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## 1 Basic

Default code: Basic 9c8f02

Square: i+25A---+o|25A |ggVgYg35pGdd

### 1.1 .vimrc [9b4074]

```
sy on
se nu rnu bs=2 sw=4 ts=4 hls ls=2 si acd bo=all mouse=a
      et
map <F9> :w<bar>!g++ "%"
-o %:r -std=c++20 -Wall -
-Wextra -Wshadow -O2 -Dzisk -g -fsanitize=address,
-undefined<CR>
map <F8> :!./%:r<CR>
inoremap {<CR> {<CR>}<ESC>ko
ca Hash w !cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed \| tr -d '[':space
:J' \| md5sum \| cut -c-6
inoremap fj <ESC>
vnoremap fj <ESC>
"-D_GLIBCXX_ASSERTIONS, -D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG
```

## 1.2 Debug [aaf3f9]

```
ostream& operator<<(ostream &o, pair<auto, auto> p)
{ return o << '(' << p.ff << ',' << p.ss << ')'; }
#ifndef zisk
void debug() { cerr << "\033[0m\n"; }
template<class T> void _d(T& x) {
  if constexpr (ranges::convertible_v<T, string_view>)
    cerr << "{ " ; for (auto&& i : x) _d(i);
  cerr << " } ";
} // ranges::subrange(l, r)
void debug(auto&&... a)
{ cerr << "\033[33m"; (_d(a), ...); debug(); }
#else
#define debug debug(... void())
#endif
```

## 1.3 Fast IO [4f6f0e]

```
char readchar() {
  const int N = 1<<20;
  static char buf[N];
  static char *p = buf, *end = buf;
  if(p == end) {
    if((end = buf + fread(buf, 1, N, stdin)) == buf)
      return EOF;
    p = buf;
  }
  return *p++;
}

const int buf_size = 524288;
struct Writer {
  char buf[buf_size]; int size = 0, ret;
  void flush() { ret = write(1, buf, size); size = 0; }
  void _flush(int sz) { if (sz + size > buf_size) flush();
    (); }
  void write_char(char c) { _flush(1); buf[size++] = c;
    }
  void write_int(int x) {
    const int len = 20;
    _flush(len); int ptr = 0;
    if (x < 0) buf[size++] = '-', x = -x;
    if (x == 0) buf[size + (ptr++)] = '0';
    else for (; x; x /= 10) buf[size + (ptr++)] = '0' +
      x % 10;
    reverse(buf + size, buf + size + ptr);
    size += ptr;
  }
}; // remember to call flush
```

## 1.4 Random [4cf9ed]

```
mt19937 rng(chrono::system_clock::now(),
             time_since_epoch().count());
```

## 1.5 PBDS Tree [9e57e3]

```
#include <bits/extc++.h>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
using Tree = tree<int, null_type, less<>, rb_tree_tag,
tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
// .find_by_order(x)
// .order_of_key(x)
```

## 1.6 Pragma [6006f6]

```
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast,no-stack-protector")
#pragma GCC optimize("no-math-errno,unroll-loops")
#pragma GCC target("sse,sse2,sse3,ssse3,sse4")
#pragma GCC target("popcnt,abm,mmx,avx,arch=skyLake")
__builtin_ia32_ldmxcsr(__builtin_ia32_stmxcsr())|0x8040)
```

## 1.7 SVG Writer [7adcc8]

```
class SVG {
  void p(string_view s) { o << s; }
  void p(string_view s, auto v, auto... vs) {
    auto i = s.find('$');
    o << s.substr(0, i) << v, p(s.substr(i + 1), vs...);
  }
  ofstream o; string c = "red";
public: // SVG svg("test.svg", 0, 0, 100, 100)
  SVG(auto f, auto x1, auto y1, auto x2, auto y2) : o(f
  ) {
```

```

p("<svg xmlns='http://www.w3.org/2000/svg' "
  "viewBox='$ $ $ '$>\n"
  "<style>{stroke-width:0.5%;}</style>\n",
  x1, -y2, x2 - x1, y2 - y1); }
~SVG() { p("</svg>\n"); }
void color(string nc) { c = nc; }
void line(auto x1, auto y1, auto x2, auto y2) {
  p("<line x1='$' y1='$' x2='$' y2='$' stroke='$' />\n",
    x1, -y1, x2, -y2, c); }
void circle(auto x, auto y, auto r) {
  p("<circle cx='$' cy='$' r='$' stroke='$' "
    "fill='none' />\n", x, -y, r, c); }
void text(auto x, auto y, string s, int w = 12) {
  p("<text x='$' y='$' font-size='$px'>$</text>\n",
    x, -y, w, s); }
};

```

## 2 Data Structure

### 2.1 Heavy-Light Decomposition [f2dbca]

```

struct HLD{ // 1-based
  int n, ts = 0; // ord is 1-based
  vector<vector<int>> g;
  vector<int> par, top, down, ord, dpt, sub;
  explicit HLD(int _n): n(_n), g(n + 1),
  par(n + 1), top(n + 1), down(n + 1),
  ord(n + 1), dpt(n + 1), sub(n + 1) {}
  void add_edge(int u, int v){ g[u].pb(v); g[v].pb(u);
  }
  void dfs(int now, int p){
    par[now] = p; sub[now] = 1;
    for(int i : g[now]){
      if(i == p) continue;
      dpt[i] = dpt[now] + 1;
      dfs(i, now);
      sub[now] += sub[i];
      if(sub[i] > sub[down[now]]) down[now] = i;
    }
  }
  void cut(int now, int t){
    top[now] = t; ord[now] = ++ts;
    if(!down[now]) return;
    cut(down[now], t);
    for(int i : g[now]){
      if(i != par[now] && i != down[now])
        cut(i, i);
    }
  }
  void build(){ dfs(1, 1), cut(1, 1); }
  int query(int a, int b){
    int ta = top[a], tb = top[b];
    while(ta != tb){
      if(dpt[ta] > dpt[tb]) swap(ta, tb), swap(a, b);
      // ord[tb], ord[b]
      tb = top[b = par[tb]];
    }
    if(ord[a] > ord[b]) swap(a, b);
    // ord[a], ord[b]
    return a; // lca
  }
};

```

### 2.2 Link Cut Tree [502ab1]

```

// 1-based
// == 43515a ==
template <typename Val, typename SVal> struct LCT {
  struct node {
    int pa, ch[2]; bool rev; int size;
    Val v, sum, rsum; SVal sv, sub, vir;
    node(): pa{0}, ch{0, 0}, rev{false}, size{1}, v{}, sum{}, rsum{}, sv{}, sub{}, vir{} {}
  };
#define cur o[u]
#define lc cur.ch[0]
#define rc cur.ch[1]
  vector<node> o;
  bool is_root(int u) const {
    return o[cur.pa].ch[0] != u && o[cur.pa].ch[1] != u; }
  bool is_rch(int u) const {
    return o[cur.pa].ch[1] == u && !is_root(u); }
  void down(int u) {

```

```

    for (int c : {lc, rc}) if (c) {
      if (cur.rev) set_rev(c);
    }
    cur.rev = false;
  }
  void up(int u) {
    cur.sum = o[lc].sum + cur.v + o[rc].sum;
    cur.rsum = o[rc].rsum + cur.v + o[lc].rsum;
    cur.sub = cur.vir + o[lc].sub + o[rc].sub + cur.sv;
    cur.size = o[lc].size + o[rc].size + 1;
  }
  void set_rev(int u) {
    swap(lc, rc), swap(cur.sum, cur.rsum);
    cur.rev ^= 1;
  }
// == 3a186b ==
  void rotate(int u) {
    int f = cur.pa, g = o[f].pa, l = is_rch(u);
    if (cur.ch[1 ^ 1]) o[cur.ch[1 ^ 1]].pa = f;
    if (!is_root(f)) o[g].ch[is_rch(f)] = u;
    o[f].ch[1] = cur.ch[1 ^ 1], cur.ch[1 ^ 1] = f;
    cur.pa = g, o[f].pa = u; up(f);
  }
  vector<int> stk;
  void splay(int u) {
    stk.clear(); stk.pb(u);
    while (not is_root(stk.back()))
      stk.push_back(o[stk.back()].pa);
    while (not stk.empty())
      down(stk.back()), stk.pop_back();
    for (int f = cur.pa; not is_root(u); f = cur.pa) {
      if (!is_root(f))
        rotate(is_rch(u) == is_rch(f) ? f : u);
      rotate(u);
    }
    up(u);
  }
  void access(int x) {
    for (int u = x, last = 0; u; u = cur.pa) {
      splay(u);
      cur.vir = cur.vir + o[rc].sub - o[last].sub;
      rc = last; up(last = u);
    }
    splay(x);
  }
  int find_root(int u) {
    int la = 0;
    for (access(u); u; u = lc) down(la = u);
    return la;
  }
  void split(int x, int y) { chroot(x); access(y); }
  void chroot(int u) { access(u); set_rev(u); }
// == a238c2 ==
  LCT(int n = 0) : o(n + 1) { o[0].size = 0; }
  void set_val(int u, const Val &v) {
    splay(u); cur.v = v; up(u); }
  void set_sval(int u, const SVal &v) {
    access(u); cur.sv = v; up(u); }
  Val query(int x, int y) {
    split(x, y); return o[y].sum; }
  SVal subtree(int p, int u) {
    chroot(p); access(u); return cur.vir + cur.sv; }
  bool connected(int u, int v) {
    return find_root(u) == find_root(v); }
  void link(int x, int y) {
    chroot(x); access(y);
    o[y].vir = o[y].vir + o[x].sub;
    up(o[x].pa = y);
  }
  void cut(int x, int y) {
    split(x, y); o[y].ch[0] = o[x].pa = 0; up(y); }
#undef cur
#undef lc
#undef rc
};


```

### 2.3 Treap [2ac37e]

```

mt19937 rng(880301);
// == fb4359 ==
struct node {
  ll data; int sz;
  node *l, *r;
};

```

```

node(l1 k = 0) : data(k), sz(1), l(0), r(0) {}
void up() {
    sz = 1;
    if (l) sz += l->sz;
    if (r) sz += r->sz;
}
void down() {}
};

node pool[1000010]; int pool_cnt = 0;
node *newnode(l1 k){ return &(pool[pool_cnt++ = node(k
    )]); }

int sz(node *a) { return a ? a->sz : 0; }
node *merge(node *a, node *b) {
    if (!a || !b) return a ? a : b;
    if (int(rng()) % (sz(a) + sz(b))) < sz(a)
        return a->down(), a->r = merge(a->r, b), a->up(),
               a;
    return b->down(), b->l = merge(a, b->l), b->up(), b;
}

// a: key <= k, b: key > k
void split(node *o, node *&a, node *&b, l1 k) {
    if (!o) return a = b = 0, void();
    o->down();
    if (o->data <= k)
        a = o, split(o->r, a->r, b, k), a->up();
    else b = o, split(o->l, a, b->l, k), b->up();
}
// a: size k, b: size n - k
void split2(node *o, node *&a, node *&b, int k) {
    if (sz(o) <= k) return a = o, b = 0, void();
    o->down();
    if (sz(o->l) + 1 <= k)
        a = o, split2(o->r, a->r, b, k - sz(o->l) - 1);
    else b = o, split2(o->l, a, b->l, k);
    o->up();
}
// == e9f4d8 ==
node *kth(node *o, l1 k) { // 1-based
    if (k <= sz(o->l)) return kth(o->l, k);
    if (k == sz(o->l) + 1) return o;
    return kth(o->r, k - sz(o->l) - 1);
}
int Rank(node *o, l1 key) { // num of key < key
    if (!o) return 0;
    if (o->data < key)
        return sz(o->l) + 1 + Rank(o->r, key);
    else return Rank(o->l, key);
}
bool erase(node *&o, l1 k) {
    if (!o) return 0;
    if (o->data == k) {
        node *t = o;
        o->down(), o = merge(o->l, o->r);
        return 1;
    }
    node *t = k < o->data ? o->l : o->r;
    return erase(t, k) ? o->up(), 1 : 0;
}
void insert(node *&o, l1 k) {
    node *a, *b;
    split(o, a, b, k),
    o = merge(a, merge(new node(k), b));
}
tuple<node*, node*, node*> interval(node *&o, int l,
    int r) { // 1-based
    node *a, *b, *c; // b: [l, r]
    split2(o, a, b, l - 1), split2(b, b, c, r - l + 1);
    return make_tuple(a, b, c);
}

```

## 2.4 KD Tree [375ca2]

```

namespace kdt {
    int root, lc[maxn], rc[maxn], xl[maxn], xr[maxn],
    yl[maxn], yr[maxn];
    point p[maxn];
    int build(int l, int r, int dep = 0) {
        if (l == r) return -1;
        function<bool(const point &, const point &)> f =
            [dep](const point &a, const point &b) {
                if (dep & 1) return a.x < b.x;
                else return a.y < b.y;
            };

```

```

        int m = (l + r) >> 1;
        nth_element(p + l, p + m, p + r, f);
        xl[m] = xr[m] = p[m].x;
        yl[m] = yr[m] = p[m].y;
        lc[m] = build(l, m, dep + 1);
        if (~lc[m]) {
            xl[m] = min(xl[m], xl[lc[m]]);
            xr[m] = max(xr[m], xr[lc[m]]);
            yl[m] = min(yl[m], yl[lc[m]]);
            yr[m] = max(yr[m], yr[lc[m]]);
        }
        rc[m] = build(m + 1, r, dep + 1);
        if (~rc[m]) {
            xl[m] = min(xl[m], xl[rc[m]]);
            xr[m] = max(xr[m], xr[rc[m]]);
            yl[m] = min(yl[m], yl[rc[m]]);
            yr[m] = max(yr[m], yr[rc[m]]);
        }
        return m;
    }
    bool bound(const point &q, int o, long long d) {
        double ds = sqrt(d + 1.0);
        if (q.x < xl[o] - ds || q.x > xr[o] + ds ||
            q.y < yl[o] - ds || q.y > yr[o] + ds)
            return false;
        return true;
    }
    long long dist(const point &a, const point &b) {
        return (a.x - b.x) * 111 * (a.x - b.x) +
            (a.y - b.y) * 111 * (a.y - b.y);
    }
    void dfs(
        const point &q, long long &d, int o, int dep = 0)
    {
        if (!bound(q, o, d)) return;
        long long cd = dist(p[o], q);
        if (cd != 0) d = min(d, cd);
        if ((dep & 1) && q.x < p[o].x ||
            !(dep & 1) && q.y < p[o].y) {
            if (~lc[o]) dfs(q, d, lc[o], dep + 1);
            if (~rc[o]) dfs(q, d, rc[o], dep + 1);
        } else {
            if (~rc[o]) dfs(q, d, rc[o], dep + 1);
            if (~lc[o]) dfs(q, d, lc[o], dep + 1);
        }
    }
    void init(const vector<point> &v) {
        for (int i = 0; i < v.size(); ++i) p[i] = v[i];
        root = build(0, v.size());
    }
    long long nearest(const point &q) {
        long long res = 1e18;
        dfs(q, res, root);
        return res;
    }
} // namespace kdt

```

## 2.5 Leftist Tree [e91538]

```

struct node {
    ll v, data, sz, sum;
    node *l, *r;
    node(l1 k)
        : v(0), data(k), sz(1), l(0), r(0), sum(k) {};
};

ll sz(node *p) { return p ? p->sz : 0; }
ll V(node *p) { return p ? p->v : -1; }
ll sum(node *p) { return p ? p->sum : 0; }
node *merge(node *a, node *b) {
    if (!a || !b) return a ? a : b;
    if (a->data < b->data) swap(a, b);
    a->r = merge(a->r, b);
    if (V(a->r) > V(a->l)) swap(a->r, a->l);
    a->v = V(a->r) + 1, a->sz = sz(a->l) + sz(a->r) + 1;
    a->sum = sum(a->l) + sum(a->r) + a->data;
    return a;
}
void pop(node *&o) {
    node *tmp = o;
    o = merge(o->l, o->r);
    delete tmp;
}

```

## 2.6 Convex 1D/1D [a449dd]

```
template<class T>
struct DynamicHull {
    struct seg { int x, l, r; };
    T f; int C; deque<seg> dq; // range: 1~C
    explicit DynamicHull(T _f, int _C): f(_f), C(_C) {}
    // max t s.t. f(x, t) >= f(y, t), x < y, maintain max
    int intersect(int x, int y) {
        int l = 0, r = C + 1;
        while (l + 1 < r) {
            int mid = (l + r) / 2;
            if (f(x, mid) >= f(y, mid)) l = mid;
            else r = mid;
        }
        return l;
    }
    void push_back(int x) {
        for (int i; !dq.empty() && (i = dq.back().l, f(dq.back().x, i) < f(x, i));
             )
            dq.pop_back();
        if (dq.empty()) return dq.pb(seg({x, 1, C})), void();
        dq.back().r = intersect(dq.back().x, x);
        if (dq.back().r + 1 <= C) dq.pb(seg({x, dq.back().r + 1, C}));
    }
    int query(int x) {
        while (dq.front().r < x) dq.pop_front();
        return dq.front().x;
    }
};
```

## 2.7 Dynamic Convex Hull [7fcc55]

```
// only works for integer coordinates!! maintain max
struct Line {
    mutable ll a, b, p;
    bool operator<(const Line &rhs) const { return a < rhs.a; }
    bool operator<(ll x) const { return p < x; }
};
struct DynamicHull : multiset<Line, less<>> {
    static const ll kInf = 1e18;
    bool isect(iterator x, iterator y) {
        if (y == end()) { x->p = kInf; return 0; }
        if (x->a == y->a) x->p = x->b > y->b ? kInf : -kInf;
        else x->p = ifloor(y->b - x->b, x->a - y->a);
        return x->p >= y->p;
    }
    void addline(ll a, ll b) {
        auto z = insert({a, b, 0}), y = z++, x = y;
        while (isect(y, z)) z = erase(z);
        if (x != begin() && isect(--x, y)) isect(x, y = erase(y));
        while ((y = x) != begin() && (--x)->p >= y->p)
            isect(x, erase(y));
    }
    ll query(ll x) {
        auto l = *lower_bound(x);
        return l.a * x + l.b;
    }
};
```

## 3 Flow & Matching

### 3.1 Dinic [533718]

```
struct Dinic { // 0-based, O(V^2E), unit flow: O(min(V ^{2/3}E, E^{3/2})), bipartite matching: O(sqrt(V)E)
    struct edge { ll to, cap, flow, rev; };
    int n, s, t;
    vector<vector<edge>> g; vector<int> dis, ind;
    explicit Dinic(int _n): n(_n), g(n) {}
    void reset() {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            for (auto &j : g[i]) j.flow = 0;
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v, ll cap) {
        g[u].pb(edge{v, cap, 0, SZ(g[v])});
        g[v].pb(edge{u, 0, 0, SZ(g[u]) - 1});
        //change g[v] to cap for undirected graphs
    }
```

```
bool bfs() { // 115227
    dis.assign(n, -1);
    queue<int> q;
    q.push(s), dis[s] = 0;
    while (!q.empty()) {
        int cur = q.front(); q.pop();
        for (auto &e : g[cur]) {
            if (dis[e.to] == -1 && e.flow != e.cap) {
                q.push(e.to);
                dis[e.to] = dis[cur] + 1;
            }
        }
    }
    return dis[t] != -1;
}
ll dfs(int u, ll cap) { // 7b0fc6
    if (u == t || !cap) return cap;
    for (int &i = ind[u]; i < SZ(g[u]); ++i) {
        edge &e = g[u][i];
        if (dis[e.to] == dis[u] + 1 && e.flow != e.cap) {
            ll df = dfs(e.to, min(e.cap - e.flow, cap));
            if (df) {
                e.flow += df;
                g[e.to][e.rev].flow -= df;
                return df;
            }
        }
    }
    dis[u] = -1;
    return 0;
}
ll maxflow(int _s, int _t) { // 49f67d
    s = _s; t = _t;
    ll flow = 0, df;
    while (bfs()) {
        ind.assign(n, 0);
        while ((df = dfs(s, INF))) flow += df;
    }
    return flow;
}
```

