return col;
  }
  assert(false):
}:
return solve(vector (n, true));
```

de-brujin #b99eb7.includes; eulerian-path

 $\mathcal{O}\left(k^n\right)$, ciag/cykl de Brujina słów długości n nad alfabetem $\{0,1,\ldots,k-1\}$. Jeżeli is path to zwraca ciąg, wpp. zwraca

```
vector<int> de brujin(int k, int n, bool
 is path) {
 if (n == 1) {
   vector < int > v(k);
   iota(v.begin(), v.end(), 0);
   return v;
 if (k == 1) {
   return vector (n, 0);
 int N = 1;
 REP(i, n - 1)
   N *= k:
 vector<vector<PII>> adj(N);
 REP(i. N)
   REP(j, k)
     adj[i].emplace_back(i * k % N + j, i * k
        + j);
 EulerianPath ep(adj, true);
 auto path = ep.path;
 path.pop_back();
 for(auto& e : path)
   e = e % k;
 if (is path)
   REP(i, n - 1)
     path.emplace_back(path[i]);
 return path;
```

dynamic-connectivity

 $\mathcal{O}\left(q\log^2m\right)$, dla danych krawędzi i zapytań w postaci pary wierzchołków oraz listy indeksów krawędzi, stwierdza offline, czy wierzchołki są w jednej spójnej w grafie powstałym przez wziecie wszystkich krawędzi poza tymi z listy.

```
struct DynamicConnectivity {
 int n. leaves = 1:
 vector<pair<int, int>> queries;
  vector<vector<pair<int. int>>> edges to add:
  DynamicConnectivity(int n, vector<pair<int,</pre>
    int>> queries)
     : n(_n), queries(_queries) {
    while(leaves < ssize(queries))</pre>
      leaves *= 2:
    edges to add.resize(2 * leaves);
  void add(int l, int r, pair<int, int> e) {
   if(l > r)
      return:
   l += leaves:
    r += leaves:
    while(l <= r) {</pre>
      if(1 % 2 == 1)
        edges to add[l++].emplace back(e);
      if(r \% 2 == 0)
        edges_to_add[r--].emplace_back(e);
     l /= 2;
      r /= 2;
  void add besides points(vector<int> pts,
   pair < int , int > e) {
   if(pts.empty()) {
      add(0, ssize(queries) - 1, e);
    sort(pts.begin(), pts.end());
    add(0, pts[0] - 1, e);
    REP(i, ssize(pts) - 1)
      add(pts[i] + 1, pts[i + 1] - 1, e);
    add(pts.back() + 1, ssize(queries) - 1, e)
  vector < bool > get_answer() {
    vector < bool > ret(ssize(queries));
   vector < int > lead(n):
    vector < int > leadsz(n, 1);
    iota(lead.begin(), lead.end(), 0);
    function < int (int) > find = [&](int i) {
      return i == lead[i] ? i : find(lead[i]);
    function < void (int) > dfs = [&](int v) {
      vector<tuple<int, int, int, int>>
        rollback:
      for(auto [e0, e1] : edges_to_add[v]) {
        e0 = find(e0);
        e1 = find(e1):
        if(e0 == e1)
          continue;
        if(leadsz[e0] > leadsz[e1])
          swap(e0, e1);
        rollback.emplace_back(make_tuple(e0,
         lead[e0], e1, leadsz[e1]));
        leadsz[e1] += leadsz[e0];
        lead[e0] = e1;
      if(v >= leaves) {
        int i = v - leaves:
        assert(i < leaves);
```

```
if(i < ssize(queries))
    ret[i] = find(queries[i].first) ==
        find(queries[i].second);
}
else {
    dfs(2 * v);
    dfs(2 * v + 1);
}
reverse(rollback.begin(), rollback.end()
    );
for(auto [i, val, j, sz] : rollback) {
    lead[i] = val;
    leadsz[j] = sz;
}
};
dfs(1);
return ret;
}
};</pre>
```

eulerian-path

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, ścieżka eulera. Krawędzie to pary (to,id) gdzie id dla grafu nieskierowanego jest takie samo dla (u,v) i (v,u). Graf musi być spójny, po zainicjalizowaniu w path jest ścieżka/cykl eulera, vector o długości m+1 kolejnych wierzchołków Jeśli nie ma ścieżki/cyklu, path jest puste. Dla cyklu, path[0] == path[m].

```
using PII = pair<int, int>;
struct EulerianPath {
  vector<vector<PII>> adi:
  vector < bool > used;
  vector < int > path;
  void dfs(int v) {
    while(!adj[v].empty()) {
      auto [u, id] = adj[v].back();
      adj[v].pop_back();
      if(used[id]) continue;
      used[id] = true;
      dfs(u);
    path.emplace_back(v);
  EulerianPath(vector<vector<PII>> _adj, bool
    directed = false) : adi( adi) {
    int s = 0, m = 0;
    vector < int > in(ssize(adi)):
    REP(i, ssize(adj)) for(auto [j, id] : adj[
     i]) in[j]++, m++;
    REP(i. ssize(adi)) if(directed) {
      if(in[i] < ssize(adj[i])) s = i;</pre>
    } else {
      if(ssize(adj[i]) % 2) s = i;
    m /= (2 - directed):
    used.resize(m); dfs(s);
    if(ssize(path) != m + 1) path.clear();
    reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
};
```

hld #013f82

 $\mathcal{O}\left(q\log n\right)$ Heavy-Light Decomposition. $\gcd_vertex(v)$ zwraca pozycję odpowiadającą wierzchołkowi. $\gcd_path(v, u)$ zwraca przedziały do obsługiwania drzewem przedziałowym. $\gcd_path(v, u)$ jeśli robisz operacje na wierzchołkach. $\gcd_path(v, u, false)$ jeśli na krawędziach (nie zawiera lca). $\gcd_path(v, u, false)$ jeśli na krawędziach (nie zawiera lca). $\gcd_path(v, u, false)$ jeśli preorderów odpowiadający podrzewu v.

```
struct HLD {
  vector<vector<int>> &adj;
  vector<int> sz, pre, pos, nxt, par;
  int t = 0:
  void init(int v, int p = -1) {
    par[v] = p;
    sz[v] = 1;
    if(ssize(adj[v]) > 1 && adj[v][0] == p)
      swap(adj[v][0], adj[v][1]);
    for(int &u : adj[v]) if(u != par[v]) {
      init(u, v);
      sz[v] += sz[u];
      if(sz[u] > sz[adj[v][0]])
        swap(u, adj[v][0]);
  void set_paths(int v) {
    pre[v] = t++;
    for(int &u : adj[v]) if(u != par[v]) {
      nxt[u] = (u == adj[v][0] ? nxt[v] : u);
      set paths(u);
    pos[v] = t;
  HLD(int n, vector<vector<int>> &_adj)
   : adj(_adj), sz(n), pre(n), pos(n), nxt(n)
      , par(n) {
    init(0), set_paths(0);
  int lca(int v, int u) {
    while(nxt[v] != nxt[u]) {
     if(pre[v] < pre[u])</pre>
        swap(v. u):
      v = par[nxt[v]];
    return (pre[v] < pre[u] ? v : u);</pre>
  vector<pair<int, int>> path_up(int v, int u)
    vector<pair<int, int>> ret;
    while(nxt[v] != nxt[u]) {
      ret.emplace back(pre[nxt[v]], pre[v]);
      v = par[nxt[v]];
    if(pre[u] != pre[v]) ret.emplace back(pre[
     u] + 1, pre[v]);
    return ret:
  int get vertex(int v) { return pre[v]: }
  vector<pair<int, int>> get_path(int v, int u
     bool add lca = true) {
    int w = lca(v, u):
    auto ret = path up(v, w);
    auto path u = path up(u, w);
    if(add_lca) ret.emplace_back(pre[w], pre[w
     1);
    ret.insert(ret.end(), path_u.begin(),
      path u.end()):
    return ret;
```

```
pair<int, int> get_subtree(int v) { return {
    pre[v], pos[v] - 1}; }
}:
```

jump-ptr

 $\mathcal{O}\left((n+q)\log n\right)$, jump_up(v, k) zwraca wierzchołek o k krawędzi wyżej niż v lub -1. OperationJumpPtr może otrzymać wynik na ścieżce. Wynik na ścieżce do góry wymaga łączności, wynik dowolnej ścieżki jest poprawny, gdy jest odwrotpość wyniku lub przemienna

```
odwrotność wyniku lub przemienna.
struct SimpleJumpPtr {
 int bits:
  vector<vector<int>> graph, jmp;
  vector<int> par, dep;
  void par dfs(int v) {
    for(int u : graph[v])
     if(u != par[v]) {
        par[u] = v;
        dep[u] = dep[v] + 1;
        par_dfs(u);
 SimpleJumpPtr(vector<vector<int>> g = {},
   int root = 0) : graph(q) {
   int n = ssize(graph);
    bits = lq(max(1, n)) + 1;
    dep.resize(n);
    par.resize(n. -1):
    if(n > 0)
      par_dfs(root);
    imp.resize(bits. vector<int>(n. -1)):
    imp[0] = par;
    FOR(b. 1. bits - 1)
     REP(v. n)
        if(jmp[b - 1][v] != -1)
         jmp[b][v] = jmp[b - 1][jmp[b - 1][v
           11:
    debug(graph, jmp);
  int jump up(int v, int h) {
    for(int b = 0: (1 << b) <= h: ++b)
     if((h >> b) & 1)
        v = jmp[b][v];
    return v;
 int lca(int v, int u) {
   if(dep[v] < dep[u])</pre>
     swap(v, u);
   v = jump_up(v, dep[v] - dep[u]);
   if(v == u)
     return v;
    for(int b = bits - 1; b >= 0; b--) {
     if(jmp[b][v] != jmp[b][u]) {
       v = jmp[b][v];
        u = jmp[b][u];
    return par[v];
};
using PathAns = LL:
PathAns merge(PathAns down, PathAns up) {
 return down + up;
```

```
struct OperationJumpPtr {
 SimpleJumpPtr ptr;
 vector < PathAns >> ans_jmp;
 OperationJumpPtr(vector<vector<pair<int, int
   >>> a. int root = 0) {
   debug(g, root);
   int n = ssize(g);
   vector < vector < int >> unweighted_g(n);
   REP(v, n)
     for(auto [u, w] : g[v]) {
       (void) w;
        unweighted q[v].emplace back(u);
   ptr = SimpleJumpPtr(unweighted q, root);
   ans jmp.resize(ptr.bits, vector<PathAns>(n
     ));
   REP(v, n)
     for(auto [u, w] : g[v])
       if(u == ptr.par[v])
         ans imp[0][v] = PathAns(w);
   FOR(b. 1. ptr.bits - 1)
     REP(v, n)
        if(ptr.jmp[b - 1][v] != -1 and ptr.jmp
         [b - 1][ptr.jmp[b - 1][v]] != -1)
          ans imp[b][v] = merge(ans imp[b -
           1][v], ans_jmp[b - 1][ptr.jmp[b -
           1][v]]);
 PathAns path_ans_up(int v, int h) {
   PathAns ret = PathAns();
   for(int b = ptr.bits - 1; b >= 0; b--)
     if((h >> b) & 1) {
       ret = merge(ret, ans_jmp[b][v]);
       v = ptr.jmp[b][v];
   return ret;
 PathAns path_ans(int v, int u) { // discards
    order of edges on path
   int l = ptr.lca(v. u):
   return merge(
     path_ans_up(v, ptr.dep[v] - ptr.dep[l]),
      path_ans_up(u, ptr.dep[u] - ptr.dep[l])
 }
};
```

negative-cycle

 $\mathcal{O}\left(nm\right)$ stwierdzanie istnienia i wyznaczanie ujemnego cyklu. cycle spełnia cycle[i]->cycle[(i+1)%ssize(cycle)]. Żeby wyznaczyć krawędzie na cyklu, wystarczy wybierać najtańszą krawędź między wierzchołkami.

