July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

# Problem A. Yukina with Sausage

Input file: standard input Time limit: 1 second

Output file: standard output Memory limit: 256 megabytes

有一根长长的美味香肠,为了给集训队的小朋友补充能量,现在要把这根香肠分为K份,每一份对应的长度为 $L_1, L_2 \dots L_k$ 。

然而香肠很硬,老周在切香肠的时候需要耗费一定的体力,消耗的体力数值等于香肠被切割后的长度之和。

举个"栗子": 比如需要把香肠切成5,8,8三种长度时,老周先把香肠切成8和13,消耗体力8+13=21;再将13切割成5和8,消耗体力5+8=13,所以总的消耗体力数值等于21+13=34。

请你把老周计算一下,怎么样切割香肠,才能保证消耗的体力最小。

#### Input

输入第一行包含一个正整数n(1 <= n <= 20000)

输入第二行包含n个正整数 $L_1...L_n$ (1 <=  $L_i$  <= 50000)

## Output

输出最小的消耗体力数值

standard input	standard output
2	8
2 6	

July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

# Problem B. Yukina with Helper

Input file: standard input Time limit: 1 second

Output file: standard output Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Yukina非常乐于助人,他每天都会抽出时间帮助一些同学解决代码问题,因为Yukina很古板,讲究"先来后到"的原则,所以Yukina不会先帮助后来找他的同学。

如今有n个同学需要他的帮助,尽管他非常想一天之类帮助全部人,但毕竟精力有限,于是他决定分m天来帮助他们。

依据事情的重要性,Yukina帮助不同同学会有不同的能力值。而Yukina获得的总的能力值为每天获得的能力值的乘积。

现在给出n和m,以及帮助完各同学时获得的能力值,求Yukina能获得的最大能力值。

#### Input

输入第一行两个整数 $n, m((1 \le m \le min(n, 20), 1 \le m \le 20)$ 

第二行为n个整数,表示帮助这个同学的获得的能力值,每一个快乐值不大于5

standard input	standard output
4 2	64
5 3 3 5	

July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

# Problem C. Yukina with Book Name

Input file: standard input Time limit: 1 second

Output file: standard output Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Yukina has recently finished writing a book. Now she faces the problem of giving it the title. Yukina wants the title to be vague and mysterious for her book to be noticeable among others. That's why the title should be represented by a single word containing at least once each of the first k Latin letters and not containing any other ones. Also, the title should be a palindrome, that is it should be read similarly from the left to the right and from the right to the left.

Yukina has already composed the approximate variant of the title. You are given the title template s consisting of lowercase Latin letters and question marks. Your task is to replace all the question marks by lowercase Latin letters so that the resulting word satisfies the requirements, described above. Each question mark should be replaced by exactly one letter, it is not allowed to delete characters or add new ones to the template. If there are several suitable titles, choose the first in the alphabetical order, for Yukina's book to appear as early as possible in all the catalogues.

#### Input

The first line contains an integer  $k(1 \le k \le 26)$  which is the number of allowed alphabet letters.

The second line contains s which is the given template.

In s only the first k lowercase letters of Latin alphabet and question marks can be present, the length of s is from 1 to 100 characters inclusively.

## Output

If there is no solution, print IMPOSSIBLE. Otherwise, a single line should contain the required title, satisfying the given template.

The title should be a palindrome and it can only contain the first k letters of the Latin alphabet. At that, each of those k letters must be present at least once. If there are several suitable titles, print the lexicographically minimal one.

The lexicographical comparison is performed by the standard < operator in modern programming languages. The line a is lexicographically smaller than the line b, if exists such an i(1 <= i <= |s|), that  $a_i < b_i$ , and for any  $j(1 <= j < i)a_j = b_j$ . |s| stands for the length of the given template.

standard input	standard output
3	IMPOSSIBLE
a?c	
2	abba
a??a	

July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

## Problem D. Yukina with sticks

Input file: standard input Time limit: 1 second

Output file: standard output Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Yukina的镜子摔碎了,破镜难圆但是镜框还是可以捡一捡拼起来再用:-)

镜框是一个菱形,四个节点处都恰好断裂了(没有带转角的木棍),在地上摔成了n根长短不一的木棍,由 于世界线的变动,有的木棍发生了长度上的变化,不一定可以重新拼回菱形镜框