### 3.2 Bounded Flow [345dfe]

```
struct BoundedFlow : Dinic {
    vector<ll> tot;
    BoundedFlow(int _n): Dinic(_n + 2), tot(n) {}
    void add_edge(int u, int v, ll lcap, ll rcap) {
        tot[u] -= lcap, tot[v] += lcap;
        g[u].pb(edge{v, rcap, lcap, SZ(g[v])});
        g[v].pb(edge{u, 0, 0, SZ(g[u]) - 1});
    }
    bool feasible() { // a263a8
        ll sum = 0;
        int vs = n - 2, vt = n - 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n - 2; ++i)
            if (tot[i] > 0)
                add_edge(vs, i, 0, tot[i]), sum += tot[i];
            else if (tot[i] < 0) add_edge(i, vt, 0, -tot[i]);
        if (sum != maxflow(vs, vt)) sum = -1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n - 2; i++)
            if (tot[i] > 0)
                g[vs].pop_back(), g[i].pop_back();
            else if (tot[i] < 0)
                g[i].pop_back(), g[vt].pop_back();
        return sum != -1;
    }
    ll boundedflow(int _s, int _t) {
        add_edge(_t, _s, 0, INF);
        if (!feasible()) return -1;
        ll x = g[_t].back().flow;
        g[_t].pop_back(), g[_s].pop_back();
        return x - maxflow(_t, _s); // min
        //return x + maxflow(_s, _t); // max
    }
};
```

### 3.3 MCMF [671e14]

```
struct MCMF { // 0-base
    struct Edge {
        ll from, to, cap, flow, cost, rev;
    };
    int n, s, t;
    vector<vector<Edge>> g;
    vector<Edge*> past;
```

```

vector<ll> dis, up, pot;
explicit MCMF(int _n): n(_n), g(n), past(n), dis(n),
    up(n), pot(n) {}
void add_edge(ll a, ll b, ll cap, ll cost) {
    g[a].pb(Edge{a, b, cap, 0, cost, SZ(g[b])});
    g[b].pb(Edge{b, a, 0, 0, -cost, SZ(g[a]) - 1});
}
bool BellmanFord() {
    vector<b0ol> inq(n);
    fill(iter(dis), INF);
    queue<int> q;
    auto relax = [&](int u, ll d, ll cap, Edge *e) {
        if (cap > 0 && dis[u] > d) {
            dis[u] = d, up[u] = cap, past[u] = e;
            if (!inq[u]) inq[u] = 1, q.push(u);
        }
    };
    relax(s, 0, INF, 0);
    while (!q.empty()) {
        int u = q.front();
        q.pop(), inq[u] = 0;
        for (auto &e : g[u]) {
            ll d2 = dis[u] + e.cost + pot[u] - pot[e.to];
            relax(e.to, d2, min(up[u], e.cap - e.flow), &e);
        }
    }
    return dis[t] != INF;
}
pair<ll, ll> solve(int _s, int _t, bool neg = true) {
    s = _s, t = _t; ll flow = 0, cost = 0;
    if (neg) BellmanFord(), pot = dis;
    for (; BellmanFord(); pot = dis) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            if (dis[i] != INF) dis[i] += pot[i] - pot[s];
        flow += up[t], cost += up[t] * dis[t];
        for (int i = t; past[i]; i = past[i]->from) {
            auto &e = *past[i];
            e.flow += up[t], g[e.to][e.rev].flow -= up[t];
        }
    }
    return {flow, cost};
}

```

### 3.4 Min Cost Circulation [47cf18]

```

struct MinCostCirculation { // 0-based, O(VE * ELogC)
    struct edge {
        ll from, to, cap, fcap, flow, cost, rev;
    };
    int n;
    vector<edge*> past;
    vector<vector<edge>> g;
    vector<ll> dis;
    void BellmanFord(int s) {
        vector<int> inq(n);
        dis.assign(n, INF);
        queue<int> q;
        auto relax = [&](int u, ll d, edge *e) {
            if (dis[u] > d) {
                dis[u] = d, past[u] = e;
                if (!inq[u]) inq[u] = 1, q.push(u);
            }
        };
        relax(s, 0, 0);
        while (!q.empty()) {
            int u = q.front();
            q.pop(), inq[u] = 0;
            for (auto &e : g[u])
                if (e.cap > e.flow)
                    relax(e.to, dis[u] + e.cost, &e);
        }
    }
    void try_edge(edge &cur) {
        if (cur.cap > cur.flow) return ++cur.cap, void();
        BellmanFord(cur.to);
        if (dis[cur.from] + cur.cost < 0) {
            ++cur.flow, --g[cur.to][cur.rev].flow;
            for (int i = cur.from; past[i]; i = past[i]->from)
                auto &e = *past[i];
                ++e.flow, --g[e.to][e.rev].flow;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    ++cur.cap;
}
void solve(int mxlg) { // mxlg >= Log(max cap)
    for (int b = mxlg; b >= 0; --b) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            for (auto &e : g[i])
                e.cap *= 2, e.flow *= 2;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            for (auto &e : g[i])
                if (e.fcap >> b & 1)
                    try_edge(e);
    }
}
void init(int _n) {
    n = _n;
    past.assign(n, nullptr);
    g.assign(n, vector<edge>());
}
void add_edge(ll a, ll b, ll cap, ll cost) {
    g[a].pb(edge{a, b, 0, cap, 0, cost, SZ(g[b]) + (a == b)});
    g[b].pb(edge{b, a, 0, 0, 0, -cost, SZ(g[a]) - 1});
}

```

### 3.5 Gomory Hu [82d968]

```

void GomoryHu(Dinic &flow) { // 0-based
    int n = flow.n;
    vector<int> par(n);
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
        flow.reset();
        add_edge(i, par[i], flow.maxflow(i, par[i]));
        for (int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j)
            if (par[j] == par[i] && ~flow.dis[j])
                par[j] = i;
    }
}

```

### 3.6 Stoer Wagner Algorithm [a9917b]

```

struct StoerWagner { // 0-based, O(V^3)
    int n;
    vector<int> vis, del;
    vector<ll> wei;
    vector<vector<ll>> edge;
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        del.assign(n, 0);
        edge.assign(n, vector<ll>(n));
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v, ll w) {
        edge[u][v] += w, edge[v][u] += w;
    }
    void search(int &s, int &t) {
        vis.assign(n, 0); wei.assign(n, 0);
        s = t = -1;
        while (1) {
            ll mx = -1, cur = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
                if (!del[i] && !vis[i] && mx < wei[i])
                    cur = i, mx = wei[i];
            if (mx == -1) break;
            vis[cur] = 1, s = t, t = cur;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
                if (!vis[i] && !del[i]) wei[i] += edge[cur][i];
        }
        ll solve() {
            ll ret = INF;
            for (int i = 0, x=0, y=0; i < n-1; ++i) {
                search(x, y), ret = min(ret, wei[y]), del[y] = 1;
                for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
                    edge[x][j] = (edge[j][x] += edge[y][j]);
            }
            return ret;
        }
    }
}

```

### 3.7 Bipartite Matching [5bb9be]

```

// O(E sqrt(V)), O(E Log V) for random sparse graphs
struct BipartiteMatching { // 0-based

```

```

int nl, nr;
vector<int> mx, my, dis, cur;
vector<vector<int>> g;
bool dfs(int u) {
    for (int &i = cur[u]; i < SZ(g[u]); ++i) {
        int e = g[u][i];
        if (!~my[e] || (dis[my[e]] == dis[u] + 1 && dfs(
            my[e])))
            return mx[my[e]] = u = e, 1;
    }
    dis[u] = -1;
    return 0;
}
bool bfs() {
    int ret = 0;
    queue<int> q;
    dis.assign(nl, -1);
    for (int i = 0; i < nl; ++i)
        if (!~mx[i]) q.push(i), dis[i] = 0;
    while (!q.empty()) {
        int u = q.front();
        q.pop();
        for (int e : g[u])
            if (!~my[e]) ret = 1;
            else if (!~dis[my[e]]) {
                q.push(my[e]);
                dis[my[e]] = dis[u] + 1;
            }
    }
    return ret;
}
int matching() {
    int ret = 0;
    mx.assign(nl, -1); my.assign(nr, -1);
    while (bfs()) {
        cur.assign(nl, 0);
        for (int i = 0; i < nl; ++i)
            if (!~mx[i] && dfs(i)) ++ret;
    }
    return ret;
}
void add_edge(int s, int t) { g[s].pb(t); }
void init(int _nl, int _nr) {
    nl = _nl, nr = _nr;
    g.assign(nl, vector<int>());
}

```

### 3.8 Kuhn Munkres Algorithm [683e0a]

```

struct KM { // 0-based, maximum matching, O(V^3)
    int n, ql, qr;
    vector<vector<ll>> w;
    vector<ll> hl, hr, slk;
    vector<int> fl, fr, pre, qu, vl, vr;
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        // -INF for perfect matching
        w.assign(n, vector<ll>(n, 0));
        pre.assign(n, 0);
        qu.assign(n, 0);
    }
    void add_edge(int a, int b, ll wei) {
        w[a][b] = wei;
    }
    bool check(int x) {
        if (vl[x] = 1, ~fl[x])
            return (vr[qu[qr++]] = fl[x]) = 1;
        while (~x) swap(x, fr[fl[x] = pre[x]]);
        return 0;
    }
    void bfs(int s) {
        slk.assign(n, INF); vl.assign(n, 0); vr.assign(n,
            0);
        ql = qr = 0, qu[qr++] = s, vr[s] = 1;
        for (ll d;;) {
            while (ql < qr)
                for (int x = 0, y = qu[ql++]; x < n; ++x)
                    if (!vl[x] && slk[x] >= (d = hl[x] + hr[y] -
                        w[x][y])) {
                        if (pre[x] = y, d) slk[x] = d;
                        else if (!check(x)) return;
                    }
    }

```

```

        d = INF;
        for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x)
            if (!vl[x] && d > slk[x]) d = slk[x];
        for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x) {
            if (vl[x] hl[x] += d;
            else slk[x] -= d;
            if (vr[x]) hr[x] -= d;
        }
        for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x)
            if (!vl[x] && !slk[x] && !check(x)) return;
    }
    ll solve() {
        fl.assign(n, -1); fr.assign(n, -1); hl.assign(n, 0)
        ; hr.assign(n, 0);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            hl[i] = *max_element(iter(w[i]));
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) bfs(i);
        ll res = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) res += w[i][fl[i]];
        return res;
    }
}

```

### 3.9 Max Simple Graph Matching [907d7c]

```

struct Matching { // 0-based, O(V^3)
    queue<int> q; int n;
    vector<int> fa, s, vis, pre, match;
    vector<vector<int>> g;
    int Find(int u)
    { return u == fa[u] ? u : fa[u] = Find(fa[u]); }
    int LCA(int x, int y) {
        static int tk = 0; tk++; x = Find(x); y = Find(y);
        for (;;) swap(x, y) if (x != n) {
            if (vis[x] == tk) return x;
            vis[x] = tk;
            x = Find(pre[match[x]]);
        }
    }
    void Blossom(int x, int y, int l) {
        for (; Find(x) != l; x = pre[y]) {
            pre[x] = y, y = match[x];
            if (s[y] == 1) q.push(y), s[y] = 0;
            for (int z: {x, y}) if (fa[z] == z) fa[z] = 1;
        }
    }
    bool Bfs(int r) {
        iota(iter(fa), 0); fill(iter(s), -1);
        q = queue<int>(); q.push(r); s[r] = 0;
        for (; !q.empty(); q.pop()) {
            for (int x = q.front(); int u : g[x])
                if (s[u] == -1) {
                    if (pre[u] = x, s[u] = 1, match[u] == n) {
                        for (int a = u, b = x, last;
                            b != n; a = last, b = pre[a])
                            last = match[b], match[b] = a, match[a] =
                                b;
                        return true;
                    }
                    q.push(match[u]); s[match[u]] = 0;
                } else if (!s[u] && Find(u) != Find(x)) {
                    int l = LCA(u, x);
                    Blossom(x, u, l); Blossom(u, x, l);
                }
            }
            return false;
        }
        Matching(int _n) : n(_n), fa(n + 1), s(n + 1), vis(n
            + 1), pre(n + 1, n), match(n + 1, n), g(n) {}
        void add_edge(int u, int v)
        { g[u].pb(v), g[v].pb(u); }
        int solve() {
            int ans = 0;
            for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x)
                if (match[x] == n) ans += Bfs(x);
            return ans;
        } // match[x] == n means not matched
    };

```

### 3.10 Flow Model

- Maximum/Minimum flow with lower bound / Circulation problem
- 1. Construct super source  $S$  and sink  $T$ .

- 2. For each edge  $(x, y, l, u)$ , connect  $x \rightarrow y$  with capacity  $u - l$ .
- 3. For each vertex  $v$ , denote by  $in(v)$  the difference between the sum of incoming lower bounds and the sum of outgoing lower bounds.
- 4. If  $in(v) > 0$ , connect  $S \rightarrow v$  with capacity  $in(v)$ , otherwise, connect  $v \rightarrow T$  with capacity  $-in(v)$ .
  - To maximize, connect  $t \rightarrow s$  with capacity  $\infty$  (skip this in circulation problem), and let  $f$  be the maximum flow from  $S$  to  $T$ . If  $f \neq \sum_{v \in V, in(v) > 0} in(v)$ , there's no solution. Otherwise, the maximum flow from  $s$  to  $t$  is the answer.
  - To minimize, let  $f$  be the maximum flow from  $S$  to  $T$ . Connect  $t \rightarrow s$  with capacity  $\infty$  and let the flow from  $S$  to  $T$  be  $f'$ . If  $f + f' \neq \sum_{v \in V, in(v) > 0} in(v)$ , there's no solution. Otherwise,  $f'$  is the answer.
- 5. The solution of each edge  $e$  is  $l_e + f_e$ , where  $f_e$  corresponds to the flow of edge  $e$  on the graph.
- Construct minimum vertex cover from maximum matching  $M$  on bipartite graph  $(X, Y)$ 
  1. Redirect every edge:  $y \rightarrow x$  if  $(x, y) \in M$ ,  $x \rightarrow y$  otherwise.
  2. DFS from unmatched vertices in  $X$ .
  3.  $x \in X$  is chosen iff  $x$  is unvisited.
  4.  $y \in Y$  is chosen iff  $y$  is visited.
- Minimum cost cyclic flow
  1. Construct super source  $S$  and sink  $T$
  2. For each edge  $(x, y, c)$ , connect  $x \rightarrow y$  with  $(cost, cap) = (c, 1)$  if  $c > 0$ , otherwise connect  $y \rightarrow x$  with  $(cost, cap) = (-c, 1)$
  3. For each edge with  $c < 0$ , sum these cost as  $K$ , then increase  $d(y)$  by 1, decrease  $d(x)$  by 1
  4. For each vertex  $v$  with  $d(v) > 0$ , connect  $S \rightarrow v$  with  $(cost, cap) = (0, d(v))$
  5. For each vertex  $v$  with  $d(v) < 0$ , connect  $v \rightarrow T$  with  $(cost, cap) = (0, -d(v))$
  6. Flow from  $S$  to  $T$ , the answer is the cost of the flow  $C + K$
- Maximum density induced subgraph
  1. Binary search on answer, suppose we're checking answer  $T$
  2. Construct a max flow model, let  $K$  be the sum of all weights
  3. Connect source  $s \rightarrow v, v \in G$  with capacity  $K$
  4. For each edge  $(u, v, w)$  in  $G$ , connect  $u \rightarrow v$  and  $v \rightarrow u$  with capacity  $w$
  5. For  $v \in G$ , connect it with sink  $v \rightarrow t$  with capacity  $K + 2T - (\sum_{e \in E(v)} w(e))$
  6.  $T$  is a valid answer if the maximum flow  $f < K|V|$
- Minimum weight edge cover
  1. Let  $w'(u, v) = w(u, v) - \mu(u) - \mu(v)$ , where  $\mu(v)$  is the cost of the cheapest edge incident to  $v$ .
  2. Find the minimum weight matching  $M$  with  $w'$ . The answer is  $\sum \mu(v) + w'(M)$ .
- Project selection problem
  1. If  $p_v > 0$ , create edge  $(s, v)$  with capacity  $p_v$ ; otherwise, create edge  $(v, t)$  with capacity  $-p_v$ .
  2. Create edge  $(u, v)$  with capacity  $w$  with  $w$  being the cost of choosing  $u$  without choosing  $v$ .
  3. The mincut is equivalent to the maximum profit of a subset of projects.
- Dual of minimum cost maximum flow
  1. Capacity  $c_{uv}$ , Flow  $f_{uv}$ , Cost  $w_{uv}$ , Required Flow difference for vertex  $b_u$ .
  2. If all  $w_{uv}$  are integers, then optimal solution can happen when all  $p_u$  are integers.
 
$$\min \sum_{uv} w_{uv} f_{uv}$$

$$-f_{uv} \geq -c_{uv} \Leftrightarrow \min \sum_u b_u p_u + \sum_{uv} c_{uv} \max(0, p_v - p_u - w_{uv})$$

$$\sum_v f_{vu} - \sum_v f_{uv} = -b_u$$

## 4 Geometry

### 4.1 Geometry Template [dab500]

```
using ld = double;
using pdd = pair<ld, ld>;
#define X first
#define Y second
const ld eps = 1e-9;

#define TEMP template<class T>
#define ptt pair<T, T>
TEMP ptt operator+(ptt a, ptt b)
{ return {a.X + b.X, a.Y + b.Y}; }
TEMP ptt operator-(ptt a, ptt b)
{ return {a.X - b.X, a.Y - b.Y}; }
TEMP ptt operator*(T i, ptt v)
{ return {i * v.X, i * v.Y}; }
TEMP ptt operator*(ptt v, T i)
```

```
{ return {i * v.X, i * v.Y}; }
TEMP pdd operator/(ptt v, ld i)
{ return {v.X / i, v.Y / i}; }
TEMP T dot(ptt a, ptt b)
{ return a.X * b.X + a.Y * b.Y; }
TEMP T cross(ptt a, ptt b)
{ return a.X * b.Y - a.Y * b.X; }
TEMP T abs2(ptt v)
{ return v.X * v.X + v.Y * v.Y; }
TEMP ld abs(ptt v)
{ return sqrt(abs2(v)); }
int sgn(ll v)
{ return v > 0 ? 1 : (v < 0 ? -1 : 0); }
int sgn(ld v){ return v > eps ? 1 : (v < -eps ? -1 : 0); }
TEMP int ori(ptt a, ptt b, ptt c)
{ return sgn(cross(b - a, c - a)); }
TEMP bool collinearity(ptt a, ptt b, ptt c)
{ return ori(a, b, c) == 0; }
TEMP bool btw(ptt p, ptt a, ptt b)
{ return collinearity(p, a, b) && sgn(dot(a - p, b - p)) <= 0; }

TEMP bool seg_intersect(ptt p1, ptt p2, ptt p3, ptt p4)
{
  if(btw(p1, p3, p4) || btw(p2, p3, p4) || btw(p3, p1, p2))
    return true;
  return ori(p1, p2, p3) * ori(p1, p2, p4) < 0 &&
  ori(p3, p4, p1) * ori(p3, p4, p2) < 0;
}

pdd intersect(pdd p1, pdd p2, pdd p3, pdd p4){
  ld a123 = cross(p2 - p1, p3 - p1);
  ld a124 = cross(p2 - p1, p4 - p1);
  return (p4 * a123 - p3 * a124) / (a123 - a124);
}

TEMP ptt perp(ptt p1)
{ return {-p1.Y, p1.X}; }

pdd projection(pdd p1, pdd p2, pdd p3)
{ return p1 + (p2 - p1) * dot(p3 - p1, p2 - p1) / abs2(p2 - p1); }

pdd reflection(pdd p1, pdd p2, pdd p3)
{ return p3 + perp(p2 - p1) * cross(p3 - p1, p2 - p1) / abs2(p2 - p1) * 2.0; }

pdd linearTransformation(pdd p0, pdd p1, pdd q0, pdd q1,
, pdd r) {
  pdd dp = p1 - p0, dq = q1 - q0, num(cross(dp, dq),
dot(dp, dq));
  return q0 + pdd(cross(r - p0, num), dot(r - p0, num)) / abs2(dp);
} // from Line p0--p1 to q0--q1, apply to r
```

