





第二届山西省大学生程序设计大赛 暨第十二届中北大学程序设计大赛

题解

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Problem A 2、3、5 木头人

题解: 既然求的是第一个大于等于它的数,那么二分的高效性就可以体现了。 把只有 2,3,5 质因子的数预处理打表排序,大致推一下就知道满足的数不会超过[log2(le18)*log3(le18)*log5(le18)]个,每次询问二分即可。复杂度 T*log2(n)+排序复杂度

```
标程:
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
#include < math. h >
#include iostream
#include <algorithm>
#include<stack>
#include<queue>
#include<vector>
#include<set>
#include < map >
#include<string>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
const 11 INF=1e18+100;
const double eps=1e-9;
11 qpow(11 a, 11 b)
    11 ans=1:
    while(b)
        if (b&1) ans=(ans*a);
        b>>=1; a=(a*a);
    }
    return ans;
11 vec[1000010];
int cnt;
void init()
{
```

cnt=0;







```
for (int i=0; qpow (211, i) <= INF; i++)
    {
         11 s2=qpow(211, i);
         for (int j=0; qpow(311, j) <=INF/s2; j++)
             11 \text{ s3=qpow}(311, j);
             for (int k=0; qpow(511, k) <= INF/s2/s3; k++)
                  vec[cnt++]=s2*s3*qpow(511,k);
    sort(vec, vec+cnt);
int main()
    init();int t;scanf("%d",&t);
    while(t--)
         11 n; scanf ("%11d", &n);
         if (n==1) printf ("2\n");
         else
             11 x=lower_bound(vec, vec+cnt, n)-vec;
             printf("%11d\n", vec[x]);
    return 0;
}
```







Problem B Jack and Rose

题解: (1)直接每次跑最小生成树,kruscal 复杂度 q*m*logm,过于暴力,会超时,可以想办法优化一下。 (2) 一开始没删边的时候直接跑一遍最小生成树,然后把这些边存入 set,以后每次查询,如果删的边不在 set 里,那么就直接输出答案,否则,删边重新跑最小生成树。优化之后就能过题了。 (3) 当然本题还有更好的解法,把所有询问的边存起来进行离线处理。首先跑一边最小生成树,把最小生成树的边和询问中在最小生成树里的边存起来,假设总数为 num,跑出来一个不完全的生成树,然后每次询问的时候只需要在 num 条边里面删掉查询边,跑最小生成树。这样缩小下规模,性能便大大提升了。复杂度 q* (n+q)*log2(n+q)!其实还有还多解法的,比如类似上面的 nlog (2n) 的做法,最小生成树+树形 dp 等。

```
标程:
#include iostream
#include < cstring >
#include<cstdio>
#include <algorithm>
#include<vector>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 1e6+10;
struct node{
    int a, b, val:
    bool operator < (const node &c)const {</pre>
        return this->val < c.val:
    }
};
node A[maxn];
node C[maxn];
node B[1010];
int fa[1010];
int vis[1010][1010];
int Ans[1010];
int dp[1010][1010];
vector<int>G[1001];
void Sort(int m)
```







```
int j = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i \le m; i++)
        G[A[i].val].push back(i);
    for(int i = 0; i \le 1000; i++)
        for(int k = 0; k < G[i].size();k++)
             C[++j] = A[G[i][k]];
    for (int i=1; i \le m; i++)
        A[i]=C[i];
    for (int i = 0; i \le 1000; i++)
        G[i].clear();
bool cmp (node a, node b)
    return (a. a < b. a) | | (a. a== b. a && a. b < b. b) | | (a. a== b. a && a. b==b. b && a. val
< b. val);
void init()
    for(int i=0;i<1010;i++) fa[i]=i;
int fi(int a)
    return a ==fa[a] ? a: fa[a]=fi(fa[a]);
void un(int a, int b)
    a = fi(a);
    b = fi(b);
    fa[a]=b;
int work1 (int n, int &m)
    int ans = 0;
    int num = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i \le m; i ++)
        if(fi(A[i].a) != fi(A[i].b))
             A[++num]. a=A[i].a;
             A[num].b = A[i].b;
             A[num].val = A[i].val;
```







```
if(!vis[A[i].a][A[i].b])
                 un (A[i].a, A[i].b);
    }
    return num;
int work(int n, int m, int a, int b)
    init();
    int ans = 0;
    int num = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i \le m; i ++)
        if(fi(A[i].a) != fi(A[i].b) && (A[i].a !=a | |A[i].b != b) )
             num++;
             un(A[i].a, A[i].b);
             ans = ans + A[i]. val;
    }
    return num == n ? ans:-1;
void cal(int n, int m, int q)
    int i, j;
    memset (dp, 0, sizeof dp);
    memset(vis, 0, sizeof vis);
    for (i=1;i \le q;i++)
        vis[B[i].a][B[i].b]=1;
    Sort(m);
    m = work1(n, m);
    for (i=1; i \le q; i++)
        Ans[B[i].val] = dp[B[i].a][B[i].b] == 0?
dp[B[i].a][B[i].b]=work(n, m, B[i].a, B[i].b) : dp[B[i].a][B[i].b];
    }
int main()
```







```
int n, m, q;
    while (scanf ("%d%d", &n, &m)!=EOF)
         int i, j, a, b, c;
         init();
         if(n==m \&\&n ==0)
             break;
         for (i=1; i \le m; i++)
             scanf("%d%d%d", &A[i].a, &A[i].b, &A[i].val);
             if(A[i].a > A[i].b)
                  swap(A[i].a, A[i].b);
         scanf("%d", &q);
         for(i=1;i <=q;i++)
             scanf("%d%d", &B[i].a, &B[i].b);
             B[i].val = i;
             if(B[i].a > B[i].b)
             swap(B[i].a,B[i].b);
         }
         cal(n, m, q);
         for (i=1; i \le q; i++)
             printf("%d\n", Ans[i]);
    return 0;
}
```







