16/11/2017 HackerRank







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A tree, t, has n vertices numbered from t to t and is rooted at vertex t. Each vertex t has an integer weight, t, associated with it, and t's total weight is the sum of the weights of its nodes. A single remove operation removes the subtree rooted at some arbitrary vertex t from tree t.

Given t, perform up to t remove operations so that the total weight of the remaining vertices in t is maximal. Then print t's maximal total weight on a new line.

Note: If t's total weight is already maximal, you may opt to remove 0 nodes.

Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated integers, n and k, respectively.

The second line contains n space-separated integers describing the respective weights for each node in the tree, where the i^{th} integer is the weight of the i^{th} vertex.

Each of the n-1 subsequent lines contains a pair of space-separated integers, u and v, describing an edge connecting vertex u to vertex v.

Constraints

- $2 \le n \le 10^5$
- $1 \le k \le 200$
- $1 \le i \le n$
- $-10^9 \le w_i \le 10^9$

Output Format

Print a single integer denoting the largest total weight of t's remaining vertices.

Sample Input

- 5 2 1 1 -1 -1 -1
- 2 3
- 4 1
- 4 5

Sample Output

2

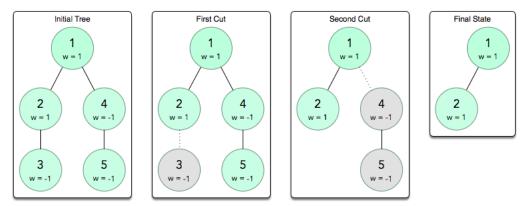
Explanation

We perform 2 remove operations:

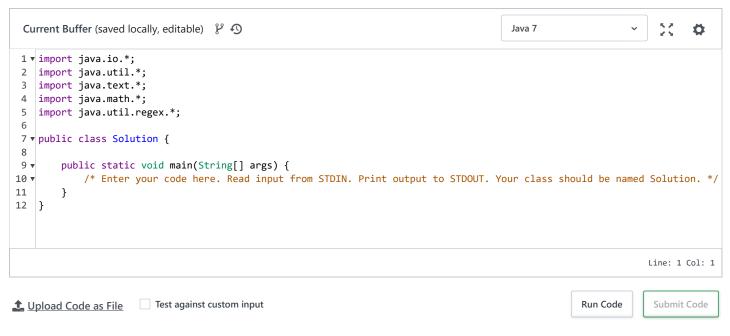
- 1. Remove the subtree rooted at node $\bf 3$. Losing this subtree's $\bf -1$ weight increases the tree's total weight by $\bf 1$.
- 2. Remove the subtree rooted at node 4. Losing this subtree's -2 weight increases the tree's total weight by 2.

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The sum of our remaining positively-weighted nodes is 1 + 1 = 2, so we print 2 on a new line.



f in
Submissions:482
Max Score:100
Difficulty: Advanced
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☆☆☆☆☆



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