### 4.2 Convex Hull [5a1ce0]

```
vector<int> getConvexHull(vector<pdd>& pts){
  vector<int> id(SZ(pts));
  iota(iter(id), 0);
  sort(iter(id), [&](int x, int y){ return pts[x] < pts[y]; });
  vector<int> hull;
  for(int tt = 0; tt < 2; tt++){
    int sz = SZ(hull);
    for(int j : id){
      pdd p = pts[j];
      while(SZ(hull) - sz >= 2 && ori(pts[hull.end()[-2]], pts[hull.back()], p) <= 0)
        hull.pop_back();
      hull.pb(j);
    }
    hull.pop_back();
    reverse(iter(id));
  }
  return hull;
}
```

### 4.3 Polar Angle Comparator [808e89]

```
// -1: a // b (if same), 0/1: a < b
int cmp(pll a, pll b, bool same = true){
#define is_neg(k) (sgn(k.Y) < 0 || (sgn(k.Y) == 0 &&
  sgn(k.X) < 0))
  int A = is_neg(a), B = is_neg(b);
  if(A != B)
    return A < B;
```

```

if(sgn(cross(a, b)) == 0)
    return same ? abs2(a) < abs2(b) : -1;
return sgn(cross(a, b)) > 0;
}

```

#### 4.4 Minkowski Sum [af1dac]

```

TEMP void reorder_poly(vector<ptt>& pts){
    rotate(pts.begin(), min_element(iter(pts)),
    [&](ptt x, ptt y){
        return x.Y != y.Y ? x.Y < y.Y : x.X < y.X; }), 
    pts.end());
}
TEMP vector<ptt> minkowski(vector<ptt> P, vector<ptt> Q
    ){
    reorder_poly(P); reorder_poly(Q);
    int psz = P.size(), qsz = Q.size();
    P.pb(P[0]); P.pb(P[1]); Q.pb(Q[0]); Q.pb(Q[1]);
    vector<ptt> ans; int i = 0, j = 0;
    while (i < psz || j < qsz) {
        ans.pb(P[i] + Q[j]);
        int t = sgn(cross(P[i + 1]-P[i], Q[j + 1]-Q[j]));
        if(t >= 0) i++; if(t <= 0) j++;
    }
    return ans;
}

```

#### 4.5 Intersection of Circle and Convex Polygon [63653d]

```

double _area(pdd pa, pdd pb, double r){
    if(abs(pa)<abs(pb)) swap(pa, pb);
    if(abs(pb)<eps) return 0;
    double S, h, theta;
    double a=abs(pb),b=abs(pa),c=abs(pb-pa);
    double cosB = dot(pb,pb-pa) / a / c, B = acos(cosB);
    double cosC = dot(pa,pb) / a / b, C = acos(cosC);
    if(a > r){
        S = (C/2)*r*r;
        h = a*b*sin(C)/c;
        if (h < r && B < PI/2) S -= (acos(h/r)*r*r - h*sqrt(
            r*r-h*h));
    }
    else if(b > r){
        theta = PI - B - asin(sin(B)/r*a);
        S = .5*a*r*sin(theta) + (C-theta)/2*r*r;
    }
    else S = .5*sin(C)*a*b;
    return S;
}
double areaPolyCircle(const vector<pdd> poly, const pdd
    &O, const double r){
    double S=0;
    for(int i=0;i<SZ(poly);++i)
        S+=_area(poly[i]-O,poly[(i+1)%SZ(poly)]-O,r)*ori(0,
            poly[i],poly[(i+1)%SZ(poly)]);
    return fabs(S);
}

```

#### 4.6 Intersection of Circles [f7a2fe]

```

bool CCinter(Cir &a, Cir &b, pdd &p1, pdd &p2) {
    pdd o1 = a.O, o2 = b.O;
    double r1 = a.R, r2 = b.R, d2 = abs2(o1 - o2), d =
        sqrt(d2);
    if(d < max(r1, r2) - min(r1, r2) || d > r1 + r2)
        return 0;
    pdd u = (o1 + o2) * 0.5 + (o1 - o2) * ((r2 * r2 - r1
        * r1) / (2 * d2));
    double A = sqrt((r1 + r2 + d) * (r1 - r2 + d) * (r1 +
        r2 - d) * (-r1 + r2 + d));
    pdd v = pdd(o1.Y - o2.Y, -o1.X + o2.X) * A / (2 * d2);
    ;
    p1 = u + v, p2 = u - v;
    return 1;
}

```

#### 4.7 Tangent Line of Circles [c51d90]

```

vector<Line> CCTang( const Cir& c1 , const Cir& c2 ,
    int sign1 ){
    vector<Line> ret;
    double d_sq = abs2( c1.O - c2.O );
    if (sgn(d_sq) == 0) return ret;
    double d = sqrt(d_sq);
    pdd v = (c2.O - c1.O) / d;

```

```

    double c = (c1.R - sign1 * c2.R) / d; // cos t
    if (c * c > 1) return ret;
    double h = sqrt(max(0.0, 1.0 - c * c)); // sin t
    for (int sign2 = 1; sign2 >= -1; sign2 -= 2) {
        pdd n = pdd(v.X * c - sign2 * h * v.Y,
            v.Y * c + sign2 * h * v.X);
        pdd p1 = c1.O + n * c1.R;
        pdd p2 = c2.O + n * (c2.R * sign1);
        if (sgn(p1.X - p2.X) == 0 and
            sgn(p1.Y - p2.Y) == 0)
            p2 = p1 + perp(c2.O - c1.O);
        ret.pb(Line(p1, p2));
    }
    return ret;
}

```

#### 4.8 Intersection of Line and Convex Polygon [157258]

```

int TangentDir(vector<pll> &C, pll dir) {
    return cyc_tsearch(SZ(C), [&](int a, int b) {
        return cross(dir, C[a]) > cross(dir, C[b]);
    });
}
#define cmpL(i) sign(cross(C[i] - a, b - a))
pii lineHull(pll a, pll b, vector<pll> &C) {
    int A = TangentDir(C, a - b);
    int B = TangentDir(C, b - a);
    int n = SZ(C);
    if (cmpL(A) < 0 || cmpL(B) > 0)
        return pii(-1, -1); // no collision
    auto gao = [&](int l, int r) {
        for (int t = l; (l + 1) % n != r; ) {
            int m = ((l + r + (l < r ? 0 : n)) / 2) % n;
            (cmpL(m) == cmpL(t) ? l : r) = m;
        }
        return (l + !cmpL(r)) % n;
    };
    pii res = pii(gao(B, A), gao(A, B)); // (i, j)
    if (res.X == res.Y) // touching the corner i
        return pii(res.X, -1);
    if (!cmpL(res.X) && !cmpL(res.Y)) // along side i, i
        +1
        switch ((res.X - res.Y + n + 1) % n) {
            case 0: return pii(res.X, res.X);
            case 2: return pii(res.Y, res.Y);
        }
    /* crossing sides (i, i+1) and (j, j+1)
    crossing corner i is treated as side (i, i+1)
    returned in the same order as the line hits the
    convex */
    return res;
}
// convex cut: (r, l]

```

#### 4.9 Intersection of Line and Circle [9183db]

```

vector<pdd> circleLineIntersection(pdd c, double r, pdd
    a, pdd b) {
    pdd p = a + (b - a) * dot(c - a, b - a) / abs2(b - a)
    ;
    double s = cross(b - a, c - a), h2 = r * r - s * s /
        abs2(b - a);
    if (sgn(h2) < 0) return {};
    if (sgn(h2) == 0) return {p};
    pdd h = (b - a) / abs(b - a) * sqrt(h2);
    return {p - h, p + h};
}

```

#### 4.10 Point in Circle [ecf954]

```

// return q's relation with circumcircle of tri(p[0],p
    [1],p[2])
bool in_cc(const array<pll>, 3> &p, pll q) {
    __int128 det = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
        det += __int128(abs2(p[i]) - abs2(q)) * cross(p[(i
            + 1) % 3] - q, p[(i + 2) % 3] - q);
    return det > 0; // in: >0, on: =0, out: <0
}

```

#### 4.11 Point in Convex [82b81e]

```

bool PointInConvex(const vector<pll> &C, pll p, bool
    strict = true) {
    int a = 1, b = SZ(C) - 1, r = !strict;
    if (SZ(C) == 0) return false;

```

```

if (SZ(C) < 3) return r && btw(p, C[0], C.back());
if (ori(C[0], C[a], C[b]) > 0) swap(a, b);
if (ori(C[0], C[a], p) >= r || ori(C[0], C[b], p) <= -r)
    return false;
while (abs(a - b) > 1) {
    int c = (a + b) / 2;
    (ori(C[0], C[c], p) > 0 ? b : a) = c;
}
return ori(C[a], C[b], p) < r;
}

```

## 4.12 Half Plane Intersection [d34e39]

```

pll area_pair(Line a, Line b)
{ return pll(cross(a.Y - a.X, b.X - a.X), cross(a.Y - a.X, b.Y - a.X)); }
bool isin(Line l0, Line l1, Line l2) {
    // Check inter(l1, l2) strictly in l0
    auto [a02X, a02Y] = area_pair(l0, l2);
    auto [a12X, a12Y] = area_pair(l1, l2);
    if (a12X - a02X < 0) a12X *= -1, a12Y *= -1;
    return (_int128) a02Y * a12X - (_int128) a02X * a12Y > 0;
}
/* Having solution, check size > 2 */
/* --^-- Line.X --^-- Line.Y --^-- */
vector<Line> halfPlaneInter(vector<Line> arr) {
    sort(iter(arr), [&](Line a, Line b) -> int {
        if (cmp(a.Y - a.X, b.Y - b.X, 0) != -1)
            return cmp(a.Y - a.X, b.Y - b.X, 0);
        return ori(a.X, a.Y, b.Y) < 0;
    });
    deque<Line> dq(1, arr[0]);
    auto pop_back = [&](int t, Line p) {
        while (SZ(dq) >= t && !isin(p, dq[SZ(dq) - 2], dq.back()))
            dq.pop_back();
    };
    auto pop_front = [&](int t, Line p) {
        while (SZ(dq) >= t && !isin(p, dq[0], dq[1]))
            dq.pop_front();
    };
    for (auto p : arr)
        if (cmp(dq.back().Y - dq.back().X, p.Y - p.X, 0) != -1)
            pop_back(2, p), pop_front(2, p), dq.pb(p);
    pop_back(3, dq[0]), pop_front(3, dq.back());
    return vector<Line>(iter(dq));
}

```

## 4.13 HPI General Line [ba52e5]

```

// replace corresponding functions in vector HPI
using i128 = __int128;
struct LN {
    ll a, b, c; // ax + by + c <= 0
    pll dir() const { return pll(a, b); }
    LN(ll ta, ll tb, ll tc) : a(ta), b(tb), c(tc) {}
    LN(pll S, pll T) : a((T-S).Y), b(-(T-S).X), c(cross(T, S)) {}
};
pdd intersect(LN A, LN B) {
    double c = cross(A.dir(), B.dir());
    i128 a = i128(A.c) * B.a - i128(B.c) * A.a;
    i128 b = i128(A.c) * B.b - i128(B.c) * A.b;
    return pdd(-b / c, a / c);
}
bool isin(LN l, LN A, LN B) {
    i128 c = cross(A.dir(), B.dir());
    i128 a = i128(A.c) * B.a - i128(B.c) * A.a;
    i128 b = i128(A.c) * B.b - i128(B.c) * A.b;
    return sgn(a * l.b - b * l.a + c * l.c) * sgn(c) < 0;
}
int cmp(LN a, LN b) {
    if (int c = cmp(a.dir(), b.dir(), false); c != -1)
        return c;
    return i128(abs(b.a) + abs(b.b)) * a.c > i128(abs(a.a) + abs(a.b)) * b.c;
}

```

## 4.14 Minimum Enclosing Circle [5af6d5]

```

using ld = long double;
pair<pdd, ld> circumcenter(pdd a, pdd b, pdd c);

```

```

pair<pdd, ld> MinimumEnclosingCircle(vector<pdd> &pts){
    random_shuffle(iter(pts));
    pdd c = pts[0];
    ld r = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i < SZ(pts); i++){
        if(abs(pts[i] - c) <= r) continue;
        c = pts[i]; r = 0;
        for(int j = 0; j < i; j++){
            if(abs(pts[j] - c) <= r) continue;
            c = (pts[i] + pts[j]) / 2;
            r = abs(pts[i] - c);
            for(int k = 0; k < j; k++){
                if(abs(pts[k] - c) > r)
                    tie(c, r) = circumcenter(pts[i], pts[j], pts[k]);
            }
        }
    }
    return {c, r};
}

```

## 4.15 3D Point [badbbd]

```

struct Point {
    double x, y, z;
    Point(double _x = 0, double _y = 0, double _z = 0): x(_x), y(_y), z(_z){}
    Point(pdd p) { x = p.X, y = p.Y, z = abs2(p); }
};

Point operator-(Point p1, Point p2)
{ return Point(p1.x - p2.x, p1.y - p2.y, p1.z - p2.z); }

Point operator+(Point p1, Point p2)
{ return Point(p1.x + p2.x, p1.y + p2.y, p1.z + p2.z); }

Point operator*(Point p1, double v)
{ return Point(p1.x * v, p1.y * v, p1.z * v); }

Point operator/(Point p1, double v)
{ return Point(p1.x / v, p1.y / v, p1.z / v); }

Point cross(Point p1, Point p2)
{ return Point(p1.y * p2.z - p1.z * p2.y, p1.z * p2.x - p1.x * p2.z, p1.x * p2.y - p1.y * p2.x); }

double dot(Point p1, Point p2)
{ return p1.x * p2.x + p1.y * p2.y + p1.z * p2.z; }

double abs(Point a)
{ return sqrt(dot(a, a)); }

Point cross3(Point a, Point b, Point c)
{ return cross(b - a, c - a); }

double area(Point a, Point b, Point c)
{ return abs(cross3(a, b, c)); }

double volume(Point a, Point b, Point c, Point d)
{ return dot(cross3(a, b, c), d - a); }

//Azimuthal angle (longitude) to x-axis in interval [-pi, pi]
double phi(Point p) { return atan2(p.y, p.x); }

//Zenith angle (latitude) to the z-axis in interval [0, pi]
double theta(Point p) { return atan2(sqrt(p.x * p.x + p.y * p.y), p.z); }

Point masscenter(Point a, Point b, Point c, Point d)
{ return (a + b + c + d) / 4; }

pdd proj(Point a, Point b, Point c, Point u) {
    // proj. u to the plane of a, b, and c
    Point e1 = b - a;
    Point e2 = c - a;
    e1 = e1 / abs(e1);
    e2 = e2 - e1 * dot(e2, e1);
    e2 = e2 / abs(e2);
    Point p = u - a;
    return pdd(dot(p, e1), dot(p, e2));
}

Point rotate_around(Point p, double angle, Point axis)
{
    double s = sin(angle), c = cos(angle);
    Point u = axis / abs(axis);
    return u * dot(u, p) * (1 - c) + p * c + cross(u, p) * s;
}

```

## 4.16 ConvexHull3D [156311]

```

struct convex_hull_3D {
    struct Face {
        int a, b, c;
    };
}
```

```

Face(int ta, int tb, int tc): a(ta), b(tb), c(tc) {}
}; // return the faces with pt indexes
vector<Face> res;
vector<Point> P;
convex_hull_3D(const vector<Point> &P): res(), P(_P) {
// all points coplanar case will WA, O(n^2)
    int n = SZ(P);
    if (n <= 2) return; // be careful about edge case
    // ensure first 4 points are not coplanar
    swap(P[1], *find_if(iter(P), [&](auto p) { return sgn
        (abs2(P[0] - p)) != 0; }));
    swap(P[2], *find_if(iter(P), [&](auto p) { return sgn
        (abs2(cross3(p, P[0], P[1]))) != 0; }));
    swap(P[3], *find_if(iter(P), [&](auto p) { return sgn
        (volume(P[0], P[1], P[2], p)) != 0; }));
    vector<vector<int>> flag(n, vector<int>(n));
    res.emplace_back(0, 1, 2); res.emplace_back(2, 1, 0);
    for (int i = 3; i < n; ++i) {
        vector<Face> next;
        for (auto f : res) {
            int d = sgn(volume(P[f.a], P[f.b], P[f.c], P[i]));
            ;
            if (d <= 0) next.pb(f);
            int ff = (d > 0) - (d < 0);
            flag[f.a][f.b] = flag[f.b][f.c] = flag[f.c][f.a]
                = ff;
        }
        for (auto f : res) {
            auto F = [&](int x, int y) {
                if (flag[x][y] > 0 && flag[y][x] <= 0)
                    next.emplace_back(x, y, i);
            };
            F(f.a, f.b); F(f.b, f.c); F(f.c, f.a);
        }
        res = next;
    }
}
bool same(Face s, Face t) {
    if (sgn(volume(P[s.a], P[s.b], P[s.c], P[t.a])) != 0)
        return 0;
    if (sgn(volume(P[s.a], P[s.b], P[s.c], P[t.b])) != 0)
        return 0;
    if (sgn(volume(P[s.a], P[s.b], P[s.c], P[t.c])) != 0)
        return 0;
    return 1;
}
int polygon_face_num() {
    int ans = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < SZ(res); ++i)
        ans += none_of(res.begin(), res.begin() + i, [&](
            Face g) { return same(res[i], g); });
    return ans;
}
double get_volume() {
    double ans = 0;
    for (auto f : res)
        ans += volume(Point(0, 0, 0), P[f.a], P[f.b], P[f.c]);
    return fabs(ans / 6);
}
double get_dis(Point p, Face f) {
    Point p1 = P[f.a], p2 = P[f.b], p3 = P[f.c];
    double a = (p2.y - p1.y) * (p3.z - p1.z) - (p2.z - p1
        .z) * (p3.y - p1.y);
    double b = (p2.z - p1.z) * (p3.x - p1.x) - (p2.x - p1
        .x) * (p3.z - p1.z);
    double c = (p2.x - p1.x) * (p3.y - p1.y) - (p2.y - p1
        .y) * (p3.x - p1.x);
    double d = 0 - (a * p1.x + b * p1.y + c * p1.z);
    return fabs(a * p.x + b * p.y + c * p.z + d) / sqrt(a
        * a + b * b + c * c);
}
// n^2 delaunay: facets with negative z normal of
// convexhull of (x, y, x^2 + y^2), use a pseudo-point
// (0, 0, inf) to avoid degenerate case

```

## 4.17 Delaunay Triangulation [6a9916]

/\* Delaunay Triangulation:

Given a sets of points on 2D plane, find a triangulation such that no points will strictly inside circumcircle of any triangle. \*/

```

struct Edge {
    int id; // oidx[id]
    list<Edge>::iterator twin;
    Edge(int _id = 0):id(_id) {}
};
struct Delaunay { // 0-base
    int n;
    vector<int> oidx;
    vector<list<Edge>> head; // result udir. graph
    vector<pll> p;
    Delaunay(int _n, vector<pll> _p): n(_n), oidx(n),
        head(n), p(n) {
        iota(itor(oidx), 0);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) head[i].clear();
        sort(itor(oidx), [&](int a, int b) {
            { return _p[a] < _p[b]; });
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) p[i] = _p[oidx[i]];
        divide(0, n - 1);
    }
    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
        head[u].push_front(Edge(v));
        head[v].push_front(Edge(u));
        head[u].begin()->twin = head[v].begin();
        head[v].begin()->twin = head[u].begin();
    }
    void divide(int l, int r) {
        if (l == r) return;
        if (l + 1 == r) return addEdge(l, l + 1);
        int mid = (l + r) >> 1, nw[2] = {l, r};
        divide(l, mid), divide(mid + 1, r);
        auto gao = [&](int t) {
            pll pt[2] = {p[nw[0]], p[nw[1]]};
            for (auto it : head[nw[t]]) {
                int v = ori(pt[1], pt[0], p[it.id]);
                if (v > 0 || (v == 0 && abs2(pt[t ^ 1] - p[it
                    .id]) < abs2(pt[1] - pt[0]))) {
                    return nw[t] = it.id, true;
                }
            }
            return false;
        };
        while (gao(0) || gao(1));
        addEdge(nw[0], nw[1]); // add tangent
        while (true) {
            pll pt[2] = {p[nw[0]], p[nw[1]]};
            int ch = -1, sd = 0;
            for (int t = 0; t < 2; ++t)
                for (auto it : head[nw[t]])
                    if (ori(pt[0], pt[1], p[it.id]) > 0 && (ch ==
                        -1 || in_cc({pt[0], pt[1], p[ch]}, p[it
                            .id])))
                        ch = it.id, sd = t;
            if (ch == -1) break; // upper common tangent
            for (auto it = head[nw[sd]].begin(); it != head[nw
                [sd]].end(); )
                if (seg_strict_intersect(pt[sd], p[it->id], pt[
                    sd ^ 1], p[ch]))
                    head[it->id].erase(it->twin), head[nw[sd]].
                        erase(it++);
                else ++it;
            nw[sd] = ch, addEdge(nw[0], nw[1]);
        }
    }
}

```

## 4.18 Voronoi Diagram [e4f408]

```

// all coord. is even, you may want to call
// halfPlaneInter after then
vector<vector<Line>> vec;
void build_voronoi_line(int n, vector<pll> &pts) {
    Delaunay tool(n, pts); // Delaunay
    vec.clear(), vec.resize(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        for (auto e : tool.head[i]) {
            int u = tool.oidx[i], v = tool.oidx[e.id];
            pll m = (pts[v] + pts[u]) / 2LL, d = perp(pts[v]
                - pts[u]);
            vec[u].pb(Line(m, m + d));
        }
}

```

## 4.19 Polygon Union [9fbf66]

```
ld rat(pll a, pll b) {
```

```

    return sgn(b.X) ? (ld)a.X / b.X : (ld)a.Y / b.Y;
} // all poly. should be ccw
ld polyUnion(vector<vector<pll>> &poly) {
    ld res = 0;
    for (auto &p : poly)
        for (int a = 0; a < SZ(p); ++a) {
            pll A = p[a], B = p[(a + 1) % SZ(p)];
            vector<pair<ld, int>> segs = {{0, 0}, {1, 0}};
            for (auto &q : poly) {
                if (&p == &q) continue;
                for (int b = 0; b < SZ(q); ++b) {
                    pll C = q[b], D = q[(b + 1) % SZ(q)];
                    int sc = ori(A, B, C), sd = ori(A, B, D);
                    if (sc != sd && min(sc, sd) < 0) {
                        ld sa = cross(D - C, A - C), sb = cross(D -
                            C, B - C);
                        segs.pb(sa / (sa - sb), sgn(sc - sd));
                    }
                    if (!sc && !sd && &q < &p && sgn(dot(B - A, D -
                        C)) > 0) {
                        segs.pb(rat(C - A, B - A), 1);
                        segs.pb(rat(D - A, B - A), -1);
                    }
                }
            }
            sort(iter(segs));
            for (auto &s : segs) s.X = clamp(s.X, 0.0, 1.0);
            ld sum = 0;
            int cnt = segs[0].second;
            for (int j = 1; j < SZ(segs); ++j) {
                if (!cnt) sum += segs[j].X - segs[j - 1].X;
                cnt += segs[j].Y;
            }
            res += cross(A, B) * sum;
        }
    return res / 2;
}

```

## 4.20 Tangent Point to Convex Hull [523bc1]

```

/* The point should be strictly out of hull
   return arbitrary point on the tangent Line */
pii get_tangent(vector<pll> &C, pll p) {
    auto gao = [&](int s) {
        return cyc_tsearch(SZ(C), [&](int x, int y) {
            { return ori(p, C[x], C[y]) == s; });
    };
    return pii(gao(1), gao(-1));
} // return (a, b), ori(p, C[a], C[b]) >= 0

```

## 4.21 Heart [082d19]

```

pdd circenter(pdd p0, pdd p1, pdd p2) { // 156d1f
    p1 = p1 - p0, p2 = p2 - p0; // radius = abs(center)
    double x1 = p1.X, y1 = p1.Y, x2 = p2.X, y2 = p2.Y;
    double m = 2. * (x1 * y2 - y1 * x2);
    pdd center;
    center.X = (x1 * x1 * y2 - x2 * x2 * y1 + y1 * y2 * (
        y1 - y2)) / m;
    center.Y = (x1 * x2 * (x2 - x1) - y1 * y1 * x2 + x1 *
        y2 * y2) / m;
    return center + p0;
}
pdd incenter(pdd p1, pdd p2, pdd p3) { // radius = area
    / s * 2
    double a = abs(p2 - p3), b = abs(p1 - p3), c = abs(p1 -
        p2);
    double s = a + b + c;
    return (a * p1 + b * p2 + c * p3) / s;
}
pdd masscenter(pdd p1, pdd p2, pdd p3)
{ return (p1 + p2 + p3) / 3; }
pdd orthcenter(pdd p1, pdd p2, pdd p3)
{ return masscenter(p1, p2, p3) * 3 - circenter(p1, p2,
    p3) * 2; }

```

## 4.22 Rotating Sweep Line [f5f689]

```

struct Event {
    pll d; int u, v;
    bool operator<(<const Event &b) const {
        int ret = cmp(d, b.d, false);
        return ret == -1 ? false : ret; } // no tie-break
};
void rotatingSweepLine(const vector<pll> &p) {

```

```

    const int n = SZ(p);
    vector<Event> e; e.reserve(n * (n - 1));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) // pos[i] < pos[j] when
            the event occurs
                if (i != j) e.pb(p[j] - p[i], i, j);
    sort(iter(e));
    vector<int> ord(n), pos(n);
    iota(iter(ord), 0);
    sort(iter(ord), [&](int i, int j) { // initial order
        return p[i].Y != p[j].Y ? p[i].Y < p[j].Y : p[i].Y < p[j].X; });
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) pos[ord[i]] = i;
    // initialize
    for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < SZ(e); i = j) {
        // do something
        vector<pii> tmp;
        for (; j < SZ(e) && !(e[i] < e[j]); j++)
            tmp.pb(pii(e[j].u, e[j].v));
        sort(iter(tmp), [&](pii x, pii y){
            return pii(pos[x.ff], pos[x.ss]) < pii(pos[y.ff],
                pos[y.ss]); });
        for (auto [x, y] : tmp) // pos[x] + 1 == pos[y]
            tie(ord[pos[x]], ord[pos[y]], pos[x], pos[y]) =
                make_tuple(ord[pos[y]], ord[pos[x]], pos[y],
                    pos[x]);
    }
}

```

## 4.23 Vector In Poly [c6d0fa]

```

// ori(a, b, c) >= 0, valid: "strict" angle from a-b to
// a-c
bool btwangle(pll a, pll b, pll c, pll p, int strict) {
    return ori(a, b, p) >= strict && ori(a, p, c) >=
        strict;
}
// whether vector{cur, p} in counter-clockwise order
// prv, cur, nxt
bool inside(pll prv, pll cur, pll nxt, pll p, int
    strict) {
    if (ori(cur, nxt, prv) >= 0)
        return btwangle(cur, nxt, prv, p, strict);
    return !btwangle(cur, prv, nxt, p, !strict);
}

```

## 4.24 Convex Hull DP [6dc001]

```

sort(iter(pts), [&](pll x, pll y) {
    return x.Y != y.Y ? x.Y < y.Y : x.X < y.X;
});
auto getvec = [&](pii x) { return pts[x.ss] - pts[x.ff];
};
vector<pii> trans;
for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
    for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
        if (j != k) trans.pb(pii(j, k));
sort(iter(trans), [&](pii x, pii y) -> bool{
    int tmp = cmp(getvec(x), getvec(y), false);
    if (tmp != -1) return tmp;
    pll v = getvec(x);
    return dot(v, pts[x.ff]) > dot(v, pts[y.ff]);
});
// DP for convex hull vertices (no points on edges)
auto solve = [&](int bottom) { // O(n^3)
    // vector<LL> dp(n);
    for (int j = bottom + 1; j < n; j++) {
        // check whether bottom -> j is Legal
        // init trans -> j
    }
    for (auto [i, j] : trans) {
        if (i <= bottom || j <= bottom ||
            ori(pts[bottom], pts[i], pts[j]) <= 0) continue
            ;
        // check whether i -> j is legal
        // normal trans i -> j
    }
    for (int j = bottom + 1; j < n; j++) {
        // check whether j -> bottom is legal
        // end trans j ->
    }
};
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) solve(i);

```

## 4.25 Calculate Points in Triangle [bf746f]

```
// all points are distinct
// cnt[i][j] = # of point k s.t. strictly above ij, and
//   i < k < j
// cnt2[i][j] = # of points k s.t. strictly in ij
// preprocess space: O(n^2), time: O(n^3), query time:
//   O(1)
vector<int> cnt(n, vector<int>(n)), cnt2(n, vector<int>(n));
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        if (pts[i] >= pts[j]) continue;
        for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
            if (pts[i] < pts[k] && pts[k] < pts[j]) {
                int tmp = ori(pts[i], pts[j], pts[k]);
                if (tmp > 0) cnt[i][j]++;
                else if (tmp == 0) cnt2[i][j]++;
            }
        }
    }
auto calc_tri = [&](array<int, 3> arr) { // strictly
    inside
    sort(iter(arr), [&](int x, int y){ return pts[x] <
        pts[y]; });
    auto [x, y, z] = arr;
    int tmp = ori(pts[x], pts[y], pts[z]);
    if (tmp == 0) return 0;
    else if (tmp < 0)
        return cnt[x][z] - cnt[x][y] - cnt[y][z] - cnt2[x][
            y] - cnt2[y][z] - 1;
    else return cnt[x][y] + cnt[y][z] - cnt[x][z] - cnt2[[
        x][z];
};


```

## 5 Graph

### 5.1 BCC [d04ebc]

```
struct BCC{ // 0-based, allow multi edges but not allow
Loops
    int n, m, cnt = 0;
    // n:|V|, m:|E|, cnt:#bcc
    // bcc i : vertices bcc_v[i] and edges bcc_e[i]
    vector<vector<int>> bcc_v, bcc_e;
    vector<vector<pii>> g; // original graph
    vector<pii> edges; // 0-based
    BCC(int _n, vector<pii> _edges):
        n(_n), m(SZ(_edges)), g(_n), edges(_edges){
            for(int i = 0; i < m; i++){
                auto [u, v] = edges[i];
                g[u].pb(pii(v, i)); g[v].pb(pii(u, i));
            }
        }
    void make_bcc(){ bcc_v.pb(); bcc_e.pb(); cnt++; }
    // modify these if you need more information
    void add_v(int v){ bcc_v.back().pb(v); }
    void add_e(int e){ bcc_e.back().pb(e); }
    void build(){
        vector<int> in(n, -1), low(n, -1), stk;
        vector<vector<int>> up(n);
        int ts = 0;
        auto _dfs = [&](auto dfs, int now, int par, int pe)
            -> void{
            if(pe != -1) up[now].pb(pe);
            in[now] = low[now] = ts++;
            stk.pb(now);
            for(auto [v, e] : g[now]){
                if(e == pe) continue;
                if(in[v] != -1){
                    if(in[v] < in[now]) up[now].pb(e);
                    low[now] = min(low[now], in[v]);
                    continue;
                }
                dfs(dfs, v, now, e);
                low[now] = min(low[now], low[v]);
            }
        if((now != par && low[now] >= in[par]) || (now ==
            par && SZ(g[now]) == 0)){
            make_bcc();
            for(int v = stk.back(); v = stk.back()){
                stk.pop_back(), add_v(v);
                for(int e : up[v]) add_e(e);
                if(v == now) break;
            }
        }
    }
};


```

```
        if(now != par) add_v(par);
    }
};  
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    if(in[i] == -1) _dfs(_dfs, i, i, -1);
}
};


```

### 5.2 SCC [2c9a01]

```
struct SCC{ // 0-based, output reversed topo order
    int n, cnt = 0;
    vector<vector<int>> g;
    vector<int> sccid;
    explicit SCC(int _n): n(_n), g(n), sccid(n, -1) {}
    void add_edge(int u, int v){
        g[u].pb(v);
    }
    void build(){
        vector<int> in(n, -1), low(n), stk;
        vector<bool> instk(n);
        int ts = 0;
        auto dfs1 = [&](auto dfs, int now) -> void{
            stk.pb(now); instk[now] = true;
            in[now] = low[now] = ts++;
            for(int i : g[now]){
                if(in[i] == -1)
                    dfs(dfs, i), low[now] = min(low[now], low[i]);
                else if(instk[i] && in[i] < in[now])
                    low[now] = min(low[now], in[i]);
            }
            if(low[now] == in[now]){
                for(; stk.back() != now; stk.pop_back())
                    sccid[stk.back()] = cnt, instk[stk.back()] =
                        false;
                sccid[now] = cnt++, instk[now] = false, stk.
                    pop_back();
            }
        };
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            if(in[i] == -1) dfs1(dfs1, i);
    }
};


```

### 5.3 2-SAT [0686a5]

```
struct SAT { // 0-based
    int n;
    vector<bool> istrue;
    SCC scc;
    SAT(int _n): n(_n), istrue(n + n), scc(n + n) {}
    int neg(int a) {
        return a >= n ? a - n : a + n;
    }
    void add_clause(int a, int b) {
        scc.add_edge(neg(a), b), scc.add_edge(neg(b), a);
    }
    bool solve() {
        scc.build();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            if (scc.sccid[i] == scc.sccid[i + n]) return
                false;
            istrue[i] = scc.sccid[i] < scc.sccid[i + n];
            istrue[i + n] = !istrue[i];
        }
        return true;
    }
};


```

### 5.4 Dominator Tree [2da9bb]

```
struct Dominator {
    int n;
    vector<vector<int>> g, r, rdom; int tk;
    vector<int> dfn, rev, fa, sdom, dom, val, rp;
    Dominator(int _n) : n(_n), g(n), r(n), rdom(n), tk(0)
    {
        dfn = rev = fa = sdom = dom =
            val = rp = vector<int>(n, -1); }
    void add_edge(int x, int y) { g[x].push_back(y); }
    void dfs(int x) {
        rev[dfn[x]] = tk = x;
        fa[tk] = sdom[tk] = val[tk] = tk; tk++;
        for (int u : g[x]) {
            if(fa[u] == -1) dfs(u);
            if(sdom[u] == -1) sdom[u] = tk;
            if(dom[u] == -1) dom[u] = tk;
            if(val[u] == -1) val[u] = tk;
            if(rp[u] == -1) rp[u] = tk;
        }
    }
};


```

```

    if (dfn[u] == -1) dfs(u), rp[dfn[u]] = dfn[x];
    r[dfn[u]].push_back(dfn[x]);
}
void merge(int x, int y) { fa[x] = y; }
int find(int x, int c = 0) {
    if (fa[x] == x) return c ? -1 : x;
    if (int p = find(fa[x], 1); p != -1) {
        if (sdom[val[x]] > sdom[val[fa[x]]])
            val[x] = val[fa[x]];
        fa[x] = p;
        return c ? p : val[x];
    } else return c ? fa[x] : val[x];
}
vector<int> build(int s) {
    // return the father of each node in dominator tree
    dfs(s); // p[i] = -2 if i is unreachable, par[s] = -1
    for (int i = tk - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
        for (int u : r[i])
            sdom[i] = min(sdom[i], sdom[find(u)]);
        if (i) rdom[sdom[i]].push_back(i);
        for (int u : rdom[i]) {
            int p = find(u);
            dom[u] = (sdom[p] == i ? i : p);
        }
        if (i) merge(i, rp[i]);
    }
    vector<int> p(n, -2); p[s] = -1;
    for (int i = 1; i < tk; ++i)
        if (sdom[i] != dom[i]) dom[i] = dom[dom[i]];
    for (int i = 1; i < tk; ++i)
        p[rev[i]] = rev[dom[i]];
    return p;
}
};


```

## 5.5 Virtual Tree [6abeb5]

```

vector<int> vG[N];
int top, st[N];
int vrt = -1;
void insert(int u) {
    if (top == -1) return st[++top] = vrt = u, void();
    int p = LCA(st[top], u);
    if (dep[vrt] > dep[p]) vrt = p;
    if (p == st[top]) return st[++top] = u, void();
    while (top >= 1 && dep[st[top - 1]] >= dep[p])
        vG[st[top - 1]].pb(st[top]), --top;
    if (st[top] != p)
        vG[p].pb(st[top]), --top, st[++top] = p;
    st[++top] = u;
}
void reset(int u) {
    for (int i : vG[u]) reset(i);
    vG[u].clear();
}
void solve(vector<int> &v) {
    top = -1;
    sort(iter(v),
        [&](int a, int b) { return dfn[a] < dfn[b]; });
    for (int i : v) insert(i);
    while (top > 0) vG[st[top - 1]].pb(st[top]), --top;
    // do something
    reset(vrt);
}


```

## 5.6 Fast DMST [7b274d]

```

struct E { int s, t; ll w; }; // 0-base
struct PQ {
    struct P {
        ll v; int i;
        bool operator>(const P &b) const { return v > b.v; }
    };
    priority_queue<P, vector<P>, greater<>> pq; ll tag;
    // min heap
    void push(P p) { p.v -= tag; pq.emplace(p); }
    P top() { P p = pq.top(); p.v += tag; return p; }
    void join(PQ &b) {
        if (pq.size() < b.pq.size())
            swap(pq, b.pq), swap(tag, b.tag);
        while (!b.pq.empty()) push(b.top()), b.pq.pop();
    }
};


```

```

    }
}; // O(E Log^2 V), use Leftist tree for O(E Log V)
vector<int> dmst(const vector<E> &e, int n, int root) {
    vector<PQ> h(n * 2);
    for (int i = 0; i < int(e.size()); ++i)
        h[e[i].t].push({e[i].w, i});
    vector<int> a(n * 2); iota(iter(a), 0);
    vector<int> v(n * 2, -1), pa(n * 2, -1), r(n * 2);
    auto o = [&](auto Y, int x) -> int {
        return x==a[x] ? x : a[x] = Y(Y, a[x]); };
    auto S = [&](int i) { return o(o, e[i].s); };
    int pc = v[root] = n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (v[i] == -1)
        for (int p = i; v[p]<0 || v[p]==i; p = S(r[p])) {
            if (v[p] == i)
                for (int q = pc++; p != q; p = S(r[p]))
                    h[p].tag -= h[p].top().v; h[q].join(h[p]);
            pa[p] = a[p] = q;
        }
        while (S(h[p].top().i) == p) h[p].pq.pop();
        v[p] = i; r[p] = h[p].top().i;
    }
    vector<int> ans;
    for (int i = pc - 1; i >= 0; i--) if (v[i] != n) {
        for (int f = e[r[i]].t; f!= -1 && v[f]!=n; f = pa[f])
            v[f] = n;
        ans.push_back(r[i]);
    }
    return ans; // default minimize, returns edgeid array
}