请你判定这些木棍能否还原出原先的镜框

#### Input

第一行为测试用例数 $T(1 \le T \le 10^2)$ 

每个测试用例包含2行,测试用例之间完全独立

第一行为木棍数量 $n(4 \le n \le 20)$ 

第二行为n个数 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n (1 \le a_i \le 10^4)$ 表示每根木棍的长度

## Output

对于每组测试用例,输出一行"yes"或"no"表示是否能拼回一个完整的镜框

## Sample

standard input	standard output
5	yes
4	yes
1 1 1 1	no
5	yes
1 1 2 2 2	yes
6	
1 1 2 2 2 2	
8	
18273645	
10	
256 512 768 700 66 2 100 568 44 56	

#### Note

所有木棍必须用完, 且不允许折断使用

July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

## Problem E. Yukina with fruits

Input file: standard input Time limit: 6 seconds

Output file: standard output Memory limit: 512 megabytes

Yukina有一家果园种植了n种不同的水果,第i种水果有 $k_i$ 个,水果不总是完全相同的,因此这 $k_i$ 个该种水果中,第j个的价值为 $v_{ij}$ 

每种水果有起购件数 $c_i$ , 即要么不买该种水果, 否则至少要买走 $c_i$ 个

求 $max(\frac{$ 选购水果总价值}{max(单种水果购买个数 $)})$ 

## Input

第一行 $T(1 \le T \le 10^3)$ 表示测试用例数

对于每个测试用例

第一行 $n(1 \le n \le 10^5)$ 表示水果种数

第二行 $c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n (1 \le c_i \le 10^5)$ 分别表示每种水果的购买下限

接下来n行,每行代表一种水果,第一个数 $k_i(1 \le k_i \le 10^5)$ 表示该种水果数量,后 $k_i$ 个数表示每个该种水果的价值 $v_{ij}(1 \le v_{ij} \le 10^8)$ 

数据保证对于单组测试用例  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} k_i \leq 10^5$ 

对于所有测试用例 $\sum n \le 10^6$ ,  $\sum \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \le 10^6$ 

# Output

对于每个测试用例,输出一行p/q表示最大答案,请保证gcd(p,q)=1

数据保证至少有一种购买方案是合法的

# Sample

standard input	standard output
2	9/2
1	5/1
2	
2 2 7	
2	
1 2	
1 2	
2 5 3	

#### Note

对于第二组样例,有两种水果,购买下限分别是1个和2个

第一种水果共有1个,价值为2

July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

第二种水果共有2个,价值为5和3

如果3个水果都买,则 $\max$ (单种购买个数)=2, $ans = \frac{2+5+3}{2} = \frac{5}{1}$ 

如果要使得 $\max$ (单种购买个数)为1,第二种水果因购买下限为2无法购买, $ans=\frac{2}{1}$ 

July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

# Problem F. Yukina with Tree on Tree

Input file: standard input Time limit: 3 seconds

Output file: standard output Memory limit: 512 megabytes

给定一个长度为n的序列a, 初始每一项均为0

• 1 l r - 将 $a_l \sim a_r$ 每一项加1

• 2 l r - 依次执行第l个操作至第r个操作

# Input

第一行为n和 $m(1 \le n, m \le 10^5)$ 

后续m行,每行代表一次操作,第i行包含三个整数 $op_i,l_i,r_i$ 

1 l r -将 $a_l \sim a_r$ 每一项加 $1, (1 \le l \le r \le n)$ 

2 l r - 依次执行第l个操作至第r个操作, $(1 \le l \le r < i)$ 

## Output

在一行中输出最终的序列a,以空格分隔,由于最终的序列可能很大,请输出每一项对1000000007取模的结果

standard input	standard output
5 3	1 2 3 2 1
1 1 5	
1 2 4	
1 3 3	
5 3	4 4 4 4 4
1 1 5	
2 1 1	
2 1 2	

July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

# Problem G. Yukina with DHR树

Input file: standard input Time limit: 1 second

Output file: standard output Memory limit: 256 megabytes

#### 此题极其毒瘤,做此题需要带上一颗强大的内心,建议先尝试其他题

DHR 发明了一个序列上万能的数据结构,他结合并应用了 Splay, Treap , 替罪羊树, K-D Tree , LCT , 珂朵莉树, Trie , ZKW 线段树, 闵科夫斯基和合并凸包 $\Gamma$  , 带修莫队, 各种树套树和树套树套树  $\cdots$ 

DHR 已经准备写 paper 发顶会拿图灵奖了,不幸的是他突然忘记怎么写了,现在他邀请你实现其中的一个小功能,迈出走向图灵奖的第一步。

现在你有n个数,不妨记为 $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ ,在一开始它们都是0。你需要处理接下来的m个毒瘤操作。操作总共有四种类型。

操作一: 把从  $a_x$  到  $a_y$  的每一个数都加上 c。

操作二: 把从  $a_x$  到  $a_y$  的每一个数都乘上 c。

操作三: 把从  $a_x$  到  $a_y$  的每一个数赋值为 c。

操作四: 求  $\sum_{i=x}^{y} a_i^p \mod 10007$ .