```
template < class I >
pair < bool, vector < int >> negative_cycle(vector <
vector < pair < int, I >>> graph) {
  int n = ssize(graph);
  vector < I > dist(n);
  vector < int > from(n, -1);
  int v_on_cycle = -1;
  REP(iter, n) {
    v_on_cycle = -1;
  REP(v, n)
    for(auto [u, w] : graph[v])
        if(dist[u] > dist[v] + w) {
        dist[u] = dist[v] + w;
        from[u] = v;
```

```
v_on_cycle = u;
if(v on cycle == -1)
  return {false, {}};
REP(iter, n)
 v_on_cycle = from[v_on_cycle];
vector < int > cycle = {v_on_cycle};
for(int v = from[v on cycle]; v !=
 v_on_cycle; v = from[v])
  cycle.emplace_back(v);
reverse(cycle.begin(), cycle.end());
return {true, cycle};
```

planar-graph-faces

 $\mathcal{O}(m \log m)$, zakłada, że każdy punkt ma podane współrzedne, punkty są parami różne oraz krawędzie są nieprzecinającymi się odcinkami. Zwraca wszystkie ściany (wewnetrzne posortowane clockwise, zewnetrzne cc), WAŻNE czasem trzeba złączyć wszystkie ściany zewnętrzne (których może być kilka, gdy jest wiele spójnych) w jedna ściane. Zewnętrzne ściany mogą wyglądać jak kaktusy, a wewnętrzne zawsze sa niezdegenerowanym wielokatem.

```
struct Edge {
  int e, from, to;
  // face is on the right of "from -> to"
ostream& operator << (ostream &o, Edge e) {
  return o << vector{e.e. e.from. e.to}:</pre>
struct Face {
  bool is outside:
  vector < Edge > sorted edges;
  // edges are sorted clockwise for inside and
     cc for outside faces
ostream& operator << (ostream &o. Face f) {
  return o << pair(f.is outside, f.</pre>
    sorted edges):
vector<Face> split_planar_to_faces(vector<pair</pre>
  <int. int>> coord. vector<pair<int. int>>
  edges) {
  int n = ssize(coord);
  int E = ssize(edges):
  vector<vector<int>> graph(n):
  REP(e, E) {
   auto [v, u] = edges[e];
   graph[v].emplace_back(e);
   graph[u].emplace back(e);
  vector<int> lead(2 * E);
  iota(lead.begin(), lead.end(), 0);
  function < int (int) > find = [&](int v) {
    return lead[v] == v ? v : lead[v] = find(
      lead[v]);
  auto side of edge = [&](int e, int v, bool
    return 2 * e + ((v != min(edges[e].first,
     edges[e].second)) ^ outward);
  REP(v, n) {
```

```
vector<pair<int, int>, int>> sorted;
  for(int e : graph[v]) {
    auto p = coord[edges[e].first ^ edges[e
     l.second ^ vl;
    auto center = coord[v];
    sorted.emplace back(pair(p.first -
      center.first, p.second - center.second
      ), e);
  sort(sorted.begin(), sorted.end(), [&](
    pair<pair<int. int>. int> l0. pair<pair<
    int, int>, int> r0) {
    auto l = l0.first;
    auto r = r0.first:
    bool half l = l > pair(0, 0);
    bool half r = r > pair(0, 0);
    if(half_l != half_r)
      return half l;
    return l.first * LL(r.second) - l.second
       * LL(r.first) > 0:
  REP(i, ssize(sorted)) {
    int e0 = sorted[i].second;
    int e1 = sorted[(i + 1) % ssize(sorted)
    int side e0 = side of edge(e0. v. true):
    int side e1 = side of edge(e1, v. false)
    lead[find(side e0)] = find(side e1):
 }
}
vector < vector < int >> comps(2 * E):
REP(i, 2 * E)
  comps[find(i)].emplace back(i):
vector < Face > polygons:
vector<vector<pair<int. int>>>
  outgoing for face(n):
REP(leader, 2 * E)
  if(not comps[leader].emptv()) {
    for(int id : comps[leader]) {
      int v = edges[id / 2].first:
      int u = edges[id / 2].second;
      if(v > u)
        swap(v. u):
      if(id % 2 == 1)
        swap(v, u);
      outgoing_for_face[v].emplace_back(u,
        id / 2);
    vector < Edge > sorted edges:
    function < void (int) > dfs = [&](int v) {
      while(not outgoing_for_face[v].empty()
        auto [u, e] = outgoing for face[v].
          back():
        outgoing_for_face[v].pop_back();
        dfs(u);
        sorted_edges.emplace_back(Edge{e, v,
           u});
    dfs(edges[comps[leader].front() / 2].
      first):
    reverse(sorted_edges.begin(),
      sorted_edges.end());
    LL area = 0;
```

```
for(auto edge : sorted_edges) {
      auto l = coord[edge.from];
      auto r = coord[edge.to];
      area += l.first * LL(r.second) - l.
       second * LL(r.first);
    polygons.emplace back(Face{area >= 0,
     sorted_edges});
// Remember that there can be multiple
  outside faces.
return polygons;
```

SCC #a1had8

konstruktor $\mathcal{O}(n)$, get compressed $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$. group[v] to numer silnie spóinei wierzchołka v, get compressed() zwraca graf siline spójnyh, get compressed(false) nie usuwa multikrawedzi.

```
struct SCC {
 int n:
 vector<vector<int>> &graph;
 int aroup cnt = 0:
 vector<int> group;
  vector<vector<int>> rev_graph;
 vector<int> order;
  void order dfs(int v) {
   group[v] = 1;
   for(int u : rev_graph[v])
     if(aroup[u] == 0)
        order dfs(u);
   order.emplace back(v):
  void group dfs(int v. int color) {
   group[v] = color;
   for(int u : graph[v])
     if(aroup[u] == -1)
        group dfs(u, color);
 SCC(vector<vector<int>> &_graph) : graph(
   _graph) {
   n = ssize(graph):
   rev graph.resize(n);
   REP(v. n)
     for(int u : graph[v])
        rev_graph[u].emplace_back(v);
   group.resize(n);
   REP(v. n)
     if(qroup[v] == 0)
        order dfs(v):
    reverse(order.begin(), order.end());
   debug(order);
    group.assign(n. -1):
   for(int v : order)
     if(group[v] == -1)
        group_dfs(v, group_cnt++);
  vector<vector<int>> get_compressed(bool
   delete same = true) {
    vector<vector<int>> ans(group_cnt);
   REP(v, n)
```

```
for(int u : graph[v])
        if(group[v] != group[u])
          ans[group[v]].emplace_back(group[u])
    if(not delete same)
      return ans;
    REP(v, group_cnt) {
     sort(ans[v].begin(), ans[v].end());
      ans[v].erase(unique(ans[v].begin(), ans[
       v].end()), ans[v].end());
    return ans;
};
```

toposort

 $\mathcal{O}(n)$, get toposort order(g) zwraca listę wierzchołków takich, że krawedzie sa od wierzchołków wcześniejszych w liście do późniejszych, get new vertex id from order(order) zwraca odwrotność tej permutacji, tzn. dla każdego wierzchołka trzyma jego nowy numer, aby po przenumerowaniu grafu istniały krawędzie tylko do wierzchołków o wiekszych numerach, permute(elems, new id) zwraca przepermutowana tablice elems według nowych numerów wierzchołków (przydatne jak się trzyma informacje o wierzchołkach, a chce się zrobić przenumerowanie topologiczne). renumerate vertices(...) zwraca nowy graf, w którym wierzchołki są przenumerowane. Nowy graf: renumerate vertices(graph.

get new vertex id from order(get toposort order(graph))).

```
vector<int> get toposort order(vector<vector<
 int>> graph) {
 int n = ssize(graph):
 vector < int > indea(n):
  REP(v, n)
   for(int u : graph[v])
      ++indeg[u];
  vector<int> que:
  REP(v, n)
   if(indeq[v] == 0)
      que.emplace back(v):
  vector<int> ret:
  while(not que.empty()) {
   int v = que.back():
   que.pop back();
   ret.emplace back(v);
    for(int u : graph[v])
      if(--indeg[u] == 0)
        que.emplace back(u):
 return ret;
vector<int> get new vertex id from order(
 vector<int> order) {
 vector < int > ret(ssize(order), -1);
 REP(v, ssize(order))
   ret[order[v]] = v;
 return ret;
template < class T>
vector<T> permute(vector<T> elems. vector<int>
  new id) {
```

vector <T> ret(ssize(elems));

ret[new id[v]] = elems[v];

REP(v, ssize(elems))

triangles

 $\mathcal{O}\left(m\sqrt{m}\right)$, liczenie możliwych kształtów podzbiorów trzy- i czterokrawędziowych. Suma zmiennych *3 daje liczbę spójnych 3-elementowych podzbiorów krawędzi, analogicznie suma zmiennych *4.

```
struct Triangles {
  int triangles3 = 0;
  LL stars3 = 0, paths3 = 0;
  LL ps4 = 0, rectangles4 = 0, paths4 = 0;
  int128 t ys4 = 0, stars4 = 0;
  Triangles(vector<vector<int>> &graph) {
   int n = ssize(graph);
    vector<pair<int, int>> sorted_deg(n);
   REP(i. n)
     sorted deg[i] = {ssize(graph[i]), i};
    sort(sorted deg.begin(), sorted deg.end())
    vector < int > id(n);
    REP(i. n)
     id[sorted deg[i].second] = i;
    vector < int > cnt(n):
    REP(v, n) {
     for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u])
        cnt[u] = 1:
      for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u])
       for(int w : graph[u]) if(id[w] > id[u]
        and cnt[w]) {
        ++triangles3;
        for(int x : {v, u, w})
          ps4 += ssize(qraph[x]) - 2;
      for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u])
       cnt[u] = 0;
      for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u])
       for(int w : graph[u]) if(id[v] > id[w
       1)
       rectangles4 += cnt[w]++;
      for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u])
       for(int w : graph[u])
        cnt[w] = 0;
    paths3 = -3 * triangles3;
    REP(v, n) for(int u : graph[v]) if(v < u)</pre>
     paths3 += (ssize(graph[v]) - 1) * LL(
       ssize(graph[u]) - 1);
    vs4 = -2 * ps4;
```

```
auto choose2 = [&](int x) { return x * LL(
     x - 1) / 2; };
   REP(v, n) for(int u : graph[v])
     ys4 += (ssize(graph[v]) - 1) * choose2(
       ssize(graph[u]) - 1);
   paths4 = -(4 * rectangles4 + 2 * ps4 + 3 *
       triangles3):
   REP(v. n) {
     int x = 0;
     for(int u : graph[v]) {
       x += ssize(graph[u]) - 1;
       paths4 -= choose2(ssize(graph[u]) - 1)
     paths4 += choose2(x);
   REP(v, n) {
     int s = ssize(graph[v]):
     stars3 += s * LL(s - 1) * LL(s - 2);
     stars4 += s * LL(s - 1) * LL(s - 2) * LL
   stars3 /= 6:
   stars4 /= 24;
};
```

Flowy i matchingi (6)

blossom

Jeden rabin powie $\mathcal{O}\left(nm\right)$, drugi rabin powie, że to nawet nie jest $\mathcal{O}\left(n^3\right)$. W grafie nie może być pętelek. Funkcja zwraca match'a, tzn match[v] == -1 albo z kim jest sparowany v. Rozmiar matchingu to $\sum_{i} \frac{\ln t(\text{match}[v]:=-1)}{i}$.

```
vector<int> blossom(vector<vector<int>> graph)
 int n = ssize(graph), timer = -1;
 REP(v, n)
   for(int u : graph[v])
     assert(v != u):
  vector<int> match(n, -1), label(n), parent(n
   ), orig(n), aux(n, -1), q;
 auto lca = [&](int x, int y) {
   for(++timer; ; swap(x, y)) {
     if(x == -1)
       continue:
     if(aux[x] == timer)
       return x:
     aux[x] = timer:
     x = (match[x] == -1 ? -1 : orig[parent[
       match[x]]]);
 };
 auto blossom = [&](int v, int w, int a) {
   while(orig[v] != a) {
     parent[v] = w;
     w = match[v];
     if(label[w] == 1) {
       label[w] = 0;
       q.emplace_back(w);
     orig[v] = orig[w] = a;
     v = parent[w];
```

```
auto augment = [&](int v) {
  while(v != -1) {
    int pv = parent[v], nv = match[pv];
    match[v] = pv;
    match[pv] = v;
    v = nv;
};
auto bfs = [&](int root) {
  fill(label.begin(), label.end(), -1);
  iota(orig.begin(), orig.end(), 0);
  label[root] = 0;
  q.clear();
  q.emplace back(root);
  REP(i, ssize(q)) {
   int v = q[i];
    for(int x : graph[v])
      if(label[x] == -1) {
        label[x] = 1:
        parent[x] = v;
        if(match[x] == -1) {
          augment(x);
          return 1;
        label[match[x]] = 0;
        g.emplace back(match[x]):
      else if(label[x] == 0 and orig[v] !=
        orig[x]) {
        int a = lca(orig[v], orig[x]);
        blossom(x, v, a);
        blossom(v, x, a);
 }
 return 0:
}:
REP(i. n)
  if(match[i] == -1)
   bfs(i);
return match:
```

dinic

 $\mathcal{O}\left(V^2E\right)$ Dinic bez skalowania. funkcja get_flowing() zwraca dla każdej oryginalnej krawędzi ile przez nią leci.