```

## 5.7 Vizing [58a6ca]

```

// find D+1 edge coloring of a graph with max deg D, O(nm)
struct Vizing { // returns maxdeg+1 edge coloring in
    adjacent matrix G
    int n; // 1-based for vertices and colors, simple
    graph
    vector<vector<int>> C, G;
    vector<int> X, vst;
    Vizing(int _n): n(_n),
    C(n + 1, vector<int>(n + 2)), G(n + 1, vector<int>(n
    + 1)),
    X(n + 1, 1), vst(n + 1) {}
    void solve(vector<pii> &E) {
        auto update = [&](int u)
        { for (X[u] = 1; C[u][X[u]]; ++X[u]); };
        auto color = [&](int u, int v, int c) {
            int p = G[u][v];
            G[u][v] = G[v][u] = c;
            C[u][c] = v, C[v][c] = u;
            C[u][p] = C[v][p] = 0;
            if (p) X[u] = X[v] = p;
            else update(u), update(v);
            return p;
        };
        auto flip = [&](int u, int c1, int c2) {
            int p = C[u][c1];
            swap(C[u][c1], C[u][c2]);
            if (p) G[u][p] = G[p][u] = c2;
            if (!C[u][c1]) X[u] = c1;
            if (!C[u][c2]) X[u] = c2;
            return p;
        };
        for (int t = 0; t < SZ(E); ++t) {
            int u = E[t].ff, v0 = E[t].ss, v = v0, c0 = X[u],
            c = c0, d;
            vector<pii> L;
            fill(iter(vst), 0);
            while (!G[u][v0]) {
                L.emplace_back(v, d = X[v]);
                if (!C[v][c]) for (int a = SZ(L) - 1; a >= 0;
                    --a) c = color(u, L[a].ff, c);
                else if (!C[u][d]) for (int a = SZ(L) - 1; a >=
                    0; --a) color(u, L[a].ff, L[a].ss);
                else if (vst[d]) break;
                else vst[d] = 1, v = C[u][d];
            }
            if (!G[u][v0]) {
                for (; v; v = flip(v, c, d), swap(c, d));
                if (int a; C[u][c0]) {

```

```

        for (a = SZ(L) - 2; a >= 0 && L[a].ss != c;
             --a);
        for (; a >= 0; --a) color(u, L[a].ff, L[a].ss
            );
    }
    else --t;
}
}
};

5.8 Maximum Clique [1ad4b2]
struct MaxClique { // fast when N <= 100
    bitset<N> G[N], cs[N];
    int ans, sol[N], q, cur[N], d[N], n;
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) G[i].reset();
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v) {
        G[u][v] = G[v][u] = 1;
    }
    void pre_dfs(vector<int> &r, int l, bitset<N> mask) {
        if (l < 4) {
            for (int i : r) d[i] = (G[i] & mask).count();
            sort(r.begin(), r.end());
            for (int i : r) {
                if (d[i] > d[r[0]]) return;
            }
        }
        vector<int> c(SZ(r));
        int lft = max(ans - q + 1, 1), rgt = 1, tp = 0;
        cs[1].reset(), cs[2].reset();
        for (int p : r) {
            int k = 1;
            while ((cs[k] & G[p]).any()) ++k;
            if (k > rgt) cs[++rgt + 1].reset();
            cs[k][p] = 1;
            if (k < lft) r[tp++] = p;
        }
        for (int k = lft; k <= rgt; ++k)
            for (int p = cs[k].find_first(); p < N; p = cs[k]
                .find_next(p))
                r[tp] = p, c[tp] = k, ++tp;
        dfs(r, c, l + 1, mask);
    }
    void dfs(vector<int> &r, vector<int> &c, int l,
             bitset<N> mask) {
        while (!r.empty()) {
            int p = r.back();
            r.pop_back(), mask[p] = 0;
            if (q + c.back() <= ans) return;
            cur[q++] = p;
            vector<int> nr;
            for (int i : r) if (G[p][i]) nr.pb(i);
            if (!nr.empty()) pre_dfs(nr, l, mask & G[p]);
            else if (q > ans) ans = q, copy_n(cur, q, sol);
            c.pop_back(), --q;
        }
    }
    int solve() {
        vector<int> r(n);
        ans = q = 0, iota(r.begin(), r.end(), 1);
        pre_dfs(r, 0, bitset<N>(string(n, '1')));
        return ans;
    }
};

```

**5.9 Number of Maximal Clique [11fa26]**

```

struct BronKerbosch { // 1-base
    int n, a[N], g[N][N];
    int S, all[N][N], some[N][N], none[N][N];
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
            for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) g[i][j] = 0;
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v) {
        g[u][v] = g[v][u] = 1;
    }
    void dfs(int d, int an, int sn, int nn) {
        if (S > 1000) return; // pruning
        if (sn == 0 && nn == 0) ++S;
        int u = some[d][0];

```

```

        for (int i = 0; i < sn; ++i) {
            int v = some[d][i];
            if (g[u][v]) continue;
            int tsn = 0, tnn = 0;
            copy_n(all[d], an, all[d + 1]);
            all[d + 1][an] = v;
            for (int j = 0; j < sn; ++j)
                if (g[v][some[d][j]])
                    some[d + 1][tsn++] = some[d][j];
            for (int j = 0; j < nn; ++j)
                if (g[v][none[d][j]])
                    none[d + 1][tnn++] = none[d][j];
            dfs(d + 1, an + 1, tsn, tnn);
            some[d][i] = 0, none[d][nn++] = v;
        }
    }
    int solve() {
        iota(some[0], some[0] + n, 1);
        S = 0, dfs(0, 0, n, 0);
        return S;
    }
};

5.10 Minimum Mean Cycle [3e5d2b]
ll road[N][N]; // input here
struct MinimumMeanCycle {
    ll dp[N + 5][N], n;
    pll solve() {
        ll a = -1, b = -1, L = n + 1;
        for (int i = 2; i <= L; ++i)
            for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
                for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
                    dp[i][j] =
                        min(dp[i - 1][k] + road[k][j], dp[i][j]);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            if (dp[L][i] >= INF) continue;
            ll ta = 0, tb = 1;
            for (int j = 1; j < n; ++j)
                if (dp[j][i] < INF &&
                    ta * (L - j) < (dp[L][i] - dp[j][i]) * tb)
                    ta = dp[L][i] - dp[j][i], tb = L - j;
            if (ta == 0) continue;
            if (a == -1 || a * tb > ta * b) a = ta, b = tb;
        }
        if (a != -1) {
            ll g = __gcd(a, b);
            return pll(a / g, b / g);
        }
        return pll(-1LL, -1LL);
    }
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) dp[i + 2][j] = INF;
    }
};

5.11 Minimum Steiner Tree [21acea]
// O(V 3^T + V^2 2^T)
struct SteinerTree { // 0-base
    static const int T = 10, N = 105, INF = 1e9;
    int n, dst[N][N], dp[1 << T][N], tdst[N];
    int vcost[N]; // the cost of vertexs
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) dst[i][j] = INF;
            dst[i][i] = vcost[i] = 0;
        }
    }
    void add_edge(int ui, int vi, int wi) {
        dst[ui][vi] = min(dst[ui][vi], wi);
    }
    void shortest_path() {
        for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
                for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
                    dst[i][j] =
                        min(dst[i][j], dst[i][k] + dst[k][j]);
    }
    int solve(const vector<int> &ter) {
        shortest_path();

```

```

int t = SZ(ter);
for (int i = 0; i < (1 << t); ++i)
    for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) dp[i][j] = INF;
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) dp[0][i] = vcost[i];
for (int msk = 1; msk < (1 << t); ++msk) {
    if (!(msk & (msk - 1))) {
        int who = __lg(msk);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            dp[msk][i] =
                vcost[ter[who]] + dst[ter[who]][i];
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        for (int submsk = (msk - 1) & msk; submsk;
            submsk = (submsk - 1) & msk)
            dp[msk][i] = min(dp[msk][i],
                dp[submsk][i] + dp[msk ^ submsk][i] -
                vcost[i]);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        tdst[i] = INF;
        for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
            tdst[i] =
                min(tdst[i], dp[msk][j] + dst[j][i]);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) dp[msk][i] = tdst[i];
}
int ans = INF;
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    ans = min(ans, dp[(1 << t) - 1][i]);
return ans;
}

```

## 5.12 Count Cycles [c7e8f2]

```

// ord = sort by deg decreasing, rk[ord[i]] = i
// D[i] = edge point from rk small to rk big
for (int x : ord) { // c3
    for (int y : D[x]) vis[y] = 1;
    for (int y : D[x]) for (int z : D[y]) c3 += vis[z];
    for (int y : D[x]) vis[y] = 0;
}
for (int x : ord) { // c4
    for (int y : D[x]) for (int z : adj[y])
        if (rk[z] > rk[x]) c4 += vis[z]++;
    for (int y : D[x]) for (int z : adj[y])
        if (rk[z] > rk[x]) --vis[z];
} // both are O(M*sqrt(M))

```

# 6 Math

## 6.1 Extended Euclidean Algorithm [c51ae9]

```

// ax+ny = 1, ax+ny == ax == 1 (mod n)
void extgcd(ll x, ll y, ll &g, ll &a, ll &b) {
    if (y == 0) g = x, a = 1, b = 0;
    else extgcd(y, x % y, g, b, a), b -= (x / y) * a;
}

```

## 6.2 Floor & Ceil [134881]

```

ll ifloor(ll a, ll b){
    return a / b - (a % b && (a < 0) ^ (b < 0));
}
ll iceil(ll a, ll b){
    return a / b + (a % b && (a < 0) ^ (b > 0));
}

```

## 6.3 Legendre [4e4b23]

```

// the Jacobi symbol is a generalization of the
// Legendre symbol,
// such that the bottom doesn't need to be prime.
// (n/p) -> same as legendre
// (n/ab) = (n/a)(n/b)
// work with Long Long
int Jacobi(int a, int m) {
    int s = 1;
    for (; m > 1; ) {
        a %= m;
        if (a == 0) return 0;
        const int r = __builtin_ctz(a);
        if ((r & 1) && ((m + 2) & 4)) s = -s;
        a >>= r;
        if (a & m & 2) s = -s;
        swap(a, m);
    }
}

```

```

return s;
}

// 0: a == 0
// -1: a isn't a quad res of p
// else: return X with X^2 % p == a
// doesn't work with Long Long
int QuadraticResidue(int a, int p) {
    if (p == 2) return a & 1;
    if (int jc = Jacobi(a, p); jc <= 0) return jc;
    int b, d;
    for ( ; ; ) {
        b = rand() % p;
        d = (1LL * b * b + p - a) % p;
        if (Jacobi(d, p) == -1) break;
    }
    int f0 = b, f1 = 1, g0 = 1, g1 = 0, tmp;
    for (int e = (1LL + p) >> 1; e; e >>= 1) {
        if (e & 1) {
            tmp = (1LL * g0 * f0 + 1LL * d * (1LL * g1 * f1 %
                p)) % p;
            g1 = (1LL * g0 * f1 + 1LL * g1 * f0) % p;
            g0 = tmp;
        }
        tmp = (1LL * f0 * f0 + 1LL * d * (1LL * f1 * f1 % p
            )) % p;
        f1 = (2LL * f0 * f1) % p;
        f0 = tmp;
    }
    return g0;
}

```

## 6.4 Simplex [aa7741]

```

// maximize c^T x
// subject to Ax <= b, x >= 0
// and stores the solution;
typedef long double T; // Long double, Rational, double
+ mod<P>...
typedef vector<T> vd;
typedef vector<vd> vvd;

const T eps = 1e-9, inf = 1/.0;
#define ltj(X) if(s == -1 || mp(X[j],N[j]) < mp(X[s],N[s])) s=j
#define rep(i, l, n) for(int i = l; i < n; i++)
struct LPSolver {
    int m, n;
    vector<int> N, B;
    vvd D;

    LPSolver(const vvd& A, const vd& b, const vd& c) :
        m(SZ(b)), n(SZ(c)), N(n+1), B(m), D(m+2, vd(n+2)) {
        rep(i,0,m) rep(j,0,n) D[i][j] = A[i][j];
        rep(i,0,m) { B[i] = n+i; D[i][n] = -1; D[i][n+1]
            = b[i]; }
        rep(j,0,n) { N[j] = j; D[m][j] = -c[j]; }
        N[n] = -1; D[m+1][n] = 1;
    }

    void pivot(int r, int s) {
        T *a = D[r].data(), inv = 1 / a[s];
        rep(i,0,m+2) if (i != r && abs(D[i][s]) > eps) {
            T *b = D[i].data(), inv2 = b[s] * inv;
            rep(j,0,n+2) b[j] -= a[j] * inv2;
            b[s] = a[s] * inv2;
        }
        rep(j,0,n+2) if (j != s) D[r][j] *= inv;
        rep(i,0,m+2) if (i != r) D[i][s] *= -inv;
        D[r][s] = inv;
        swap(B[r], N[s]);
    }

    bool simplex(int phase) {
        int x = m + phase - 1;
        for (;;) {
            int s = -1;
            rep(j,0,n+1) if (N[j] != -phase) ltj(D[x]);
            if (D[x][s] >= -eps) return true;
            int r = -1;
            rep(i,0,m) {
                if (D[i][s] <= eps) continue;

```

```

        if (r == -1 || mp(D[i][n+1] / D[i][s], B[i])
            < mp(D[r][n+1] / D[r][s], B[r])) r = i;
    }
    if (r == -1) return false;
    pivot(r, s);
}

T solve(vd &x) {
    int r = 0;
    rep(i, 1, m) if (D[i][n+1] < D[r][n+1]) r = i;
    if (D[r][n+1] < -eps) {
        pivot(r, n);
        if (!simplex(2) || D[m+1][n+1] < -eps) return -inf;
    }
    rep(i, 0, m) if (B[i] == -1) {
        int s = 0;
        rep(j, 1, n+1) ltj(D[i]);
        pivot(i, s);
    }
    bool ok = simplex(1); x = vd(n);
    rep(i, 0, m) if (B[i] < n) x[B[i]] = D[i][n+1];
    return ok ? D[m][n+1] : inf;
}

```

## 6.5 Simplex Construction

Standard form: maximize  $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} c_i x_i$  such that  $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{jixi} \leq b_j$  for all  $1 \leq j \leq m$  and  $x_i \geq 0$  for all  $1 \leq i \leq n$ .

1. In case of minimization, let  $c'_i = -c_i$
2.  $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{jixi} \geq b_j \rightarrow \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} -A_{jixi} \leq -b_j$
3.  $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} A_{jixi} = b_j \rightarrow \text{add} \leq \text{and} \geq$ .
4. If  $x_i$  has no lower bound, replace  $x_i$  with  $x_i - x'_i$

## 6.6 LP Dual

$$\max \sum_{i \in [n]} c_i x_i \Leftrightarrow \min \sum_{j \in [m]} b_j y_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in [n]} a_{jixi} \leq b_j &\Leftrightarrow y_j \geq 0 & x_i \geq 0 &\Leftrightarrow \sum_{j \in [m]} a_{jixj} \geq c_i \\ \sum_{i \in [n]} a_{jixi} \geq b_j &\Leftrightarrow y_j \leq 0 & x_i \leq 0 &\Leftrightarrow \sum_{j \in [m]} a_{jixj} \leq c_i \\ \sum_{i \in [n]} a_{jixi} = b_j &\Leftrightarrow y_j \in \mathbb{R} & x_i \in \mathbb{R} &\Leftrightarrow \sum_{j \in [m]} a_{jixj} = c_i \end{aligned}$$

$\max c^\top x$  subject to  $Ax \leq b, x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \min b^\top y$  subject to  $A^\top y \geq c, y \geq 0$   
 $\sum_i c_i x_i \leq \sum_i (\sum_j a_{jixj}) x_i = \sum_j (\sum_i a_{jixi}) y_j \leq \sum_j b_j y_j$

Complementary slackness:

- Primal:  $\forall i, x_i = 0 \vee c_i = \sum_j a_{jixj}$
- Dual:  $\forall j, y_j = 0 \vee b_j = \sum_i a_{jixi}$

## 6.7 DiscreteLog [da27bf]

```

int DiscreteLog(int s, int x, int y, int m) {
    constexpr int kStep = 32000;
    unordered_map<int, int> p;
    int b = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < kStep; ++i) {
        p[y] = i;
        y = 1LL * y * x % m;
        b = 1LL * b * x % m;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < m + 10; i += kStep) {
        s = 1LL * s * b % m;
        if (p.find(s) != p.end()) return i + kStep - p[s];
    }
    return -1;
}
int DiscreteLog(int x, int y, int m) {
    if (m == 1) return 0;
    int s = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < 100; ++i) {
        if (s == y) return i;
        s = 1LL * s * x % m;
    }
    if (s == y) return 100;
    int p = 100 + DiscreteLog(s, x, y, m);
    if (fpow(x, p, m) != y) return -1;
    return p; // returns:  $x^p \equiv y \pmod{m}$ 
}

```

## 6.8 Miller Rabin & Pollard Rho [d3ecd2]

```

// n < 4,759,123,141      3 : 2, 7, 61
// n < 1,122,004,669,633   4 : 2, 13, 23, 1662803
// n < 3,474,749,660,383   6 : primes <= 13
// n < 2^64                7 :
// 2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022
ll mul(ll a, ll b, ll n){
    return (__int128)a * b % n;
}
bool Miller_Rabin(ll a, ll n) { // 06308c
    if ((a = a % n) == 0) return 1;
    if (n % 2 == 0) return n == 2;
    ll tmp = (n - 1) / ((n - 1) & (1 - n));
    ll t = __lg(((n - 1) & (1 - n))), x = 1;
    for (; tmp; tmp >>= 1, a = mul(a, a, n))
        if (tmp & 1) x = mul(x, a, n);
    if (x == 1 || x == n - 1) return 1;
    while (--t)
        if ((x = mul(x, x, n)) == n - 1) return 1;
    return 0;
}
bool prime(ll n){ // 8859aa
    vector<ll> tmp = {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775,
    9780504, 1795265022};
    for(ll i : tmp)
        if (!Miller_Rabin(i, n)) return false;
    return true;
}
map<ll, int> cnt;
void PollardRho(ll n) { // 173531
    if (n == 1) return;
    if (prime(n)) return ++cnt[n], void();
    if (n % 2 == 0) return PollardRho(n / 2), ++cnt[2],
    void();
    ll x = 2, y = 2, d = 1, p = 1;
#define f(x, n, p) ((mul(x, x, n) + p) % n)
    while (true) {
        if (d != n && d != 1) {
            PollardRho(n / d);
            PollardRho(d);
            return;
        }
        if (d == n) ++p;
        x = f(x, n, p), y = f(f(y, n, p), n, p);
        d = gcd(abs(x - y), n);
    }
}

```

## 6.9 XOR Basis [cc5e62]

```

const int digit = 60; // [0, 2^digit)
struct Basis{
    int total = 0, rank = 0;
    vector<ll> b;
    Basis(): b(digit) {}
    bool add(ll v){ // Gauss Jordan Elimination
        total++;
        for(int i = digit - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
            if (!(1LL << i & v)) continue;
            if(b[i] != 0){
                v ^= b[i];
                continue;
            }
            for(int j = 0; j < i; j++)
                if(1LL << j & v) v ^= b[j];
            for(int j = i + 1; j < digit; j++)
                if(1LL << i & b[j]) b[j] ^= v;
            b[i] = v;
            rank++;
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
};