#### Input

第一行两个正整数  $n, m(1 \le n, m \le 10^5)$ 。

接下来 m 行,每行都是"1 x y c"或"2 x y c"或"3 x y c"或"4 x y p"中的一种。

约定  $1 \le x \le y \le n, 1 \le c \le 10^4, 1 \le p \le 3$ 。

### Output

对于每一个操作四输出一行结果。

standard input	standard output
5 5	307
3 3 5 7	7489
1 2 4 4	
4 1 5 2	
2 2 5 8	
4 3 5 3	

July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

# Problem H. Yukina with DHR分治

Input file: standard input Time limit: 1 second

Output file: standard output Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Long long ago, there was an integer sequence a.

DHR think this sequence is messy, so he will count the number of inversions in this sequence. Because he is angry, you will have to pay x yuan for every inversion in the sequence.

You don't want to pay too much, so you can try to play some tricks before he sees this sequence. You can pay y yuan to swap any two adjacent elements.

What is the minimum amount of money you need to spend?

The definition of inversion in this problem is pair (i, j) which  $1 \le i < j \le n$  and  $a_i > a_j$ .

## Input

In the first line, three integers, n, x, y, n represents the length of the sequence.

In the second line, n integers separated by spaces, representing the original sequence a.

 $1 \le n, x, y \le 10^5$ , numbers in the sequence are in [`10<sup>9</sup>, 10<sup>9</sup>].

## Output

A single integer representing minimum money to pay.

# Sample

standard input	standard output
3 1 666	3
3 2 1	

#### Note

You think I'm divide-and-conquer, but in fact I'm DIO da.

July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

# Problem I. Yukina with DHR线性基

Input file: standard input Time limit: 1 second

Output file: standard output Memory limit: 256 megabytes

当然,这题和线性基没什么关系,但是和 DHR 线性基有关,你需要从 n 个数挑出两个数,使其异或值最大。

## Input

第一行一个正整数  $n(1 \le n \le 10^5)$ 。

第二行 n 个整数  $a_i(0 \le a_i < 2^{31})$  。

# Output

输出一个能够得到的最大异或值。

standard input	standard output
3	3
1 2 3	

July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

## Problem J. Yukina and balloon

Input file: standard input Time limit: 1 second

Output file: standard output Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Yukina最近迷上了摆气球的游戏。她一共有n种气球,每种气球有无数个。她要拿出若干个气球摆成一排。

但是,由于气球被施放了魔法,同样种类的气球如果相邻会发生爆炸,因此若两个相邻的气球种类相同被视为不合法的。

Yukina想知道,摆成一排m个一共有多少种不同的方案?

由于该数可能过大,只需要输出其对109取模的结果。

## Input

输入仅有一行,为两个整数n和 $m(1 \le n, m \le 100)$ 

## Output

输出一个整数,为方案数对109取模的结果。

standard input	standard output
3 2	6

July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

# Problem K. Yukina and ball

Input file: standard input Time limit: 1 second

Output file: standard output Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Yukina最近特别喜欢球。有一天他脑子抽了,从口袋里拿出了N个不同的球,想把它们放到M个相同的盒子里,并且要求每个盒子中至少要有一个球,他好奇有几种放法,于是尝试编程实现,但由于他天天不好好学习,只会上B站看游泳教练,于是他向你求助。

#### Input

多组数据,每行两个数N,M  $(1 \le N, M \le 20)$ 。

## Output

每组数据一行,表示方案数。

standard input	standard output
4 2	7
1 1	1

July 15, 2019 - July 21, 2019 & August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

# Problem L. Yukina and roads

Input file: standard input Time limit: 1 second

Output file: standard output Memory limit: 256 megabytes

Yukina见到了一个有n\*m个格子的网格,如果只能向右或向下走,他想知道从网格的左上角走到右下角有多少条路径。

## Input

一行两个正整数 n, m  $1 \le n \le 1000, 1 \le m \le 4$ 

# Output

一个数字表示路径数目

standard input	standard output
6 4	210