# 模板题 题解

Posted on 2019-04-13

## **Description:**

给出一棵以 1 号点为根的树,每个点上有一个字符,每个点所代表的字符串 s[i] 为从这个点到根的字符连起来形成的字符串,求:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \mathrm{lcs}(i,j) imes \mathrm{lcp}(i,j)$$

其中: lcs 表示两个字符串的最长公共后缀, lcp 表示两个字符串的最长公共前缀。

### Solution:

对于 10% 的数据满足:  $n \leq 200$ 

直接枚举点对暴力就行了,时间复杂度  $O(n^3)$  。

对于 10% 的数据满足:  $n \leq 5000$ 

显然两个串的 lcp 就是 lca 的深度,那么我们把所有串拿出来反过来建出 trie ,还是暴力枚举点对用 ST 表 O(1) 求 LCA 即可。

时间复杂度  $O(n^2)$ 。

对于 25% 的数据满足:  $n\leqslant 300000$  并且给出的树是一条链并且 1 号点是链的一个端点。

这个部分分就相当于是一个序列上的情况,那么不难想到我们对于这个序列反过来建后缀数组,那么我们考虑枚举每一个位置作为靠前的那个位置计算答案。

先建出 height 数组的笛卡尔树,因为字符是随机的因此 height 数组也可以看成是随机的,那么有一个结论是笛卡尔树的期望深度是  $\log n$ ,那么我们从后往前枚举这个位置,刚开始笛卡尔树为空,每次把当前这个位置的下一个位置插进树里去,同时在树上维护子树大小,然后对于当前这个询问,从对应的点不停向上跳,在跳的同时统计和他相对的那棵子树的答案即可。

时间复杂度期望  $O(n \log n)$ 。

```
#include<algorithm>
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdlib>
#include<cstdio>
#include<cmath>
#include<cctype>
#include<cstring>
using namespace std;
inline int rd() {
    register int res = 0,f = 1;register char c = getchar();
    while(!isdigit(c)){if(c == '-')f = -1;c = getchar();}
    while(isdigit(c))res = (res << 1) + (res << 3) + c - '0', c = getchar();</pre>
    return res * f;
}
int n;
#define MAXN 300010
int nxt[MAXN];
int s[MAXN];
int dfn[MAXN];
int sa[MAXN], rnk[MAXN], c[MAXN], c1[MAXN], c2[MAXN], h[MAXN];
void make_SA(int n,int m) {
    int p = 0;
    int *x = c1, *y = c2;
    for(int i = 1; i \le m; ++i)c[i] = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)++c[x[i] = s[i]];
    for(int i = 1; i \le m; ++i)c[i] += c[i - 1];
    for(int i = n; i >= 1; --i)sa[c[x[i]]--] = i;
    for(int k = 1; k <= n; k = k << 1) {
        p = 0;
        for(int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)y[i] = 0;
        for(int i = 1; i \leftarrow m; ++i)c[i] = 0;
        for(int i = n - k + 1; i \le n; ++i)y[++p] = i;
        for(int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)if(sa[i] > k)y[++p] = sa[i] - k;
        for(int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)++c[x[y[i]]];
        for(int i = 1; i <= m; ++i)c[i] += c[i - 1];
        for(int i = n; i >= 1; --i)sa[c[x[y[i]]]--] = y[i];
        p = 1;
        swap(x,y);
        x[sa[1]] = 1;
        for(int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
            x[sa[i]] = (y[sa[i]] == y[sa[i-1]] & y[sa[i] + k] == y[sa[i-1] + k]?
p : ++p);
        if(p >= n)break;
        m = p;
    for(int i = 1;i <= n;++i)rnk[sa[i]] = i;</pre>
    int k = 0;
    for(int i = 1;i <= n;++i) {</pre>
        if(rnk[i] == 1)continue;
```

```
if(k)--k;
        int j = sa[rnk[i] - 1];
        while(j + k \le n \&\& i + k \le n \&\& s[j + k] == s[i + k])++k;
        h[rnk[i]] = k;
    return;
}
int root,lc[MAXN << 1],rc[MAXN << 1],fa[MAXN << 1],len[MAXN << 1];</pre>
int sum[MAXN << 1];</pre>
int tot;
int build(int &rt,int l,int r) {
    if(1 == r) {
        rt = 1;
        return rt;
    int mn = 0x3f3f3f3f, pos = 0;
    for(int i = 1 + 1; i \leftarrow r; ++i) if(h[i] \leftarrow mn){pos = i; mn = h[i];}
    rt = ++tot;len[rt] = h[pos];
    fa[build(lc[rt],l,pos - 1)] = rt;
    fa[build(rc[rt],pos,r)] = rt;
    return rt;
#define MOD 998244353
int main() {
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(int i = 2; i \le n; ++i)nxt[rd()] = i;
    for(int i = 1, cur = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        dfn[cur] = i;
        cur = nxt[cur];
    for(int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)s[n - dfn[i] + 1] = rd() + 1;
    make_SA(n, 256);
    tot = n;
    build(root,1,n);
    int ans = 0;
    for(int i = 2;i <= n;++i) {
        int cur = rnk[i - 1];
        while(cur != 0) {
            ++sum[cur];
             cur = fa[cur];
        cur = rnk[i];
        while(fa[cur] != 0) {
             ans = (ans + 111 * len[fa[cur]] * (n - i + 1) % MOD * (sum[fa[cur]] -
sum[cur]) % MOD) % MOD;
            cur = fa[cur];
        }
    cout << ans << endl;</pre>
    return 0;
```