```

## 6.10 Linear Equation [97a424]

```

struct GaussJordan { // bfa8b8
    int rk = 0; ll det = 1; // UB if n!=m
    vector<vector<ll>> rref;
    vector<int> cols;
    GaussJordan(const vector<vector<ll>> &rref): rref(
        _rref) {
        if (rref.empty()) return;
    }
}

```

```

int N = SZ(rref), M = SZ(rref[0]);
auto swap_row = [&](int x, int y) {
    rref[x].swap(rref[y]); if (x != y) det = -det;
};
auto mul_row = [&](int x, ll mul) {
    for (auto &v : rref[x]) v = v * mul % MOD;
    det = det * inv(mul) % MOD;
};
auto minus_row = [&](int x, int y, ll mul) {
    for (int k = 0; k < M; k++)
        rref[x][k] = (rref[x][k] - rref[y][k] * mul % MOD + MOD) % MOD;
};
for (int i = 0; i < M; i++) {
    int cnt = -1;
    for (int j = N - 1; j >= rk; j--)
        if(rref[j][i] != 0) cnt = j;
    if (cnt == -1) continue;
    swap_row(rk, cnt);
    mul_row(rk, inv(rref[rk][i]));
    for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)
        if (j != rk) minus_row(j, rk, rref[j][i]);
    cols.pb(i); rk++;
}
if (rk < N) det = 0;
det = (det % MOD + MOD) % MOD;
};

// sol = particular + linear combination of homogenous
struct LinearEquation { // 8572ac
    bool ok;
    vector<ll> par; // Ax = b
    vector<vector<ll>> homo; // Ax = 0
    LinearEquation(int M, const GaussJordan& elim): par(M)
    {
        auto &piv = elim.cols;
        auto &rref = elim.rref;
        if (!piv.empty() && piv.back() == M)
        { ok = 0; return; }
        ok = 1;
        vector<bool> ispiv(M);
        for (int i = 0; i < elim.rk; i++) {
            par[piv[i]] = rref[i][M];
            ispiv[piv[i]] = 1;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++) {
            if (ispiv[i]) continue;
            vector<ll> h(M);
            h[i] = 1;
            for (int j = 0; j < elim.rk; j++)
                h[piv[j]] = rref[j][i] ? MOD - rref[j][i] : 0;
            homo.pb(h);
        }
    }
};

```

## 6.11 Chinese Remainder Theorem [6ef4a3]

```

pl1 solve_crt(ll x1, ll m1, ll x2, ll m2){
    ll g = gcd(m1, m2);
    if ((x2 - x1) % g) return {0, 0}; // no sol
    m1 /= g; m2 /= g;
    ll _, p, q;
    extgcd(m1, m2, _, p, q); // p <= c
    ll lcm = m1 * m2 * g;
    ll res = ((__int128)p * (x2 - x1) % lcm * m1 % lcm +
              x1) % lcm;
    // be careful with overflow, C^3
    return {(res + lcm) % lcm, lcm}; // (x, m)
}

```

## 6.12 Sqrt Decomposition [8d7bc0]

```

// for all i in [l, r], floor(n / i) = x
for(int l = 1, r; l <= n; l = r + 1){
    int x = ifloor(n, l);
    r = ifloor(n, x);
}

// for all i in [l, r], ceil(n / i) = x
for(int l, r = n; r >= 1; r = l - 1){
    int x = iceil(n, r);
    l = iceil(n, x);
}

```

## 6.13 Floor Sum

- $m = \lfloor \frac{an+b}{c} \rfloor$
- Time complexity:  $O(\log n)$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(a, b, c, n) &= \sum_{i=0}^n \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor \\
&= \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor \cdot (n+1) \\ + f(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n), & a \geq c \vee b \geq c \\ 0, & n < 0 \vee a = 0 \\ nm - f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
g(a, b, c, n) &= \sum_{i=0}^n i \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor \\
&= \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ + g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n), & a \geq c \vee b \geq c \\ 0, & n < 0 \vee a = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot (n(n+1)m - f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) \\ - h(c, c-b-1, a, m-1)), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
h(a, b, c, n) &= \sum_{i=0}^n \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor^2 \\
&= \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor^2 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor^2 \cdot (n+1) \\ + \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot \lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor \cdot n(n+1) \\ + h(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n) \\ + 2\lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n) \\ + 2\lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor \cdot f(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n), & a \geq c \vee b \geq c \\ 0, & n < 0 \vee a = 0 \\ nm(m+1) - 2g(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) \\ - 2f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) - f(a, b, c, n), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

## 6.14 Berlekamp-Massey [4188c2]

```

// out[i] = me[0]*out[i-1] + me[1]*out[i-2]...
vector<int> BerlekampMassey(const vector<int> &output)
{
    vector<int> d(output.size() + 1), me, he;
    for (int f = 0, i = 1; i <= output.size(); ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < me.size(); ++j)
            add(d[i], mul(output[i - j - 2], me[j]));
        add(d[i], -output[i-1]);
        if (d[i] == 0) continue;
        if (me.empty()) {
            me.resize(f = i);
            continue;
        }
        vector<int> o(i - f - 1);
        int k = mul(d[i], -inv(d[f]));
        // T k = -d[i] / d[f];
        o.push_back(-k);
        for (auto x : he) o.push_back(mul(x, k));
        if (o.size() < me.size()) o.resize(me.size());
        for (size_t j = 0; j < me.size(); ++j) add(o[j], me[j]);
        if (i-f+he.size() >= me.size()) he = me, f = i;
        me = o;
    }
    for (auto &h: me) add(h, mod);
    return me;
}

```

## 7 Polynomial

### 7.1 FWHT [c9cdb6]

```

/* x: a[j], y: a[j + (L >> 1)]
or: (y += x * op), and: (x += y * op)
xor: (x, y = (x + y) * op, (x - y) * op)
invop: or, and, xor = -1, -1, 1/2 */
void fwt(int *a, int n, int op) { // or
    for (int L = 2; L <= n; L <<= 1)
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += L)
            for (int j = i; j < i + (L >> 1); ++j)
                a[j + (L >> 1)] += a[j] * op;
}

const int N = 21;
int f[N][1 << N], g[N][1 << N], h[N][1 << N], ct[1 << N];
void subset_convolution(int *a, int *b, int *c, int L)
{

```

```
// c_k = \sum_{i | j = k, i & j = 0} a_i * b_j
int n = 1 << L;
for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)
    ct[i] = ct[i & (i - 1)] + 1;
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    f[ct[i]][i] = a[i], g[ct[i]][i] = b[i];
for (int i = 0; i <= L; ++i)
    fwt(f[i], n, 1), fwt(g[i], n, 1);
for (int i = 0; i <= L; ++i)
    for (int j = 0; j <= i; ++j)
        for (int x = 0; x < n; ++x)
            h[i][x] += f[j][x] * g[i - j][x];
for (int i = 0; i <= L; ++i) fwt(h[i], n, -1);
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) c[i] = h[ct[i]][i];
}
```

## 7.2 FFT [13ec2f]

```
// Errichto: FFT for double works when the result < 1e15, and < 1e18 with Long double
```

```
using val_t = complex<double>;
template<int MAXN>
struct FFT {
    const double PI = acos(-1);
    val_t w[MAXN];
    FFT() {
        for (int i = 0; i < MAXN; ++i) {
            double arg = 2 * PI * i / MAXN;
            w[i] = val_t(cos(arg), sin(arg));
        }
    }
    void bitrev(vector<val_t> &a, int n) //same as NTT
    void trans(vector<val_t> &a, int n, bool inv = false)
    {
        bitrev(a, n);
        for (int L = 2; L <= n; L <= 1) {
            int dx = MAXN / L, dl = L >> 1;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i += L) {
                for (int j = i, x = 0; j < i + dl; ++j, x += dx)
                    {
                        val_t tmp = a[j + dl] * (inv ? conj(w[x]) : w
                            [x]);
                        a[j + dl] = a[j] - tmp;
                        a[j] += tmp;
                    }
            }
            if (inv) {
                for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) a[i] /= n;
            }
        }
        //multiplying two polynomials A * B:
        //fft.trans(A, siz, 0), fft.trans(B, siz, 0):
        //A[i] *= B[i], fft.trans(A, siz, 1);
    };
};
```

## 7.3 NTT [39f8b1]

```
//(2^16)+1, 65537, 3
//7*17*(2^23)+1, 998244353, 3
//1255*(2^20)+1, 1315962881, 3
//51*(2^25)+1, 1711276033, 29
// only works when sz(A) + sz(B) - 1 <= MAXN
// implement add, po, mul, inv first
template<int N, int RT>
struct NTT{
    int w[N];
    NTT() {
        int dw = po(RT, (mod-1) / N);
        w[0] = 1;
        for(int i=1;i<N;i++) w[i] = mul(w[i-1], dw);
    }
    void bitrev(vector<int>& a, int n){
        int i=0;
        for(int j=1; j<n-1; j++) {
            for(int k=n>>1; (i^k) < k; k>>=1);
            if(j<i) swap(a[i], a[j]);
        }
    }
    void operator()(vector<int>& a,int n, bool ix = false)
    {}
    bitrev(a,n);
    for(int L=2;L<=n;L<<=1){
```

```
        int dx = N/L, dl = L >> 1;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i+=L){
            for(int j=i, x=0; j<i+dl; j++, x+=dx){
                int tmp = mul(a[j+dl], w[x]);
                a[j+dl] = a[j];
                add(a[j+dl], -tmp);
                add(a[j], tmp);
            }
        }
        if(ix){
            reverse(a.begin()+1, a.begin()+n);
            int invn = inv(n);
            for(int i=0;i<n;i++) a[i] = mul(a[i], invn);
        }
    }
};
```

## 7.4 Polynomial Operation [2e2c93]

```
// maybe need fac ivf
// == ab8066 ==
#define fi(s, n) for (int i = (int)(s); i < (int)(n); i++)
#define neg(x) (x ? mod - x : 0)
#define V (*this)
template <int MAXN, int RT> // MAXN = 2^k
struct Poly : vector<int> { // coefficients in [0, P)
    using vector<int>::vector;
    static inline NTT<MAXN, RT> ntt;
    int n() const { return (int)size(); } // n() >= 1
    Poly(const Poly &p, int m) : vector<int>(m) { copy_n(
        p.data(), min(p.n(), m), data()); }
    Poly &iarev() { return reverse(data(), data() + n()), V; }
    Poly &isz(int m) { return resize(m), V; }
// == cd185f ==
Poly &iadd(const Poly &rhs) { // 1c6277
    fi(0, n()) add(V[i], rhs[i]);
    return V; // need n() == rhs.n()
}
Poly &imul(int k) { // 7e5b36
    fi(0, n()) V[i] = mul(V[i], k);
    return V;
}
Poly mul_xk(int m){ // 13a612
    if(m<0){
        m = -m;
        fi(0, n() - m) V[i] = V[i+m];
        isz(n() - m);
    }
    else if(m>0){
        isz(n() + m);
        for(int i=n()-1;i>=0;i--){
            if(i>=m) V[i] = V[i-m];
            else V[i]=0;
        }
    }
    return V;
}
Poly Mul(const Poly &rhs) const { // ecd03e
    int m = 1;
    while (m < n() + rhs.n() - 1) m <<= 1;
    assert(m <= MAXN);
    Poly X(V, m), Y(rhs, m);
    ntt(X, m); ntt(Y, m);
    fi(0, m) X[i] = mul(X[i], Y[i]);
    ntt(X, m, true);
    return X.isz(n() + rhs.n() - 1);
}
Poly Inv() const { // 77f977
    if (n() == 1) return {inv(V[0])};
    int m = 1; // need V[0] != 0, 2*sz<=MAXN
    while (m < n() * 2) m <<= 1;
    assert(m <= MAXN);
    Poly Xi = Poly(V, (n() + 1) / 2).Inv().isz(m);
    Poly Y(V, m);
    ntt(Xi, m); ntt(Y, m);
    fi(0, m) {
        Xi[i] = mul(Xi[i], (2 - mul(Xi[i], Y[i])));
        add(Xi[i], mod);
    }
    ntt(Xi, m, true);
```

```

    return Xi.isz(n());
}
// == 095701 ==
Poly &shift_inplace(const int &c) { // need fac[], ivf[]
    int n = V.n(); // 2 * sz <= MAXN
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) V[i] = mul(V[i], fac[i]);
    Poly g(n);
    int cp = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
        g[i] = mul(cp, ivf[i]);
        cp = mul(cp, c);
    }
    V = V.irev().Mul(g).isz(n).irev();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) V[i] = mul(V[i], ivf[i]);
    return V;
}
Poly Shift(const int &c) const { return Poly(V).
    shift_inplace(c); }
// == 0bd61d ==
Poly Dx() const {
    Poly ret(n() - 1);
    fi(0, ret.n()) ret[i] = mul(i+1, V[i+1]);
    return ret.isz(max(1, ret.n()));
}
Poly Sx() const {
    Poly ret(n() + 1);
    fi(0, n()) ret[i + 1] = mul(inv(i+1), V[i]);
    return ret;
}
// == 10e23d ==
Poly Ln() const { // V[0] == 1, 2*sz<=MAXN
    return Dx().Mul(Inv()).Sx().isz(n()); }
Poly Exp() const { // V[0] == 0, 2*sz<=MAXN
    if (n() == 1) return {1};
    Poly X = Poly(V, (n() + 1) / 2).Exp().isz(n());
    Poly Y = X.Ln();
    Y[0] = mod - 1;
    fi(0, n()){
        Y[i] = V[i] - Y[i];
        add(Y[i], mod);
    }
    return X.Mul(Y).isz(n());
}
// == eaf14c ==
// M := P(P - 1). If k >= M, k := k % M + M.
Poly Pow(ll k) const { // 2*sz<=MAXN
    int nz = 0;
    while (nz < n() && !V[nz]) nz++;
    if (nz * min(k, (ll)n()) >= n()) return Poly(n());
    if (!k) return Poly(Poly{1}, n());
    Poly X(data() + nz, data() + nz + n() - nz * k);
    const int c = po(X[0], k % (mod - 1));
    return X.Ln().imul(k % mod).Exp().imul(c).irev().
        isz(n()).irev();
}
// == cdf741 ==
Poly _tmul(int nn, const Poly &rhs) const {
    Poly Y = Mul(rhs).isz(n() + nn - 1);
    return Poly(Y.data() + n() - 1, Y.data() + Y.n());
}
vector<int> _eval(const vector<int> &x, const vector<Poly> &up) const { // 82d6be
    const int m = (int)x.size();
    if (!m) return {};
    vector<Poly> down(m * 2);
    down[1] = Poly(up[1]).irev().isz(n()).Inv().irev().
        _tmul(m, V);
    fi(2, m * 2) down[i] = up[i ^ 1]._tmul(up[i].n() -
        1, down[i / 2]);
    vector<int> y(m);
    fi(0, m) y[i] = down[m + i][0];
    return y;
}
static vector<Poly> _tree1(const vector<int> &x) { // 2a0b6b
    const int m = (int)x.size();
    vector<Poly> up(m * 2);
    fi(0, m) up[m + i] = {neg(x[i]), 1};
}

```

```

for (int i = m - 1; i > 0; --i) up[i] = up[i * 2].
    Mul(up[i * 2 + 1]);
return up;
}
vector<int> Eval(const vector<int> &x) const {
    auto up = _tree1(x); // 2^17, 1.8s
    return _eval(x, up);
}
// == f9ecdc ==
static Poly Interpolate(const vector<int> &x, const
    vector<int> &y) { // 8f2a08
    const int m = (int)x.size(); // 2^17, 2.3s
    vector<Poly> up = _tree1(x), down(m * 2);
    vector<int> z = up[1].Dx()._eval(x, up);
    fi(0, m) z[i] = mul(y[i], inv(z[i]));
    fi(0, m) down[m + i] = {z[i]};
    for (int i = m - 1; i > 0; --i)
        down[i] = down[i * 2].Mul(up[i * 2 + 1]).iadd(
            down[i * 2 + 1].Mul(up[i * 2]));
    return down[1];
}
pair<Poly, Poly> DivMod(const Poly &rhs) const { // a75170
    if (n() < rhs.n()) return {{0}, V}; // 5e5, 0.9s
    const int m = n() - rhs.n() + 1;
    Poly X(rhs); // (rhs.back() != 0
    X.irev().isz(m);
    Poly Y(V); Y.irev().isz(m);
    Poly Q = Y.Mul(X.Inv()).isz(m).irev();
    X = rhs.Mul(Q), Y = V;
    fi(0, n()) add(Y[i], -X[i]);
    return {Q, Y.isz(max(1, rhs.n() - 1))};
}
// == 7cd4c4 ==
Poly _Sqrt() const { // Jacobi(V[0], P) = 1
    if (n() == 1) return {QuadraticResidue(V[0], mod)};
    Poly X = Poly(V, (n() + 1) / 2)._Sqrt().isz(n());
    return X.iadd(Mul(X.Inv()).isz(n())).imul(mod / 2 +
        1);
}
Poly Sqrt() const { // 288427
    Poly a; // 2 * sz <= MAXN
    bool has = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n(); i++) {
        if (V[i]) has = 1;
        if (has) a.push_back(V[i]);
    }
    if (!has) return V;
    if ((n() + a.n()) % 2 || Jacobi(a[0], mod) != 1) {
        return Poly();
    }
    a = a.isz((n() + a.n()) / 2)._Sqrt();
    int sz = a.n();
    a.isz(n());
    rotate(a.begin(), a.begin() + sz, a.end());
    return a;
}
// == 0a54cf ==
Poly Shift_samples(int c, int m){
    // V = \sum f(n) x^n, return f(c), ..., f(c+m-1);
    // 2^19, 2s
    Poly A=V;
    Poly Q(n()+1), S(n());
    int nw=1;
    fi(0, n()+1) { Q[i] = mul(1-2*(i&1), nw); nw = mul(
        nw, n()-i, inv(i+1)); }
    nw=1;
    fi(0, n()) { S[i] = mul(1-2*(i&1), nw); nw = mul(nw,
        c-i, inv(i+1)); }
    S=S.Shift(1);
    fi(0,n()) if(i&1) {S[i] = mul(S[i],-1); add(S[i],
        mod);}
    Poly C=Mul(Q).mul_xk(-n());
    auto tmp=Q.isz(m).Inv();
    C=C.imul(-1).Mul(tmp).isz(m).mul_xk(n());
    A=A.isz(n()+m).iadd(C).irev().isz(n()+m);
    return A.Mul(S).mul_xk(-n()+1).isz(m+1).irev();
}
// == 224b20 ==
Poly power_projection(Poly wt, int m) { // 857237
    assert(n() == wt.n()); // 4*sz <= MAXN
    if (!n()) return Poly(m + 1, 0);
}
```

```

if (V[0] != 0) {
    int c = V[0];
    V[0] = 0;
    Poly A = V.power_projection(wt, m);
    fi(0, m + 1) A[i] = mul(A[i], fac[i]);
    Poly B(m + 1);
    int pow = 1;
    fi(0, m + 1) {B[i] = mul(pow, ivf[i]); pow = mul(
        pow, c);} // inv. of fac
    A = A.Mul(B).isz(m + 1);
    fi(0, m + 1) A[i] = mul(A[i], fac[i]);
    return A;
}
int n = 1;
while (n < V.n()) n *= 2;
isz(n), wt.isz(n).irev();
int k = 1;
Poly p(wt, 2 * n), q(V, 2 * n);
q.imul(mod - 1);
while (n > 1) {
    Poly r(2 * n * k);
    fi(0, 2 * n * k) r[i] = (i % 2 == 0 ? q[i] : neg(
        q[i]));
    Poly pq = p.Mul(r).isz(4 * n * k);
    Poly qq = q.Mul(r).isz(4 * n * k);
    fi(0, 2 * n * k) {
        add(pq[2 * n * k + i], p[i]);
        add(qq[2 * n * k + i], (q[i] + r[i]) % mod);
    }
    fill(p.begin(), p.end(), 0);
    fill(q.begin(), q.end(), 0);
    for(int j = 0; j < 2 * k; j++) fi(0, n / 2) {
        p[n * j + i] = pq[(2 * n) * j + (2 * i + 1)];
        q[n * j + i] = qq[(2 * n) * j + (2 * i + 0)];
    }
    n /= 2; k *= 2;
}
Poly ans(k);
fi(0, k) ans[i] = p[2 * i];
return ans.irev().isz(m + 1);
}

Poly FPSinv() { // 49e5ad
    const int n = V.n() - 1; // 2^17, 4s
    if (n == -1) return {};
    assert(V[0] == 0);
    if (n == 0) return V;
    assert(V[1] != 0);
    int c = V[1], ic = inv(c);
    imul(ic);
    Poly wt(n + 1);
    wt[n] = 1;
    Poly A = V.power_projection(wt, n);
    Poly g(n);
    fi(1, n + 1) g[n - i] = mul(n, A[i], inv(i));
    g = g.Pow(neg(inv(n)));
    g.insert(g.begin(), 0);
    int pow = 1;
    fi(0, g.n()) {g[i] = mul(g[i], pow); pow = mul(pow,
        ic);}
    return g;
}
// == 71ee33 ==
Poly TMul(const Poly &rhs) const { // this[i] - rhs[j]
    j = k;
    return Poly(V).irev().Mul(rhs).isz(n()).irev();
}

Poly comp_rec(int n, int k, Poly Q){ // 06ca07
    if (n == 1) {
        Poly p(2 * k);
        irev();
        fi(0, k) p[2 * i] = V[i];
        return p;
    }
    Poly R(2 * n * k);
    fi(0, 2 * n * k) R[i] = (i % 2 == 0 ? Q[i] : neg(Q[
        i]));
    Poly QQ = Q.Mul(R).isz(4 * n * k);
    fi(0, 2 * n * k)
        add(QQ[2 * n * k + i], (Q[i] + R[i]) % mod);
    Poly nxt_Q(2 * n * k);
    for(int j = 0; j < 2 * k; j++) fi(0, n / 2)
        nxt_Q[n * j + i] = QQ[(2 * n) * j + (2 * i + 0)];
}