Problem C 郭姐的数学

思路: 自己写一组数据, 就能推出公式了:6/(n*(n-1)*(n-2))

```
标程:
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<math.h>
#include<iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include<stack>
#include<queue>
#include<vector>
#include<set>
#include < map >
#include<string>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f;
int main()
{
    double n;
    while(scanf("%1f",&n)!=EOF)
        printf("%. 12f \ n", 6. 0/n/(n-1)/(n-2));
    return 0;
```







Problem D 魔力手环

思路: 题面很简单,很容易推出递推式。但是 k 过于大,可以用矩阵快速幂优化。但是这样还是会超时,矩阵的相乘复杂度 n^3 ,但是这个矩阵有个很有趣的性质,从第二列开始,每一列的矩阵值都是由上一列整体向右推一位得到的。这样的话如果不细心还是过不了。再看初值矩阵,除了第一列其他都是 0,所以和初值矩阵有关的运算也可以从 n^3 优化 n^2 ,然后就轻松过题了。。复杂度 $n^2*\log_2(k)$;

初值矩阵就是给的序列, 递推矩阵(拿四维举例, 其他同理)

1001

1 1 0 0

0 1 1 0

0 0 1 1

```
标程:
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
#include < math. h >
#include iostream
#include <algorithm>
#include<stack>
#include<queue>
#include<vector>
#include<set>
#include < map >
#include<string>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
typedef pair<int, int>P;
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f3f;
struct Matrix
    int a[205][205];
```







```
Matrix() {memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));}
};
Matrix tmp, pre;
int num[205];
int n,k;
void multil(Matrix p1, Matrix p2)
{
    Matrix ans;
         for (int j=1; j \le n; j++)
             for(int m=1; m<=n; m++)
                  ans. a[1][j]=(ans. a[1][j]+p1. a[1][m]*p2. a[m][j])%100;
    pre=ans;
void multi2(Matrix p1, Matrix p2)
    Matrix ans;
    for (int j=1; j \le n; j++)
         for (int i=1; i \le n; i++)
             ans. a[1][j]=(ans. a[1][j]+p1. a[i][j]*p2. a[1][i])%100;
    }
    for (int i=2; i \le n; i++)
         for (int j=1; j \le n; j++)
             if(j=1) ans. a[i][j]=ans. a[i-1][n]; else ans. a[i][j]=ans. a[i-1][j-1];
    tmp=ans;
void qpow()
    while(k)
         if (k&1)
             multil(pre, tmp);
```







```
k>>=1;
    multi2(tmp, tmp);
}

int main()
{
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&k);
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) {if(i==1) tmp. a[1][n]=tmp. a[1][1]=1;else

tmp. a[i][i]=tmp. a[i][i-1]=1;}
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) {scanf("%d",&num[i]);pre. a[1][i]=num[i];}
    qpow();
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) {printf("%d%c",pre. a[1][i], i==n?'\n':' ');}
    return 0;
}</pre>
```







