

3 6 5 3

[2] [x2]

#2²

0 ? 1 0

0→1 0→1 X 0→3

X 1→2 1→2

✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

0 ? 1 0
0→1 0→1 1→2 0→3
1→2 ✓

✓ _____

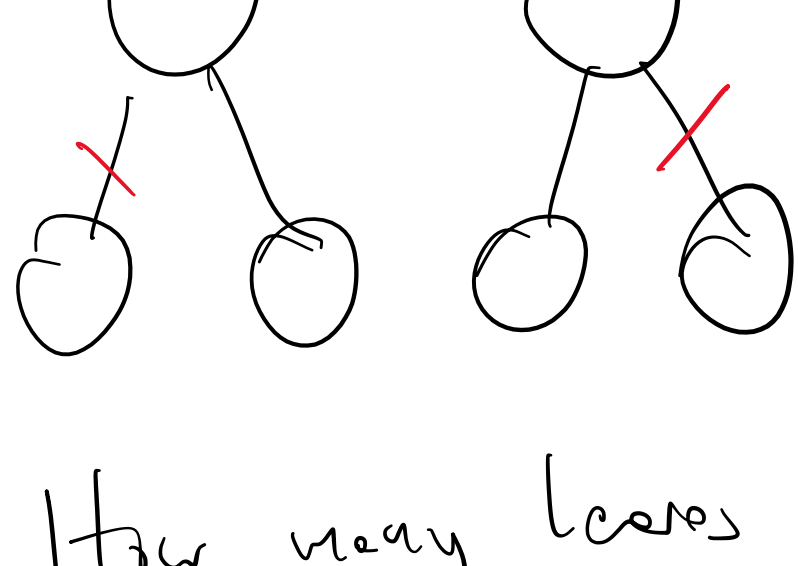
0 1

0 1

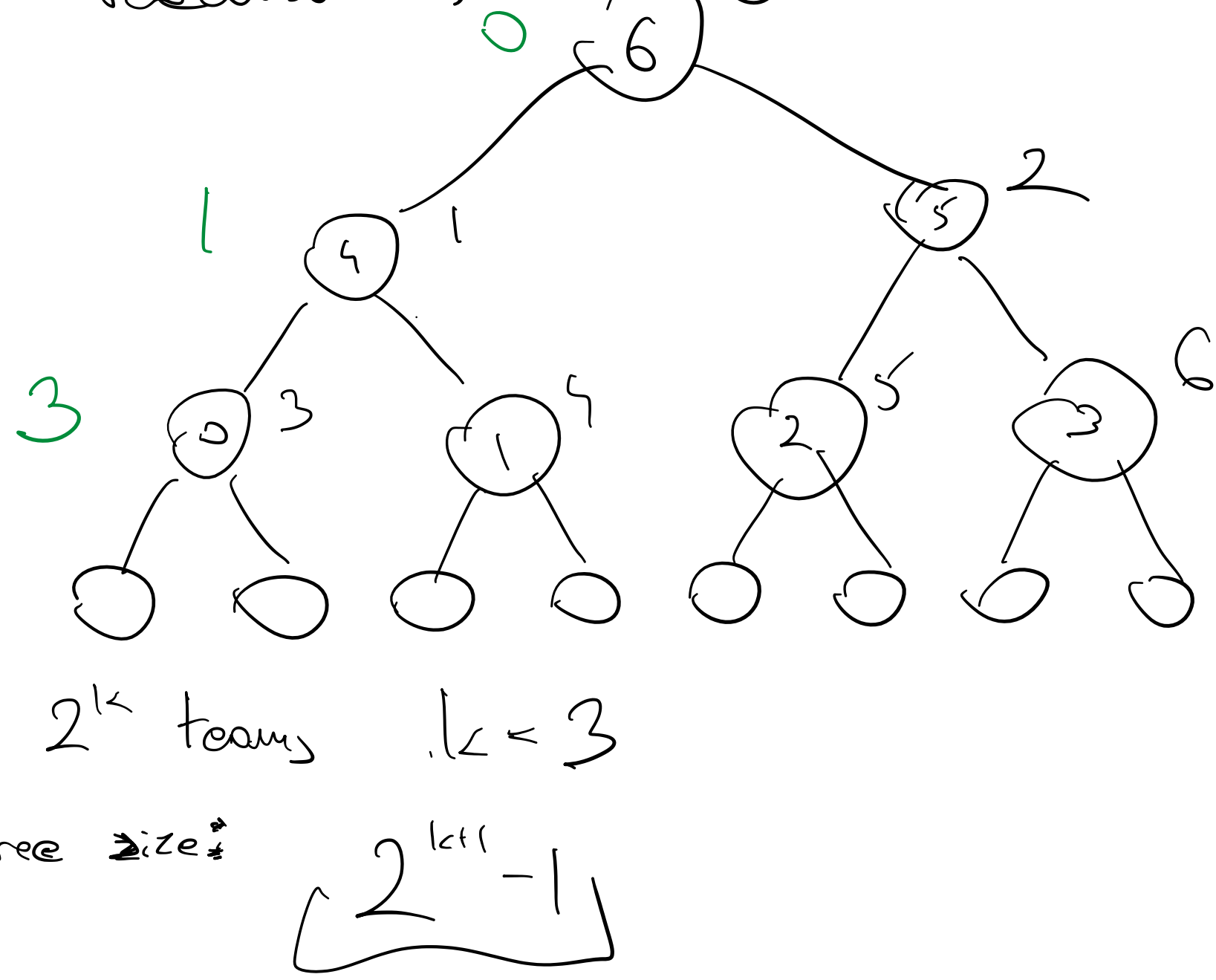
1 0

0 1 0

2^k ≤ 260.000



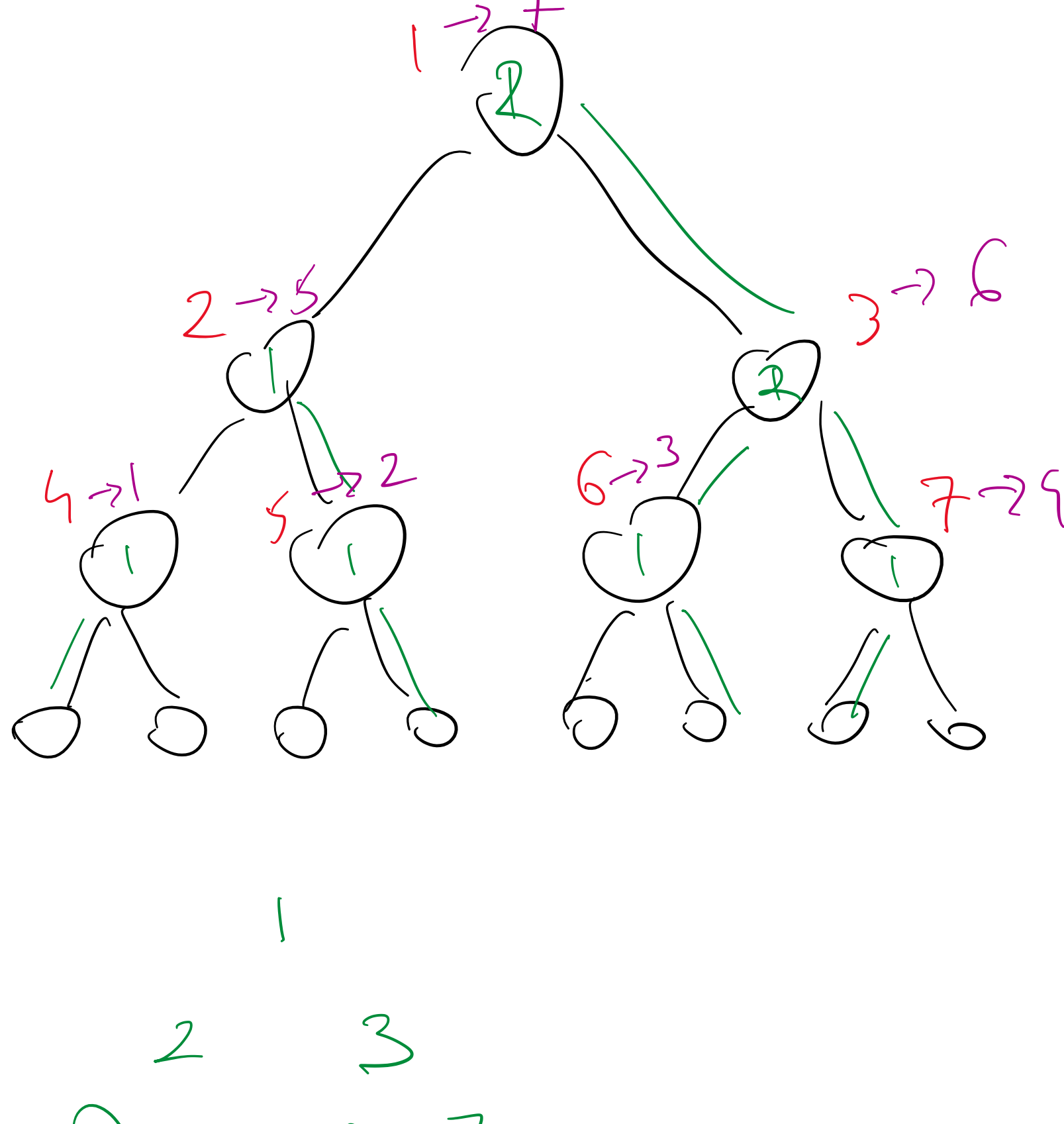
Q: How many leaves are readable?