```

```

Poly nxt_p = comp_rec(n / 2, k * 2, nxt_Q);
Poly pq(4 * n * k);
for(int j = 0; j < 2 * k; j++) fi(0, n / 2)
    add(pq[(2 * n) * j + (2 * i + 1)], nxt_p[n * j +
        i]);
Poly p(2 * n * k);
fi(0, 2 * n * k) add(p[i], pq[2 * n * k + i]);
pq.pop_back();
Poly x = pq.TMul(R);
fi(0, 2 * n * k) add(p[i], x[i]);
return p;
}

Poly FPScomp(Poly g) { // solves V(g(x))
    int sz = 1; // 2^17, 5s
    while(sz < n() || sz < g.n()) sz <= 1;
    return isz(sz), comp_rec(sz, 1, g.imul(mod-1).isz(2
        * sz)).isz(sz).irev();
}

// == 1d60ad ==
};

#undef fi
#undef V
#undef neg
using Poly_t = Poly<1 << 21, 3>;

```

## 7.5 Generating Function

### Ordinary Generating Function

$A(x)$	$r^n a_n$	$A(x) + B(x)$	$a_n + b_n$
$A(x)B(x)$	$\sum_{i=0}^n a_i b_{n-i}$	$A(x)^k$	$\sum_{i_1+\dots+i_k=n} a_{i_1} \dots a_{i_k}$
$xA(x)'$	$na_n$	$\frac{A(x)}{1-x}$	$\sum_{i=0}^n a_i$
$A(1) + x \frac{A(1)-A(x)}{1-x}$	$\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} a_i$		
• $\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots$			
• $(1+x)^a = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{a}{n} x^n, \binom{a}{n} = \frac{a(a-1)(a-2)\dots(a-n+1)}{n!}$			
• Catalan number: $f(x) = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-4x}}{2x}$			

### Exponential Generating Function

$\hat{A}(x) + \hat{B}(x)$	$c_n = a_n + b_n$
$\hat{A}^{(k)}(x)$	$c_n = a_{n+k}$
$x\hat{A}(x)$	$c_n = na_n$
$\hat{A}(x)\hat{B}(x)$	$c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{i} a_k b_{n-k}$
$\hat{A}(x)^k$	$\sum_{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_k=n} \binom{n}{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k} a_{i_1} a_{i_2} \dots a_{i_k}$

$\exp(A(x))$ : 假設  $A(x)$  是一個分量 (component) 的生成函數，那  $\hat{C}(x)$  是將  $n$  個有編號的東西分成若干個分量的指數生成函數

Lagrange's Inversion Formula

如果  $F$  跟  $G$  互反，則有  $F(0), G(0) = 0, F'(0), G'(0) \neq 0$ 。若  $H$  為任意 FPS，則

$$n[x^n]G(x) = [x^{n-1}] \frac{1}{(F(x)/x)^n}$$

$$n[x^n]H(G(x)) = [x^{n-1}] H'(x) \frac{1}{(F(x)/x)^n}$$

Newton's iteration

如果有  $F(G(x)) = 0$  已知  $F$  則可以用  $G_2 N(x) = G_N(x) - F(G_N(x)) / \frac{\partial F}{\partial P}(G_N(x))$  求出  $G$  的前  $N$  項，其中  $P$  代表多項式。

### 7.6 Boston Mori [ddf6fb]

```

// Finds the k-th coefficient of P / Q in O(d Log d Log k)
// size of NTT has to > 2 * d
NTT<1<<19, 3> ntt;
int BostonMori(vector<int> P, vector<int> Q, long long
    k) {
    int d = max((int)P.size(), (int)Q.size() - 1);
    vector M = {P, Q};
    M[0].resize(d, 0);
    M[1].resize(d + 1, 0);
    int sz = (2 * d + 1 == 1 ? 2 : (1 << (__lg(2 * d) +
        1)));
    vector<int> Qn(sz);
    vector N(2, vector<int>(sz));
    while(k) {
        fill(iterator(Qn), 0);
        for(int i = 0; i < d + 1; i++){
            Qn[i] = M[1][i] * ((i & 1) ? -1 : 1);
            add(Qn[i], mod);
        }
    }
}

```

```

    ntt(Qn, sz, false);
    int t[2] = {(int)k & 1, 0};
    for(int i = 0; i < 2; i++){
        fill(iter(N[i]), 0);
        copy(iter(M[i]), N[i].begin());
        ntt(N[i], sz, false);
        for(int j = 0; j < sz; j++) N[i][j] = mul(N[i][j]
            ], Qn[j]);
        ntt(N[i], sz, true);
        for(int j = t[i]; j < 2 * SZ(M[i]); j += 2){
            M[i][j >> 1] = N[i][j];
        }
    }
    k >>= 1;
}
return mul(M[0][0], inv(M[1][0]));
}

int LinearRecursion(vector<int> a, vector<int> c, ll k)
{ // a_n = \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} c_j a_{(n-j)}, c_0 = 0
    int d = SZ(a), sz = 1; // 1e5, 5s
    while(sz <= 2*d) sz <<= 1;
    c[0] = mod - 1;
    for(auto &i : c) i = i ? mod - i : 0;
    auto A = a; A.resize(sz);
    auto C = c; C.resize(sz);
    ntt(A, sz, false), ntt(C, sz, false);
    for(int i = 0; i < sz; i++) A[i] = mul(A[i], C[i]);
    ntt(A, sz, true);
    A.resize(d);
    return BostonMori(A, c, k);
}

```

## 8 String

### 8.1 KMP Algorithm [c8b75f]

```

// 0-based
// fail[i] = max k < i s.t. s[0..k] = s[i-k..i]
vector<int> kmp_build_fail(const string &s){
    int n = SZ(s);
    vector<int> fail(n, -1);
    int cur = -1;
    for(int i = 1; i < n; i++){
        while(cur != -1 && s[cur + 1] != s[i])
            cur = fail[cur];
        if(s[cur + 1] == s[i])
            cur++;
        fail[i] = cur;
    }
    return fail;
}

void kmp_match(const string &s, const vector<int> &fail
    , const string &t){
    int cur = -1;
    int n = SZ(s), m = SZ(t);
    for(int i = 0; i < m; i++){
        while(cur != -1 && (cur + 1 == n || s[cur + 1] != t
            [i]))
            cur = fail[cur];
        if(cur + 1 < n && s[cur + 1] == t[i])
            cur++;
        // cur = max k s.t. s[0..k] = t[i-k..i]
    }
}

```

### 8.2 Manacher Algorithm [caf0f4]

```

/* center i: radius z[i * 2 + 1] / 2
   center i, i + 1: radius z[i * 2 + 2] / 2
   both aba, abba have radius 2 */
vector<int> manacher(const string &tmp){ // 0-based
    string s = "%";
    int l = 0, r = 0;
    for(char c : tmp) s += c, s += '%';
    vector<int> z(SZ(s));
    for(int i = 0; i < SZ(s); i++){
        z[i] = r > i ? min(z[2 * l - i], r - i) : 1;
        while(i - z[i] >= 0 && i + z[i] < SZ(s)
            && s[i + z[i]] == s[i - z[i]])
            ++z[i];
        if(z[i] + i > r) r = z[i] + i, l = i;
    }
    return z;
}

```

### 8.3 Lyndon Factorization [7c612b]

```

// partition s = w[0] + w[1] + ... + w[k-1],
// w[0] >= w[1] >= ... >= w[k-1]
// each w[i] strictly smaller than all its suffix
void duval(const string &s, vector<pii> &w) {
    for (int n = (int)s.size(), i = 0, j, k; i < n; ) {
        for (j = i + 1, k = i; j < n && s[k] <= s[j]; j++)
            k = (s[k] < s[j] ? i : k + 1);
        // if (i < n / 2 && j >= n / 2) {
        // for min cyclic shift, call duval(s + s)
        // then here s.substr(i, n / 2) is min cyclic shift
        // }
        for (; i <= k; i += j - k)
            w.pb(pii(i, j - k)); // s.substr(l, Len)
    }
}

```

### 8.4 Suffix Array [36a3ce]

```

auto sais(const auto &s) { // 172fe4
    const int n = (int)s.size(), z = ranges::max(s) + 1;
    if (n == 1) return vector{0};
    vector<int> c(z); for (int x : s) ++c[x];
    partial_sum(iter(c), begin(c));
    vector<int> sa(n); auto I = views::iota(0, n);
    vector<bool> t(n); t[n - 1] = true;
    for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; --i)
        t[i] = (s[i]==s[i + 1] ? t[i + 1] : s[i]<s[i + 1]);
    auto is_lms = views::filter([&t](int x) {
        return x && t[x] && !t[x - 1]; });
    auto induce = [&] {
        for (auto x = c; int y : sa)
            if (y--) if (!t[y]) sa[x[s[y] - 1]++] = y;
        for (auto x = c; int y : sa | views::reverse)
            if (y--) if (t[y]) sa[--x[s[y]]] = y;
    };
    vector<int> lms, q(n); lms.reserve(n);
    for (auto x = c; int i : I | is_lms) {
        q[i] = int(lms.size());
        lms.push_back(sa[--x[s[i]]] = i);
    }
    induce(); vector<int> ns(lms.size());
    for (int j = -1, nz = 0; int i : sa | is_lms) {
        if (j >= 0) {
            int len = min({n - i, n - j, lms[q[i] + 1] - i});
            ns[q[i]] = nz += lexicographical_compare(
                begin(s) + j, begin(s) + j + len,
                begin(s) + i, begin(s) + i + len);
        }
        j = i;
    }
    ranges::fill(sa, 0); auto nsa = sais(ns);
    for (auto x = c; int y : nsa | views::reverse)
        y = lms[y], sa[--x[s[y]]] = y;
    return induce(), sa;
}

```

```

// hi[i]: LCP of suffix sa[i] and suffix sa[i - 1].
struct Suffix { // f35a00
    int n; vector<int> sa, hi, rev;
    Suffix(const auto &s) : n(int(s.size())),
        hi(n), rev(n) {
        vector<int> _s(n + 1); // _s[n] = 0;
        copy(iter(s), begin(_s)); // s shouldn't contain 0
        sa = sais(_s); sa.erase(sa.begin());
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) rev[sa[i]] = i;
        for (int i = 0, h = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            if (!rev[i]) { h = 0; continue; }
            for (int j = sa[rev[i] - 1]; i + h < n && j + h <
                n
                && s[i + h] == s[j + h];) ++h;
            hi[rev[i]] = h ? h-- : 0;
        }
    }
}

```

### 8.5 Suffix Automaton [016373]

```

// == a14210 ==
struct exSAM {
    const int CNUM = 26;
    // Len: maxlen, Link: fail link
    // LenSorted: topo order, Cnt: occur
    vector<int> len, link, lenSorted, cnt;
    vector<vector<int>> next;
}

```

```

int total = 0;
int newnode() {
    return total++;
}
void init(int n) { // total number of characters
    len.assign(2 * n, 0); link.assign(2 * n, 0);
    lenSorted.assign(2 * n, 0); cnt.assign(2 * n, 0);
    next.assign(2 * n, vector<int>(CNUM));
    newnode(), link[0] = -1;
}
// == c83c9c ==
int insertSAM(int last, int c) { // 081739
    // not exSAM: cur = newnode(), p = last
    int cur = next[last][c];
    len[cur] = len[last] + 1;
    int p = link[last];
    while (p != -1 && !next[p][c])
        next[p][c] = cur, p = link[p];
    if (p == -1) return link[cur] = 0, cur;
    int q = next[p][c];
    if (len[p] + 1 == len[q]) return link[cur] = q, cur;
    int clone = newnode();
    for (int i = 0; i < CNUM; ++i)
        next[clone][i] = len[next[q][i]] ? next[q][i] : 0;
    len[clone] = len[p] + 1;
    while (p != -1 && next[p][c] == q)
        next[p][c] = clone, p = link[p];
    link[link[cur] = clone] = link[q];
    link[q] = clone;
    return cur;
}
void insert(const string &s) { // e47d43
    int cur = 0;
    for (auto ch : s) {
        int &nxt = next[cur][int(ch - 'a')];
        if (!nxt) nxt = newnode();
        cnt[cur] += 1;
    }
}
// == 0a715a ==
void build() {
    queue<int> q;
    q.push(0);
    while (!q.empty()) {
        int cur = q.front();
        q.pop();
        for (int i = 0; i < CNUM; ++i)
            if (next[cur][i])
                q.push(insertSAM(cur, i));
    }
    vector<int> lc(total);
    for (int i = 1; i < total; ++i) ++lc[len[i]];
    partial_sum(iter(lc), lc.begin());
    for (int i = 1; i < total; ++i) lenSorted[--lc[len[i]]] = i;
}
void solve() {
    for (int i = total - 2; i >= 0; --i)
        cnt[link[lenSorted[i]]] += cnt[lenSorted[i]];
}
};
```

## 8.6 Z-value Algorithm [488d87]

```

// z[i] = max k s.t. s[0..k-1] = s[i..i+k-1]
// i.e. length of longest common prefix
// z[0] = 0
vector<int> z_function(const string &s){
    int n = s.size();
    vector<int> z(n);
    for(int i = 1, l = 0, r = 0; i < n; i++){
        if(i <= r) z[i] = min(r - i + 1, z[i - 1]);
        while(i + z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]])
            z[i]++;
        if(i + z[i] - 1 > r)
            l = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;
    }
    return z;
}
```

## 8.7 Main Lorentz [fcfb8f]

```

struct Rep{ int minl, maxl, len; };
vector<Rep> rep; // 0-base
// p \in [minl, maxl] => s[p + i, p + 2i] = s[p + i, p + 2i]
void main_lorentz(const string &s, int sft = 0) {
    const int n = s.size();
    if (n == 1) return;
    const int nu = n / 2, nv = n - nu;
    const string u = s.substr(0, nu), v = s.substr(nu),
        ru(u.rbegin(), u.rend()), rv(v.rbegin(), v.rend());
    main_lorentz(u, sft), main_lorentz(v, sft + nu);
    const auto z1 = z_function(ru), z2 = z_function(v + '#' + u),
        z3 = z_function(ru + '#' + rv), z4 = z_function(v);
    auto get_z = [](<const vector<int> &z, int i) {
        return (0 <= i and i < (int)z.size()) ? z[i] : 0;
    };
    auto add_rep = [&](bool left, int c, int l, int k1,
        int k2) {
        const int L = max(1, l - k2), R = min(l - left, k1);
        if (L > R) return;
        if (left) rep.emplace_back(Rep({sft + c - R, sft + c - L, 1}));
        else rep.emplace_back(Rep({sft + c - R - 1 + 1, sft + c - L - 1 + 1, 1}));
    };
    for (int cntr = 0; cntr < n; cntr++) {
        int l, k1, k2;
        if (cntr < nu) {
            l = nu - cntr;
            k1 = get_z(z1, nu - cntr);
            k2 = get_z(z2, nv + 1 + cntr);
        } else {
            l = cntr - nu + 1;
            k1 = get_z(z3, nu + 1 + nv - 1 - (cntr - nu));
            k2 = get_z(z4, (cntr - nu) + 1);
        }
        if (k1 + k2 >= 1)
            add_rep(cntr < nu, cntr, l, k1, k2);
    }
}



## 8.8 AC Automaton [f50309]



```

const int SIGMA = 26;
struct AC_Automaton {
    // child: trie, next: automaton
    vector<vector<int>> child, next;
    vector<int> fail, cnt, ord;
    int total = 0;
    int newnode() {
        return total++;
    }
    void init(int len) { // Len >= 1 + total Len
        child.assign(len, vector<int>(SIGMA, -1));
        next.assign(len, vector<int>(SIGMA, -1));
        fail.assign(len, -1); cnt.assign(len, 0);
        ord.clear();
        newnode();
    }
    int input(string &s) {
        int cur = 0;
        for (char c : s) {
            if (child[cur][c - 'A'] == -1)
                child[cur][c - 'A'] = newnode();
            cur = child[cur][c - 'A'];
        }
        return cur; // return the end node of string
    }
    void make_f1() {
        queue<int> q;
        q.push(0), fail[0] = -1;
        while(!q.empty()) {
            int R = q.front();
            q.pop(); ord.pb(R);
            for (int i = 0; i < SIGMA; i++)
                if (child[R][i] != -1) {
                    int X = next[R][i] = child[R][i], Z = fail[R];
                    while (Z != -1 && child[Z][i] == -1)
                        Z = fail[Z];
                    child[X][i] = Z;
                }
        }
    }
};
```


```

```

        fail[X] = Z != -1 ? child[Z][i] : 0;
        q.push(X);
    }
    else next[R][i] = R ? next[fail[R]][i] : 0;
}
}

void solve() {
    for (int i : ord | views::reverse)
        if (i) cnt[fail[i]] += cnt[i];
}
};