Problem E 回收大佬之气

思路:图论简单题,先更新好大佬之气,完后记忆化搜索跑最短路,不断更新题意要求的最优的路径就好了。这个题的一个坑点是卡 vector,你是因为这个卡TLE卡到怀疑人生的么?复杂度 n+nlogn+min(n^3,100000*n),bfs+最短路+更新路径(复杂度主要在更新路径)

标程1(记录路径最后比较的方法,更快)

```
#include<cstdio>
#include iostream
#include<queue>
#include <algorithm>
#include<cmath>
#include<cstring>
#include<vector>
#include<fstream>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 900+10;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
int p[maxn];
int head[maxn];
int vis[maxn];
int N, M, L, K, S, T;
int map[maxn][maxn];
int dis[maxn];
vector<int>path[maxn*(maxn-1)/2];
struct node {
    int t, c;
    int next;
    node() {
    }
    node (int _t, int _c, int _ne) {
        t = _t;
```







```
c = _c;
        next = _ne;
} edge[maxn*(maxn-1)/2];
int cnt = 0;
void add(int u, int v, int c) {
    edge[cnt].t = v;
    edge[cnt].c = c;
    edge[cnt].next = head[u];
    head[u] = cnt;
    cnt++;
}
typedef pair<int, int> P;
vector<int>pa[maxn*(maxn-1)/2];
void bfs(int s) {
    queue<P>q;
    q.push(make pair(s, 0));
    double d = 1.0/(L*1.0);
    p[s] += p[s];
    vis[s] = 1;
    while (!q.empty()) {
        P \text{ now = q. front();}
        q. pop();
        int u = now.first;
        int c = now.second;
        for (int i=head[u]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next) {
            int v = edge[i].t;
            if (!vis[v] \&\& c+1 < L)
                q.push(make_pair(v, c+1)), vis[v]=1,
p[v] + = ceil(p[v] * (1-d*(c+1)));
    }
}
void Dijkstra(int n, int v, int *dist, vector(int) *prev, int c[maxn][maxn])
```



bool s[maxn];

