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Data Structures (1)

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fenwick.hh
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Description: Fenwick my twizz=)

22 lines

1

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struct FT {
  vector<11> s:
  FT(int n) : s(n) {}
  void update(int pos, ll dif) { // a[pos] += dif
    for (; pos < sz(s); pos |= pos + 1) s[pos] += dif;</pre>
  11 query(int pos) { // sum of values in [0, pos)
    for (; pos > 0; pos &= pos - 1) res += s[pos-1];
    return res;
  int lower_bound(ll sum) \{// min \ pos \ st \ sum \ of \ [0, \ pos] >= sum
    // Returns n if no sum is >= sum, or -1 if empty sum is.
    if (sum <= 0) return -1;
    int pos = 0;
    for (int pw = 1 << 25; pw; pw >>= 1) {
     if (pos + pw <= sz(s) && s[pos + pw-1] < sum)</pre>
        pos += pw, sum -= s[pos-1];
    return pos;
};
```

segmentTree.hh

```
Description: Na otrezke mozhno gryaz delat
template <typename T>
struct SegmentTree{
public:
    SegmentTree(vector T \ge a_a) : n(a.size()), a(a) : {
        t.assign(4 * n, 0);
        mod.assign(4 * n, 0);
        build(1, 0, n);
    void update(int v = 1, int t1 = 0, int tr = n, int 1, int r
        , T x) {
        if (1 >= r || t1 >= tr) return;
        if (1 == t1 && r == tr) {
            apply(v, l, r, x);
        else {
            push(v, tl, tr);
            int mid = (t1 + tr) >> 1;
            update (2 * v, tl, mid, l, min(r, mid), x);
            update(2 * v + 1, mid, tr, max(1, mid), r, x);
            t[v] = min(t[2 * v], t[2 * v + 1]);
    ll get_min(int v = 1, int tl = 0, int tr = n, int l, int r)
        if (1 >= r || t1 >= tr) return INFLL;
        if (1 == t1 && r == tr) {
            return t[v];
        else {
            push(v, tl, tr);
            int mid = (t1 + tr) >> 1;
            return min(get_min(2 * v, tl, mid, l, min(r, mid)),
                  get_min(2 * v + 1, mid, tr, max(1, mid), r));
private:
```

```
int n;
    vector <T> &a:
    vector <T> t, mod;
    void build(int v, int 1, int r) {
        if (1 == r - 1) {
            t[v] = a[1];
        else {
            int mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
            build(2 * v, 1, mid);
            build(2 * v + 1, mid, r);
            t[v] = min(t[2 * v], t[2 * v + 1]);
    void apply (int v, int 1, int r, 11 x) {
        t[v] += x;
        mod[v] += x;
    void push (int v, int 1, int r) {
        int mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
        apply (2*v, 1, mid, mod[v]);
        apply(2*v + 1, mid, r, mod[v]);
        mod[v] = 0;
};
sparseTable.hh
Description: Geek from Tyumen Region thinks that he is RMQ Data Struc-
template <typename T>
struct SparseTable{
public:
    SparseTable (vector <T> &_a) : n(_a.size()), a(_a) {
        init(n);
    T rmq(T 1, T r) {
        T t = __lg(r - 1);
        return min(g[t][1], g[t][r - (1 << t)]);
private:
    vector <T> &a:
    vector <vector <T>> q;
    void init(int n) {
        int logn = __lg(n);
        q.assign(logn + 1, vector <T>(n));
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            q[0][i] = a[i];
        for (int 1 = 0; 1 <= logn - 1; 1++) {
            for (int i = 0; i + (2 << 1) <= n; i++) {</pre>
                g[1 + 1][i] = min(g[1][i], g[1][i + (1 << 1)]);
treap.hh
Description: Just treap=)
                                                           55 lines
struct Node {
  Node *1 = 0, *r = 0;
  int val, v, c = 1;
  Node(int val) : val(val), y(rand()) {}
  void recalc();
```

int cnt(Node* n) { return n ? n->c : 0; }