#### 对于 25% 的数据满足: $n \leq 50000$

还是考虑随机的特殊性,另有一个结论是在随机情况下  $\log n$  的长度期望是  $\log n$  ,那么我们就可以考虑使用一个复杂度与  $\log n$  长度有关的算法。

既然  $\mathrm{lcp}(i,j) = dep[\mathrm{LCA}(i,j)]$ ,那么我们考虑枚举一个点并计算他作为 LCA 的代价,我们可以对于每个点哈希向上大约  $1 \sim \log_2 n$  长度的字符串,出题人生成的数据长度大概不超过 50 ,然后就是要求 len 相等但是 len+1 不相等的点对数,这个可以开一个桶计算,计算的过程可以用树上启发式合并(dsu on tree)来优化。

时间复杂度  $O(n \log^2 n)$  。

```
#include<algorithm>
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdlib>
#include<cstdio>
#include<cmath>
#include<map>
#include<cctype>
#include<cstring>
using namespace std;
inline int rd() {
    register int res = 0,f = 1;register char c = getchar();
    while(!isdigit(c)){if(c == '-')f = -1;c = getchar();}
    while(isdigit(c))res = (res << 1) + (res << 3) + c - '0',c = getchar();</pre>
    return res * f;
int n;
#define MAXN 100010
struct edge {
    int to,nxt;
} e[MAXN];
int edgenum = 0;
int lin[MAXN] = {0};
void add(int a,int b) {
    e[++edgenum] = (edge){b,lin[a]};lin[a] = edgenum;
    return;
int fa[MAXN];
int dep[MAXN];
int s[MAXN];
#define MAX 45
#define MAXX 50
#define BASE1 19260817
#define MODN1 1000000007
#define BASE2 1001001
#define MODN2 998244353
typedef unsigned int uint;
int siz[MAXN],son[MAXN];
void dfs1(int k) {
    siz[k] = 1;
    for(int i = lin[k];i != 0;i = e[i].nxt) {
        dfs1(e[i].to);
        siz[k] += siz[e[i].to];
        if(son[k] == 0 \mid | siz[e[i].to] > siz[son[k]])son[k] = e[i].to;
    return;
#define pii pair<uint,uint>
#define fi first
#define se second
#define mp make pair
```

```
long long kkk = 0;
pii hash[MAXN][MAXX];
typedef unsigned long long ull;
ull hsh[MAXN][MAXX];
struct table {
    #define MO 1001001
    int head[MO];
    ull st[MAXN];
    int val[MAXN],nxt[MAXN];
    int cntnum;
    int stack[MAXN],top;
    int& operator [] (ull x) {
        int modx = x \% MO;
        for(int i = head[modx];i != 0;i = nxt[i]) {
            if(st[i] == x)return val[i];
        stack[++top] = modx;
        ++cntnum;
        st[cntnum] = x;
        val[cntnum] = 0;
        nxt[cntnum] = head[modx];
        head[modx] = cntnum;
        return val[cntnum];
    void clear() {
        while(top)head[stack[top--]] = 0;
        cntnum = 0;
        return;
};
namespace T {
    table f[MAXX];
    table sum[MAXX];