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// 判断是否已存入该点到 S 集合中





```
for (int i=0; i < n; ++i)
        dist[i] = c[v][i];
        s[i] = 0; // 初始都未用过该点
        if(dist[i] < inf)</pre>
            prev[i].push_back(v);
    dist[v] = 0;
    s[v] = 1;
    for (int i=2; i \le n; ++i)
        int tmp = inf;
        int u = v;
        // 找出当前未使用的点 j 的 dist[j]最小值
        for (int j=0; j < n; ++j)
            if((!s[j]) && dist[j]<tmp)</pre>
            {
                                   // u 保存当前邻接点中距离最小的点的号码
               u = j;
               tmp = dist[j];
        s[u] = 1; // 表示 u 点已存入 S 集合中
        // 更新 dist
        for (int j=0; j < n; ++j)
            if((!s[j]) && c[u][j]<inf)
                int newdist = dist[u] + c[u][j];
                if(newdist <= dist[j])</pre>
                    if (newdist < dist[j]) {</pre>
                        prev[j].clear();
                        dist[j] = newdist;
                    prev[j].push_back(u);
            }
    }
}
int pcnt = 0;
void searchPath(vector<int> *prev, int v, int u, int sta[], int len) {
    if (u == v) {
```







```
pcnt++;
        pa[pcnt].push_back(S);
        return ;
    sta[len] = u;
    for (int i = 0; i < prev[u].size(); ++i) {
        if (i > 0) {
            for (int j = len - 1; j >= 0; --j) {
                pa[pcnt].push_back(sta[j]);
            }
        searchPath(prev, v, prev[u][i], sta, len + 1);
        pa[pcnt].push_back(u);
    }
}
int main() {
    cnt = 0;
    memset (head, -1, sizeof (head));
    for (int i=0; i<N; i++)
        path[i].clear(), pa[i].clear();
    memset(map, inf, sizeof(map));
    memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    scanf ("%d%d%d%d%d%d", &N, &M, &L, &K, &S, &T);
    for (int i=0; i < N; i++)
        scanf("%d", &p[i]);
    for (int i=0; i < M; i++) {
        int u, v, c;
        scanf ("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &c);
        if (map[u][v] != inf)
            cout<<"map"<<endl;</pre>
        add(u, v, c);
        add(v, u, c);
        map[u][v]=map[v][u]=c;
    }
    bfs(S);
    Dijkstra(N, S, dis, path, map);
    int sta[maxn];
    pcnt = 0;
```







```
pa[pcnt].push_back(S);
searchPath(path, S, T, sta, 0);
int ans = 0, res=inf, pos=-1;
for (int i=1; i \leq pent; i++) {
    int asum = 0, rsum = 0;
    for (int j=0; j \leq pa[i]. size(); j++)
        asum += p[pa[i][j]], asum %= K;
    int nn = 0;
    if (pa[i].size()\%2 == 0)
        nn = (int)pa[i].size()/2;
    else
        nn = (int)pa[i].size()/2+1;
    for (int j=nn; j \leq pa[i]. size(); j++)
        rsum += p[pa[i][j]];
    if (asum > ans) {
        ans = asum;
        res = rsum;
        pos = i;
    else if (asum == ans && rsum < res) {
        ans = asum;
        res = rsum;
        pos = i;
}
if (dis[T] >= inf)
    puts("-1");
else {
    printf("%d %d %d %d \n", pcnt, dis[T], ans, res);
    for (int i=0; i < pa[pos].size(); i++)
        if (i == 0)
            printf("%d", pa[pos][i]);
        else
             printf("->%d", pa[pos][i]);
    printf("\n");
}
return 0;
```







例程 2: (直接记忆化搜索来更新路径,慢一点,但可以过题)

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
#include < math. h >
#include iostream
#include <algorithm>
#include<stack>
#include<queue>
#include<vector>
#include<set>
#include < map >
#include<string>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
typedef pair<int, int>P;
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f3f;
int n, m, 1, k, s, t, a, b, c;
double per;
struct node {int b, c, next;} edge [250010];
int v1[500], v2[500];
int cnt1=0, cnt2=0;
int gas[500], dis[500], vis[500];
int head[500];
int Sum, Gas, Gasbehind, Dis, cnt;
void add(int a, int b, int c)
{
    edge[cnt].c=c;
    edge[cnt].b=b;
    edge[cnt].next=head[a];
    head[a]=cnt++;
void init()
    scanf ("%d%d%d%d%d%d", &n, &m, &1, &k, &s, &t);
    cnt=0;vis[s]=1;memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    for (int i=0; i< n; i++) scanf ("%d", &gas[i]);
    while (m--) {scanf ("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c); add (a, b, c); add (b, a, c);};
void min_road()
    memset(dis, INF, sizeof(dis));dis[s]=0;
```







