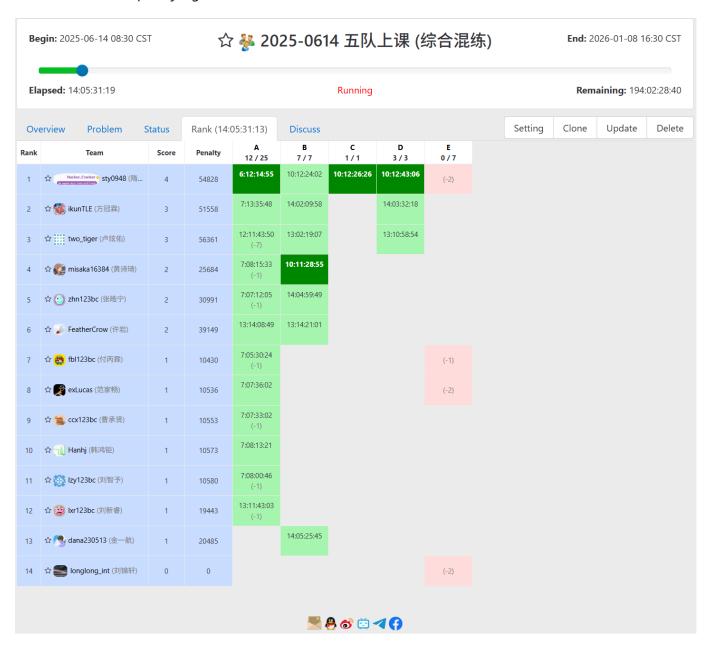
综合混练

人员

金一航、张皓宁、许岩、韩鸿钜、方冠霖、黄诗琦、卢炫佑 到课, 李政毅、刘新睿 线上

上周作业检查

上上周作业链接: https://vjudge.net/contest/722784



上周作业链接: https://vjudge.net/contest/724229

作业

https://vjudge.net/contest/725693 (课上讲了上周比赛的 A B C D E, 课后作业是本周比赛的 A B C D E 题)

课堂表现

今天的 5 道题整体难度会比较大一些, 同学们做起来应该会比较吃力, 课下一定要沉住气好好做一做这几道题。

课堂内容

CF1921F Sum of Progression

按照 项数和sqrt(n)大小关系 进行分组

项数<=sqrt(n), 直接循环求答案; 项数>sqrt(n), 预处理前缀和数组求答案

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
const int maxn = 1e5 + 5;
int w[maxn];
LL p[505][maxn], pV[505][maxn];
int get_up(int a, int b) { return (a+b-1)/b; }
LL get_sum(int 1, int r, LL c[]) {
 if (1 \leftarrow 0) return c[r];
 return (1<=r ? c[r]-c[1] : 0);
}
void solve() {
  int n, m; cin >> n >> m;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) cin >> w[i];
  int limit = sqrt(n);
  for (int i = 1; i <= limit; ++i) {
   for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) {
      if (j-i < 1) pV[i][j] = p[i][j] = w[j];
        pV[i][j] = pV[i][j-i] + (LL)w[j]*get_up(j,i);
        p[i][j] = p[i][j-i] + w[j];
      }
    }
  }
  vector<LL> vec;
  while (m -- ) {
    int s, d, k; cin >> s >> d >> k;
    if (d > limit) {
     LL res = 0;
      for (int i = 1; i <= k; ++i) res += (LL)w[s+(i-1)*d]*i;
     vec.push_back(res);
    } else {
      int l = s, r = s + d * (k-1);
      LL res = get_sum(1 - d, r, pV[d]) - get_sum(1 - d, r, p[d])*(get_up(1,d)-1);
      vec.push_back(res);
```