    int ans = 0;
    void clear() {
        for(int i = 0;i < MAX;++i)f[i].clear();</pre>
        for(int i = 0;i < MAX;++i)sum[i].clear();</pre>
        ans = 0;
        return;
    void query(int k) {
        for(int i = 0; i <= min(MAX - 1, dep[k]); ++i) {
            ans += (sum[i][hsh[k][i]] - f[i][hsh[k][i] ^ hsh[k][i + 1]]) * i;
        }
        return;
    void insert(int k) {
        for(int i = 0; i <= min(MAX - 1, dep[k]); ++i) {
            ++sum[i][hsh[k][i]];++kkk;
            ++f[i][hsh[k][i] ^ hsh[k][i + 1]];
```

```
return;
   }
void calc(int k) {
   T::query(k);
    for(int i = lin[k];i != 0;i = e[i].nxt)calc(e[i].to);
}
void add(int k) {
    T::insert(k);
    for(int i = lin[k];i != 0;i = e[i].nxt)add(e[i].to);
    return;
int ans = 0;
#define MOD 998244353
void dfs(int k,int ty) {
    if(son[k] != 0) {
        for(int i = lin[k]; i != 0; i = e[i].nxt)if(e[i].to != son[k])dfs(e[i].to,0);
        dfs(son[k],1);
        T::ans = 0;
        for(int i = lin[k];i != 0;i = e[i].nxt) {
            if(e[i].to == son[k])continue;
            calc(e[i].to);
            add(e[i].to);
        }
    T::query(k);
    T::insert(k);
    ans = (ans + 111 * T::ans * dep[k] % MOD) % MOD;
    if(ty == 0)T::clear();
    return;
}
int main() {
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(int i = 2; i \leftarrow n; ++i)add(fa[i] = rd(),i);
    for(int i = 1;i <= n;++i)dep[i] = dep[fa[i]] + 1;</pre>
    for(int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)s[i] = rd() + 1;
    s[0] = 257;
    int cnt = -1;
    for(int i = 1;i <= n;++i) {
        for(int j = 1, cur = i;j \leftarrow min(dep[i],MAX);++j, cur = fa[cur]) {
            hash[i][j].fi = (111 * hash[i][j - 1].fi * BASE1 + s[cur]) % MODN1;
            hash[i][j].se = (111 * hash[i][j - 1].se * BASE2 + s[cur]) % MODN2;
            hsh[i][j] = (1ull * hash[i][j].fi) << 32 | hash[i][j].se;
        for(int j = dep[i] + 1; j \leftarrow MAX; ++j)hsh[i][j] = --cnt;
    dfs1(1);
    dfs(1,0);
    cout << ans << endl;</pre>
```

```
return 0;
}
```

#### 对于 30% 的数据满足: $n \leq 300000$

由于字符集太大无法使用后缀自动机,我们考虑后缀数组,首先在 trie 上建立后缀数组,那么两个点间的 lcp 就是他们对应位置之间 height 的最小值,还是建立 height 数组上的笛卡尔树,它的深度也是期望  $log_{\Sigma}$  的,那么类似线段树合并,我们可以使用笛卡尔树合并,实现方法和线段树基本相同,我们只要在合并的时候顺便计算跨过根节点的贡献就行了。

