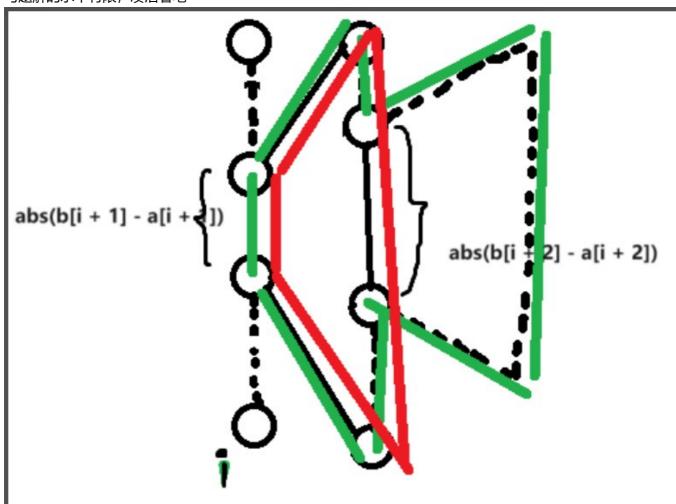
# 1 为什么不来看看我

应该能看出来是个 dp。

用  $dp_i$  表示从末尾到第 i 条链为止(指第 i 条链不往第 i-1 条链连接),所以显然 dp 范围是从 n-1 到 1

则考虑  $dp_i$  如何从  $dp_{i+1}$  转移,存在两种情况: 如图中红色和绿色两种路径,其中注意绿色路径只有当  $a_{i+1} \neq b_{i+1}$  时才有效

### 写题解的水平有限, 凑活看吧



#### 于是转移方程为:

```
ll ans1 = 0;
if(a[i + 2] != b[i + 2])
    ans1 = abs(a[i + 1] - b[i + 1]) + 2 + dp[i + 1] + c[i + 1] - 1 - 2*abs(a[i + 2] - b[i + 2]);
ll ans2 = abs(a[i + 1] - b[i + 1]) + 2 + c[i + 1] - 1;
dp[i] = max(ans1, ans2);
```

### 参考代码:

```
// Created by gyy on 2024/8/4.
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
#define PII pair<int, int>
#define endl "\n"
const int N = 2e5 + 10;
const int mod = 1e9 + 7;
int n;
11 dp[N];
ll a[N], b[N], c[N], d[N];
void init(){
   for(int i = 1; i <= n + 3; i++){
        dp[i] = a[i] = c[i] = b[i] = 0;
    }
}
void solve() {
   cin >> n;
    init();
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
       cin >> c[i];
    }
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
       cin >> a[i];
    }
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
       cin >> b[i];
    }
    11 \text{ ans} = 0;
    for(int i = n - 1; i >= 1; i --){
        ll ans1 = 0;
        if(a[i + 2] != b[i + 2]){
            ans1 = abs(a[i + 1] - b[i + 1]) + 2 + dp[i + 1] + c[i + 1] - 1 -
2*abs(a[i + 2] - b[i + 2]);
        }
        11 \text{ ans2} = abs(a[i+1] - b[i+1]) + 2 + c[i+1] - 1;
        dp[i] = max(ans1, ans2);
    }
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
       ans = max(ans, dp[i]);
    }
    cout << ans << endl;</pre>
}
signed main() {
```

2024-08-05 个人赛最后.md

```
ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(0);
    int t = 1;
    cin >> t;
    while (t--) {
        solve();
   return 0;
}
```

# M 重生之我是树论高手

#### 题目大意

给出一个n个点,m条边组成的森林,有q组询问: 1.给出点x,求点x所在的树的直径 2.给出点x,y,要求将 x,y所在的树之间连一条边并构成一棵新的树,满足这个新的树的直径最小

## 解题思路

首先,我们用树形DP (或bfs)求出每棵树的直径,并用并查集维护连通情况 维护c数组:对于每棵树的根节点x, c[x] =该树的直径长度 接下来,对于每个询问 2(如果给出的两点在同一棵树内则忽略),利用并查集找出两棵树 的根节点x,y,并用并查集合并两棵树;合并后的树的直径则为 $max\lceil rac{c[x]}{2} \rceil + \lceil rac{c[y]}{2} \rceil + 1, c[x], c[y]$ ,这里讲一下 原因 要想直径最短,我们选择加边的点一定要在直径上,因为其他的点走到直径还要一段距离,从而增长了路 径 那么直径就被选择的点分成了两段。因为我们要最小化较长的那一段,所以要让选择的点尽量靠近直径的 中 点。最后的答案就是直径长度的一半向上取整

```
// Created by qyy on 2024/5/31.
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
#define PII pair<int, int>
#define endl "\n"
const int N = 4e5 + 10;
const int mod = 1e9 + 7;
vector<int> tmp;
int n, m, q, dist[N], fa[N], zhi[N];
bool vis[N];
int head[N], cnt;
struct Edge{
   int from, to, nxt;
}e[N << 1];
```

```
void add(int u, int v){
    e[++cnt].from = u;
    e[cnt].to = v;
    e[cnt].nxt = head[u];
    head[u] = cnt;
}
void dfs(int u, int father, int d){
    tmp.push_back(u);
    dist[u] = d;
    for(int i = head[u]; i != 0; i = e[i].nxt){
        int v = e[i].to;
        if(v != father)
            dfs(v, u, d + 1);
    }
}
int find_set(int x){
    if(fa[x] != x) fa[x] = find_set(fa[x]);
    return fa[x];
}
void merge_set(int x, int y){
    x = find_set(x);
    y = find_set(y);
    if(x != y){
        fa[x] = y;
}
void solve() {
    cin >> n >> m >> q;
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
        fa[i] = i;
    }
    for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
        int u, v;
        cin >> u >> v;
        add(u, v);
        add(v, u);
        merge_set(u, v);
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
        int fi = find_set(i);
        int root = fi;
        if(!vis[root]){
            tmp.clear();
            dfs(root, -1, 0);
            for(auto i:tmp){
                if(dist[i] > dist[root]) root = i;
                vis[i] = true;
            }
```

```
dfs(root, -1, 0);
            int maxzhi = 0;
            for(auto i:tmp){
                maxzhi = max(maxzhi, dist[i]);
            zhi[fi] = maxzhi;
        }
    }
    for(int i = 1; i <= q; i++){
        int flag;
        cin >> flag;
        if(flag == 1){
            int x;
            cin >> x;
            cout << zhi[find_set(x)] << endl;</pre>
        }else{
            int x, y;
            cin >> x >> y;
            int fx = find_set(x), fy = find_set(y);
            if(fx == fy){}
                continue;
            }else{
                int new_zhi = max({zhi[fx], zhi[fy], 1 + (zhi[fx]+1)/2 + }
(zhi[fy]+1)/2);
                merge_set(x, y);
                int fx = find_set(x);
                zhi[fx] = new_zhi;
            }
        }
    }
}
signed main() {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(0);
    int t = 1;
    //cin >> t;
    while (t--) {
        solve();
    return ∅;
}
```