# Fyq训练记录

#### Chiitoitsu

<a href="I-Chiitoitsu "蔚来杯"2022牛客暑期多校训练营1 (nowcoder.com)">题目链接

## 题目大意

初始\$13\$张牌,问凑出\$7\$个对子的期望步数是多少

#### 题解

期望DP,令\$f[i,j]\$表示当前\$i\$个对子牌库还有\$j\$张牌时距离胡牌的期望步数,由于题目规定了始牌中不可能出现三张相同的牌,因此只会出现单张与对子的情况,若有\$i\$个对子,就有\$13-2\*i\$张单牌,接下来考虑抽牌,抽牌导致的结果可能是对子增加,也可能对子不变,但牌库总牌数一定减少,那如何计算对子增加的概率呢?

我们发现,若想要对某张已有单牌凑出对子,当前牌库中该单排的数量一定是三张,想想就知道了,四张?那手牌不可能有,两张?那已经抽到了,又不可能弃掉对子,一张?那显然同两张的情况一致。 \$f[i][j]\$转移到\$f[i+1][j]\$的概率就知道了,就是下一次抽到已有单牌的概率,\$f[i][j]\$转移到\$f[i][j-1]\$的概率和凑成对子互补,具体转移方程如下:

 $\qquad \qquad \text{$f[i][j]=\frac{(13-2\times i)\times 3}{j}f[i+1][j-1]+(1-\frac{(13-2\times i)\times 3}{j})f[i][j-1]$ }$ 

滚动数组可以优化成一维

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
using namespace std;
const int mod = 1e9 + 7;
const int 1 = 34 * 4 - 13;
int f[10][150];
int qpow(int a, int n) {
   int res = 1;
   while(n) {
       if(n \& 1) res = res * a % mod;
        a = a * a \% mod;
        n >>= 1;
   return res;
}
// int dfs(int k, int last) {
     if(f[k][last] != -1) return f[k][last];
//
      if(k == 7) return f[k][last] = 0;
// //
        if(last < (13 - 2 * k) * 3) return f[k][last] = 0;
// //
        if(!last) return 0;
     int \&v = f[k][last];
```

```
// v = 0;
//
                     int p = (13 - 2 * k) * 3 % mod * qpow(last, mod - 2) % mod;
                     v = (p \% mod * dfs(k + 1, last - 1) \% mod + (1 - p + mod) \% mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) % mod + (1 - p + mod) % mod * dfs(k, last - 1) 
last - 1) \% mod) \% mod + 1;
                 v = (v \% mod + mod) \% mod;
                    return v;
//
// }
void init() {
            memset(f, 0, sizeof(f));
            for(int i = 6; i >= 0; i -- ) {
                        for(int j = 0; j <= 1; j ++) {
                                     if((13 - 2 * i) > j) continue;
                                    int p = (13 - 2 * i) * 3 % mod * qpow(j, mod - 2) % mod;
                                     f[i][j] = p * f[i + 1][j - 1] % mod + (1 - p) * f[i][j - 1] % mod +
1;
                                    f[i][j] = (f[i][j] \% mod + mod) \% mod;
                        }
           }
}
signed main() {
           int t;
            cin >> t;
            int kk = 0;
            memset(f, -1, sizeof(f));
                   dfs(0, 1);
            init();
//
                   for(int i = 0; i <= 6; i ++ ) {
//
                                cout << f[i][1] << end1;</pre>
//
            while(t -- ) {
                        getchar();
                        kk ++ ;
                        map<pair<char, char>, int> cnt;
                        char c;
                        int a = 0, b = 0;
                        for(int i = 1; i <= 13; i ++ ) {
                                     scanf("%c%c", &d, &c);
//
                                             printf("%c%c", d,c);
                                    cnt[{d, c}] ++ ;
                                    if(cnt[{d, c}] == 2) {
                                                a ++ ;
                                    }
//
                                 printf("%11d\n", a);
                        printf("Case #%11d: %11d\n", kk, f[a][1]);
            return 0;
```

## Link with Game Glitch

## 题目大意

给出\$n\$个食材,\$m\$个食谱,为防止无限创造食物,使食谱的产出乘以系数\$w\$,问最大的\$w\$

#### 题解

最大最小考虑二分,现在目标是求出check函数,想要使食物不被无限制造,问题等价于食谱图中不存在边权乘积大于1的环,但这样写check函数免不了会爆double,我们考虑转换,将边权都取log的话问题似乎更简单了,转化成了食谱图中不存在正环,套用spfa判正环模板即可

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int N = 2005;
const double eps = 1e-8;
int head[N], e[N], ne[N], idx = 0;
int f[N];
double dis[N];
double w[N];
bool vis[N];
int n, m;
queue<int> q;
void add(int a, int b, double c) {
    e[idx] = b;
   w[idx] = c;
    ne[idx] = head[a];
    head[a] = idx ++ ;
}
bool check(double x) {
    memset(vis, false, sizeof(vis));
    memset(f, 0, sizeof(f));
    while(q.size()) q.pop();
    for(int i = 1; i <= n ; i ++ ) {
        vis[i] = true;
        dis[i] = 0;
        q.push(i);
    }
    while(q.size()) {
        int pos = q.front();
        q.pop();
        vis[pos] = false;
        for(int i = head[pos]; i != -1; i = ne[i]) {
            int j = e[i];
            if(dis[j] < dis[pos] + w[i] + x) {
                dis[j] = dis[pos] + w[i] + x;
                f[j] = f[pos] + 1;
                if(f[j] >= n) return false;
                if(!vis[j]) {
                    q.push(j);
                    vis[j] = true;
                }
            }
        }
    return true;
```

```
int main() {
   cin >> n >> m;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    for(int i = 1; i <= m; i ++) {
       int a, b;
        double x, y;
        cin >> x >> a >> y >> b;
       add(a, b, log(y * 1.0 / x));
   }
   double 1 = 0, r = 1.0;
   while(1 < r - eps) {
       double mid = (1 + r) / 2.0;
       if(check(log(mid)))1 = mid;
        else r = mid;
   printf("%.81f", 1);
   return 0;
```