```
void Node::recalc() { c = cnt(1) + cnt(r) + 1; }
template < class F > void each (Node * n, F f) {
 if (n) { each(n->1, f); f(n->val); each(n->r, f); }
pair<Node*, Node*> split(Node* n, int k) {
  if (!n) return {};
  \textbf{if} \hspace{0.1cm} (\texttt{cnt} \hspace{0.1cm} (\texttt{n->1}) \hspace{0.1cm} >= \hspace{0.1cm} \texttt{k}) \hspace{0.1cm} \{ \hspace{0.1cm} // \hspace{0.1cm} "n\!\!\rightarrow\!\! val >= \hspace{0.1cm} \texttt{k"} \hspace{0.1cm} for \hspace{0.1cm} lower\_bound(k) \\
    auto pa = split(n->1, k);
    n->1 = pa.second;
    n->recalc();
    return {pa.first, n};
  } else {
    auto pa = split(n->r, k - cnt(n->1) - 1); // and just "k"
    n->r = pa.first;
    n->recalc();
    return {n, pa.second};
Node* merge(Node* 1, Node* r) {
  if (!1) return r;
  if (!r) return 1;
  if (1->y > r->y) {
   1->r = merge(1->r, r);
    l->recalc();
    return 1;
  } else {
    r->1 = merge(1, r->1);
    r->recalc();
    return r;
Node* ins(Node* t, Node* n, int pos) {
  auto [l,r] = split(t, pos);
  return merge(merge(l, n), r);
// Example application: move the range (l, r) to index k
void move(Node*& t, int 1, int r, int k) {
  Node *a, *b, *c;
  tie(a,b) = split(t, 1); tie(b,c) = split(b, r - 1);
  if (k \le 1) t = merge(ins(a, b, k), c);
  else t = merge(a, ins(c, b, k - r));
lazySegmentTree.hh
Description: Segment tree with ability to add or set values of large inter-
vals, and compute max of intervals.
Usage: Node* tr = new Node(v, 0, sz(v));
Time: \mathcal{O}(\log N).
const int inf = 1e9;
struct Node {
  Node *1 = 0, *r = 0;
  int lo, hi, mset = inf, madd = 0, val = -inf;
  Node (int lo, int hi): lo(lo), hi(hi) {} // Large interval of
  Node(vector <int>& v, int lo, int hi) : lo(lo), hi(hi) {
    if (lo + 1 < hi) {
      int mid = lo + (hi - lo)/2;
      l = new Node(v, lo, mid); r = new Node(v, mid, hi);
      val = max(1->val, r->val);
    else val = v[lo];
```

int query(int L, int R) {

```
if (R <= lo || hi <= L) return -inf;</pre>
    if (L <= lo && hi <= R) return val;</pre>
   push();
    return max(l->query(L, R), r->query(L, R));
  void set(int L, int R, int x) {
    if (R <= lo || hi <= L) return;</pre>
    if (L <= lo && hi <= R) mset = val = x, madd = 0;</pre>
     push(), l->set(L, R, x), r->set(L, R, x);
     val = max(1->val, r->val);
  void add(int L, int R, int x) {
   if (R <= lo || hi <= L) return;</pre>
    if (L <= lo && hi <= R) {
     if (mset != inf) mset += x;
     else madd += x;
     val += x;
    else {
     push(), l->add(L, R, x), r->add(L, R, x);
     val = max(1->val, r->val);
  void push() {
   if (!1) {
     int mid = lo + (hi - lo)/2;
     1 = new Node(lo, mid); r = new Node(mid, hi);
    if (mset != inf)
     l->set(lo, hi, mset), r->set(lo, hi, mset), mset = inf;
    else if (madd)
     1- add(lo, hi, madd), r- add(lo, hi, madd), madd = 0;
};
```