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time limit per test: 2 seconds

memory limit per test: 256 megabytes



You are given a grid a of 2 rows and n columns, where every cell has value from 1 to $2n$.

Let $f(l, r)$, where $1 \leq l \leq r \leq 2n$, represent a binary* grid b of 2 rows and n columns, such that $b_{i,j} = 1$ if and only if $l \leq a_{i,j} \leq r$. Note that cell (i, j) denotes the cell i rows from the top and j columns from the left.

Count the number of pairs of integers (l, r) such that $1 \leq l \leq r \leq 2n$, and in $f(l, r)$ there exists a **down-right** path of adjacent cells[†] with value of 1 from cell $(1, 1)$ to $(2, n)$.

* A grid is considered binary if and only if every cell of it has value of 0 or 1 .

† A down-right path of adjacent cells is a sequence of cells such that each cell in the sequence shares either its top side or its left side with a side of the previous cell in the sequence.

有道 翻译



您将得到一个由 2 行和 n 列组成的网格 a ，其中每个单元格的值从 1 到 $2n$ 。

设 $f(l, r)$ ，其中 $1 \leq l \leq r \leq 2n$ 表示由 2 行和 n 列组成的二进制 * 网格 b ，使得 $b_{i,j} = 1$ 当且仅当 $l \leq a_{i,j} \leq r$ 。注意，单元格 (i, j) 表示从顶部开始的单元格 i 行和从左侧开始的 j 列。

Codeforces Round 1063 (Div. 2).


比赛进行中

01:52:44

Contestant



→ 提交?

语言: GNU G++20 13.2 (64 bit, v )

选择文件: 未选择文件

Be careful: there is 50 points penalty for submission which fails the pretests or resubmission (except failure on the first test, denial of judgement or similar verdicts). "Passed pretests" submission verdict doesn't guarantee that the solution is absolutely correct and it will pass system tests.

→ 评分表

	Score
Problem A	486

计数 $1 \leq l \leq r \leq 2n$ 的整数对 (l, r) 的个数，并且在 $f(l, r)$ 中存在一个值为 1 的相邻单元格 \dagger 的向下**路径，从单元格 $(1, 1)$ 到 $(2, n)$ 。

* 当且仅当网格的每个单元格的值为 0 或 1 时，网格被认为是二进制的。

\dagger 相邻细胞的右向下路径是一个细胞序列，序列中的每个细胞与序列中前一个细胞的一侧共享其顶部或左侧。



Input

Each test contains multiple test cases. The first line contains the number of test cases t ($1 \leq t \leq 10^4$). The description of the test cases follows.

The first line of each test case contains a single integer n ($2 \leq n \leq 2 \cdot 10^5$) — the number of columns in the grid.

The second line contains exactly n integers $a_{1,1}, a_{1,2}, \dots, a_{1,n}$ ($1 \leq a_{1,i} \leq 2n$) — the values of the cells of the first row of the grid.

The third line contains exactly n integers $a_{2,1}, a_{2,2}, \dots, a_{2,n}$ ($1 \leq a_{2,i} \leq 2n$) — the values of the cells of the second row of the grid.

有道 翻译

输入** **

每个测试包含多个测试用例。第一行包含测试用例的个数 t ($1 \leq t \leq 10^4$)。下面是测试用例的描述。

每个测试用例的第一行包含一个整数 n ($2 \leq n \leq 2 \cdot 10^5$) ——网格中的列数。

第二行恰好包含 n 个整数 $a_{1,1}, a_{1,2}, \dots, a_{1,n}$ ($1 \leq a_{1,i} \leq 2n$) -网格第一行单元格的值。

第三行恰好包含 n 个整数 $a_{2,1}, a_{2,2}, \dots, a_{2,n}$ ($1 \leq a_{2,i} \leq 2n$) -网格第二行单元格的值。



Output

For every test case, output on a separate line a single integer representing the number of pairs of integers (l, r) such that $1 \leq l \leq r \leq 2n$, and in $f(l, r)$ there exists a down-right path of adjacent cells with value of 1 from

Problem B	972
Problem C	1215
Problem D1	1458
Problem D2	1215
Problem E	2673
Successful hack	100
Unsuccessful hack	-50
Unsuccessful submission	-50
Resubmission	-50

* If you solve problem on 00:07 from the first attempt

cell $(1, 1)$ to $(2, n)$.

有道 翻译

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📄

** **输出

对于每个测试用例，在单独的行上输出单个整数，表示 $1 \leq l \leq r \leq 2n$ 的整数对 (l, r) 的数量，并且在 $f(l, r)$ 中存在从单元格 $(1, 1)$ 到 $(2, n)$ 的值为 1 的相邻单元格的右向下路径。

Example

input	Copy
5 2 1 3 3 1 3 1 2 3 3 2 1 4 1 5 5 5 5 3 1 2 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 6 6 6 5 7 9 12 1 4 2 8 5 6	
output	Copy
2 5 4 8 25	

M↓

📄

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Note

Consider the first example.