```
priority_queue\langle P, \text{vector} \langle P \rangle, \text{greater} \langle P \rangle \rangle_q; q. \text{push} (P(0, s));
    while(!q.empty())
         P p=q. top();q.pop();int v=p. second;if(dis[v]\leqp. first)continue;for(int
i=head[v];i!=-1;i=edge[i].next)
         {node
e=edge[i];if(dis[e.b]>dis[v]+e.c) \{dis[e.b]=dis[v]+e.c;q.push(P(dis[e.b],e.b));\}
void bfs()
    queue < P > q; q. push (P(s, 1));
    while(!q.empty())
         P p=q. front();q.pop();if(1<=p.second)break;int v=p.first;
         for(int i=head[v];i!=-1;i=edge[i].next)
         {node
e=edge[i]; if(!vis[e.b]) \{vis[e.b]=1; gas[e.b]+=ceil(gas[e.b]*(1-p.second)*1.0/1); \}
q. push (P(e. b, p. second+1));}}
    }
void dfs(int u, int sum, int gass)
    if(u==s)
         if (gass%k>Gas) {Sum++;Gas=gass%k;for(int
i=0; i < cnt2; i++) {v1[i]=v2[i];} cnt1=cnt2;
             int summ=0; for (int
i=0;i<cnt2/2;i++) {summ+=gas[v2[i]];}Gasbehind=summ;return;}</pre>
         else if (gass%k==Gas) {Sum++; int summ=0; for (int
i=0; i < cnt2/2; i++) {summ+=gas[v2[i]];}
         if (summ < Gasbehind) {Gasbehind = summ; for (int
i=0; i < cnt2; i++) {v1[i]=v2[i];} cnt1=cnt2;; return;}}
         else{Sum++;return;}
    }
    for(int i=head[u];i!=-1;i=edge[i].next)
    {
         node
e=edge[i];if(!vis[e.b]&&(dis[e.b]+e.c+sum==Dis)) {v2[cnt2++]=e.b;vis[e.b]=1;dfs(
e.b, sum+e.c, (gass+gas[e.b])%k); vis[e.b]=0;
         cnt2--;}
```







```
int main()
{
    init();gas[s]*=2;bfs();min_road();Dis=dis[t];
    if(Dis>=INF) {printf("-1\n");return 0;}
    Gas=Sum=0;Gasbehind=INF;
    memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));vis[t]=1;v2[cnt2++]=t;dfs(t,0,gas[t]);
    printf("%d %d %d %d\n",Sum,Dis,Gas,Gasbehind);
    for(int i=cnt1-1;i>=1;i--) {printf("%d->",v1[i]);}printf("%d\n",t);
    return 0;
}
```







Problem F 郭姐相亲

思路:模拟题,注意细节和优化。

标程:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
#include < math. h >
#include iostream
#include <algorithm>
#include<stack>
#include<queue>
#include<vector>
#include<set>
#include < map >
#include<string>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
typedef pair < char, char > P;
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f;
const double eps=1e-9;
char str[1001];
int vis[1001];
struct nodel
    int id, a;
} node[101], node2[101];
bool cmp(nodel p1, nodel p2) {return p1. id <p2. id;}
vector<P>vec;
int main()
{
    int k; scanf ("%s", str+1); scanf ("%d", &k);
    int len=strlen(str+1);int cnt1=0, cnt2=0;
    for (int i=1; i \le len; i++)
    {
        if(str[i]>='a'&&str[i]<='z')node[cnt1++].id=str[i];
        else node2[cnt2++].id=str[i];
```







```
sort(node, node+cnt1, cmp); sort(node2, node2+cnt2, cmp);
int len2=len, tmp1=0, tmp2=0, t=1;
int flag=0, flag2=0, flag3=0;
while (1en2>1)
    int step=(k)%1en2;
    if(step==0)step=len2;int sum=0;
    for(int i=t;step;i++)
        sum++;
        if(sum>50)break;//循环节
        if (i>1en) i=1:
        if(!vis[str[i]]) {step--; t=i;}
    vis[str[t]]=1;
    if(str[t]>='A'&&str[t]<='Z')
        while(tmp1<cnt1&&vis[node[tmp1].id])tmp1++;</pre>
        if(tmp1>=cnt1)break;
        \verb|if(tmp1<cnt1)|\\
            vis[node[tmp1].id]=1;flag=1;len2-=2;
            vec.push_back(P(str[t], node[tmp1++].id));
    if(str[t]>='a'&&str[t]<='z')
        while (tmp2 < cnt2 \& vis[node2[tmp2].id]) tmp2++;
        if(tmp2>=cnt2)break;
        if (tmp2<cnt2)
            vis[node2[tmp2].id]=1;flag=1;len2-=2;
            vec.push back(P(str[t], node2[tmp2++].id));
    sum=0;
    for (int i=t+1; ; i++)
        sum^{++};
        if(sum>50)break;//循环节
        if (i>1en) i=1;
```







```
if(!vis[str[i]]) {t=i;break;}
}

if(!flag) {printf("-1\n");}
else
{
    for(int i=0;i<vec.size();i++)
        printf("%c%c%c", vec[i].first, vec[i].second, i+1==vec.size()?'\n':'
');
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```







Problem G 跳跃数

思路:数位DP。按照题意的条件,记忆化搜索即可。

标程:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
#include < math. h >
#include iostream
#include <algorithm>
#include<stack>
#include<queue>
#include<vector>
#include<set>
#include < map >
#include<string>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f3f;
const double eps=1e-9;
int a[12];
int dp[12][12];
int dfs (int pos, int pre, int flag2, int flag)
{
    if (pos<0) return 1;
    if(!flag&&dp[pos][pre]!=-1&&!flag2)return dp[pos][pre];
    int ans=0, up=flag?a[pos]:9;
    for (int i=0; i \le up; i++)
        if(!flag2&&abs(i-pre)<2)continue;
        ans+=dfs(pos-1, i, flag2&&i==0, flag&&i==up);
    if(!flag&&!flag2)dp[pos][pre]=ans;
    return ans;
int solve(int x)
    if (x<0) return 0;
    int pos=0;
```







```
while(x>0)
    {
        a[pos++]=x%10;x/=10;
    }
    return dfs(pos-1,0,1,1);
}
int main()
{
    int 1,r;memset(dp,-1,sizeof(dp));
    while(scanf("%d%d",&1,&r)!=EOF)
    {
        printf("%d\n",solve(r)-solve(1-1));
    }
    return 0;
}
```