```
struct Dinic {
 usina T = int:
 struct Edge {
   int v. u:
   T flow, cap;
  int n;
  vector<vector<int>> graph;
 vector < Edge > edges;
  Dinic(int N) : n(N), graph(n) {}
  void add_edge(int v, int u, T cap) {
   debug(v, u, cap);
   int e = ssize(edges);
   graph[v].emplace back(e);
   graph[u].emplace_back(e + 1);
   edges.emplace_back(Edge{v, u, 0, cap});
   edges.emplace_back(Edge{u, v, 0, 0});
```

```
vector<int> dist;
  bool bfs(int source, int sink) {
   dist.assign(n, 0);
    dist[source] = 1;
    deque<int> que = {source};
    while(ssize(que) and dist[sink] == 0) {
     int v = que.front();
      que.pop_front();
      for(int e : graph[v])
        if(edges[e].flow != edges[e].cap and
          dist[edges[e].u] == 0) {
          dist[edges[e].u] = dist[v] + 1;
          que.emplace back(edges[e].u);
    return dist[sink] != 0;
  vector < int > ended_at;
 T dfs(int v. int sink. T flow =
   numeric limits<T>::max()) {
   if(flow == 0 or v == sink)
      return flow;
    for(; ended at[v] != ssize(graph[v]); ++
      ended at[v]) {
      Edge &e = edges[graph[v][ended at[v]]];
      if(dist[v] + 1 == dist[e.u])
        if(T pushed = dfs(e.u. sink. min(flow.
          e.cap - e.flow))) {
          e.flow += pushed:
          edges[graph[v][ended at[v]] ^ 1].
           flow -= pushed:
          return pushed:
       }
   return 0:
 T operator()(int source, int sink) {
   T answer = 0:
    while(bfs(source. sink)) {
      ended_at.assign(n, 0);
      while(T pushed = dfs(source, sink))
        answer += pushed:
   return answer:
  map<pair<int, int>, T> get_flowing() {
   map<pair<int, int>, T> ret;
   REP(v, n)
      for(int i : graph[v]) {
        if(i % 2) // considering only original
          edaes
          continue:
        Edge &e = edges[i];
        ret[pair(v, e.u)] += e.flow;
    return ret;
};
```

gomory-hu

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n^2+n\cdot dinic(n,m)\right)$, zwraca min cięcie między każdą parą wierzchołków w nieskierowanym ważonym grafie o nieujemnych wagach. gomory_hu(n, edges)[s][t] == min cut (s, t)

```
pair < Dinic :: T, vector < bool >> get_min_cut(Dinic
  &dinic, int s, int t) {
  for(Dinic::Edge &e : dinic.edges)
   e.flow = 0;
  Dinic::T flow = dinic(s, t);
  vector < bool > cut(dinic.n):
  REP(v, dinic.n)
   cut[v] = bool(dinic.dist[v]);
  return {flow, cut};
vector < vector < Dinic::T>> get_gomory_hu(int n,
  vector<tuple<int, int, Dinic::T>> edges) {
  Dinic dinic(n);
  for(auto [v, u, cap] : edges) {
    dinic.add edge(v, u, cap);
    dinic.add_edge(u, v, cap);
  using T = Dinic::T;
  vector<vector<pair<int. T>>> tree(n):
  vector<int> par(n, 0);
  FOR(v. 1. n - 1) {
   auto [flow, cut] = get_min_cut(dinic, v,
     par[v]);
    FOR(u. v + 1. n - 1)
     if(cut[u] == cut[v] and par[u] == par[v
       par[u] = v;
    tree[v].emplace back(par[v], flow);
   tree[par[v]].emplace_back(v, flow);
  T inf = numeric limits < T > :: max():
  vector ret(n, vector(n, inf));
  REP(source. n) {
    function < void (int. int. T) > dfs = [%](int
      v, int p, T mn) {
      ret[source][v] = mn;
     for(auto [u, flow] : tree[v])
       if(u != p)
          dfs(u, v, min(mn, flow));
   };
    dfs(source, -1, inf);
  return ret;
```

hopcroft-karp

 $\mathcal{O}\left(m\sqrt{n}\right)$ Hopcroft-Karp do liczenia matchingu. Przydaje się głównie w aproksymacji, ponieważ po k iteracjach gwarantuje matching o rozmiarze przynajmniej $k/(k+1)\cdot$ best matching. Wierzchołki grafu muszą być podzielone na warstwy [0,n0) oraz [n0,n0+n1). Zwraca rozmiar matchingu oraz przypisanie (lub -1, gdy nie jest zmatchowane).

```
pair < int , vector < int >> hopcroft_karp(vector <
    vector < int >> graph , int n0 , int n1) {
    assert(n0 + n1 == ssize(graph));
    REP(v, n0 + n1)
        for(int u : graph[v])
            assert((v < n0) != (u < n0));

    vector < int > matched_with(n0 + n1 , -1) , dist(
            n0 + 1);
    constexpr int inf = int(1e9);
    vector < int > manual_que(n0 + 1);
    auto bfs = [&] {
        int head = 0 , tail = -1;
    }
}
```

```
fill(dist.begin(), dist.end(), inf);
  REP(v, n0)
    if(matched_with[v] == -1) {
      dist[1 + v] = 0;
      manual_que[++tail] = v;
  while(head <= tail) {</pre>
    int v = manual_que[head++];
    if(dist[1 + v] < dist[0])
      for(int u : graph[v])
        if(dist[1 + matched with[u]] == inf)
          dist[1 + matched with[u]] = dist[1
             + v] + 1;
          manual que[++tail] = matched with[
  return dist[0] != inf;
function < bool (int) > dfs = [&](int v) {
  if(v == -1)
    return true;
  for(auto u : graph[v])
    if(dist[1 + matched_with[u]] == dist[1 +
       v] + 1) {
      if(dfs(matched with[u])) {
        matched with[v] = u:
        matched with[u] = v;
        return true:
  dist[1 + v] = inf;
  return false:
int answer = 0:
for(int iter = 0; bfs(); ++iter)
  REP(v. n0)
    if(matched_with[v] == -1 and dfs(v))
      ++answer;
return {answer. matched with}:
```

hungarian

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n_0^2\cdot n_1\right)$, dla macierzy wag (mogą być ujemne) między dwoma warstami o rozmiarach n0 oraz n1 (n0 <= n1) wyznacza minimalną sumę wag skojarzenia pełnego. Zwraca sumę wag oraz matching.

```
pair<LL. vector<int>> hungarian(vector<vector<</pre>
  int>> a) {
 if(a.empty())
    return {0, {}};
  int n0 = ssize(a) + 1, n1 = ssize(a[0]) + 1;
  vector < int > p(n1), ans(n0 - 1);
  vector<LL> u(n0), v(n1);
  FOR(i, 1, n0 - 1) {
    p[0] = i;
    int i0 = 0:
    vector<LL> dist(n1, numeric_limits<LL>::
      max());
    vector < int > pre(n1, -1);
    vector < bool > done(n1 + 1);
    do {
      done[j0] = true;
      int i0 = p[j0], j1 = -1;
      LL delta = numeric_limits < LL >:: max();
      FOR(j, 1, n1 - 1)
```

```
if(!done[j]) {
        auto cur = a[i0 - 1][j - 1] - u[i0]
          v[j];
        if(cur < dist[j])</pre>
          dist[j] = cur, pre[j] = j0;
        if(dist[j] < delta)</pre>
          delta = dist[j], j1 = j;
    REP(j, n1) {
      if(done[j])
        u[p[j]] += delta, v[j] -= delta;
      else
        dist[i] -= delta;
    j0 = j1;
  } while(p[i0]);
  while(j0) {
    int j1 = pre[j0];
    p[j0] = p[j1], j0 = j1;
FOR(i, 1, n1 - 1)
  if(p[i])
    ans[p[i] - 1] = i - 1;
return {-v[0], ans};
```

konig-theorem

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n+matching(n,m)\right)$ wyznaczanie w grafie dwudzielnym kolejno minimalnego pokrycia krawędziowego (PK), maksymalnego zbioru niezależnych wierzchotków (NW), minimalnego pokrycia wierzchotkowego (PW) pokorzystając z maksymalnego zbioru niezależnych krawędzi (NK) (tak zwany matching). Z tw. Koniga zachodzi |NK|=n-|PK|=n-|NW|=|PW|

```
vector<pair<int. int>> get min edge cover(
 vector<vector<int>> graph) {
 vector < int > match = Matching(graph)().second
 vector<pair<int, int>> ret;
 REP(v. ssize(match))
   if(match[v] != -1 and v < match[v])</pre>
     ret.emplace_back(v, match[v]);
   else if(match[v] == -1 and not graph[v].
     emptv())
     ret.emplace_back(v, graph[v].front());
 return ret:
array<vector<int>, 2> get_coloring(vector<
 vector<int>> graph) {
 int n = ssize(graph);
 vector < int > match = Matching(graph)().second
 vector<int> color(n, -1);
 function < void (int) > dfs = [&](int v) {
   color[v] = 0;
   for(int u : graph[v])
     if(color[u] == -1) {
        color[u] = true;
        dfs(match[u]);
 REP(v, n)
   if(match[v] == -1)
     dfs(v);
 REP(v, n)
```

```
if(color[v] == -1)
    dfs(v);
array<vector<int>, 2> groups;
REP(v, n)
    groups[color[v]].emplace_back(v);
return groups;
}

vector<int> get_max_independent_set(vector<
    vector<int>> graph) {
    return get_coloring(graph)[0];
}

vector<int> get_min_vertex_cover(vector<vector<
    int>> graph) {
    return get_coloring(graph)[1];
}
```

matching

Średnio około $\mathcal{O}(n\log n)$, najgorzej $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$. Wierzchołki grafu nie muszą być ładnie podzielone na dwia przedziały, musi być po prostu dwudzielny. Na przykład auto [match_size, match] = Matching(graph)();

```
struct Matching {
  vector<vector<int>> &adj;
  vector < int > mat. vis:
  int t = 0, ans = 0;
  bool mat_dfs(int v) {
    vis[v] = t:
    for(int u : adj[v])
      if(mat[u] == -1) {
        mat[u] = v;
        mat[v] = u:
        return true:
    for(int u : adj[v])
      if(vis[mat[u]] != t && mat dfs(mat[u]))
        mat[u] = v;
        mat[v] = u:
        return true;
    return false:
  Matching(vector<vector<int>> &_adi) : adi(
    mat = vis = vector < int > (ssize(adi). -1):
  pair<int, vector<int>> operator()() {
    int d = -1:
    while(d != 0) {
      d = 0, ++t;
      REP(v, ssize(adj))
        if(mat[v] == -1)
          d += mat dfs(v);
      ans += d:
    return {ans, mat};
};
```

mcmf

 $\mathcal{O}\left(idk\right)$, Min-cost max-flow z SPFA. Można przepisać funkcję get_flowing() z Dinic'a.

```
struct MCMF {
   struct Edge {
```

advanced-complex area circle-intersection circle-tangent convex-hull-online

```
int v, u, flow, cap;
  LL cost;
  friend ostream& operator << (ostream &os,</pre>
    return os << vector<LL>{e.v, e.u, e.flow
      . e.cap. e.cost}:
};
int n;
const LL inf LL = 1e18:
const int inf int = 1e9;
vector<vector<int>> graph;
vector < Edge > edges;
MCMF(int N) : n(N), graph(n) {}
void add edge(int v, int u, int cap, LL cost
  int e = ssize(edges):
  graph[v].emplace back(e);
  graph[u].emplace back(e + 1):
  edges.emplace_back(Edge{v, u, 0, cap, cost
  edges.emplace back(Edge{u. v. 0. 0. -cost
   });
pair<int, LL> augment(int source, int sink)
 vector<LL> dist(n, inf LL);
  vector<int> from(n, -1);
  dist[source] = 0:
  deque < int > que = {source};
  vector < bool > inside(n):
  inside[source] = true:
  while(ssize(que)) {
   int v = que.front():
   inside[v] = false;
   que.pop_front();
    for(int i : graph[v]) {
     Edge &e = edges[i];
      if(e.flow != e.cap and dist[e.u] >
        dist[v] + e.cost) {
        dist[e.u] = dist[v] + e.cost:
        from[e.u] = i;
        if(not inside[e.u]) {
         inside[e.u] = true;
          que.emplace back(e.u);
     }
   }
  if(from[sink] == -1)
   return {0, 0};
  int flow = inf int, e = from[sink];
  while(e != -1) {
   flow = min(flow, edges[e].cap - edges[e
     ].flow);
   e = from[edges[e].v];
  e = from[sink];
  while(e != -1) {
    edges[e].flow += flow;
   edges[e ^ 1].flow -= flow;
   e = from[edges[e].v];
```

```
return {flow, flow * dist[sink]};
pair<int, LL> operator()(int source, int
 sink) {
 int flow = 0;
 LL cost = 0;
 pair < int , LL > got;
 do {
   got = augment(source. sink):
   flow += got.first;
   cost += got.second;
 } while(got.first);
 return {flow, cost};
```

Geometria (7)

advanced-complex

Wiekszość nie działa dla intów.

