

# 三分

## 人员

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## 上周作业检查

上周作业链接: <https://cppoj.kids123code.com/contest/969>



The screenshot shows a competition results page with a table of scores for 11 participants. The table has columns for # (rank), 用户名 (username), 姓名 (name), 编程分 (programming score), 时间 (time), and four categories A, B, C, and D. The data is as follows:

#	用户名	姓名	编程分	时间	A	B	C	D
1	hanyuchen	韩昱辰	400	3703	100	100	100	100
2	liuliwei	柳力玮	400	7390	100	100	100	100
3	yuanzhao	苑钊	400	11148	100	100	100	100
4	liruihan	李瑞涵	300	3632	100	100		100
5	liuchexi	刘宸熙	200	927	100	100		
6	chujin yang	初锦阳	200	1281	100	100		
7	wenhaodong	温郝冬	200	1337	100	100		
8	lizhishuo	李知朔	100	199	100	0		
9	wangxinqi	王馨琪	100	435	100			
10	zhaomuzhi	赵牧之	56	0	56			
11	tianxinyi	田心一	0	0		0		

## 本周作业

<https://cppoj.kids123code.com/contest/1031> (课上讲了 A ~ C 题, 课后作业是 D 题)

## 课堂表现

今天给同学们重点讲了 三分 这个知识点, A、B 题要求同学们必须要熟练掌握, C 题大部分同学课上没时间写这道题, 可以课下好好做做这道题。

## 课堂内容

### 驯鹿和雪橇 (上周作业)

先排序, 再维护前缀和, 最后在前缀和数组中做 二分查找

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

typedef long long LL;
const int maxn = 2e5 + 5;
```

```

int w[maxn];
LL p[maxn];

int main()
{
    int n, T; cin >> n >> T;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) cin >> w[i];
    sort(w+1, w+n+1);
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) p[i] = p[i-1] + w[i];

    while (T -- ) {
        LL x; cin >> x;
        int pos = upper_bound(p+1, p+n+1, x) - p - 1;
        cout << pos << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

## 【模板】三分 | 函数

### 三分 模板题

三分: 一般是针对单峰题用的

```

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

const int maxn = 1e4 + 5;
const double eps = 1e-9;
int a[maxn], b[maxn], c[maxn];
int n;

double calc(double mid) {
    double res = -1e18;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        res = max(res, a[i]*mid*mid + b[i]*mid + c[i]);
    }
    return res;
}

void solve() {
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) cin >> a[i] >> b[i] >> c[i];

    double l = 0, r = 1000;
    while (r-l > eps) {
        double lmid = l + (r-l)/3, rmid = r - (r-l)/3;
        if (calc(lmid) < calc(rmid)) r = rmid;
        else l = lmid;
    }
}

```

```

    printf("%.4f\n", calc(l));
}

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

```

## [CSP-J2022 山东] 宴会

把所有值全部乘 2, 方便后面避免小数运算, 最后输出结果的时候除 2 即可

很明显, 位置在中间某个位置的时候是最好的, 再最左最右都不好, 因此可以三分做

```

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

const int maxn = 2e5 + 5;
struct node {
    int x, t;
    bool operator < (const node& p) const { return x < p.x; }
} w[maxn];
int n;

int calc(int mid) {
    int res = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) res = max(res, abs(w[i].x-mid)+w[i].t);
    return res;
}

void solve() {
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) cin >> w[i].x, w[i].x *= 2;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) cin >> w[i].t, w[i].t *= 2;
    sort(w+1, w+n+1);

    int l = w[1].x, r = w[n].x;
    while (r - l >= 10) {
        int lmid = l + (r-l)/3, rmid = r - (r-l)/3;
        if (calc(lmid) < calc(rmid)) r = rmid;
        else l = lmid;
    }

    int id = l;
    for (int i = l+1; i <= r; ++i) {
        if (calc(i) < calc(id)) id = i;
    }
}

```

```

if (id&1) cout << id/2 << ".5" << endl;
else cout << id/2 << endl;
}

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

```

## ABA

枚举第 i 项作为中间的第二项，分别看 i 前面和后面有多少 A/B/C/.../Z，利用前缀和可以 O(1) 看

```

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

typedef long long LL;
const int N = 2e5 + 5, M = 26 + 5;
char s[N];
int pre[N][M], suf[N][M];

int main()
{
    cin >> (s+1);
    int n = strlen(s+1);
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        for (int j = 'A'; j <= 'Z'; ++j) pre[i][j-'A'] = pre[i-1][j-'A'] + (s[i]==j);
    }
    for (int i = n; i >= 1; --i) {
        for (int j = 'A'; j <= 'Z'; ++j) suf[i][j-'A'] = suf[i+1][j-'A'] + (s[i]==j);
    }

    LL res = 0;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n-1; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 26; ++j) res += (LL)pre[i-1][j]*suf[i+1][j];
    }
    cout << res << endl;
    return 0;
}

```