```

## 8.9 Palindrome Automaton [8a071b]

```

struct PalindromicTree {
    struct node {
        int nxt[26], fail, len; // num = depth of fail Link
        int cnt, num; // cnt = occur, num = #pal_suffix of
                       // this node
        node(int l = 0) : nxt{}, fail(0), len(l), cnt(0), num
                         (0) {}
    };
    vector<node> st; vector<int> s; int last, n;
    void init() {
        st.clear(); s.clear(); last = 1; n = 0;
        st.pb(0); st.pb(-1);
        st[0].fail = 1; s.pb(-1);
    }
    int getFail(int x) {
        while (s[n - st[x].len - 1] != s[n]) x = st[x].fail
        ;
        return x;
    }
    void add(int c) {
        s.pb(c -= 'a'); ++n;
        int cur = getFail(last);
        if (!st[cur].nxt[c]) {
            int now = SZ(st);
            st.pb(st[cur].len + 2);
            st[now].fail = st[getFail(st[cur].fail)].nxt[c];
            st[cur].nxt[c] = now;
            st[now].num = st[st[now].fail].num + 1;
        }
        last = st[cur].nxt[c]; ++st[last].cnt;
    }
    void dpcnt() {
        for(int i = SZ(st) - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
            auto nd = st[i];
            st[nd.fail].cnt += nd.cnt;
        }
    }
    int size() { return (int)st.size() - 2; }
};

```

## 8.10 Palindrome Partition [c85c05]

```

// in PAM
/* node */ int dif = 0, slink = 0, g = 0;
vector<int> dp = {0};
// add
if (!st[cur].nxt[c]) {
    ...
    st[now].dif = st[now].len - st[st[now].fail].len;
    if (st[now].dif == st[st[now].fail].dif)
        st[now].slink = st[st[now].fail].slink;
    else st[now].slink = st[now].fail;
}
dp.pb(0);
for (int x = last; x > 1; x = st[x].slink) {
    st[x].g = dp[n - st[st[x].slink].len - st[x].dif];
    if (st[x].dif == st[st[x].fail].dif)
        st[x].g = min(st[x].g, st[st[x].fail].g);
    dp[n] = min(dp[n], st[x].g + 1);
}

```

## 9 Misc

### 9.1 Cyclic Ternary Search [9017cc]

```

/* bool pred(int a, int b);
f(0) ~ f(n - 1) is a cyclic-shift U-function
return idx s.t. pred(x, idx) is false for all x*/
int cyc_tsearch(int n, auto pred) {
    if (n == 1) return 0;
    int l = 0, r = n; bool rv = pred(1, 0);

```

```

        while (r - 1 > 1) {
            int m = (l + r) / 2;
            if (pred(0, m) ? rv: pred(m, (m + 1) % n)) r = m;
            else l = m;
        }
        return pred(l, r % n) ? l : r % n;
}

```

## 9.2 Matroid

$M = (E, \mathcal{I})$ , where  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq 2^E$  is nonempty, is a matroid if:

- If  $S \in \mathcal{I}$  and  $S' \subseteq S$ , then  $S' \in \mathcal{I}$ .
- For  $S_1, S_2 \in \mathcal{I}$  s.t.  $|S_1| < |S_2|$ , there exists  $e \in S_2 \setminus S_1$  s.t.  $S_1 \cup \{e\} \in \mathcal{I}$ .

Matroid intersection:

Start from  $S = \emptyset$ . In each iteration, let

- $Y_1 = \{x \notin S \mid S \cup \{x\} \in \mathcal{I}_1\}$
- $Y_2 = \{x \notin S \mid S \cup \{x\} \in \mathcal{I}_2\}$

If there exists  $x \in Y_1 \cap Y_2$ , insert  $x$  into  $S$ . Otherwise for each  $x \in S, y \notin S$ , create edges

- $x \rightarrow y$  if  $S - \{x\} \cup \{y\} \in \mathcal{I}_1$ .
- $y \rightarrow x$  if  $S - \{x\} \cup \{y\} \in \mathcal{I}_2$ .

Find a *shortest path* (with BFS) starting from a vertex in  $Y_1$  and ending at a vertex in  $Y_2$  which doesn't pass through any other vertices in  $Y_2$ , and alternate the path. The size of  $S$  will be incremented by 1 in each iteration. For the weighted case, assign weight  $w(x)$  to vertex  $x$  if  $x \in S$  and  $-w(x)$  if  $x \notin S$ . Find the path with the minimum number of edges among all minimum length paths and alternate it.

## 9.3 Simulate Annealing [ff826c]

```

ld anneal() {
    mt19937 rnd_engine(seed);
    uniform_real_distribution<ld> rnd(0, 1);
    const ld dT = 0.001;
    // Argument p
    ld S_cur = calc(p), S_best = S_cur;
    for (ld T = 2000; T > eps; T -= dT) {
        // Modify p to p_prime
        const ld S_prime = calc(p_prime);
        const ld delta_c = S_prime - S_cur;
        ld prob = min((ld)1, exp(-delta_c / T));
        if (rnd(rnd_engine) <= prob)
            S_cur = S_prime, p = p_prime;
        if (S_prime < S_best) // find min
            S_best = S_prime, p_best = p_prime;
    }
    return S_best;
}

```

## 9.4 Binary Search On Fraction [f6b9ec]

```

struct Q {
    ll p, q;
    Q go(Q b, ll d) { return {p + b.p * d, q + b.q * d}; }
};

// returns smallest p/q in [lo, hi] such that
// pred(p/q) is true, and 0 <= p, q <= N
Q frac_bs(ll N, auto &pred) {
    Q lo{0, 1}, hi{1, 0};
    if (pred(lo)) return lo;
    assert(pred(hi));
    bool dir = 1, L = 1, H = 1;
    for (; L || H; dir = !dir) {
        ll len = 0, step = 1;
        for (int t = 0; t < 2 && (t ? step /= 2 : step *= 2));
            if (Q mid = hi.go(lo, len + step));
                mid.p > N || mid.q > N || dir ^ pred(mid))
                    t++;
            else len += step;
            swap(lo, hi = hi.go(lo, len));
            (dir ? L : H) = !len;
    }
    return dir ? hi : lo;
}

```

## 9.5 Min Plus Convolution [09b5c3]

```

// a is convex a[i+1]-a[i] <= a[i+2]-a[i+1]
vector<int> min_plus_convolution(vector<int> &a, vector
                                    <int> &b) {
    int n = SZ(a), m = SZ(b);
    vector<int> c(n + m - 1, INF);
    auto dc = [&](auto Y, int l, int r, int jl, int jr) {
        if (l > r) return;
        int mid = (l + r) / 2, from = -1, &best = c[mid];

```

```

for (int j = jl; j <= jr; ++j)
    if (int i = mid - j; i >= 0 && i < n)
        if (best > a[i] + b[j])
            best = a[i] + b[j], from = j;
    Y(Y, l, mid - 1, jl, from), Y(Y, mid + 1, r, from,
        jr);
}
return dc(dc, 0, n - 1 + m - 1, 0, m - 1), c;
}

9.6 SMAWK [a2a4ce]
// For all 2x2 submatrix:
// If M[1][0] < M[1][1], M[0][0] < M[0][1]
// If M[1][0] == M[1][1], M[0][0] <= M[0][1]
// M[i][ans_i] is the best value in the i-th row
// select(int r, int u, int v) return true if f(r, v)
// is better than f(r, u)
vector<int> smawk(int N, int M, auto &&select) {
    auto dc = [&](auto self, const vector<int> &r, const
        vector<int> &c) {
        if (r.empty()) return vector<int>{};
        const int n = SZ(r); vector<int> ans(n), nr, nc;
        for (int i : c) {
            while (!nc.empty() &&
                select(r[nr.size() - 1], nc.back(), i))
                nc.pop_back();
            if (int(nc.size()) < n) nc.push_back(i);
        }
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i += 2) nr.push_back(r[i]);
        const auto na = self(self, nr, nc);
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i += 2) ans[i] = na[i >> 1];
        for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < n; i += 2) {
            ans[i] = nc[j];
            const int end = i + 1 == n ? nc.back() : ans[i +
                1];
            while (nc[j] != end)
                if (select(r[i], ans[i], nc[++j])) ans[i] = nc[j];
        }
        return ans;
    };
    vector<int> R(N), C(M); iota(iter(R), 0), iota(iter(C),
        0);
    return dc(dc, R, C);
}

```

**9.7 Golden Ratio Search [ce06a8]**

```

ld goldenRatioSearch(ld a, ld b, auto &&f) {
    ld r = (sqrt(5)-1)/2, eps = 1e-7;
    ld x1 = b - r*(b-a), x2 = a + r*(b-a);
    ld f1 = f(x1), f2 = f(x2);
    while (b-a > eps)
        if (f1 < f2) { //change to > to find maximum
            b = x2; x2 = x1; f2 = f1;
            x1 = b - r*(b-a); f1 = f(x1);
        } else {
            a = x1; x1 = x2; f1 = f2;
            x2 = a + r*(b-a); f2 = f(x2);
        }
    return a;
}

```

**9.8 Python Misc [d41d8c]**

```

from decimal import *
setcontext(Context(prec=MAX_PREC, Emax=MAX_EMAX,
    rounding=ROUND_FLOOR))
print(Decimal(input()) * Decimal(input()))
from fractions import Fraction
Fraction('3.14159').limit_denominator(10).numerator #
    22
import string, random
print(string.ascii_letters + string.digits + string.
    punctuation)
# string.ascii_lowercase
print(random.choice('abc'), random.randint(1, 10),
    random.random())

```

**10 Notes****10.1 Geometry****Rotation Matrix**

- rotate 90°:  $(x, y) \rightarrow (-y, x)$
- rotate -90°:  $(x, y) \rightarrow (y, -x)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

**Triangles**

Side lengths:  $a, b, c$ , Semiperimeter:  $p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$

Area:  $A = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$

Circumradius:  $R = \frac{abc}{4A}$ , Inradius:  $r = \frac{A}{p}$

Length of median (divides triangle into two equal-area triangles):  $m_a = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2}$

Length of bisector (divides angles in two):  $s_a = \sqrt{bc \left(1 - \left(\frac{a}{b+c}\right)^2\right)}$

Law of sines:  $\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{1}{2R}$

Law of cosines:  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$

Law of tangents:  $\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\tan \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}{\tan \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}$

**Quadrilaterals**

With side lengths  $a, b, c, d$ , diagonals  $e, f$ , diagonals angle  $\theta$ , area  $A$  and magic flux  $F = b^2 + d^2 - a^2 - c^2$ :

$$4A = 2ef \cdot \sin \theta = F \tan \theta = \sqrt{4e^2 f^2 - F^2}$$

For cyclic quadrilaterals the sum of opposite angles is 180°,  $ef = ac + bd$ , and  $A = \sqrt{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)(p-d)}$ .

**Spherical coordinates**

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \theta \cos \phi & r &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ y &= r \sin \theta \sin \phi & \theta &= \arccos(z/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) \\ z &= r \cos \theta & \phi &= \arctan(y/x) \end{aligned}$$

**Green's Theorem**

$$\iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_{L^+} (P dx + Q dy)$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x dy - y dx$$

- Circular sector:

$$x = x_0 + r \cos \theta$$

$$y = y_0 + r \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= r \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x_0 + r \cos \theta) \cos \theta + (y_0 + r \sin \theta) \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= r(r\theta + x_0 \sin \theta - y_0 \cos \theta)|_{\alpha}^{\beta} \end{aligned}$$

- Centroid:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{2A} \int_C x^2 dy \quad \bar{y} = -\frac{1}{2A} \int_C y^2 dx$$

**Point-Line Duality**

$$p = (a, b) \leftrightarrow p^* : y = ax - b$$

- $p \in l \iff l^* \in p^*$

- $p_1, p_2, p_3$  are collinear  $\iff p_1^*, p_2^*, p_3^*$  intersect at a point

- $p$  lies above  $l \iff l^*$  lies above  $p^*$

- lower convex hull  $\leftrightarrow$  upper envelope

**10.2 Trigonometry**

$$\sinh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}), \cosh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}), \sin n\pi = 0, \cos n\pi = (-1)^n$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(2\alpha) = 2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}, \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}, \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta))$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)), \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta))$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta))$$

$$(V + W) \tan(\alpha - \beta)/2 = (V - W) \tan(\alpha + \beta)/2$$

where  $V, W$  are lengths of sides opposite angles  $\alpha, \beta$ .

$$a \cos x + b \sin x = r \cos(x - \phi), \quad a \sin x + b \cos x = r \sin(x + \phi)$$

where  $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}, \phi = \arctan(b/a)$ .

## 10.3 Calculus

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \arcsin x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & \frac{d}{dx} \arccos x &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \tan x &= 1 + \tan^2 x & \frac{d}{dx} \arctan x &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ \int \tan ax \, dx &= -\frac{\ln |\cos ax|}{a} & \int x \sin ax \, dx &= \frac{\sin ax - ax \cos ax}{a^2}\end{aligned}$$

## 10.4 Sum & Series

$$\begin{aligned}e^x &= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots, (-\infty < x < \infty) \\ \ln(1+x) &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots, (-1 < x \leq 1) \\ \sqrt{1+x} &= 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{2x^3}{32} - \frac{5x^4}{128} + \dots, (-1 \leq x \leq 1) \\ \sin x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots, (-\infty < x < \infty) \\ \cos x &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots, (-\infty < x < \infty)\end{aligned}$$

## 10.5 Misc

- Vandermonde's Identity

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

- Kirchhoff's Theorem

Denote  $L$  be a  $n \times n$  matrix as the Laplacian matrix of graph  $G$ , where  $L_{ii} = d(i)$ ,  $L_{ij} = -c$  where  $c$  is the number of edge  $(i, j)$  in  $G$ .

- The number of undirected spanning in  $G$  is  $|\det(\tilde{L}_{11})|$ .
- The number of directed spanning tree rooted at  $r$  in  $G$  is  $|\det(\tilde{L}_{rr})|$ .
- BEST theorem: the number of eulerian circuits in a directed graph is  $|\det(\tilde{L}_{ww})| \cdot \prod_{v \in V} (\deg(v) - 1)!$ .

- Tutte's Matrix

Let  $D$  be a  $n \times n$  matrix, where  $d_{ij} = x_{ij}$  ( $x_{ij}$  is chosen uniformly at random) if  $i < j$  and  $(i, j) \in E$ , otherwise  $d_{ij} = -d_{ji}$ .  $\frac{\text{rank}(D)}{2}$  is the maximum matching on  $G$ .

- Cayley's Formula

- Given a degree sequence  $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n$  for each labeled vertices, there are  $\frac{(n-2)!}{(d_1-1)!(d_2-1)!\cdots(d_n-1)!}$  spanning trees.
- Let  $T_{n,k}$  be the number of labeled forests on  $n$  vertices with  $k$  components, such that vertex  $1, 2, \dots, k$  belong to different components. Then  $T_{n,k} = kn^{n-k-1}$ .

- Erdős–Gallai theorem

A sequence of nonnegative integers  $d_1 \geq \dots \geq d_n$  can be represented as the degree sequence of a finite simple graph on  $n$  vertices if and only if  $d_1 + \dots + d_n$  is even and  $\sum_{i=1}^k d_i \leq k(k-1) + \sum_{i=k+1}^n \min(d_i, k)$  holds

for every  $1 \leq k \leq n$ .

- Gale–Ryser theorem

A pair of sequences of nonnegative integers  $a_1 \geq \dots \geq a_n$  and  $b_1, \dots, b_n$  is bigraphic if and only if  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \min(b_i, k)$  holds for every  $1 \leq k \leq n$ .

- Fulkerson–Chen–Anstee theorem

A sequence  $(a_1, b_1), \dots, (a_n, b_n)$  of nonnegative integer pairs with  $a_1 \geq \dots \geq a_n$  is digraphic if and only if  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \min(b_i, k-1) + \sum_{i=k+1}^n \min(b_i, k)$  holds for every  $1 \leq k \leq n$ .

- Pick's theorem

For simple polygon, when points are all integer, we have

$$A = \#\{\text{lattice points in the interior}\} + \frac{\#\{\text{lattice points on the boundary}\}}{2} - 1.$$

- Möbius inversion formula

- $\mu(d) = (-1)^k$  if  $n$  is the product of  $k$  distinct primes, 0 if  $p^2 \mid n$
- $f(n) = \sum_{d \mid n} g(d) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \sum_{d \mid n} \mu(d)f\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$
- $f(n) = \sum_{n \mid d} g(d) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \sum_{n \mid d} \mu\left(\frac{d}{n}\right)f(d)$

- Spherical cap

- A portion of a sphere cut off by a plane.

- $r$ : sphere radius,  $a$ : radius of the base of the cap,  $h$ : height of the cap,  $\theta = \arcsin(a/r)$ .
- Volume =  $\pi h^2(3r-h)/3 = \pi h(3a^2+h^2)/6 = \pi r^3(2+\cos\theta)(1-\cos\theta)^2/3$ .
- Area =  $2\pi rh = \pi(a^2+h^2) = 2\pi r^2(1-\cos\theta)$ .
- Lagrange multiplier
  - Optimize  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  when  $k$  constraints  $g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ .
  - Lagrangian function  

$$\mathcal{L}(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) - \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n).$$
  - The solution corresponding to the original constrained optimization is always a saddle point of the Lagrangian function.

- Nearest points of two skew lines

- Line 1 :  $v_1 = p_1 + t_1 d_1$
- Line 2 :  $v_2 = p_2 + t_2 d_2$
- $n = d_1 \times d_2$
- $n_1 = d_1 \times n$
- $n_2 = d_2 \times n$
- $c_1 = p_1 + \frac{(p_2-p_1) \cdot n_2}{d_1 \cdot n_2} d_1$
- $c_2 = p_2 + \frac{(p_1-p_2) \cdot n_1}{d_2 \cdot n_1} d_2$

- Bernoulli numbers

$$B_0 = 1, B_1^\pm = \pm \frac{1}{2}, B_2 = \frac{1}{6}, B_3 = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^m \binom{m+1}{j} B_j = 0, \text{EGF is } B(x) = \frac{x}{e^x - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \frac{x^n}{n!}.$$

$$S_m(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^m = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m+1}{k} B_k^+ n^{m+1-k}$$

- Stirling numbers of the second kind Partitions of  $n$  distinct elements into exactly  $k$  groups.

$$S(n, k) = S(n-1, k-1) + kS(n-1, k), S(n, 1) = S(n, n) = 1$$

$$S(n, k) = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^{k-i} \binom{k}{i} i^n$$

$$x^n = \sum_{i=0}^n S(n, i)(x)_i$$

- Pentagonal number theorem

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-x^n) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left( x^{k(3k+1)/2} + x^{k(3k-1)/2} \right)$$

- Catalan numbers

$$C_n^{(k)} = \frac{1}{(k-1)n+1} \binom{kn}{n}$$

$$C^{(k)}(x) = 1 + x[C^{(k)}(x)]^k$$

- Eulerian numbers

Number of permutations  $\pi \in S_n$  in which exactly  $k$  elements are greater than the previous element.  $k$  j:s s.t.  $\pi(j) > \pi(j+1)$ ,  $k+1$  j:s s.t.

$$\pi(j) \geq j, k$$

$$j:\text{s s.t. } \pi(j) > j.$$

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

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

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

## 10.6 Number

- Number of partitions of  $n$ :

$n$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	20	30	40	50	100
$p(n)$	2	3	5	7	11	15	22	30	627	5604	4e4	2e5	2e8

- Maximum number of divisors:

$n$	100	1e3	1e6	1e9	1e12	1e15	1e18
$d(n)$	12	32	240	1344	6720	26880	103680

- Number of ways to partition a set of  $n$  labeled elements:

$n$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
$B_n$	2	5	15	52	203	877	4140	21147	115975	7e5	2e6	1e7

- Fibonacci numbers:

$n$	1	2	3	4	5	31	45	88
$F_n$	1	1	3	5	8	1346269	1e9	1e18