2^k teams, k ≤ 3

tree size:

2^{k+1} - 1

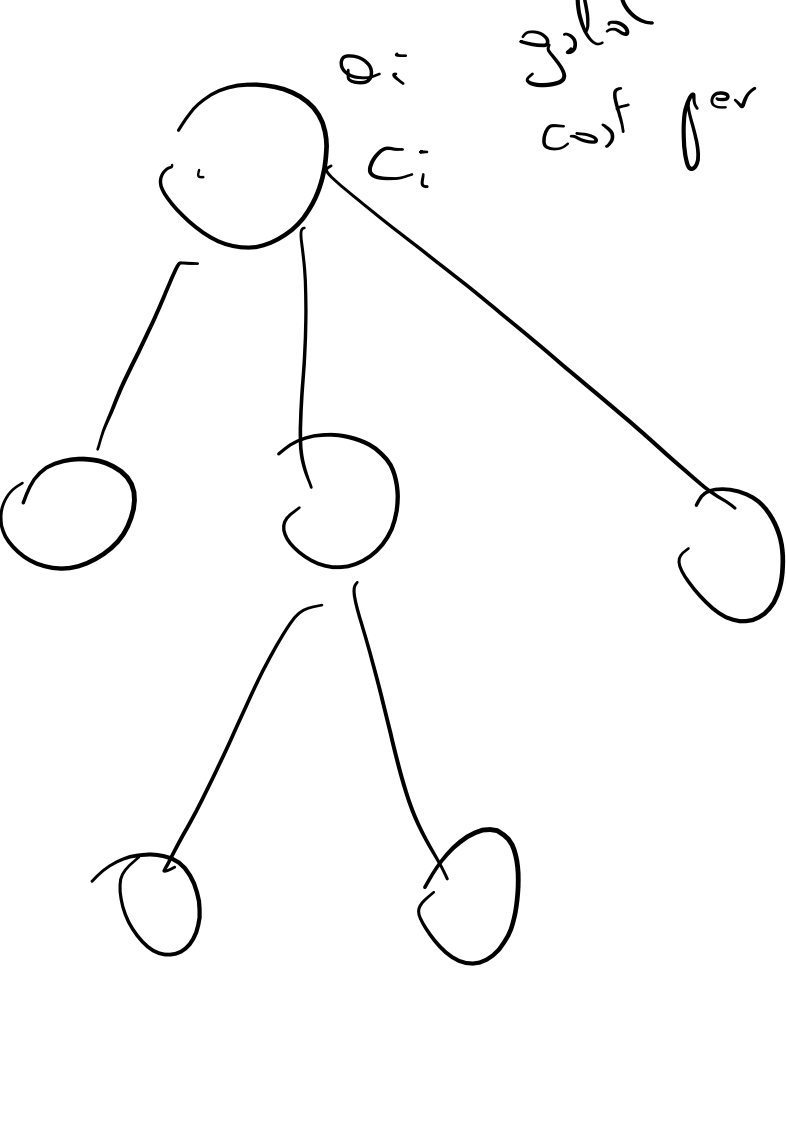


1
2 3
4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

1 2 3 4

5 6

7



0
c₀

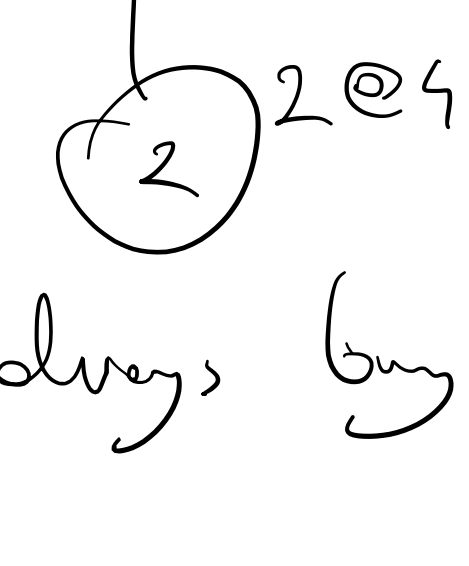
- add son (more gold than parent)

