$\label{lem:contest} Contest Duration: 2021-04-17 (Sat) 12:40 (http://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/fixedtime.html? \\ iso=20210417T1610&p1=248) - 2021-04-17 (Sat) 14:40 (http://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/fixedtime.html? \\ iso=20210417T1810&p1=248) (local time) (120 minutes) \\ Back to Home (/home) \\ \end{tabular}$ 

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## **G** - Spanning Tree

/

Time Limit: 2 sec / Memory Limit: 1024 MB

Score: 600 points

#### **Problem Statement**

We have a graph with N vertices numbered  $1,2,\ldots,N$ . Initially, it has no edges. Now, let us add some number of undirected edges to G so that the following condition holds for any i,j ( $i\neq j$ ) after addition.

- If  $A_{i,j}=1$ , there is an edge directly connecting Vertex i and Vertex j;
- ullet if  $A_{i,j}=0$ , there is no edge directly connecting Vertex i and Vertex j;
- if  $A_{i,j}=-1$ , either is fine.

Among the graphs that can be G after addition, how many are trees? Since the count can be enormous, find it modulo  $(10^9+7)$ .

#### **Constraints**

- All values in input are integers.
- $2 \le N \le 300$
- $\bullet \ \ -1 \leq A_{i,j} = A_{j,i} \leq 1$
- $A_{i,i} = 0$

### Input

Remaining Time 00:06:27

Input is given from Standard Input in the following format:

### **Ouput**

Print the count modulo  $(10^9 + 7)$ .

## Sample Input 1 Copy

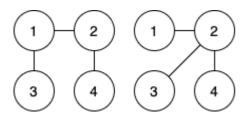
```
4
0 1 -1 0
1 0 -1 -1
-1 -1 0 0
0 -1 0 0
```

## Sample Output 1 Copy

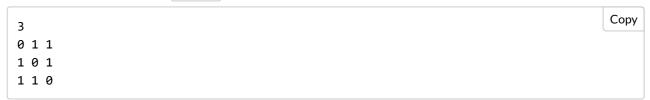
```
Сору
```

We need an edge between Vertex 1 and Vertex 2, and we must not add an edge between Vertex 1 and Vertex 4 or between Vertex 3 and Vertex 4.

Thus, we have the following two valid graphs:



## Sample Input 2 Copy



## Sample Output 2 Copy

8 Remaining Time 00:06 Copy

## Sample Input 3 Copy

```
3
0 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
```

## Sample Output 3 copy

```
О
```

# Sample Input 4 Copy

```
Copy

0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 -1
```

## Sample Output 4 Copy

```
З57947677
```

When we distinguish the vertices, there are  $11^9$  trees with 11 vertices.

#### Language

```
Python (3.8.2)
```

#### **Source Code**

```
Remaining Time 00:06:27
```

telegram)

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