Problem H 郭姐的老婆

思路: 简单推一推公式 n^2-2,注意开 long long;

标程:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
#include < math. h>
#include<iostream>
#include<algorithm>
#include<stack>
#include<queue>
#include<vector>
#include<set>
#include < map >
#include<string>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f;
int main()
{
    11 x;
    while(scanf("%11d",&x)!=EOF)
        printf("%11d\n", x*x-2);
    return 0;
```







Problem I 旺大神&郭姐

思路: 贪心+优先队列。思想就是到了一个地方如果还有兴趣,那就把这个点存入堆,否则,就取堆顶元素,直到兴趣为正为止。复杂度 n*log2(n)

标程:

```
#include iostream
#include<cstring>
#include<cstdio>
#include<queue>
#include<algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 1e5+100;
int n, 1;
struct node
    int a, b;
    bool operator < (const node &a) const {
        return this->a a.a;
};
node A[maxn];
priority_queue<int>q;
int main()
    while (scanf ("%d%d", &n, &1)!=EOF)
         int i, j, k, sum;
         scanf("%d", &sum);
         for (i=1; i \le n; i++) scanf ("%d%d", &A[i].a, &A[i].b);
        sort(A+1, A+1+n);
         int last=0, ans = 0;
        bool flag = true;
        for (i=1; i \le n; i++)
             if (A[i]. a==0) q. push (A[i]. b);
             else break;
        for (; i \le n; i = j)
```







```
sum = sum-(A[i].a - last);
while(sum<0&& q.size() > 0)
{
        sum+=q.top();q.pop();ans++;
        }
        if(sum<0)
        {
            flag = false;break;
        }
        last = A[i].a;
        for(j=i;j<=n&&A[j].a==A[i].a;j++)q.push(A[j].b);
}
sum-= 1 - last;
while(sum <0 && q.size() >0)
        {
        sum+=q.top();q.pop();ans++;
        }
        if(sum<0||!flag)printf("Wang dashen, I give up!\n");
        else printf("%d\nWang dashen, Let's have a long talk!\n",ans);
        while(!q.empty()) q.pop();
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```







