15/11/2017 HackerRank

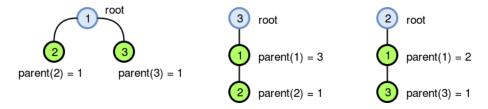


# The Story of a Tree ■





One day Bob drew a tree, T, with n nodes and n-1 edges on a piece of paper. He soon discovered that parent of a node depends on the root of the tree. The following images shows an example of that:



Learning the fact, Bob invented an exciting new game and decided to play it with Alice. The rules of the game is described below:

- 1. Bob picks a random node to be the tree's *root* and keeps the identity of the chosen node a secret from Alice. Each node has an equal probability of being picked as the root.
- 2. Alice then makes a list of g guesses, where each guess is in the form u v and means Alice guesses that parent(v) = u is true. It's guaranteed that an undirected edge connecting u and v exists in the tree.
- 3. For each correct guess, Alice earns one point. Alice wins the game if she earns at least k points (i.e., at least k of her guesses were true).

Alice and Bob play  $\mathbf{q}$  games. Given the tree, Alice's guesses, and the value of  $\mathbf{k}$  for each game, find the probability that Alice will win the game and print it on a new line as a reduced fraction in the format p/q.

# **Input Format**

The first line contains an integer, q, denoting the number of different games. The subsequent lines describe each game in the following format:

- 1. The first line contains an integer, n, denoting the number of nodes in the tree.
- 2. The n-1 subsequent lines contain two space-separated integers, u and v, defining an undirected edge between nodes u and v.
- 3. The next line contains two space-separated integers describing the respective values of g (the number of guesses) and k (the minimum score needed to win).
- 4. Each of the g subsequent lines contains two space-separated integers, u and v, indicating Alice guesses parent(v) = u.

### Constraints

- $1 \le q \le 5$
- $1 \le n \le 10^5$
- $1 \le u, v \le n$
- $1 \le g, k \le 10^5$
- The sum of n over all test cases won't exceed  $2 \times 10^5$ .
- No two guesses will be identical.

#### Scoring

- For 25% of the maximum score,  $1 \leq n \leq 10^3$ .
- For 100% of the maximum score,  $1 \le n \le 10^5$ .

## **Output Format**

Print the probability as a reduced fraction in the format p/q.

**Note:** Print 0/1 if the probability is 0 and print 1/1 if the probability is 1.

# Sample Input 0

2

4

1 2

2 /l

2 2

1 2

3 4

3 1 2

1 3

Sample Output 0

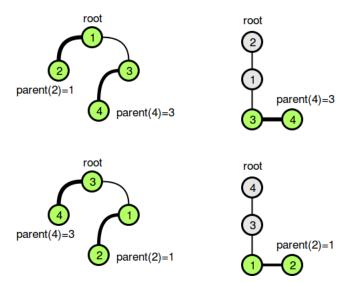
1/2 1/3

#### **Explanation 0**

Alice and Bob play the following g = 2 games:

1. Alice makes two guesses,  $(1\ 2)$  and  $(3\ 4)$ , meaning she guessed that parent(2) = 1 and parent(4) = 3. To win the game, at least k = 2 of her guesses must be true.

In the diagrams below, you can see that at least 2 guesses are true if the root of the tree is either node 1 or 3:



There are 4 nodes in total and the probability of picking node 1 or 3 as the root is  $\frac{2}{4}$ , which reduces to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

2. In this game, Alice only wins if node 1 is the root of the tree. There are 3 nodes in total, and the probability of picking node 1 as the root is  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

f ⊌ in

Submissions: 592

15/11/2017 HackerRank

Max Score:50
Difficulty: Medium

Rate This Challenge:  $^{\uparrow}$   $^{\uparrow}$   $^{\uparrow}$   $^{\uparrow}$   $^{\uparrow}$ 

More

```
Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) & • •
                                                                                           Java 7
                                                                                                                             *
 1 ▼ import java.io.*;
 2 import java.util.*;
 3
    import java.text.*;
    import java.math.*;
    import java.util.regex.*;
 7 ▼ public class Solution {
 8
 9 ▼
         public static void main(String[] args) {
10
             Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
11
             int q = in.nextInt();
12 🔻
             for(int a0 = 0; a0 < q; a0++){
13
                 int n = in.nextInt();
14 ▼
                 for(int a1 = 0; a1 < n-1; a1++){
                     int u = in.nextInt();
15
                     int v = in.nextInt();
16
17
                 int g = in.nextInt();
18
                 int k = in.nextInt();
19
20 ▼
                 for(int a1 = 0; a1 < g; a1++){
21
                     int u = in.nextInt();
22
                     int v = in.nextInt();
23
24
             }
25
         }
26
    }
27
                                                                                                                     Line: 1 Col: 1
                      Test against custom input
                                                                                                         Run Code
                                                                                                                      Submit Code
1 Upload Code as File
```

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