```
constexpr D pi = acosl(-1);
// nachylenie k \rightarrow y = kx + m
D slope(P a, P b) { return tan(arg(b - a)); }
// rzut p na ab
P project(P p, P a, P b) {
 return a + (b - a) * dot(p - a, b - a) /
   norm(a - b):
// odbicie p wzaledem ab
Preflect(Pp. Pa. Pb) {
 return a + conj((p - a) / (b - a)) * (b - a)
// obrot a wzgledem p o theta radianow
P rotate(P a. P p. D theta) {
  return (a - p) * polar(1.0L, theta) + p;
// kat ABC, w radianach z przedzialu [0..pi]
D angle(Pa, Pb, Pc) {
  return abs(remainder(arg(a - b) - arg(c - b)
   , 2.0 * pi)):
// szvbkie przeciecie prostvch. nie dziala dla
  rownolealych
Pintersection(Pa. Pb. Pp. Pa) {
 D c1 = cross(p - a, b - a), c2 = cross(q - a)
   , b - a);
 return (c1 * q - c2 * p) / (c1 - c2):
// check czy sa rownolegle
bool is_parallel(P a, P b, P p, P q) {
 Pc = (a - b) / (p - q); return equal(c,
   conj(c));
// check czy sa prostopadle
bool is_perpendicular(P a, P b, P p, P q) {
 Pc = (a - b) / (p - q); return equal(c, -
   conj(c));
// zwraca takie q, ze (p, q) jest rownolegle
 do (a, b)
P parallel(P a, P b, P p) {
 return p + a - b;
```

```
// zwraca takie q, ze (p, q) jest prostopadle
 do (a, b)
P perpendicular(P a, P b, P p) {
 return reflect(p, a, b);
// przeciecie srodkowych trojkata
P centro(Pa, Pb, Pc) {
 return (a + b + c) / 3.0L;
```

агеа

#7a182a, includes: point

Pole wielokata, niekoniecznie wypukłego. W vectorze muszą być wierzchołki zgodnie z kierunkiem ruchu zegara. Jeśli ${\cal D}$ jest intem to może się psuć / 2. area(a, b, c) zwraca pole trójkata o takich długościach boku.

```
D area(vector < P > pts) {
 int n = size(pts);
 D ans = 0:
 REP(i, n) ans += cross(pts[i], pts[(i + 1) %
    nl):
 return fabsl(ans / 2);
D area(D a. D b. D c) {
 D p = (a + b + c) / 2;
 return sqrtl(p * (p - a) * (p - b) * (p - c)
   );
```

circle-intersection

#afa5ch_includes: noint

Przecięcia okręgu oraz prostej ax + by + c = 0 oraz przecięcia okregu oraz okregu. Gdy ssize(circle circle(...)) == 3 to iest nieskończenie wiele rozwiazań.

```
vector<P> circle_line(D r, D a, D b, D c) {
 D len ab = a * a + b * b.
    x0 = -a * c / len ab,
    v0 = -b * c / len ab.
    d = r * r - c * c / len_ab,
    mult = sqrt(d / len ab);
  if(sign(d) < 0)
    return {}:
  else if(sian(d) == 0)
    return {{x0, y0}};
    {x0 + b * mult, y0 - a * mult},
    {x0 - b * mult, y0 + a * mult}
vector<P> circle_line(D x, D y, D r, D a, D b,
  return circle_line(r, a, b, c + (a * x + b *
    v));
vector<P> circle_circle(D x1, D y1, D r1, D x2
 , D y2, D г2) {
  x2 -= x1:
 y2 -= y1;
  // now x1 = v1 = 0:
  if(sign(x2) == 0 \text{ and } sign(y2) == 0) {
    if(equal(r1, r2))
      return {{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}}; // inf
        points
    else
      return {};
  auto vec = circle line(r1, -2 * x2, -2 * y2,
```

```
x2 * x2 + y2 * y2 + r1 * r1 - r2 * r2);
for(P &p : vec)
 p += P(x1, y1);
return vec;
```

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circle-tangent

#65d706 includes point

 $\mathcal{O}(1)$, dla punktu p oraz okręgu o promieniu r i środku ozwraca punkty p_0 , p_1 będące punktami styczności prostych stycznych do okregu. Zakłada, że abs(p) > r.

```
pair<P, P> tangents_to_circle(P o, D r, P p) {
 D -= 0:
 D r2 = r * r;
 D d2 = dot(p, p);
  assert(sign(d2 - r2) > 0);
 P ret0 = (r2 / d2) * p;
 P \text{ ret1} = r / d2 * sqrt(d2 - r2) * P(-p.y, p.
 return {o + ret0 + ret1, o + ret0 - ret1};
```

convex-hull-online

 $\mathcal{O}(logn)$ na każdą operację dodania, Wyznacza górną otoczkę wypukła online.

```
using P = pair<int, int>;
LL operator*(Pl, Pr) {
 return l.first * LL(r.second) - l.second * r
   .first:
P operator - (Pl. Pr) {
 return {l.first - r.first, l.second - r.
   second }:
int sign(LL x) {
 return x > 0 ? 1 : x < 0 ? -1 : 0:
int dir(P a, P b, P c) {
 return sign((b - a) * (c - b));
struct UpperConvexHull {
 set<P> hull:
 void add point(P p) {
   if(hull.empty()) {
     hull = \{p\};
      return;
   auto it = hull.lower_bound(p);
   if(*hull.begin() 
     end())) {
      assert(it != hull.end() and it != hull.
       begin());
     if(dir(*prev(it), p, *it) >= 0)
       return;
   it = hull.emplace(p).first:
   auto have to rm = [&](auto iter) {
     if(iter == hull.end() or next(iter) ==
       hull.end() or iter == hull.begin())
       return false;
      return dir(*prev(iter), *iter, *next(
       iter)) >= 0;
   while(have_to_rm(next(it)))
     it = prev(hull.erase(next(it)));
```

```
while(it != hull.begin() and have_to_rm(
    prev(it)))
    it = hull.erase(prev(it));
}
```

convex-hull

#ef8146 , includes: point

IJW

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$, top_bot_hull zwraca osobno górę i dół po id, hull_id zwraca całą otoczkę po id, hull zwraca punkty na otoczce.

```
D cross(Pa, Pb, Pc) { return sign(cross(b -
  a, c - a)); }
pair<vector<int>, vector<int>> top bot hull(
  const vector < P > & pts ) {
  int n = ssize(pts);
  vector<int> ord(n):
  REP(i, n) ord[i] = i;
  sort(ord.begin(), ord.end(), [&](int i, int
    return pts[i] < pts[j];</pre>
  vector<int> top, bot;
  REP(dir. 2) {
   vector<int> &hull = (dir ? bot : top);
    auto l = [&](int i) { return pts[hull[
     ssize(hull) - i]]; };
    for(int i : ord) {
      while(ssize(hull) > 1 && cross(l(2), l
        (1). pts[i]) >= 0)
        hull.pop back();
     hull.emplace back(i):
    reverse(ord.begin(), ord.end());
  return {top, bot};
vector<int> hull id(const vector<P> &pts) {
  if(pts.empty()) return {};
  auto [top, bot] = top bot hull(pts);
  top.pop_back(), bot.pop_back();
  top.insert(top.end(), bot.begin(), bot.end()
   );
  return top;
vector < P > hull(const vector < P > & pts) {
  vector<P> ret:
  for(int i : hull id(pts))
    ret.emplace_back(pts[i]);
  return ret;
```

geo3d

Geo3d od Warsaw Eagles.

```
using LD = long double;
const LD kEps = 1e-9;
const LD kPi = acosl(-1);
LD Sq(LD x) { return x * x; }
struct Point {
  LD x, y;
  Point() {}
  Point(LD a, LD b) : x(a), y(b) {}
  Point(const Point& a) : Point(a.x, a.y) {}
```

```
void operator=(const Point &a) { x = a.x; y
   = a.v; }
  Point operator+(const Point &a) const {
   Point p(x + a.x, y + a.y); return p; }
  Point operator - (const Point &a) const {
   Point p(x - a.x, y - a.y); return p; }
  Point operator*(LD a) const { Point p(x * a,
    y * a); return p; }
  Point operator/(LD a) const { assert(abs(a)
   > kEps); Point p(x / a, y / a); return p;
  Point & operator += (const Point &a) { x += a.x
   ; v += a.v; return *this; }
  Point & operator -= (const Point &a) { x -= a.x
   ; v -= a.v; return *this; }
  LD CrossProd(const Point &a) const { return
   x * a.y - y * a.x; }
  LD CrossProd(Point a, Point b) const { a -=
    *this; b -= *this; return a.CrossProd(b);
struct Line {
  Point p[2];
  Line(Point a, Point b) { p[0] = a; p[1] = b;
  Point &operator[](int a) { return p[a]; }
}:
struct P3 {
 LD x, y, z;
  P3 operator+(P3 a) { P3 p\{x + a.x, y + a.y,
   z + a.z}; return p; }
  P3 operator - (P3 a) { P3 p{x - a.x, y - a.y,
   z - a.z}; return p; }
  P3 operator*(LD a) { P3 p{x * a, y * a, z *
   a}: return p: }
  P3 operator/(LD a) { assert(a > kEps): P3 p{
   x / a, y / a, z / a}; return p; }
  P3 & operator += (P3 a) { x += a.x; y += a.y; z
     += a.z; return *this; }
  P3 & operator -= (P3 a) { x -= a.x; y -= a.y; z
     -= a.z: return *this: }
  P3 & operator *= (LD a) { x *= a; y *= a; z *=
   a: return *this: }
  P3 & operator /= (LD a) { assert(a > kEps); x
   /= a; v /= a; z /= a; return *this; }
  LD &operator[](int a) {
   if (a == 0) return x:
   if (a == 1) return v;
    return 7:
  bool IsZero() { return abs(x) < kEps && abs(</pre>
   y) < kEps && abs(z) < kEps; }
  LD DotProd(P3 a) { return x * a.x + y * a.y
   + z * a.z; }
  LD Norm() { return sqrt(x * x + y * y + z *
   z); }
  LD SqNorm() { return x * x + y * y + z * z;
  void NormalizeSelf() { *this /= Norm(); }
  P3 Normalize() {
   P3 res(*this); res.NormalizeSelf();
    return res;
  LD Dis(P3 a) { return (*this - a).Norm(); }
  pair<LD, LD> SphericalAngles() {
   return {atan2(z, sqrt(x * x + y * y)),
      atan2(y, x);
```

```
LD Area(P3 p) { return Norm() * p.Norm() *
    sin(Angle(p)) / 2; }
  LD Angle(P3 p) {
    LD a = Norm();
    LD b = p.Norm();
    LD c = Dis(p):
    return acos((a * a + b * b - c * c) / (2 *
       a * b)):
  LD Angle(P3 p, P3 q) { return p.Angle(q); }
  P3 CrossProd(P3 p) {
    P3 q(*this);
    return {q[1] * p[2] - q[2] * p[1], q[2] *
      p[0] - q[0] * p[2],
            q[0] * p[1] - q[1] * p[0];
  bool LexCmp(P3 &a, const P3 &b) {
    if (abs(a.x - b.x) > kEps) return a.x < b.
    if (abs(a.v - b.v) > kEps) return a.v < b.
    return a.z < b.z:
};
struct Line3 {
 P3 p[2];
  P3 &operator[](int a) { return p[a]: }
  friend ostream &operator << (ostream &out.
    Line3 m);
};
struct Plane {
  P3 p[3]:
  P3 & operator[](int a) { return p[a]; }
  P3 GetNormal() {
    P3 cross = (p[1] - p[0]). CrossProd(p[2] -
      :([0]q
    return cross.Normalize();
  void GetPlaneEq(LD &A. LD &B. LD &C. LD &D)
    P3 normal = GetNormal();
    A = normal[0];
    B = normal[1]:
    C = normal[2]:
    D = normal.DotProd(p[0]);
    assert(abs(D - normal.DotProd(p[1])) <
      kEps):
    assert(abs(D - normal.DotProd(p[2])) <
      kEps):
  vector < P3 > GetOrthonormalBase() {
    P3 normal = GetNormal():
    P3 cand = {-normal.y, normal.x, 0};
    if (abs(cand.x) < kEps && abs(cand.y) <</pre>
      kEps) {
      cand = {0, -normal.z, normal.y};
    cand.NormalizeSelf();
    P3 third = Plane{P3{0, 0, 0}, normal, cand
     }.GetNormal():
    assert(abs(normal.DotProd(cand)) < kEps &&
           abs(normal.DotProd(third)) < kEps</pre>
           abs(cand.DotProd(third)) < kEps);</pre>
    return {normal, cand, third};
};
struct Circle3 {
  Plane pl; P3 o; LD r;
```