```
}
}

// cout << "------";
  for (LL i : vec) cout << i << " "; cout << endl;
}

int main()
{
  int T; cin >> T;
  while (T -- ) solve();
  return 0;
}
```

CF1606E Arena

dp, 设 f[i][j]: 还剩 i 个人, 最大血量为 j 时, 一共有多少方案

转移方法: j < i 时: f[i][j] <- qmod(j,i)-qmod(j-1,i) j >= i 时: f[i][j] <- C[i][k] * f[k][j-i+1] * qmod(i-1, i-k), (1<=k<=i)

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
const int maxn = 500 + 5;
const int mod = 998244353;
int f[maxn][maxn], C[maxn][maxn];
int qmod(int a, int k) {
 int res = 1;
 while (k) {
   if (k\&1) res = (LL)res*a%mod;
   a = (LL)a*a\%mod;
    k >>= 1;
  }
 return res;
}
int main()
  for (int i = 0; i < maxn; ++i) {
   C[i][0] = 1;
   for (int j = 1; j \le i; ++j) C[i][j] = (C[i-1][j-1] + C[i-1][j]) \% mod;
  int n, x; cin >> n >> x;
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
    for (int j = 1; j <= x; ++j) {
```

```
if (j < i) f[i][j] = (qmod(j,i)-qmod(j-1,i)+mod)%mod;
else {
    for (int k = 1; k <= i; ++k) {
        f[i][j] = (f[i][j] + (LL)C[i][k]*f[k][j-i+1]%mod*qmod(i-1,i-k)%mod) %
mod;
}

int res = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= x; ++i) res = (res + f[n][i]) % mod;
cout << res << endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

CF1353E K-periodic Garland

dp

f[i][0]: 以第 i 个数是 1 结尾, 同时第 i 个数是开头, 最少需要改多少个

f[i][1]: 以第 i 个数是 1 结尾, 同时第 i 个数不是开头, 最少需要改多少个

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 1e6 + 5;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
char s[maxn];
int p[maxn], f[maxn][2];
int get_sum(int 1, int r) { return p[r] - p[1-1]; }
void solve() {
  int n, k; cin >> n >> k;
  for (int i = 0; i <= n+2; ++i) f[i][0] = f[i][1] = inf;
  cin >> (s+1);
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) p[i] = p[i-1] + (s[i]=='1');
  int res = get_sum(1,n);
 for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
   f[i][0] = get_sum(1,i-1) + (s[i]!='1');
    if (i > k) f[i][1] = min(f[i-k][0],f[i-k][1]) + get_sum(i-k+1,i-1) +
(s[i]!='1');
    res = min(res, min(f[i][0],f[i][1])+get_sum(i+1,n));
  }
// cout << "-----
```

```
cout << res << endl;
}
int main()
{
  int T; cin >> T;
  while (T -- ) solve();
  return 0;
}
```

CF1437E Make It Increasing

设 ci = ai - i, 原本要求 a 数组单调递增, 现在只需要 c 数组单调不降即可

针对 c 数组的每一段, 求包含左右端点情况下的最长不下降子序列

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 5e5 + 5;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
int a[maxn], b[maxn];
int n;
int LIS(int lpos, int rpos) {
  int lvalue = a[lpos], rvalue = a[rpos];
  vector<int> vec;
  for (int i = lpos; i <= rpos; ++i) {
   if (a[i]<lvalue || a[i]>rvalue) continue;
    if (vec.empty() || a[i]>=vec.back()) vec.push_back(a[i]);
    else *upper_bound(vec.begin(), vec.end(), a[i]) = a[i];
  }
  return vec.size();
}
int main()
  int k; cin >> n >> k;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) cin >> a[i], a[i] -= i;
  for (int i = 1; i <= k; ++i) cin >> b[i];
  for (int i = 2; i <= k; ++i) {
   if (a[b[i-1]] > a[b[i]]) { cout << -1 << endl; return 0; }
  }
  b[0] = 0, b[k+1] = n+1;
  a[0] = -inf, a[n+1] = inf;
  int res = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i \le k; ++i) res += (b[i+1]-b[i]+1) - LIS(b[i],b[i+1]);
  cout << res << endl;</pre>
```

```
return 0;
}
```

U573082 交换球

设 f[i][0] 为 i 轮之后黑球在第一个位置的概率, f[i][1] 为 i 轮之后黑球在后续其它位置的概率

做 k 轮转移即可

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 1e5 + 5;
const int mod = 998244353;
int f[maxn][2];
int qmod(int a, int k) {
 int res = 1;
 while (k) {
   if (k&1) res = res*a % mod;
   a = a * a % mod;
  k >>= 1;
 }
 return res;
}
int inv(int x) { return qmod(x, mod-2); }
signed main()
{
 int n, k; cin >> n >> k;
  int val = inv(n*n%mod);
  f[0][0] = 1, f[0][1] = 0;
 for (int i = 1; i <= k; ++i) {
   int a = ((n-1)*(n-1)+1) \mod val \mod j
   int b = (n-1)*2*va1\%mod;
   f[i][0] = (f[i-1][0]*a + f[i-1][1]*b) \% mod;
   int c = 2*val mod, d = (n-2)*2*val mod, e = a;
   f[i][1] = (f[i-1][0]*c+f[i-1][1]*d+f[i-1][1]*e) \% mod;
  }
// cout << f[k][0] << " ----- " << f[k][1] << endl;
 int res = (f[k][0] + f[k][1]*(n+2)%mod*(n-1)%mod*inv(2)%mod) % mod;
 cout << res << endl;</pre>
 return 0;
}
```