Problem J 无聊的一天

思路:模拟建树,记录每个点的父亲,儿子和深度即可,只要深度相同,就说明他们是兄弟。

复杂度 m*log2(n);

```
标程:
```

```
#include<cstdio>
#include iostream
#include<cmath>
#include<vector>
#include<cstring>
#include<set>
#include <algorithm>
#include < map >
#include<queue>
using namespace std;
const int \max = 1000000+10;
struct node {
    int p, 1, r, c, h;
    node() \{p = -1; 1 = -1; r = -1; c = 0; h = 0; \}
p[\max n];
int A[maxn];
void add(int x, int root, int &N) {
    int q = 0, pre=-1;
    while (q != -1) {
        pre = q;
        if (x > p[q].c)
            q = p[q].r;
        else if (x < p[q].c)
            q = p[q].1;
    }
    p[N].c = x;
    p[N].h = p[pre].h+1;
    p[N].1 = -1;
    p[N].r = -1;
    p[N].p = pre;
    if (x > p[pre].c)p[pre].r = N;
```







```
else p[pre].1 = N;
    N++;
int main() {
    int n, m;
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
        int N = 1;
        for (int i=0; i < n; i++) {
            int x;
            scanf("%d", &x);
            if (i == 0)
                p[0].c = x, A[x] = 0;
            else
                add(x, 0, N), A[x] = N-1;
        for (int i=0; i \le m; i++) {
            int x, y;
            scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
            x = A[x], y=A[y];
            if (p[x].h == p[y].h)
                puts("brother");
            else if (p[x].p == y)
                puts("son");
            else if (p[y].p == x)
                puts("father");
            else
                puts("no connection");
        }
    return 0;
}
```







Problem K 玩数字

思路: DP 一定会超时,需要贪心。贪心的策略就是先选一个最小值,然后把这个最小值缩点。怎么缩呢?举个例子,-4 -5 -4; 三个数,先取-5,然后把这个点变成-4+(-4)-(-5),然后把这个点-3放进去,再一次如果取到了-3,就相当于取了-8,即-4+(-4),相当于就是取了两边没取中间,是不是恍然大悟,感到巧妙至极啊?然后注意处理边界就好了。如果是边界上的点,直接把旁边的数也删了就好了,想想为什么!还有就是删数的时候注意细节,这道题就解决了!

标程:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include < math. h >
#include iostream
#include <algorithm>
#include<stack>
#include<queue>
#include<vector>
#include<set>
#include < map >
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
typedef pair<11, int> P;
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f3f;
const int mod=1e9+7;
struct nodel
{
    11 a;
    int 1, r;
} node [100010];
set<P>s;
void Delete(int now)
    int 1=node[now].1;
    int r=node[now].r;
```







```
node[1].r=r;
    node[r].1=1;
    s. erase(s. find(P(node[now].a, now)));
int main()
    int n, k;
    while (scanf ("%d", &n)!=EOF)
        s.clear();11 ans=0, x;
        for (int i=1; i \le n; i++)
             scanf("%11d",&x);
             s. insert (P(x, i));
             node[i].a=x;node[i].l=i-1;node[i].r=i+1;
        scanf("%d", &k);
        while(k)
         {
             int id=s.begin()->second;
             ans+=s.begin()->first;k--;s.erase(s.begin());
             if (node[id]. 1<1)
             {
                 int tmp=node[id].r;
                 if(tmp \le n)
                 {
                      s. erase(s. find(P(node[tmp].a, tmp)));
                      if (node[tmp]. r \le n)
                          node[node[tmp].r].1=-1;
             else if(node[id].r>n)
                 int tmp=node[id].1;
                 if (tmp>0)
                 {
                      s. erase(s. find(P(node[tmp].a, tmp)));
                      if (node[tmp]. 1>0)
                          node[node[tmp].1].r=n+1;
```







```
else
{
     int tmp1=node[id].1, tmp2=node[id].r;
     Delete(tmp1), Delete(tmp2);
     node[id].a=node[tmp1].a+node[tmp2].a-node[id].a;
     s.insert(P(node[id].a,id));
    }
    printf("%11d\n",ans);
}
return 0;
}
```