## **Link with Bracket Sequence I**

<a href="<u>K-Link with Bracket Sequence I "蔚来杯"2022牛客暑期多校训练营2 (nowcoder.com)</u>">题目 链接

## 题目大意

给出括号序列\$s\$, 求出长度为\$m\$能变成\$s\$的合法括号序列\$p\$的个数

#### 题解

本题实际是求最长公共子序列是\$s\$的方案数,考虑DP,令\$f[i,j,k]\$表示前\$i\$个字符中与原串s的最长公共子序列为\$j\$的序列,且左括号数量比右括号多\$k\$个的方案数,状态转移如下:

\$s[j+1]=左括号\$

```
○ 放左括号: $f[i,j+1,k+1]=f[i,j+1,k+1]+f[i-1,j,k]$○ 放右括号: $k \ge 1时,f[i,j,k - 1]=f[i,j,k-1]+f[i-1,j,k]$
```

• \$s[i+1]=右括号\$

○ 放左括号: \$f[i,i,k+1]=f[i,i,k+1]+f[i-1,i,k]\$

○ 放右括号: \$k\ge 1时,f[i,j+1,k-1]=f[i,j+1,k-1]+f[i-1,j,k]\$

• \$s匹配完毕\$

○ 放左括号: \$f[i,j,k+1]=f[i,j,k+1]+f[i-1,j,k]\$

○ 放右括号: \$k\ge 1时,f[i,i,k-1]=f[i,i,k-1]+f[i-1,i,k]\$

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
#include <queue>
#include <set>
#include <ccode <code <
```

```
using namespace std;
typedef pair<int, int> PII;
const int N = 210 , INF = 0x3f3f3f3f, mod = 1e9 + 7;
int f[N][N][N];
int n, m, a[N];
string s;
void add(int& x, int v) {
    X += V;
    if (x \ge mod) x -= mod;
}
void solve()
    cin >> n >> m >> s;
    S = " " + S;
    memset(f, 0, sizeof f);
    f[0][0][0] = 1;
    for(int i = 1 ; i <= m ; i ++ )
    {
        for(int j = 0; j <= n; j ++)
            for(int k = 0; k \leftarrow m; k \leftrightarrow ++)
                if(s[j + 1] == '(') // i位置放(
                {
                    f[i][j+1][k+1] = (f[i][j+1][k+1] + f[i-1][j][k]) %
mod;
                    if(k) f[i][j][k-1] = (f[i-1][j][k] + f[i][j][k-1]) %
mod;
                }
                else if(s[j + 1] == ')') // i位置放)
                    f[i][j][k + 1] = (f[i - 1][j][k] + f[i][j][k + 1]) \% mod;
                    if(k) f[i][j + 1][k - 1] = (f[i - 1][j][k] + f[i][j + 1][k -
1]) % mod;
                }
                else // s串匹配完毕 但是长度不够
                    f[i][j][k + 1] = (f[i][j][k + 1] + f[i - 1][j][k]) \% mod;
                    if(k) f[i][j][k-1] = (f[i][j][k-1] + f[i-1][j][k]) %
mod;
                }
            }
        }
   }
   cout << f[m][n][0] << endl;</pre>
}
signed main()
    ios::sync_with_stdio(0),cin.tie(0);
    int T = 1;
    cin >> T;
    while(T -- ) solve();
```