时间复杂度  $O(n \log n)$  。

```
#include<algorithm>
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdlib>
#include<cstdio>
#include<cmath>
#include<vector>
#include<cctype>
#include<cstring>
using namespace std;
inline int rd() {
    register int res = 0,f = 1; register char c = getchar();
    while(!isdigit(c)) { if(c == '-') f = -1; c = getchar(); }
    while(isdigit(c)) res = (res << 1) + (res << 3) + c - '0', c = getchar();</pre>
    return res * f;
int n;
#define MAXN 500010
#define LOG 19
#define MAXM 256
int fa[MAXN],ch[MAXN];
#define R register
#define I inline
struct edge {
    int to,nxt;
} e[MAXN];
int edgenum = 0;
int lin[MAXN] = {0};
I void add(int a,int b) {
    e[++edgenum] = (edge) { b, lin[a] }; lin[a] = edgenum;
    return;
int dep[MAXN];
int f[MAXN][LOG];
int sa[MAXN], rnk[LOG][MAXN], h[MAXN], c[MAXN], c1[MAXN], c2[MAXN], rk[MAXN];
vector<int> v[MAXN];
struct table {
    int head[MAXN], nxt[MAXN], val[MAXN];
    int cntnum;
    void add(int a,int b) {
        ++cntnum; val[cntnum] = b; nxt[cntnum] = head[a]; head[a] = cntnum;
        return;
    table() { cntnum = 0; }
I void make_SA(int n, int m) {
    R int p;
    R int *x = c1, *y = c2;
    for(R int i = 1; i <= m; ++i)c[i] = 0;
    for(R int i = 1;i <= n;++i)++c[x[i] = ch[i]];
    for(R int i = 1; i \le m; ++i)c[i] += c[i - 1];
```

```
for (R int i = n; i >= 1; --i) sa[c[x[i]] --] = i;
         for(R int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)rnk[0][i] = ch[i];
          for (R int k = 1, j = 1; (1 << j) <= n; k = k << 1, ++j) {
                    1.cntnum = 0;
                    for(R int i = 1;i <= n;++i)l.head[i] = 0;</pre>
                    for(R int i = 1; i \leftarrow m; ++i)c[i] = 0;
                    for (R int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)if(dep[sa[i]] > k)l.add(f[sa[i]][j - 1], sa[i]);
                    for(R int i = 1; i \leftarrow n; ++i)for(R int k = 1.head[sa[i]];k \neq 0; k = 0
1.nxt[k])y[++p] = 1.val[k];
                    for (R int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)if(dep[i] \le k)y[++p] = i;
                    for(R int i = 1;i <= n;++i)++c[x[y[i]]];</pre>
                    for(R int i = 1; i \leftarrow m; ++i)c[i] += c[i - 1];
                    for (R int i = n; i >= 1; --i) sa \lceil c \lceil x \lceil y \lceil i \rceil \rceil \rceil -- \rceil = y \lceil i \rceil;
                     p = 1;
                    swap(x,y);
                    x[sa[1]] = 1;
                    for(R int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
                               x[sa[i]] = (y[sa[i]] == y[sa[i - 1]] && y[f[sa[i]][j - 1]] == y[f[sa[i - 1]]] && y[f[sa[i]][j - 1]] == y[f[sa[i]]] && y[f[sa[i]][j - 1]] && y[f[sa[i]][j
1]][j - 1]] ? p : ++p);
                    for(R int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)rnk[j][i] = x[i];
                    m = p;
         for(R int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)rk[sa[i]] = i;
         return;
I int LCP(int a,int b) {
         if(a == b)return dep[a];
         R int res = 0;
         for (R int i = LOG - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
