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1 Data structures

Data structures (1)

```
HashMap.h
```

Description: Hash map with mostly the same API as unordered_map, but ~3x faster. Uses 1.5x memory. Initial capacity must be a power of 2 (if provided).

```
#include <bits/extc++.h>
// To use most bits rather than just the lowest ones:
struct chash { // large odd number for C
 const uint64_t C = 11(4e18 * acos(0)) | 71;
 11 operator()(11 x) const { return __builtin_bswap64(x*C); }
__gnu_pbds::gp_hash_table<ll,int,chash> h({},{},{},{},{1<<16});
```

LineContainer.hpp

Description: Line Container (Minimize).

Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

```
"src/contest/template.hpp"
                                                       24a5c4, 37 lines
struct Line{
  static bool querymode;
    11 m,c;
    mutable 11 p;
   Line(ll m, ll c):m(m), c(c), p(0) {}
    Line(ll p):m(0), c(0), p(p) {}
   bool operator<(const Line &o)const{</pre>
        return querymode?p<o.p:m>o.m;
bool Line::querymode=false;
struct LineContainer:multiset<Line>{
    11 div(ll a, ll b) {
        return a/b-((a^b)<0&&a%b);
   bool isect(iterator x, iterator y) {
        if (y==end()) return x->p=LINF, false;
        if (x->m==y->m) x->p=x->c<=y->c?LINF:-LINF;
        else x->p=div(x->c-y->c,y->m-x->m);
        return x->p>=y->p;
    void add(ll m,ll c){
        auto x=insert(Line(m,c)), y=next(x);
        while(isect(x,y))y=erase(y);
        if((y=x)!=begin()&&isect(--x,y))isect(x,erase(y));
        while((y=x)!=begin()&&(--x)->p>=y->p)isect(x,erase(y));
    11 get(11 x){
        if(empty())return LINF;
        Line::querymode=true;
        auto l=lower_bound(Line(x));
        Line::querymode=false;
        return 1->m*x+1->c;
```

Treap.h

};

Description: A short self-balancing tree. It acts as a sequential container with log-time splits/joins, and is easy to augment with additional data.

Time: $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

1754b4, 53 lines

rev[v]=0;

```
struct Node {
 Node *1 = 0, *r = 0;
 int val, y, c = 1;
 Node(int val) : val(val), y(rand()) {}
```

```
1
     void recalc();
   };
   int cnt(Node* n) { return n ? n->c : 0; }
   void Node::recalc() { c = cnt(1) + cnt(r) + 1; }
   template < class F > void each (Node * n, F f) {
     if (n) { each(n->1, f); f(n->val); each(n->r, f); }
   pair<Node*, Node*> split(Node* n, int k) {
     if (!n) return {};
     if (cnt(n->1) >= k) { // "n-> val >= k" for lower_bound(k)}
        auto [L,R] = split(n->1, k);
       n->1 = R;
       n->recalc();
        return {L, n};
     } else {
        auto [L,R] = split(n\rightarrow r,k-cnt(n\rightarrow 1)-1); // and just "k"
       n->r = T_i:
       n->recalc();
        return {n, R};
   Node* merge(Node* 1, Node* r) {
     if (!1) return r;
     if (!r) return 1;
     if (1->y > r->y) {
       1->r = merge(1->r, r);
        return 1->recalc(), 1;
     } else {
       r->1 = merge(1, r->1);
        return r->recalc(), r;
   Node* ins(Node* t, Node* n, int pos) {
     auto [l,r] = split(t, pos);
     return merge(merge(1, n), r);
    // Example application: move the range (l, r) to index k
   void move(Node*& t, int 1, int r, int k) {
     Node *a, *b, *c;
     tie(a,b) = split(t, 1); tie(b,c) = split(b, r - 1);
     if (k \le 1) t = merge(ins(a, b, k), c);
     else t = merge(a, ins(c, b, k - r));
    LinkCutTree.hpp
    Description: Link Cut Tree (1-indexed)
                                                          38324f, 78 lines
    "src/contest/template.hpp"
   template<int N,class T>
    struct LinkCutTree{
        int ch[N][2],par[N],lz[N],rev[N];
        T val[N], sum[N], rsum[N];
        void toggle(int v) {
            if(!v)return;
            swap(ch[v][0],ch[v][1]);
           swap(sum[v], rsum[v]);
           rev[v]^=1;
        void push(int v) {
            if(!v||!rev[v])return;
            toggle(ch[v][0]);
           toggle(ch[v][1]);
```

```
void pull(int v) {
    if(!v)return;
    sum[v] = sum[ch[v][0]] + val[v] + sum[ch[v][1]];
    rsum[v]=rsum[ch[v][0]]+val[v]+rsum[ch[v][1]];
bool is root(int v){
    return ch[par[v]][0]!=v&&ch[par[v]][1]!=v;
bool pos(int v) {
    return ch[par[v]][1]==v;
void rotate(int v) {
    int u=par[v],g=par[u];
    bool x=pos(v);
    if(!is_root(u))ch[g][pos(u)]=v;
    ch[u][x]=ch[v][!x];
    if(ch[u][x])par[ch[u][x]]=u;
    ch[v][!x]=u, par[u]=v, par[v]=q;
    pull(u),pull(v);
void splay(int v) {
    if(!v)return;
    for (push (v);!is_root (v); rotate(v)) {
        int u=par[v];
        if(is_root(u))push(u),push(v);
        else push(par[u]), push(u), push(v), rotate(pos(u) ==
             pos(v)?u:v);
void access(int v) {
    for(int u=v, c=0; u; u=par[u]) {
        splay(u);
        ch[u][1]=c;
        pull(c=u);
    splay(v);
void evert(int v) {
    access(v),toggle(v);
void link(int u,int v){
    evert(u);
    access(v);
    par[u]=v;
void cut(int u,int v){
    evert(u);
    access(v);
    assert (par[u] == v);
    ch[v][0]=par[u]=0;
    pull(v);
T aggregate(int u,int v) {
    evert(u);
    access(v);
    return sum[v]:
void set(int u,T v){
    evert(u);
    val[u]=v;
    pull(u);
```

};