The 17th Chinese Northeast Collegiate Programming Contest

过题记录 AC (10/13)

星号(*)标出的是读过题面的题目

A	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	M
2/6	*		1/102	4/240	4/286	1/56	3/167	1/66	2/226	1/7	*	2/23

打的还可以,稍微中后期沉不住,罚时上来了。

题目分析及错误反思

D. Concrete Painting

题型: 传统题

Tag: 计数

考虑每个区间的贡献,对于每个区间如果被 k 段覆盖了,那么答案贡献可以得到是 $2^{n-k} \times (2^k-1)$ 。

E. Triangle Pick

题型: 传统题

Tag: 三维计算几何 (这是第一次遇到)

主要的就是要计算出射线和平面的交点,可以用参数方程和平面的方程求解出来。

Wa 2 的原因是 C 写的时候把读入写错了。

需要注意一下。

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const long double eps = 1e-9;
int n, m;
struct Tri{
    long double x1,y1,z1,x2,y2,z2,x3,y3,z3,A,B,C,D,S;
}tri[100005];
struct Vec{
    long double x,y,z;
};
int sgn(long double x) {
    if (fabs(x) < eps) {
        return 0;
    }
}</pre>
```

```
} else if (x > 0) {
        return 1;
    } else {
        return -1;
    }
}
long double get_Abs(Vec a){
    return sqrt(a.x * a.x + a.y * a.y + a.z * a.z);
Vec chaji(long double x1, long double y1, long double z1, long double x2, long
double y2, long double z2){
    return {y1 * z2 - y2 * z1, z1 * x2 - z2 * x1, x1 * y2 - x2 * y1};
}
long double get_S(long double x1, long double y1, long double z1, long double x2,
long double y2, long double z2){
    return get_Abs(chaji(x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2));
}
int main(){
    scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
        cin >>tri[i].x1 >> tri[i].y1 >> tri[i].z1 >> tri[i].x2 >> tri[i].y2 >>
tri[i].z2 >> tri[i].x3 >> tri[i].y3 >> tri[i].z3;
        Vec a = chaji(tri[i].x1 - tri[i].x2, tri[i].y1 - tri[i].y2, tri[i].z1 -
tri[i].z2, tri[i].x1 - tri[i].x3, tri[i].y1 - tri[i].y3, tri[i].z1 - tri[i].z3);
       tri[i].A = a.x;
        tri[i].B = a.y;
       tri[i].C = a.z;
        tri[i].D = -(tri[i].A * tri[i].x1 + tri[i].B * tri[i].y1 + tri[i].C *
tri[i].z1);
        tri[i].S = get_S(tri[i].x1 - tri[i].x2, tri[i].y1 - tri[i].y2, tri[i].z1 -
tri[i].z2, tri[i].x1 - tri[i].x3, tri[i].y1 - tri[i].y3, tri[i].z1 - tri[i].z3);
    }
    while (m--){
        long double a, b, c;
        cin >> a >> b >> c;
       int k = 0;
        long double ans = 1000000000000.0;
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++){
            if (sgn(tri[i].A * a + tri[i].B * b + tri[i].C * c) != 0){
                long double t = -tri[i].D / (tri[i].A * a + tri[i].B * b + tri[i].C
* c);
                long double x = a * t;
                long double y = b * t;
                long double z = c * t;
                long double S = get_S(x - tri[i].x1, y - tri[i].y1, z - tri[i].z1, x
- tri[i].x2, y - tri[i].y2, z - tri[i].z2) +
                get_S(x - tri[i].x2, y - tri[i].y2, z - tri[i].z2, x - tri[i].x3, y
- tri[i].y3, z - tri[i].z3) +
                get_S(x - tri[i].x3, y - tri[i].y3, z - tri[i].z3, x - tri[i].x1, y
- tri[i].y1, z - tri[i].z1);
                if (sgn(t) >= 0 \&\& sgn(s - tri[i].s) == 0){
```