```
struct Sphere {
 P3 o:
 LD r;
};
// angle PQR
LD Angle(P3 P, P3 Q, P3 R) { return (P - Q).
 Angle(R - Q); }
P3 ProjPtToLine3(P3 p, Line3 l) { // ok
 P3 diff = l[1] - l[0];
  diff.NormalizeSelf():
 return l[0] + diff * (p - l[0]).DotProd(diff
   );
LD DisPtLine3(P3 p, Line3 l) { // ok
 // LD area = Area(p, [0], [1]); LD dis1 =
    2 * area / l[0]. Dis(l[1]);
  LD dis2 = p.Dis(ProjPtToLine3(p, l)); //
   assert(abs(dis1 - dis2) < kEps);
  return dis2:
LD DisPtPlane(P3 p. Plane pl) {
 P3 normal = pl.GetNormal();
 return abs(normal.DotProd(p - pl[0]));
P3 ProjPtToPlane(P3 p, Plane pl) {
 P3 normal = pl.GetNormal():
 return p - normal * normal.DotProd(p - pl
   [0]);
bool PtBelongToLine3(P3 p, Line3 l) { return
 DisPtLine3(p. l) < kEps: }
bool Lines3Equal(Line3 p. Line3 l) {
 return PtBelongToLine3(p[0], l) &&
    PtBelongToLine3(p[1], l):
bool PtBelongToPlane(P3 p, Plane pl) { return
 DisPtPlane(p, pl) < kEps; }</pre>
Point PlanePtTo2D(Plane pl, P3 p) { // ok
  assert(PtBelongToPlane(p, pl));
 vector < P3 > base = pl.GetOrthonormalBase():
  P3 control{0, 0, 0};
  REP(tr, 3) { control += base[tr] * p.DotProd
   (base[tr]); }
  assert(PtBelongToPlane(pl[0] + base[1], pl))
  assert(PtBelongToPlane(pl[0] + base[2], pl))
  assert((p - control).IsZero());
 return {p.DotProd(base[1]), p.DotProd(base
   [2])};
Line PlaneLineTo2D(Plane pl, Line3 l) {
 return {PlanePtTo2D(pl, l[0]), PlanePtTo2D(
   pl, l[1])};
P3 PlanePtTo3D(Plane pl, Point p) { // ok
 vector <P3> base = pl.GetOrthonormalBase();
 return base[0] * base[0].DotProd(pl[0]) +
   base[1] * p.x + base[2] * p.y;
Line3 PlaneLineTo3D(Plane pl, Line l) {
 return {PlanePtTo3D(pl, l[0]), PlanePtTo3D(
   pl, l[1])};
Line3 ProjLineToPlane(Line3 l, Plane pl) { //
 return {ProiPtToPlane(l[0], pl).
   ProjPtToPlane(l[1], pl)};
```

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```
bool Line3BelongToPlane(Line3 l, Plane pl) {
  return PtBelongToPlane(l[0], pl) &&
   PtBelongToPlane(l[1], pl);
LD Det(P3 a, P3 b, P3 d) { // ok
  P3 pts[3] = {a, b, d};
  LD res = 0;
  for (int sign : {-1, 1}) {
    REP(st col, 3) {
     int c = st col:
      LD prod = 1;
     REP(r, 3) {
       prod *= pts[r][c];
       c = (c + sign + 3) \% 3;
     }
      res += sign * prod;
  return res:
LD Area(P3 p. P3 q. P3 r) {
  q -= p; r -= p;
  return q.Area(r);
vector < Point > InterLineLine(Line &a, Line &b)
 { // working fine
  Point vec a = a[1] - a[0]:
  Point vec b1 = b[1] - a[0];
  Point vec_b0 = b[0] - a[0];
  LD tr area = vec b1.CrossProd(vec b0);
  LD quad area = vec b1.CrossProd(vec a) +
   vec a.CrossProd(vec b0):
  if (abs(quad_area) < kEps) { // parallel or</pre>
    coincidina
    if (abs(b[0].CrossProd(b[1]. a[0])) < kEps</pre>
     ) {
     return {a[0], a[1]};
   } else return {};
  return {a[0] + vec_a * (tr_area / quad_area)
vector <P3 > InterLineLine(Line3 k. Line3 l) {
  if (Lines3Equal(k, l)) return {k[0], k[1]};
  if (PtBelongToLine3(l[0], k)) return {l[0]};
 Plane pl{l[0], k[0], k[1]};
  if (!PtBelongToPlane(l[1], pl)) return {};
  Line k2 = PlaneLineTo2D(pl, k);
  Line l2 = PlaneLineTo2D(pl, l);
  vector < Point > inter = InterLineLine(k2, l2);
  vector<P3> res:
  for (auto P : inter) res.push_back(
   PlanePtTo3D(pl, P));
  return res;
LD DisLineLine(Line3 l, Line3 k) { // ok
  Plane together \{l[0], l[1], l[0] + k[1] - k
   [0]}; // parallel FIXME
  Line3 proj = ProjLineToPlane(k, together);
  P3 inter = (InterLineLine(l, proj))[0];
  P3 on_k_inter = k[0] + inter - proj[0];
  return inter.Dis(on_k_inter);
Plane ParallelPlane(Plane pl, P3 A) { // plane
  parallel to plaoina through A
  P3 diff = A - ProjPtToPlane(A, pl);
  return {pl[0] + diff, pl[1] + diff, pl[2] +
   diff};
```

```
// image of B in rotation wrt line passing
  through origin s.t. A1->A2
// implemented in more general case with
  similarity instead of rotation
P3 RotateAccordingly(P3 A1, P3 A2, P3 B1) { //
  Plane pl{A1, A2, {0, 0, 0}};
  Point A12 = PlanePtTo2D(pl. A1):
  Point A22 = PlanePtTo2D(pl, A2);
  complex < LD > rat = complex < LD > (A22.x. A22.v)
   / complex < LD > (A12.x, A12.y);
  Plane plb = ParallelPlane(pl, B1);
  Point B2 = PlanePtTo2D(plb, B1);
  complex < LD > Brot = rat * complex < LD > (B2.x,
  return PlanePtTo3D(plb, {Brot.real(), Brot.
   imag()});
vector < Circle3 > InterSpherePlane(Sphere s.
 Plane pl) { // ok
  P3 proi = ProiPtToPlane(s.o. pl):
  LD dis = s.o.Dis(proj);
  if (dis > s.r + kEps) return {};
  if (dis > s.r - kEps) return {{pl, proj,
   0}}; // is it best choice?
  return {{pl, proj, sqrt(s.r * s.r - dis *
   dis)}}:
bool PtBelongToSphere(Sphere s. P3 p) { return
  abs(s.r - s.o.Dis(p)) < kEps; }</pre>
struct PointS { // just for conversion
  purposes, probably to Eucl suffices
  LD lat, lon;
  P3 toEucl() { return P3{cos(lat) * cos(lon).
     cos(lat) * sin(lon), sin(lat)}; }
  PointS(P3 p) {
   p.NormalizeSelf();
    lat = asin(p.z):
    lon = acos(p.v / cos(lat));
LD DistS(P3 a, P3 b) { return atan2l(b.
 CrossProd(a).Norm(), a.DotProd(b)); }
struct CircleS {
 P3 o: // center of circle on sphere
  LD r: // arc len
  LD area() const { return 2 * kPi * (1 - cos(
   r)); }
CircleS From3(P3 a, P3 b, P3 c) { // any three
   different points
  int tmp = 1;
  if ((a - b).Norm() > (c - b).Norm()) {
   swap(a, c); tmp = -tmp;
  if ((b - c).Norm() > (a - c).Norm()) {
   swap(a, b); tmp = -tmp;
  P3 v = (c - b).CrossProd(b - a);
  v = v * (tmp / v.Norm());
  return CircleS{v, DistS(a, v)};
CircleS From2(P3 a, P3 b) { // neither the
 same nor the opposite
  P3 mid = (a + b) / 2:
  mid = mid / mid.Norm();
  return From3(a, mid, b);
```

```
no two points opposite
 LD a = B.DotProd(C);
 LD b = C.DotProd(A);
 LD c = A.DotProd(B);
  return acos((b - a * c) / sqrt((1 - Sq(a)) *
    (1 - Sq(c)));
LD TriangleArea(P3 A, P3 B, P3 C) { // no two
 poins opposite
 LD a = SphAngle(C. A. B):
 LD b = SphAngle(A, B, C);
 LD c = SphAngle(B, C, A);
 return a + b + c - kPi:
vector < P3 > IntersectionS(CircleS c1, CircleS
 P3 n = c2.o.CrossProd(c1.o), w = c2.o * cos(
   c1.r) - c1.o * cos(c2.r);
 LD d = n.SaNorm():
 if (d < kEps) return {}; // parallel circles</pre>
     (can fully overlap)
 LD a = w.SqNorm() / d;
 vector < P3 > res;
 if (a >= 1 + kEps) return res:
 P3 u = n.CrossProd(w) / d;
 if (a > 1 - kEps) {
   res.push_back(u);
   return res;
 LD h = sqrt((1 - a) / d);
 res.push back(u + n * h):
 res.push_back(u - n * h);
 return res;
bool Eq(LD a, LD b) { return abs(a - b) < kEps
vector < P3 > intersect(Sphere a, Sphere b,
 Sphere c) { // Does not work for 3 colinear
 centers
 vector <P3 > res: // Bardzo podeirzana funkcia
 P3 ex, ey, ez;
 LD r1 = a.r, r2 = b.r, r3 = c.r, d, cnd_x =
   0, i, j;
 ex = (b.o - a.o).Normalize():
 i = ex.DotProd(c.o - a.o):
 ey = ((c.o - a.o) - ex * i).Normalize();
 ez = ex.CrossProd(ey);
 d = (b.o - a.o).Norm();
 j = ey.DotProd(c.o - a.o);
  bool cnd = 0:
 if (Eq(r2, d - r1)) {
   cnd_x = +r1; cnd = 1;
 if (Eq(r2, d + r1)) {
   cnd_x = -r1; cnd = 1;
 if (!cnd && (r2 < d - r1 || r2 > d + r1))
   return res;
 if (cnd) {
   if (Eq(Sq(r3), (Sq(cnd_x - i) + Sq(j))))
     res.push_back(P3{cnd_x, LD(0), LD(0)});
   LD x = (Sq(r1) - Sq(r2) + Sq(d)) / (2 * d)
```