The grids $f(1, 1)$, $f(1, 2)$ will look like the following:

10

01

There does not exist a path of 1s from the top-left cell to the bottom-right cell, therefore the pairs $(1, 1)$ and $(1, 2)$ are not counted.

The grids $f(1, 3)$ and $f(1, 4)$ will look like the following:

11

11

Since there exists a valid path from $(1, 1)$ to $(2, 2)$, the pairs $(1, 3)$ and $(1, 4)$ will be counted.

The grids $f(2, 2)$, $f(4, 4)$ will be the following:

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00

The grids $f(2, 3)$, $f(2, 4)$, $f(3, 3)$, $f(3, 4)$ will look like the following:

01

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So the pairs $(2, 3)$, $(2, 4)$, $(3, 3)$ and $(3, 4)$ will not be counted.

The only pairs counted where pairs $(1, 3)$ and $(1, 4)$, so the answer is 2.

有道 翻译



注意

考虑第一个例子。

网格 $f(1, 1)$, $f(1, 2)$ 看起来如下所示：

10

01

从左上单元格到右下单元格不存在 1 的路径，因此不计算 (1, 1) 和 (1, 2) 对。

网格 $f(1, 3)$ 和 $f(1, 4)$ 看起来如下所示：

11

11

由于存在从 (1, 1) 到 (2, 2) 的有效路径，因此将对 (1, 3) 和 (1, 4) 对进行计数。

网格 $f(2, 2)$, $f(4, 4)$ 如下：

00

00

网格 $f(2, 3)$, $f(2, 4)$, $f(3, 3)$, $f(3, 4)$ 如下所示：

01

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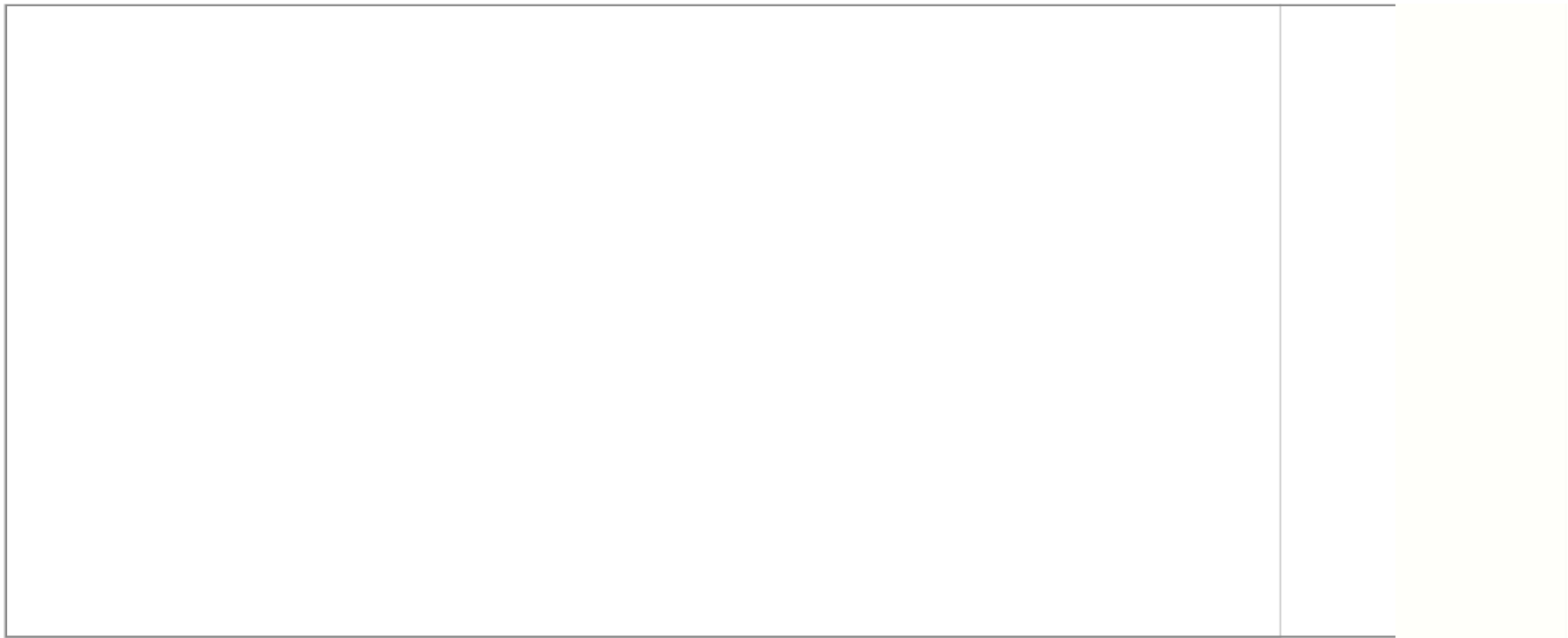
因此，对 (2, 3) , (2, 4) , (3, 3) 和 (3, 4) 将不被计算在内。

只有配对 (1, 3) 和 (1, 4) 才算对，所以答案是 2 。

GNU G++20 13.2 (64 bit, winlibs)



1



► 自定义测试数据(自动保存)



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