```
long double len = x * x + y * y + z * z;
if (len < ans){
          ans = len;
          k = i;
        }
    }
    printf("%d\n", k);
}</pre>
```

F. MPFT

题型: 传统题

Tag: 模拟, 线段树

用线段树维护区间最小位置,同时单调队列维护T时间内cnt次数。

!!!注意卡常时间!!!

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
struct node {
    int 1, r;
   int min, pos;
} tree[4000005];
void up(int p) {
   tree[p].min = 1e9;
   if(tree[p * 2].min < tree[p].min) {</pre>
        tree[p].pos = tree[p * 2].pos;
        tree[p].min = tree[p * 2].min;
    }
    if(tree[p * 2 + 1].min < tree[p].min) {</pre>
        tree[p].pos = tree[p * 2 + 1].pos;
        tree[p].min = tree[p * 2 + 1].min;
    if(tree[p * 2].min == 1e9 && tree[p * 2 + 1].min == 1e9) {
       tree[p].pos = -1;
    }
}
void build(int 1, int r, int p) {
   tree[p].1 = 1;
   tree[p].r = r;
    tree[p].pos = -1;
    tree[p].min = 1e9;
   if(1 == r) {
        return;
    }
```

```
int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
    build(1 , mid, p * 2);
    build(mid + 1, r, p * 2 + 1);
}
void update(int x, int d, int p) {
    if(tree[p].1 == tree[p].r) {
        if(d == 0) {
            tree[p].min = 1e9;
            tree[p].pos = -1;
        } else {
            tree[p].min = d;
            tree[p].pos = tree[p].1;
        }
        return;
    }
    int mid = tree[p].l + tree[p].r >> 1;
    if(x \le mid)update(x, d, p * 2);
    else update(x, d, p * 2 + 1);
    up(p);
}
int P[1000005], T[1000005];
int cnt[1000005];
int net[1000005];
int pr[1000005];
int tot, num;
struct hc {
    int t, p;
} ans[2000005];
int read() {
    char ch = getchar();
    int s = 0;
    while (ch < '0' || ch > '9') ch = getchar();
    while (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9') {
        s = s * 10 + ch - 48;
        ch = getchar();
    }
    return s;
}
int main() {
    int n, m ,Tim, K;
    build(1, 1000000, 1);
    n = read();
    m = read();
    Tim = read();
    K = read();
    int j = 1;
    for (int i = 1, t, p; i \le m; i++) {
        T[i] = read();
        P[i] = read();
        while(T[i] - T[j] > Tim && j < i) {
            if(net[P[j]] && net[P[j]] <= T[j])cnt[P[j]]--;</pre>
            j++;
```

```
if(!net[P[i]]) {
            num++;
            net[P[i]] = T[i];
            cnt[P[i]] = 1;
            if(num > n) {
                int tmp = tree[1].pos;
                if(tmp != -1) {
                     num--;
                     ans[++tot] = hc \{T[i], tmp\};
                     net[tmp] = 0;
                     cnt[tmp] = 0;
                     update(tmp, 0, 1);
                }
            }
        } else {
            cnt[P[i]]++;
        if(cnt[P[i]] >= K) {
            num--;
            ans[++tot] = hc \{T[i], P[i]\};
            update(P[i], 0, 1);
            net[P[i]] = 0;
            cnt[P[i]] = 0;
        } else {
            update(P[i], T[i], 1);
        }
    }
    int tot1 = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i \le 1000000; i++) {
        if(net[i])pr[++tot1] = i;
    }
    printf("%d %d\n", tot, tot1);
    for (int i = 1; i \le tot; i++) {
        printf("%d %d\n", ans[i].t, ans[i].p);
    }
    for (int i = 1; i \leftarrow tot1; i++) {
        printf("%d ", pr[i]);
    }
}
```

J. Less Time on the Road

题型:传统题

Tag: DP, Floyd 最短路

f[i][j][k][t] 表示的是当前处理到了第 i 个任务,并且第 i 个任务是由 $j(0 \to A/1 \to B)$ 完成的,另外一个人在 k 点,A 已经花费了 t 的时间时,B 所需要的最小时间。

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define inf 0x3f3f3f3f
const int N = 80;
int n, m, q;
int d[N][N];
int dp[2][2][N][N * N + 1];
int qry[N + 1];
void chkmin(int& x, int y) {
    x = min(x, y);
}
void chkmax(int& x, int y) {
   x = max(x, y);
}
int main() {
    cin >> n >> m;
    memset(d, 0x3f, sizeof d);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        d[i][i] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        int u, v;
        cin >> u >> v;
        u--, v--;
        d[u][v] = 1;
    for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
                if (k != i && i != j && j != k) {
                    d[i][j] = min(d[i][j], d[i][k] + d[k][j]);
                }
            }
        }
    }
    cin >> q;
    for (int i = 0; i < q; i++) {
        cin >> qry[i];
        qry[i]--;
    }
    memset(dp[0], inf, sizeof dp[0]);
    dp[0][0][0][d[0][qry[0]]] = 0;
    dp[0][1][0][0] = d[0][qry[0]];
    for (int cur = 0, i = 0; i < q - 1; i++) {
        int nxt = (cur \land 1);
```

```
memset(dp[nxt], inf, sizeof dp[nxt]);
        for (int u = 0; u < n; u++) {
            for (int ds = 0; ds < (i + 1) * N; ds++) {
                if (dp[cur][0][u][ds] != inf) {
                     chkmin(dp[nxt][0][u][ds + d[qry[i]][qry[i + 1]]], dp[cur][0][u]
[ds]);
                     chkmin(dp[nxt][1][qry[i]][ds], dp[cur][0][u][ds] + d[u][qry[i +
1]]);
                if (dp[cur][1][u][ds] != inf) {
                     chkmin(dp[nxt][0][qry[i]][ds + d[u][qry[i + 1]]], dp[cur][1][u]
[ds]);
                     chkmin(dp[nxt][1][u][ds], dp[cur][1][u][ds] + d[qry[i]][qry[i +
1]]);
                }
            }
        cur = nxt;
    }
    int ans = inf;
    int L = (q \& 1) \land 1;
    for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++) {
        for (int u = 0; u < n; u++) {
            for (int ds = 0; ds <= n * q; <math>ds++) {
                chkmin(ans, max(ds, dp[L][j][u][ds]));
        }
    }
    cout << ans << "\n";</pre>
    return 0;
}
```

G. Expected Sum

题型: 传统题

Tag: 计数

考虑每个数位的贡献,那就计算一下后面连续 k 个的不是 + 的概率,加上下一个就是 + 的概率,逆推就可以得到了。

赛后补题安排

补题安排

• H: none

• C: none

• Z: L

补题记录

问题及需要补的知识点

问题

读题准确性需要提高。

精度问题:特别是能改成乘法的除法。 (两次G在这里了)

F 题卡常数,区间最小值返回下标,数据结构如果复杂度是比较极限。debug!!!特殊数据一定要记得处

理

知识点

• 三维计算几何基础模板