```
return 0;
}
```

## **Task Computing**

<a href="A-Task Computing "蔚来杯"2022牛客暑期多校训练营4 (nowcoder.com)">题目链接

#### 题目大意

给出一个长度为\$n\$的数组,要求选\$m\$个数,并任意排序,最大化 \$\sum\_{i=1}^mw\_{ai}\*\prod\_{j=0}^{i-1}p\_{ai}\$,每个物品价值为\$w\_i\$

#### 题解

我们将这个贡献的式子展开,\$原式

=w\_{a\_1}\*p\_{a\_0}+w\_{a\_2}\*p\_{a\_0}\*p\_{a\_1}+w\_{a\_3}\*p\_{a\_0}\*p\_{a\_1}\*p\_{a\_2}...\$, 从前往后填贡献是这样计算的,那我们换一个方向呢?以前三项为例,计算顺序就变成了

 $$((w_{a_3}*p_{a_2}+w_{a_2})*p_{a_1}+w_{a_1})*p_{a_0}$$ ,可以发现,若当前贡献是\$pre\$,则每次贡献变化都是先乘上\$w\$,再加上\$p\$,于是我们就可以试着写一下\$cmp函数,对于\$x,y\$,再从后往前填数的情况向下,想让\$c优先于\$c被选择应该满足什么条件呢?

有了排序函数后,就可以通过DP求解了,这里可以将cmp函数反一下,让dp更好写

令\$f[i,j]\$表示考虑前\$i\$个数取\$j\$的情况中贡献的最大值

• \$f[i,j]=max(f[i-1,j],f[i-1,j-1]\*p\_i+w\_i\$

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int N = 2e5 + 10, INF = 0x3f3f3f3f3;
struct Node
{
    double w;
    double p;
    bool operator < (const Node &t) const
        return w + p * t.w < t.w + t.p * w;
    }
}a[N];
int n, m;
double f[N][25];
void solve()
    cin >> n >> m;
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i \leftrightarrow cin >> a[i].w;
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i ++)
    {
        cin >> a[i].p;
        a[i].p /= 10000;
    sort(a + 1, a + 1 + n);
```

```
for (int i = 1; i <= n ; i ++ )
{
    for (int j = 1; j <= min(i, m); j ++)
        {
            f[i][j] = max(f[i - 1][j], a[i].w + a[i].p * f[i - 1][j - 1]);
        }
    printf("%.121f\n", f[n][m]);
}
int main()
{
    int T = 1;
    // cin >> T;
    while(T -- ) solve();
    return 0;
}
```

#### Wall Builder II

<a href="H-Wall Builder II "蔚来杯"2022牛客暑期多校训练营4 (nowcoder.com)">题目链接

#### 题目大意

给出\$n\$种砖块,砖块高度为\$1\$,宽度为\$1-n\$,面积为\$i\$的砖块数量有\$n-i+1\$个,问砌成周长最小的矩形的方案并输出

#### 题解

简单贪心,要使砌成的矩形周长最小,不难想到应该越像个正方形越小,接下来考虑怎么填,我们发现 长度越小的灵活度越高,因此优先考虑放大的,一块一块填就行

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
using namespace std;
const int N = 105;
int cnt[N];
struct node_ {
   int x1, y1, x2, y2;
};
vector<node_> res[N];
int tmp[N * N];
int find(int 1, int r, int x) {
    while(1 < r) {
        int mid = (1 + r + 1) >> 1;
        if(tmp[mid] > x) r = mid - 1;
        else 1 = mid;
    }
    return r;
signed main() {
    cin.tie(0);
    cout.tie(0);
```