- start at vertex

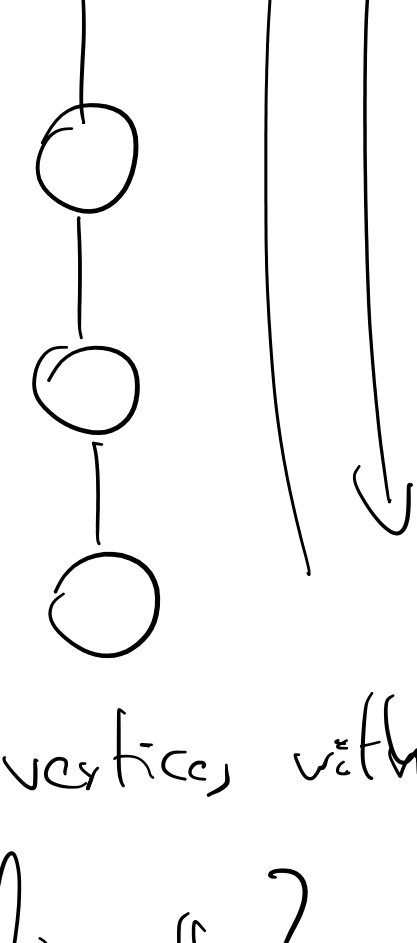
go to root

buy up to v_i as cheap as possible

