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♠ Practice

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Points: 25 Rank: 183198

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Dashboard > Data Structures > Trees > Tree Coordinates

Tree Coordinates



Problem

Submissions

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Discussions

Editorial A

We consider metric space to be a pair, (M,
ho), where M is a set and $ho: M imes M o \mathbb{R}$ such that the following conditions hold:

- $\rho(x,y) \geq 0$
- $\rho(x,y)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=y$
- $\rho(x,y) = \rho(y,x)$
- $\rho(x,y) \leq \rho(x,z) + \rho(z,y)$

where ho(x,y) is the distance between points x and y.

Let's define the *product* of two metric spaces, $(M_1, \rho_1) \times (M_2, \rho_2)$, to be (M, ρ) such that:

- $M = M_1 \times M_2$
- $ho(z_1,z_2)=
 ho_1(x_1,x_2)+
 ho_2(y_1,y_2)$, where $z_1=(x_1,y_1)$, $z_2=(x_2,y_2)$.

So, it follows logically that (M, ρ) is also a metric space. We then define *squared metric space*, $(M, \rho)^2$, to be the product of a metric space multiplied with itself: $(M, \rho) \times (M, \rho)$.

For example, (\mathbb{R}, abs) , where abs(x, y) = |x - y| is a metric space. $(\mathbb{R}, abs)^2 = (\mathbb{R}^2, abs_2)$, where $abs_2((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) = |x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|$.

In this challenge, we need a tree-space. You're given a tree, T=(V,E), where V is the set of vertices and E is the set of edges. Let the function $\rho: V \times V \to \mathbb{Z}$ be the distance between two vertices in tree T (i.e., $\rho(x,y)$ is the number of edges on the path between vertices x and y). Note that (V,ρ) is a metric space.

You are given a tree, T, with n vertices, as well as m points in $(V, \rho)^2$. Find and print the distance between the two furthest points in this metric space!

Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated positive integers describing the respective values of n (the number of vertices in T) and m (the number of given points).

Each line i of the n-1 subsequent lines contains two space-separated integers, u_i and v_i , describing edge i in T.

Each line j of the m subsequent lines contains two space-separated integers describing the respective values of x_j and y_j for point j.

Constraints

- $1 < n < 7.5 \cdot 10^4$
- $2 \le m \le 7.5 \cdot 10^4$
- $1 \leq u_i, v_i \leq n$
- $1 \leq x_j, y_j \leq n$

Scoring

This challenge uses **binary** scoring, so you *must* pass all test cases to earn a positive score.

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Output Format

Print a single non-negative integer denoting the maximum distance between two of the given points in metric space $(T, \rho)^2$.

Sample Input 0

- 2 2
- 1 2
- 1 2 2 1

Sample Output 0

2

Explanation 0

The distance between points (1,2) and (2,1) is $\rho(1,2)+\rho(2,1)=2$.

Sample Input 1

- 7 3
- 1 2
- 2 3
- 4 5
- 5 6
- 3 6
- 4 5
- 5 5

Sample Output 1

3

Explanation 1

The best points are (3,6) and (5,5), which gives us a distance of $\rho(3,5)+\rho(6,5)=2+1=3$.

f in
Submissions:<u>57</u>
Max Score:100
Difficulty: Expert

Rate This Challenge:
☆☆☆☆☆

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) & 🗸 C++ Ö 1 ▼ #include <map> 2 #include <set> 3 #include <list> 4 #include <cmath> 5 #include <ctime> 6 #include <deque> #include <queue> 8 #include <stack> 9 #include <string> 10 #include <bitset> #include <cstdio> 11 #include <limits>

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Test against custom input

1 Upload Code as File

```
13 #include <vector>
14 #include <climits>
15 #include <cstring>
   #include <cstdlib>
16
   #include <fstream>
   #include <numeric>
   #include <sstream>
19
20 #include <iostream>
21
   #include <algorithm>
   #include <unordered_map>
23
24
    using namespace std;
25
26
27 ▼ int main(){
        int n;
28
29
        int m;
30
        cin >> n >> m;
31
        vector< vector<int> > edges(n-1,vector<int>(2));
32 ▼
        for(int edges_i = 0;edges_i < n-1;edges_i++){</pre>
33 ▼
           for(int edges_j = 0;edges_j < 2;edges_j++){</pre>
34 ▼
              cin >> edges[edges_i][edges_j];
35
           }
36
        }
        vector< vector<int> > points(m, vector<int>(2));
37
        for(int points_i = 0;points_i < m;points_i++){</pre>
38 ▼
39 ▼
           for(int points_j = 0;points_j < 2;points_j++){</pre>
40 ▼
              cin >> points[points_i][points_j];
41
42
43
        // your code goes here
        return 0;
44
45
    }
46
                                                                                                                     Line: 1 Col: 1
```

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