```
ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
    int t;
    cin >> t:
    while(t -- ) {
        memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(cnt));
        //memset(tmp, 0, sizeof(tmp));
        int n, sumv = 0;
        cin >> n;
        int kk = 0;
        for(int i = 1, j = n; i \leftarrow n; i \leftrightarrow n, j \leftarrow n) {
             sumv += i * j;
            cnt[i] = j;
            res[i].clear();
            for(int k = 1; k \le j; k ++ ) tmp[++ kk] = i;
//
           for(int i = 1; i <= kk; i ++ ) cout << tmp[i] << " ";
//
           cout << '\n';</pre>
        int maxx = 1;
        for(int i = 1; i <= sumv / i; i ++ ) {
            if(sumv \% i == 0) {
                 maxx = max(maxx, i);
            }
        }
//
           sort(tmp + 1, tmp + kk + 1);
        int maxlen = sumv / maxx;
        for(int i = 1; i <= maxx; i ++ ) {
            int nowlen = 0;
            int pos = n;
            while(nowlen != maxlen) {
                 for(int j = n; j >= 1; j -- ) {
                     if(cnt[j] && j <= maxlen - nowlen) {</pre>
                         pos = j;
                         break;
                     }
                 nowlen += pos;
                 cnt[pos] -- ;
                 res[pos].push_back({nowlen - pos, i - 1, nowlen, i});
                 if(nowlen == maxlen) break;
            }
        }
        cout << 2 * (maxlen + maxx) << '\n';</pre>
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ ) {
            for(auto k : res[i]) {
                 cout << k.x1 << " " << k.y1 << " " << k.x2 << " " << k.y2 <<
'\n';
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

## **Array**

#### 题目大意

给出长度为n的数组\$a\$,满足\$\sum\_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{a[i]}\le\frac{1}{2}\$,构造数列\$c\$,满足对于\$c\$的循环数列\$b\$,\$b[i]=c[i\%m]\$,满足\$b\$中每\$a[i]\$个数中存在\$i\$

#### 题解

非正解,我们发现\$\sum\_{i=1}^n\frac{1}{a[i]}\le\frac{1}{2}\$的条件,\$a[i]\$不会很小,于是可以考虑贪心着填,当遇到已经填到的位置就往前填,为防止首位冲突,我们再最后也尽可能填

#### 代码

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int N = 2e6 + 5;
int a[N];
int b[N];
struct node_ {
    int a, pos;
}node[N];
bool cmp(node_ x, node_ y) {
    return x.a < y.a;
}
int main() {
   int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ ) {
        scanf("%d", &node[i].a);
        node[i].pos = i;
    }
    sort(node + 1, node + n + 1, cmp);
    int s = 1;
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ ) {
        while(b[s]) s ++ ;
        for(int j = s; j \leftarrow node[i].a) {
            while(b[j] \mid \mid j > 1000000) j -- ;
            b[j] = node[i].pos;
            if(1000000 - j + s \le node[i].a) break;
        }
        S ++ ;
    }
    printf("1000000\n");
    for(int i = 1; i \le 1000000; i ++ ) {
        if(!b[i]) printf("1 ");
        else printf("%d ", b[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

## **Longest Common Subsequence**

<a href="<u>F-Longest Common Subsequence "蔚来杯"2022牛客暑期多校训练营8 (nowcoder.com)</u>"> 题目链接

#### 题目大意

根据二次函数的构造方式,求出s和t的最长公共子序列长度

#### 题解

由于两者的构造方式相同,因此只需找到一个相同的值,后面必然都是相同的,利用map记录值在第一个数组中出现的位置即可

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
using namespace std;
const int N = 1995781;
int n;
int m;
int x, a, b, c;
int p;
int lib[N];
int arr[N];
int dp[N];
int s[N];
int t[N];
int len = 0;
int tmparr[N];
bool vis[N];
int h[N];
int pos[N];
int find(int x)
    int k = (x \% N + N) \% N;
    while(vis[k] \&\& h[k] != x)
    {
        k ++ ;
        if(k == N) k = 0;
    }
    return k;
}
void solve() {
    memset(vis, false, sizeof(vis));
    int temp;
    int len = 1;
    cin >> n >> m >> p >> x >> a >> b >> c;
```

```
int ans = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
        x = (a * x % p * x % p + b * x % p + c) % p;
        int pp = find(x);
           cout << pp << " ";
//
        if(!vis[pp]) {
            pos[pp] = i;
            h[pp] = x;
           vis[pp] = true;
       }
    }
     cout << '\n';</pre>
    for (int i = 1; i \le m; i++) {
       x = (a * x % p * x % p + b * x % p + c) % p;
        int pp = find(x);
         cout << pp << " ";
//
        if (vis[pp]) {
           ans = max(ans, min(n - pos[pp] + 1, m - i + 1));
        }
    cout << ans << '\n';</pre>
}
signed main() {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
    cin.tie(0);
    cout.tie(0);
    int _;
    //_{-} = 1;
    cin >> _;
    while (_--) {
      solve();
    }
   return 0;
}
```