LD SphAngle(P3 A, P3 B, P3 C) { // angle at A,

```
LD y = (Sq(r1) - Sq(r3) + Sq(i) + Sq(j)) /
    (2 * j) - (i / j) * x;
  LD u = Sq(r1) - Sq(x) - Sq(y);
  if (u >= -kEps) {
   LD z = sqrtl(max(LD(0), u));
    res.push_back(P3{x, y, z});
    if (abs(z) > kEps) res.push_back(P3{x, y
      , -z});
for (auto &it : res) it = a.o + ex * it[0] +
  ey * it[1] + ez * it[2];
return res;
```

halfplane-intersection

#4b8355 . includes: intersect-lines

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ wyznaczanie punktów na brzegu/otoczce przecięcia podanych półpłaszczyzn. Halfplane(a, b) tworzy półpłaszczyzne wzdłuż prostej a-b z obszarem po lewej stronie wektora $a \rightarrow b$. Jeżeli zostało zwróconych mniej, niż trzy punkty, to pole przecięcia jest puste. Na przykład halfplane intersection({Halfplane(P(2, 1), P(4, 2)). Halfplane(P(6, 3), P(2, 4)), Halfplane(P(-4, 7), P(4, $2)))) = {(4, 2), (6, 3), (0, 4.5)}. Pole przecięcia jest$ zawsze ograniczone, ponieważ w kodzie są dodawane cztery półpłaszczyzny o współrzędnych w +/-inf, ale nie należy na tym polegać przez eps oraz błędy precyzji (najlepiej jest zmnieiszyć inf tyle. ile sie da).

```
struct Halfplane {
  P p, pq;
  D angle;
  Halfplane() {}
  Halfplane(P a, P b) : p(a), pq(b - a) {
    angle = atan2l(pq.imag(), pq.real());
 }
ostream& operator << (ostream&o. Halfplane h) {
  return o << '(' << h.p << ", " << h.pq << ",
      " << h.angle << ')':
bool is outside(Halfplane hi, P p) {
 return sign(cross(hi.pq, p - hi.p)) == -1;
P inter(Halfplane s, Halfplane t) {
  return intersection_lines(s.p, s.p + s.pq, t
    .p, t.p + t.pq);
}
vector < P > halfplane intersection (vector <
 Halfplane > h) {
  for(int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {</pre>
    constexpr D inf = 1e9;
    array box = \{P(-\inf, -\inf), P(\inf, -\inf),
      P(inf, inf), P(-inf, inf)};
    h.emplace_back(box[i], box[(i + 1) % 4]);
  sort(h.begin(), h.end(), [&](Halfplane l,
    Halfplane r) {
    if(equal(l.angle, r.angle))
      return sign(cross(l.pq, r.p - l.p)) ==
    return l.angle < r.angle;</pre>
  });
```

```
h.erase(unique(h.begin(), h.end(), [](
 Halfplane l, Halfplane r) {
  return equal(l.angle, r.angle);
}), h.end());
deque<Halfplane> dq:
for(auto &hi : h) {
  while(ssize(dq) >= 2 and is_outside(hi,
   inter(dq.end()[-1], dq.end()[-2])))
   dq.pop back();
  while(ssize(dq) >= 2 and is_outside(hi.
   inter(dq[0], dq[1]))
   dq.pop front();
  dq.emplace_back(hi);
  if(ssize(dq) == 2 and sign(cross(dq[0].pq,
    dq[1].pq)) == 0)
    return {};
while(ssize(dq) >= 3 and is_outside(dq[0],
 inter(da.end()[-1], da.end()[-2]))
  dq.pop back();
while(ssize(da) >= 3 and is outside(da.end()
 [-1], inter(dq[0], dq[1])))
  dq.pop front();
if(ssize(da) <= 2)
 return {};
vector <P> ret:
REP(i, ssize(dq))
  ret.emplace_back(inter(dq[i], dq[(i + 1) %
    ssize(dq)]));
for (Halfplane hi : h)
  if(is_outside(hi, ret[0]))
   return {};
ret.erase(unique(ret.begin(), ret.end()).
 ret.end());
while(ssize(ret) >= 2 and ret.front() == ret
  .back())
  ret.pop back();
return ret:
```

intersect-lines

#715039, includes: point

intersection(a, b, c, d) zwraca przecięcie prostych ab oraz cd, v = intersect_segments(a, b, c, d, s) zwraca przecięcie odcinków ab oraz cd, if ssize(v) == 0: nie ma przecięćie ssize(v) == 1: v[0] jest przecięciem if ssize(v) == 2 in intersect_segments: (v[0], v[1]) to odcinek, w którym są wszystkie infrozwiązań if ssize(v) == 2 in intersect_lines: v to niezdefiniowane punkty (infrozwiązań)

```
P intersection_lines(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
    D c1 = cross(c - a, b - a), c2 = cross(d - a
    , b - a);
    // zaklada, ze c1 != c2, tzn. proste nie sa
    rownolegle
    return (c1 * d - c2 * c) / (c1 - c2);
}
bool on_segment(P a, P b, P p) {
    return equal(cross(a - p, b - p), 0) and dot
        (a - p, b - p) <= 0;
}
bool is_intersection_segment(P a, P b, P c, P
        d) {</pre>
```

```
if(sign(max(c.x, d.x) - min(a.x, b.x)) ==
    -1) return false;
  if(sign(max(a.x, b.x) - min(c.x, d.x)) ==
    -1) return false;
  if(sign(max(c.y, d.y) - min(a.y, b.y)) ==
    -1) return false:
  if(sign(max(a.y, b.y) - min(c.y, d.y)) ==
    -1) return false;
  if(dir(a, d, c) * dir(b, d, c) == 1) return
   false;
  if(dir(d, b, a) * dir(c, b, a) == 1) return
   false;
  return true;
vector<P> intersect segments(P a, P b, P c, P
 D acd = cross(c - a, d - c), bcd = cross(c -
       cab = cross(a - c. b - a). dab = cross(
        a - d, b - a);
  if(sign(acd) * sign(bcd) < 0 and sign(cab) *</pre>
     sign(dab) < 0)
    return {(a * bcd - b * acd) / (bcd - acd)
     }:
  set <P> s:
  if(on segment(c, d, a)) s.emplace(a):
  if(on segment(c, d, b)) s.emplace(b):
  if(on segment(a, b, c)) s.emplace(c);
  if(on_segment(a, b, d)) s.emplace(d);
  return {s.begin(), s.end()};
vector<P> intersect_lines(P a, P b, P c, P d)
  D acd = cross(c - a, d - c), bcd = cross(c - a)
    b. d - c):
  if(not equal(bcd. acd))
    return {(a * bcd - b * acd) / (bcd - acd)
  return {a. a}:
```

line

#8dbcdc , includes: point

Konwersja różnych postaci prostej.

```
struct Line {
 D A, B, C;
  // postac ogolna Ax + By + C = 0
  Line(D a, D b, D c) : A(a), B(b), C(c) {}
  tuple<D, D, D> get_tuple() { return {A, B, C
   }; }
  // postac kierunkowa ax + b = y
  Line(D a, D b) : A(a), B(-1), C(b) {}
  pair < D, D > get_dir() { return {- A / B, - C
  / B}; }
  // prosta pa
  Line(P p. P a) {
    assert(not equal(p.x, q.x) or not equal(p.
     y, q.y));
    if(!equal(p.x, q.x)) {
     A = (q.v - p.v) / (p.x - q.x);
      B = 1, C = -(A * p.x + B * p.y);
    else A = 1, B = 0, C = -p.x;
  pair < P, P > get_pts() {
```

point

Wrapper na std::complex, pola .x oraz .y nie są const. Wiele operacji na Point zwraca complex, np (p * p).x się nie skompiluje. P p = 5, 6; abs(p) = length; arg(p) = kqt; polar(len, angle);

```
template <class T>
struct Point : complex<T> {
 T *m = (T *) this. &x. &v:
 Point(T _x = 0, T _y = 0) : complex<T>(_x,
    _{y}), x(m[0]), y(m[1]) {}
  Point(complex<T> c) : Point(c.real(), c.imag
   ()) {}
  Point(const Point &p) : Point(p.x, p.y) {}
  Point & operator = (const Point &p) {
   x = p.x, y = p.y;
    return *this:
 }
};
using D = long double:
using P = Point<D>:
constexpr D eps = 1e-9;
istream & operator >> (istream &is. P &p) {
 return is >> p.x >> p.y; }
bool equal(D a, D b) { return abs(a - b) < eps</pre>
; }
bool equal(P a, P b) { return equal(a.x, b.x)
 and equal(a.y, b.y); }
int sign(D a) { return equal(a, 0) ? 0 : a > 0
 ? 1 : -1; }
bool operator < (P a, P b) { return tie(a.x, a.y</pre>
 ) < tie(b.x, b.y); }
// cross({1, 0}, {0, 1}) = 1
D cross(Pa, Pb) { return a.x * b.y - a.y * b
 .x; }
D dot(Pa, Pb) { return a.x * b.x + a.v * b.v
; }
D dist(P a, P b) { return abs(a - b); }
int dir(P a, P b, P c) { return sign(cross(b -
  a, c - b)); }
```

<u>Tekstówki</u> (8)

aho-corasick

 $\mathcal{O}\left(|s|\alpha\right)$, Konstruktor tworzy sam korzeń w node[0], add(s) dodaje słowo, convert() zamienia nieodwracalnie trie w automat Aho-Corasick, link(x) zwraca suffix link, go(x, c) zwraca następnik x przez literę c, najpierw dodajemy słowa, potem robimy convert(), a na koniec używamy go i link.

```
constexpr int alpha = 26;
struct AhoCorasick {
 struct Node {
    array < int, alpha > next, qo;
    int p, pch, link = -1;
    bool is word end = false:
    Node(int _p = -1, int _{ch} = -1) : _{p(_p)},
     pch(ch) {
      fill(next.begin(), next.end(), -1);
      fill(go.begin(), go.end(), -1);
 };
 vector < Node > node:
 bool converted = false;
  AhoCorasick() : node(1) {}
  void add(const vector<int> &s) {
   assert(!converted):
    int v = 0;
    for (int c : s) {
      if (node[v].next[c] == -1) {
        node[v].next[c] = ssize(node);
        node.emplace back(v. c):
      v = node[v].next[c]:
   node[v].is word end = true;
 int link(int v) {
   assert(converted):
   return node[v].link;
  int go(int v, int c) {
   assert(converted);
    return node[v].go[c];
  void convert() {
   assert(!converted):
    converted = true:
    deque<int> que = {0};
    while (not que.empty()) {
      int v = que.front():
      que.pop front();
      if (v == 0 or node[v].p == 0)
       node[v].link = 0;
      else
        node[v].link = go(link(node[v].p),
         node[v].pch);
      REP (c, alpha) {
        if (node[v].next[c] != -1) {
          node[v].go[c] = node[v].next[c];
          que.emplace_back(node[v].next[c]);
          node[v].go[c] = v == 0 ? 0 : go(link
           (v), c);
 }
};
```

hashing

kmp lyndon-min-cyclic-rot manacher pref suffix-array-long suffix-array-short

 $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$ na zapytanie z niemałą stałą, pojedyńcze i podwójne hashowanie. można zmienić modulo i bazę.

```
struct Hashing {
  vector<int> ha. pw:
  static constexpr int mod = 1e9 + 696969:
  int base:
  Hashing(const vector<int> &str. int b = 31)
    base = b:
    int len = ssize(str);
    ha.resize(len + 1);
    pw.resize(len + 1, 1);
    REP(i, len) {
      ha[i + 1] = int(((LL) ha[i] * base + str
        [i] + 1) % mod);
      pw[i + 1] = int(((LL) pw[i] * base) %
        mod);
  int operator()(int l, int r) {
    return int(((ha[r + 1] - (LL) ha[l] * pw[r
       - l + 1]) % mod + mod) % mod);
};
struct DoubleHashing {
  Hashing h1, h2;
  DoubleHashing(const vector<int> &str) : h1(
    str), h2(str, 33) {} // change to rd on
    codeforces
  LL operator()(int l, int r) {
    return h1(l, r) * LL(h2.mod) + h2(l, r);
};
kmp
\mathcal{O}(n), zachodzi [0, pi[i]) = (i - pi[i], i].
get_{kmp}({0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1}) == {0,0,1,1,2,3,2,3,4,5},
get_borders({0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1}) == {2,5,10}.
vector<int> get kmp(vector<int> str) {
  int len = ssize(str):
  vector<int> ret(len);
  for(int i = 1; i < len; i++) {</pre>
    int pos = ret[i - 1];
    while(pos and str[i] != str[pos])
      pos = ret[pos - 1]:
    ret[i] = pos + (str[i] == str[pos]):
```

```
get_borders({0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,1}) == {2,5,10}.

vector <int> get_kmp(vector <int> str) {
   int len = ssize(str);
   vector <int> ret(len);
   for(int i = 1; i < len; i++) {
      int pos = ret[i - 1];
      while(pos and str[i] != str[pos])
      pos = ret[pos - 1];
      ret[i] = pos + (str[i] == str[pos]);
   }
   return ret;
}

vector <int> get_borders(vector <int> str) {
   vector <int> kmp = get_kmp(str), ret;
   int len = ssize(str);
   while(len) {
      ret.emplace_back(len);
      len = kmp[len - 1];
   }
   return vector <int> (ret.rbegin(), ret.rend())
   ;
}
```