                     if(min(dep[a],dep[b]) >= (1 << i) && rnk[i][a] == rnk[i][b]) {</pre>
                               res += (1 << i);
                               a = f[a][i];b = f[b][i];
                   }
         return res;
#define pii pair<int,int>
#define fi first
#define se second
pii st[MAXN][LOG];
int lg[MAXN];
I pii mymin(pii a,pii b) {
         if(a.fi != b.fi)return min(a,b);
         else if(rand() % 2 == 0)return a;
         else return b;
I pii query(int l,int r) {
          R int len = lg[r - l + 1];
          return mymin(st[l][len],st[r - (1 << len) + 1][len]);</pre>
```

```
int trt,lc[MAXN << 1],rc[MAXN << 1],len[MAXN << 1],tot;</pre>
long long mv[MAXN];
int le[MAXN];
void build(int &rt,int l,int r) {
    if(1 == r) {
        rt = 1;
        return;
    }
    rt = ++tot;
    R int pos = query(1 + 1,r).second;
    len[rt] = query(l + 1,r).first;
    for (R int i = 1; i < pos; ++i) mv[i] = mv[i] << 1 | 0, ++le[i];
    build(lc[rt],l,pos - 1);
    for(R int i = pos;i \leftarrow r;++i)mv[i] = mv[i] \leftarrow 1 | 1,++le[i];
    build(rc[rt],pos,r);
    return;
}
struct node {
    int lc,rc;
    int sum,1;
    node() \{ sum = 0; \}
} t[MAXN * 30];
int ptr = 0;
I int newnode(){return ++ptr;}
int root[MAXN];
I void insert(int k) {
    root[k] = newnode();
    t[root[k]].sum = 1;t[root[k]].l = len[trt];
    R int cur = root[k],cur_ = trt;
    k = rk[k];
    for(R int i = le[k] - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
        if((mv[k] >> i) & 1) {
            cur = t[cur].rc = newnode();
            cur_ = rc[cur_];
        }
        else {
            cur = t[cur].lc = newnode();
            cur_ = 1c[cur_];
        t[cur].sum = 1;
        t[cur].l = len[cur_];
    return;
#define MOD 998244353
int ans = 0;
int merge(int x,int y,int val) {
    if(x == 0 \mid \mid y == 0) return x + y;
    ans = (ans + 111 * val * t[x].1 * t[t[x].1c].sum % MOD * t[t[y].rc].sum % MOD) %
MOD;
```

```
ans = (ans + 111 * val * t[x].1 * t[t[x].rc].sum % MOD * t[t[y].lc].sum % MOD) %
MOD;
    t[x].sum += t[y].sum;
    t[x].lc = merge(t[x].lc,t[y].lc,val);
    t[x].rc = merge(t[x].rc,t[y].rc,val);
    return x;
}
void dfs(int k) {
    for(R int i = lin[k];i != 0;i = e[i].nxt) {
        dfs(e[i].to);
        root[k] = merge(root[k],root[e[i].to],dep[k]);
    return;
}
int main() {
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(R int i = 2; i \le n; ++i)add(fa[i] = rd(),i), lg[i] = lg[i >> 1] + 1;
    for(R int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)dep[i] = dep[fa[i]] + 1, ch[i] = rd() + 1;
    for(R int i = 1;i <= n;++i)f[i][0] = fa[i];</pre>
    for(R int k = 1; k < LOG; ++k)
        for(R int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)f[i][k] = f[f[i][k - 1]][k - 1];
    make SA(n,MAXM);
    for(R int i = 1;i <= n;++i)st[i][0] = make_pair(h[i] = LCP(sa[i],sa[i - 1]),i);
    for (R int k = 1, 1 = 1; k < LOG; ++k, 1 = 1 << 1)
        for (R int i = 1; i <= n - (1 << 1) + 1; ++i)st[i][k] = mymin(st[i][k - 1], st[i +
1 \rceil \lceil k - 1 \rceil \rangle;
    tot = n;
    build(trt,1,n);
    for(R int i = 1; i \leftarrow n; ++i)insert(i);
    dfs(1);
    printf("%d\n",ans);
    return 0;
}
```