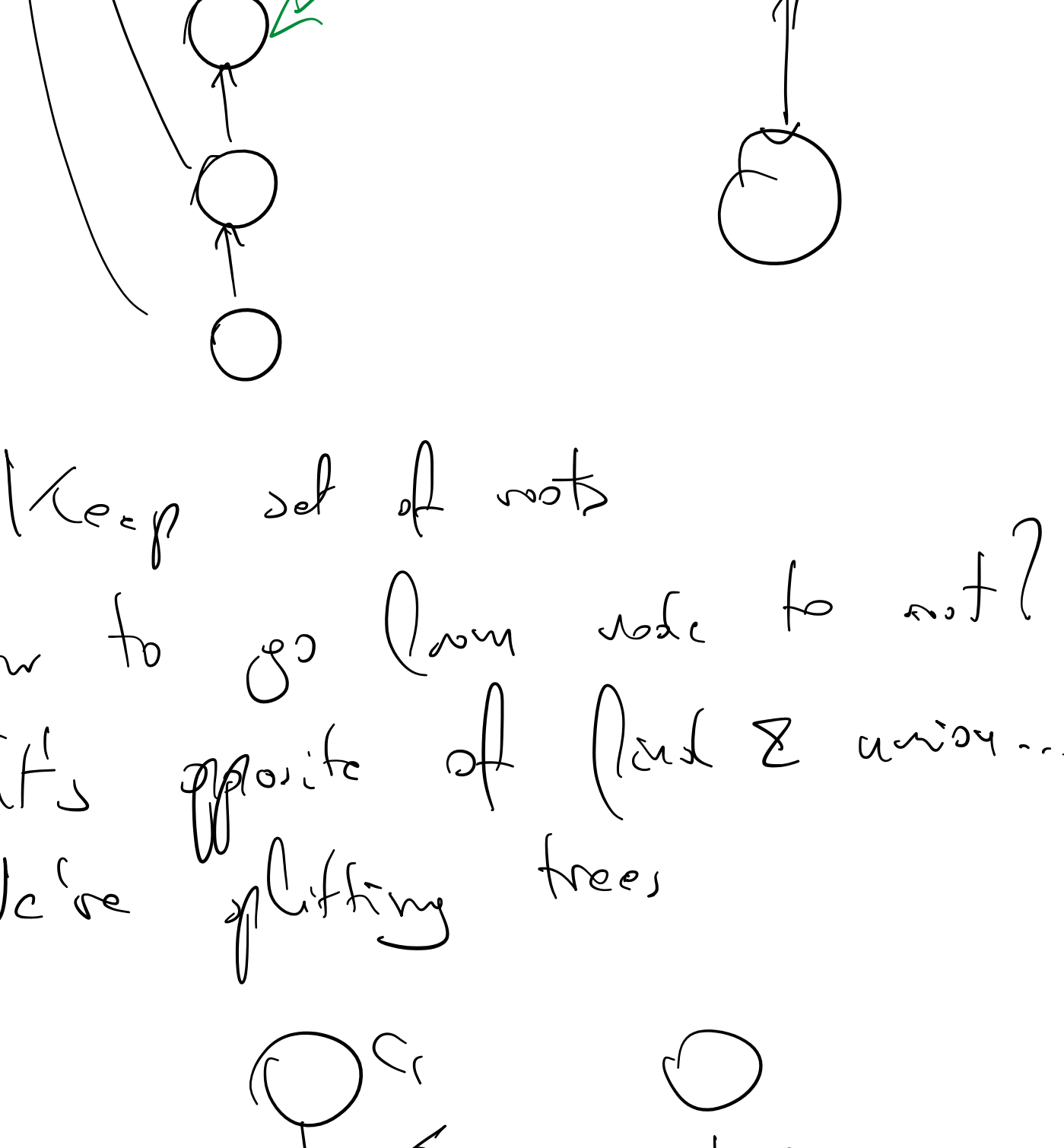
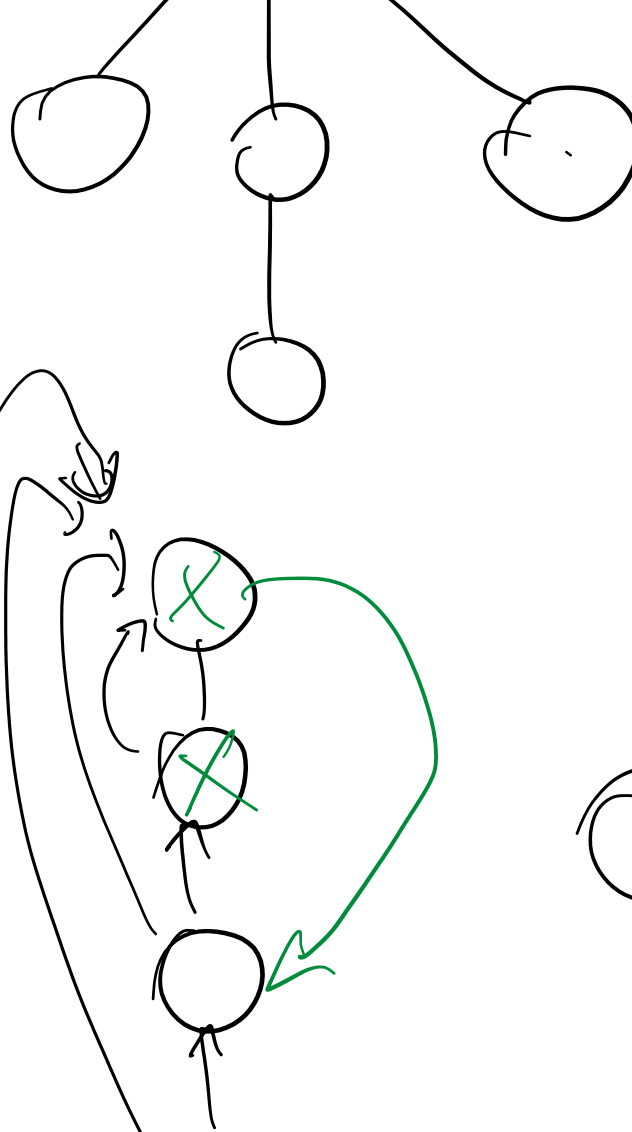
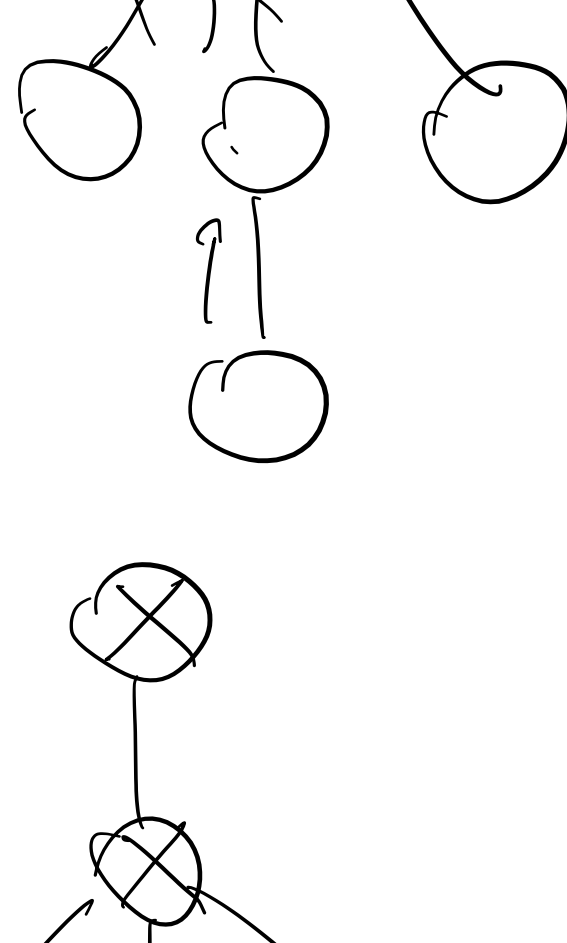
buy: 2+2