lyndon-min-cyclic-rot #bbf68e

```
\mathcal{O}\left(n\right), wyznaczanie faktoryzacji Lyndona oraz (przy jej
pomocy) minimalnego suffixu oraz minimalnego przesuniecia
cyklicznego. Ta faktoryzacja to unikalny podział słowa s na
w_1w_2\dots w_k, że w_1\geq w_2\geq \dots \geq w_k oraz w_i jest ściśle
mniejsze od każdego jego suffixu. duval("abacaba") == {{0,
3}, {4, 5}, {6, 6}}, min_suffix("abacab") == "ab".
min cyclic shift("abacaba") == "aabacab".
vector<pair<int. int>> duval(vector<int> s) {
  int n = ssize(s), i = 0;
  vector<pair<int. int>> ret:
  while(i < n) {</pre>
    int j = i + 1, k = i;
    while(j < n \text{ and } s[k] <= s[j]) {
      k = (s[k] < s[j] ? i : k + 1);
       ++j;
    while(i <= k) {</pre>
       ret.emplace_back(i, i + j - k - 1);
       i += i - k:
  return ret;
vector<int> min_suffix(vector<int> s) {
  return {s.begin() + duval(s).back().first, s
    .end()};
vector<int> min cyclic shift(vector<int> s) {
  int n = ssize(s);
  REP(i, n)
    s.emplace back(s[i]);
  for(auto [l, r] : duval(s))
    if(n <= r) {
       return {s.begin() + l, s.begin() + l + n
  assert(false);
```

manacher

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, radius[p][i] = rad = największy promień palindromu parzystości p o środku i. $L=i-rad+lp,\;R=i+rad$ to palindrom. Dla [abaababaab] daje [003000020], [0100141000].

```
arrav<vector<int>. 2> manacher(vector<int> &in
 ) {
 int n = ssize(in):
 array<vector<int>, 2> radius = {{vector<int}
   >(n - 1), vector<int>(n)}};
 REP(parity, 2) {
   int z = parity ^ 1, L = 0, R = 0;
   REP(i, n - z) {
     int &rad = radius[parity][i];
     if(i <= R - z)
       rad = min(R - i, radius[parity][L + (R
          - i - z)1):
     int l = i - rad + z, r = i + rad;
      while (0 <= l - 1 && r + 1 < n && in[l -
       1] == in[r + 1])
       ++rad, ++r, --l;
     if(r > R)
       L = l, R = r;
  return radius;
```

```
pref
\mathcal{O}(n), zwraca tablice prefixo prefixowa
[0, pref[i]) = [i, i + pref[i]).
vector<int> pref(vector<int> str) {
 int n = ssize(str);
  vector < int > ret(n);
  ret[0] = n;
  int i = 1. m = 0:
  while(i < n) {
    while(m + i < n and str[m + i] == str[m])</pre>
    ret[i++] = m;
    m = max(0. m - 1):
    for(int j = 1; ret[j] < m; m--)</pre>
      ret[i++] = ret[j++];
  return ret;
suffix-array-long
\mathcal{O}(n \log n), zawiera posortowane suffixy, zawiera pusty
suffix, lcp[i] to lcp suffixu sa[i-1] i sa[i], Dla s = aabaaab,
sa={7,3,4,0,5,1,6,2},lcp={0,0,2,3,1,2,0,1}
void induced sort(const vector<int> &vec, int
  alpha. vector<int> &sa.
    const vector < bool > &sl, const vector < int >
      &lms idx) {
  vector<int> l(alpha). r(alpha):
  for (int c : vec) {
    if (c + 1 < alpha)
      ++l[c + 1];
    ++r[c];
  partial sum(l.begin(), l.end(), l.begin());
  partial sum(r.begin(), r.end(), r.begin());
  fill(sa.begin(), sa.end(), -1);
  for (int i = ssize(lms idx) - 1; i >= 0; --i
    sa[--r[vec[lms_idx[i]]]] = lms_idx[i];
  for (int i : sa)
    if (i >= 1 and sl[i - 1])
      sa[l[vec[i - 1]]++] = i - 1;
  fill(r.begin(), r.end(), 0);
  for (int c : vec)
    ++r[c];
  partial_sum(r.begin(), r.end(), r.begin());
  for (int k = ssize(sa) - 1, i = sa[k]; k >=
    1; --k, i = sa[k])
    if (i >= 1 and not sl[i - 1])
      sa[--r[vec[i - 1]]] = i - 1;
vector < int > sa_is(const vector < int > &vec, int
  alpha) {
  const int n = ssize(vec);
  vector < int > sa(n), lms_idx;
  vector < bool > sl(n);
  for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; --i) {
    sl[i] = vec[i] > vec[i + 1] or (vec[i] ==
      vec[i + 1] and sl[i + 1]);
    if (sl[i] and not sl[i + 1])
      lms_idx.emplace_back(i + 1);
```

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

induced_sort(vec, alpha, sa, sl, lms_idx);

```
vector < int > new_lms_idx(ssize(lms_idx)),
   lms vec(ssize(lms idx));
  for (int i = 0, k = 0; i < n; ++i)
   if (not sl[sa[i]] and sa[i] >= 1 and sl[sa
     [i] - 1])
      new_lms_idx[k++] = sa[i];
  int cur = sa[n - 1] = 0;
  REP (k, ssize(new_lms_idx) - 1) {
   int i = new_lms_idx[k], j = new_lms_idx[k
    if (vec[i] != vec[j]) {
      sa[j] = ++cur;
      continue;
    bool flag = false;
    for (int a = i + 1, b = j + 1;; ++a, ++b)
      if (vec[a] != vec[b]) {
        flag = true;
        break:
      if ((not sl[a] and sl[a - 1]) or (not sl
        [b] and sl[b - 1])) {
        flag = not (not sl[a] and sl[a - 1]
         and not sl[b] and sl[b - 1]):
        break;
   sa[j] = (flag ? ++cur : cur);
  REP (i, ssize(lms idx))
   lms vec[i] = sa[lms idx[i]];
  if (cur + 1 < ssize(lms_idx)) {
   vector<int> lms sa = sa is(lms vec, cur +
     1):
    REP (i. ssize(lms idx))
      new_lms_idx[i] = lms_idx[lms_sa[i]];
  induced_sort(vec, alpha, sa, sl, new_lms_idx
 return sa:
vector<int> suffix_array(const vector<int> &s,
  int alpha) {
  vector<int> vec(ssize(s) + 1);
  REP(i. ssize(s))
   vec[i] = s[i] + 1:
  vector<int> ret = sa_is(vec, alpha + 2);
 return ret:
vector<int> get lcp(const vector<int> &s,
 const vector < int > &sa) {
  int n = ssize(s), k = 0;
  vector < int > lcp(n), rank(n);
  REP (i. n)
   rank[sa[i + 1]] = i;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++, k ? k-- : 0) {
   if (rank[i] == n - 1) {
      k = 0;
      continue:
    int j = sa[rank[i] + 2];
    while (i + k < n \text{ and } j + k < n \text{ and } s[i + k]
     ] == s[j + k])
      k++;
   lcp[rank[i]] = k;
  lcp.pop_back();
  lcp.insert(lcp.begin(), 0);
```

return lcp;

```
suffix-array-short
```

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$, zawiera posortowane suffixy, zawiera pusty suffix, lcp[i] to lcp suffixu sa[i-1] i sa[i], Dla s = aabaaab, sa={7,3,4,0,5,1,6,2},lcp={0,0,2,3,1,2,0,1}

pair<vector<int>, vector<int>> suffix array(

```
vector<int> s, int alpha = 26) {
++alpha:
for(int &c : s) ++c;
s.emplace_back(0);
int n = ssize(s), k = 0, a, b;
vector < int > x(s.begin(), s.end());
vector<int> y(n), ws(max(n, alpha)), rank(n)
:
vector<int> sa = y, lcp = y;
iota(sa.begin(), sa.end(), 0);
for(int j = 0, p = 0; p < n; j = max(1, j *
 2), alpha = p) {
  p = j;
  iota(y.begin(), y.end(), n - j);
  REP(i, n) if(sa[i] >= j)
   v[p++] = sa[i] - j;
  fill(ws.begin(), ws.end(), 0);
  REP(i, n) ws[x[i]]++;
  FOR(i, 1, alpha - 1) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
  for(int i = n; i--;) sa[--ws[x[y[i]]]] = y
   [i];
  swap(x, y);
  p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0;
  FOR(i, 1, n - 1) = sa[i - 1], b = sa[i],
    (y[a] == y[b] && y[a + j] == y[b + j])?
      p - 1 : p++;
FOR(i, 1, n - 1) rank[sa[i]] = i;
for(int i = 0, j; i < n - 1; lcp[rank[i++]]</pre>
 = k)
  for(k && k--, j = sa[rank[i] - 1];
   s[i + k] == s[j + k]; k++);
lcp.erase(lcp.begin());
return {sa, lcp};
```

suffix-array-interval

#2e7f65, includes: suffix-array-short

 $\mathcal{O}\left(t\log n
ight)$, wyznaczanie przedziałów podsłowa w tablicy suffixowej. Zwraca przedział [l,r], gdzie dla każdego i w [l,r], t jest podsłowem sa.sa[i] lub [-1,-1] jeżeli nie ma takiego

```
pair<int, int> get_substring_sa_range(const
  vector<int> &s, const vector<int> &sa, const
  vector<int> &t) {
  auto get_lcp = [&](int i) -> int {
    REP(k, ssize(t))
      if(i + k >= ssize(s) or s[i + k] != t[k
      ])
      return k;
  return ssize(t);
};
auto get_side = [&](bool search_left) {
  int l = 0, r = ssize(sa) - 1;
  while(l < r) {
    int m = (l + r + not search_left) / 2,
      lcp = get_lcp(sa[m]);</pre>
```

```
if(lcp == ssize(t))
    (search_left ? r : l) = m;
    else if(sa[m] + lcp >= ssize(s) or s[sa[
        m] + lcp] < t[lcp])
    l = m + 1;
    else
        r = m - 1;
    }
    return l;
};
int l = get_side(true);
if(get_lcp(sa[l]) != ssize(t))
    return {-1, -1};
return {l, get_side(false)};
}</pre>
```

suffix-automaton

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\alpha\right)$ (szybsze, ale więcej pamięci) albo $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log\alpha\right)$ (mapa), buduje suffix automaton. Wystąpienia wzorca, liczba różnych podstów, sumaryczna długość wszystkich podstów, leksykograficznie k-te podstowo, najmniejsze przesunięcie cykliczne, liczba wystąpień podstowa, pierwsze wystąpienie, najkrótsze niewystępujące podstowo, longest common substring wielu stów.

```
struct SuffixAutomaton {
  static constexpr int sigma = 26;
  using Node = array<int, sigma>; // map<int,</pre>
  Node new node;
  vector < Node > edges:
  vector \langle int \rangle link = \{-1\}, length = \{0\};
  int last = 0:
  SuffixAutomaton() {
    new_node.fill(-1); // -1 - stan
      nieistniejacy
    edges = {new_node}; // dodajemy stan
      startowy, ktory reprezentuje puste slowo
  void add letter(int c) {
    edges.emplace_back(new_node);
    length.emplace_back(length[last] + 1);
    link.emplace back(0);
    int r = ssize(edges) - 1. p = last:
    while(p != -1 && edges[p][c] == -1) {
      edges[p][c] = r;
      p = link[p];
    if(p != -1) {
      int q = edges[p][c];
      if(length[p] + 1 == length[q])
        link[r] = q;
        edges.emplace back(edges[q]);
        length.emplace_back(length[p] + 1);
        link.emplace_back(link[q]);
        int q_prim = ssize(edges) - 1;
        link[q] = link[r] = q_prim;
        while(p != -1 && edges[p][c] == q) {
          edges[p][c] = q_prim;
          p = link[p];
```

```
}
last = r;
}
bool is_inside(vector<int> &s) {
  int q = 0;
  for(int c : s) {
    if(edges[q][c] == -1)
      return false;
    q = edges[q][c];
  }
  return true;
}
```

suffix-tree

 $\mathcal{O}\left(nlogn\right)$ lub $\mathcal{O}\left(n\alpha\right)$, Dla słowa abaab# (hash jest aby to zawsze liście były stanami kończącymi) stworzy sons $[0]=\{(\#,10),(a,4),(b,8)\}$, sons $[4]=\{(a,5),(b,6)\}$, sons $[6]=\{(\#,7),(a,2)\}$, sons $[8]=\{(\#,9),(a,3)\}$, reszta sons'ów pusta, slink[6]=8 i reszta slink'ów 0 (gdzie slink jest zdefiniowany dla nie-liści jako wierzchołek zawierający ten suffix bez ostatniej literki).

