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1 Data Structures

Data Structures (1)

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fenwick.hh
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Description: Fenwick my twizz=) 22 lines struct FT { vector<11> s: FT(int n) : s(n) {} **void** update(int pos, ll dif) { // a[pos] += diffor (; 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;

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segmentTree.hh

};

```
Description: Na otrezke mozhno gryaz delat
template <typename T>
struct SegmentTree{
public:
    SegmentTree(vector <T>& _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:
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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, y, 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 {};
 if (cnt(n->1) >= k) { // "n-> val >= k" for lower_bound(k)}
    auto pa = split(n->1, k);
    n->1 = pa.second;
    n->recalc();
    return {pa.first, n};
    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));
```