always buy from root downwards



drop vertices with 0 gold efficiently?



Keep set of roots

How to go from node to root?

It's opposite of find & union...

We're splitting trees

c₁

c₂

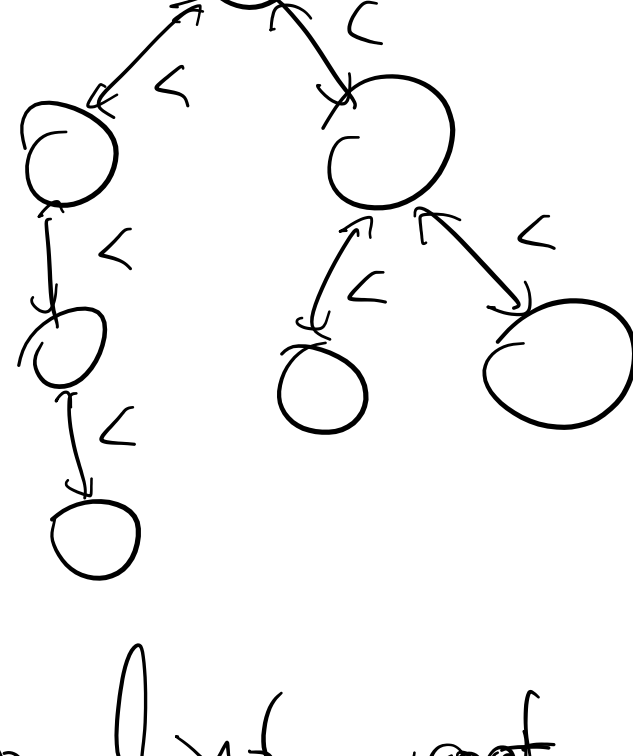
c₃

<

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heap-like



How to find root quickly