up_edge_range[2]=up_edge_range[3]=(2,5), up_edge_range[5]=(3,5) i reszta jednoliterowa. Wierzchołek 1 oraz suffix wierzchołków jest roboczy. Zachodzi up_edge_range[0]=(-1,-1), parent[0]=0, slink[0]=1.

```
struct SuffixTree {
  const int n;
  const vector<int> & in:
  vector<map<int, int>> sons;
  vector<pair<int. int>> up edge range:
  vector<int> parent. slink:
  int tv = 0. tp = 0. ts = 2. la = 0:
  void ukkadd(int c) {
    auto &lr = up edge range;
suff:
    if (lr[tv].second < tp) {</pre>
      if (sons[tv].find(c) == sons[tv].end())
        sons[tv][c] = ts; lr[ts].first = la;
          parent[ts++] = tv;
        tv = slink[tv]; tp = lr[tv].second +
          1; qoto suff;
      tv = sons[tv][c]; tp = lr[tv].first;
    if (tp == -1 || c == _in[tp])
      tp++;
    else {
      lr[ts + 1].first = la; parent[ts + 1] =
      lr[ts].first = lr[tv].first; lr[ts].
        second = tp - 1;
      parent[ts] = parent[tv]; sons[ts][c] =
        ts + 1; sons[ts][_in[tp]] = tv;
      lr[tv].first = tp; parent[tv] = ts;
      sons[parent[ts]][_in[lr[ts].first]] = ts
       ; ts += 2;
      tv = slink[parent[ts - 2]]; tp = lr[ts -
         21.first:
      while (tp <= lr[ts - 2].second) {</pre>
        tv = sons[tv][_in[tp]]; tp += lr[tv].
          second - lr[tv].first + 1;
```

```
if (tp == lr[ts - 2].second + 1)
        slink[ts - 2] = tv;
      else
        slink[ts - 2] = ts;
      tp = lr[tv].second - (tp - lr[ts-2].
        second) + 2; goto suff;
 }
  // Remember to append string with a hash.
 SuffixTree(const vector<int> &in, int alpha)
   : n(ssize(in)), _in(in), sons(2 * n + 1),
   up edge range(2 * n + 1, pair(0, n - 1)),
      parent(2 * n + 1), slink(2 * n + 1) {
    up edge range[0] = up edge range[1] = {-1,
      -1};
    slink[0] = 1;
    // When changing map to vector, fill sons
      exactly here with -1 and replace if in
      ukkadd with sons[tv][c] == -1.
    REP(ch, alpha)
     sons[1][ch] = 0:
    for(; la < n; ++la)
      ukkadd(in[la]);
};
```

Optymalizacje (9)

dp-1d1d #15726f

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right), n>0$ długość paska, cost(i, j) koszt odcinka [i,j] Dla $a\leq b\leq c\leq d$ cost ma spełniać $cost(a,c)+cost(b,d)\leq cost(a,d)+cost(b,c).$ Dzieli pasek [0,n) na odcinki [0,cuts[0]],...,(cuts[i-1],cuts[i]], gdzie cuts. back() == n-1, aby sumaryczny koszt wszystkich odcinków był minimalny. cuts to prawe końce tych odcinków. Zwraca (opt_cost, cuts). Aby maksymalizować koszt zamienić nierówności tam, gdzie wskazane. Aby uzyskać $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, należy przepisać overtake w oparciu o dodatkowe założenia, aby chodził w $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$.

```
pair<LL, vector<int>> dp 1d1d(int n. function<
 LL (int, int)> cost) {
 vector<pair<LL, int>> dp(n);
 vector<int> lf(n + 2), rg(n + 2), dead(n);
  vector<vector<int>> events(n + 1);
  int beg = n. end = n + 1:
  rg[beg] = end; lf[end] = beg;
  auto score = [&](int i, int j) {
   return dp[j].first + cost(j + 1, i);
  auto overtake = [&](int a, int b, int mn) {
   int bp = mn - 1, bk = n;
    while (bk - bp > 1) {
      int bs = (bp + bk) / 2;
      if (score(bs, a) <= score(bs, b)) // tu</pre>
       >=
        bk = bs:
      else
        bp = bs;
    return bk;
  auto add = [&](int i, int mn) {
```

```
if (lf[i] == beg)
    return;
  events[overtake(i, lf[i], mn)].
    emplace back(i);
REP (i, n) {
  dp[i] = {cost(0, i), -1};
  REP (j, ssize(events[i])) {
   int x = events[i][j];
   if (dead[x])
      continue;
    dead[lf[x]] = 1; lf[x] = lf[lf[x]];
    rg[lf[x]] = x; add(x, i);
  if (rq[beq] != end)
   dp[i] = min(dp[i], {score(i, rg[beg]),
     rg[beg]}); // tu max
  lf[i] = lf[end]; rg[i] = end;
  rg[lf[i]] = i; lf[rg[i]] = i;
  add(i, i + 1);
vector<int> cuts;
for (int p = n - 1: p != -1: p = dp[p].
 second)
  cuts.emplace back(p):
reverse(cuts.begin(), cuts.end());
return pair(dp[n - 1].first, cuts);
```

fio

FIO do wpychania kolanem. Nie należy wtedy używać cin/cout

```
#ifdef WIN32
inline int getchar unlocked() { return
  getchar nolock(); }
inline void putchar unlocked(char c) { return
 _putchar_nolock(c); }
#endif
int fastin() {
  int n = 0, c = getchar unlocked();
  while(c < '0' or '9' < c)</pre>
   c = getchar unlocked();
  while('0' <= c and c <= '9') {</pre>
   n = 10 * n + (c - '0'):
   c = getchar_unlocked();
  return n;
int fastin negative() {
  int n = 0, negative = false, c =
   getchar_unlocked();
  while(c != '-' and (c < '0' or '9' < c))
   c = getchar unlocked();
  if(c == '-') {
    negative = true;
    c = getchar_unlocked();
  while('0' <= c and c <= '9') {</pre>
   n = 10 * n + (c - '0'):
    c = getchar_unlocked();
  return negative ? -n : n;
```

```
putchar_unlocked(' ');
    return:
  if(x < 0) {
    putchar_unlocked('-');
    x *= -1;
  static char t[10];
  int i = 0;
  while(x) {
    t[i++] = char('0' + (x % 10));
  while(--i >= 0)
    putchar_unlocked(t[i]);
  putchar unlocked(' '):
void nl() { putchar unlocked('\n'): }
knuth
\mathcal{O}\left(n^2\right), dla tablicy cost(i,j) wylicza
dp(i,j) = min_{i < k < j} dp(i,k) + dp(k+1,j) + cost(i,j).
Działa tylko wtedy, gdy
opt(i, j-1) \leq opt(i, j) \leq opt(i+1, j), a jest to zawsze
spełnione, gdy cost(b,c) \leq cost(a,d) oraz
cost(a, c) + cost(b, d) \le cost(a, d) + cost(b, c) dla
a < b < c < d.
LL knuth optimization(vector<vector<LL>> cost)
  int n = ssize(cost):
  vector dp(n, vector<LL>(n, numeric limits<LL</pre>
    >::max()));
  vector opt(n. vector<int>(n)):
  REP(i, n) {
    opt[i][i] = i;
    dp[i][i] = cost[i][i];
  for(int i = n - 2: i >= 0: --i)
    FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1)
      FOR(k, opt[i][j - 1], min(j - 1, opt[i +
         1][j]))
        if(dp[i][j] >= dp[i][k] + dp[k + 1][j]
           + cost[i][j]) {
           opt[i][j] = k;
           dp[i][j] = dp[i][k] + dp[k + 1][j] +
              cost[i][j];
  return dp[0][n - 1];
linear-knapsack
```

void fastout(int x) {

putchar unlocked('0');

if(x == 0) {

 $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \max(w_i))$ zamiast typowego $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \sum (w_i))$, pamięć $\mathcal{O}(n + \max(w_i))$, plecak zwracający największą otrzymywalna sume cieżarów <= bound.

```
LL knapsack(vector<int> w, LL bound) {
  erase_if(w, [=](int x){ return x > bound; })
   LL sum = accumulate(w.begin(), w.end(), 0
    if(sum <= bound)</pre>
      return sum;
```

```
LL w_init = 0;
  int b:
  for(b = 0; w init + w[b] \le bound; ++b)
   w init += w[b];
  int W = *max_element(w.begin(), w.end());
  vector<int> prev_s(2 * W, -1);
  auto get = [&](vector<int> &v, LL i) -> int&
   return v[i - (bound - W + 1)]:
 };
  for(LL mu = bound + 1; mu <= bound + W; ++mu</pre>
   qet(prev s, mu) = 0;
  get(prev s, w init) = b;
  FOR(t, b, ssize(w) - 1) {
    vector curr s = prev s;
    for(LL mu = bound - W + 1; mu <= bound; ++</pre>
     get(curr_s, mu + w[t]) = max(get(curr_s,
        mu + w[t]). get(prev s. mu));
    for(LL mu = bound + w[t]; mu >= bound + 1;
      for(int j = get(curr_s, mu) - 1; j >=
       qet(prev s, mu); --j)
        get(curr_s, mu - w[j]) = max(get(
         curr_s, mu - w[j]), j);
    swap(prev s, curr s);
  for(LL mu = bound; mu >= 0; --mu)
   if(get(prev_s, mu) != -1)
     return mu:
  assert(false);
pragmy
```

Pragmy do wypychania kolanem

```
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast")
#pragma GCC target("avx,avx2")
```

random

Szybsze rand.

```
uint32_t xorshf96() {
 static uint32 t x = 123456789, y =
   362436069. z = 521288629:
  uint32_t t;
 x ^= x << 16;
 x ^= x >> 5;
 x ^= x << 1;
 t = x;
 x = v:
 y = z;
 z = t ^ x ^ y;
 return z:
```

sos-do

```
\mathcal{O}(n2^n), dla tablicy A[i] oblicza tablice
F[mask] = \sum_{i \subset mask} A[i], czyli sumę po podmaskach.
Może też liczyć sume po nadmaskach, sos dp(2, {4, 3, 7,
2}) zwraca {4, 7, 11, 16}, sos_dp(2, {4, 3, 7, 2}, true)
zwraca {16, 5, 9, 2}.
```

```
vector<LL> sos_dp(int n, vector<LL> A, bool
 nad = false) {
 int N = (1 << n);</pre>
 if (nad) REP(i, N / 2) swap(A[i], A[(N - 1)
   ^ il);
 auto F = A:
 REP(i, n)
   REP(mask, N)
      if ((mask >> i) & 1)
        F[mask] += F[mask ^ (1 << i)];
 if (nad) REP(i, N / 2) swap(F[i], F[(N - 1)
   ^ il);
 return F;
```

Utils (10)

dzien-probny

s.insert(2);

Rzeczy do przetestowania w dzień próbny.

```
void test int128() {
  __int128 x = (1lu << 62);
  x *= x:
  string s;
  while(x) {
    s += char(x % 10 + '0');
    x /= 10;
  assert(s == "
    61231558446921906466935685523974676212");
void test float128() {
  __float128 x = 4.2;
  assert(abs(double(x * x) - double(4.2 * 4.2)
   ) < 1e-9):
void test clock() {
  long seeed = chrono::system_clock::now().
    time since epoch().count():
  (void) seeed:
  auto start = chrono::system clock::now();
  while(true) {
    auto end = chrono::system clock::now();
    int ms = int(chrono::duration cast<chrono</pre>
      ::milliseconds > (end - start).count());
    if(ms > 420)
      break:
 }
}
void test rd() {
  // czy jest sens to testowac?
  mt19937_64 my_rng(0);
  auto rd = [&](int l, int r) {
    return uniform_int_distribution < int > (l, r)
      (my_rng);
  };
  assert(rd(0, 0) == 0);
void test_policy() {
  ordered set < int > s;
  s.insert(1);
```

```
void test_math() {
  constexpr long double pi = acosl(-1);
  assert(3.14 < pi && pi < 3.15);
python
Przykładowy kod w Pythonie z różną
funkcjonalnością.
fib_mem = [1] * 2
def fill_fib(n):
  global fib_mem
  while len(fib_mem) <= n:</pre>
    fib_mem.append(fib_mem[-2] + fib_mem[-1])
  # Write here. Use PyPy. Don't use list of
list — use instead 1D list with indices i
  # Use a // b instead of a / b. Don't use
    recursive functions (rec limit is approx
  assert list(range(3, 6)) == [3, 4, 5]
  s = set()
  s.add(5)
  for x in s:
    print(x)
  s = [2 * x for x in s]
  print(eval("s[0] + 10"))
  m = \{\}
  m[5] = 6
  assert 5 in m
  assert list(m) == [5] # only keys!
  line_list = list(map(int, input().split()))
    # gets a list of integers in the line
  print(line_list)
  print(' '.join(["a", "b", str(5)]))
  while True:
      line_int = int(input())
    except Exception as e:
      break
main()
```

assert(s.order_of_key(1) == 0);
assert(*s.find_by_order(1) == 2);

UW