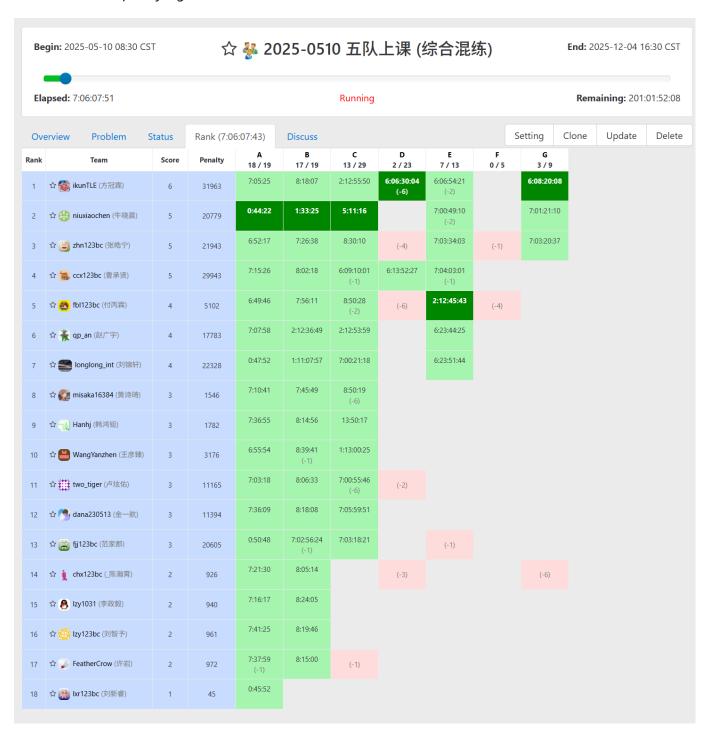
综合混练

人员

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上周作业检查

上周作业链接: https://vjudge.net/contest/715752



作业

https://vjudge.net/contest/717355 (课上讲了上周比赛的 D E F G, 本周比赛的 A B 这些题, 课后作业是本周比赛的 C D E F 题)

课堂表现

课堂表现很不错, 听课很认真

课堂内容

CF1886C Decreasing String

可以用枚举或二分确定最后一段是删了几个字符, 然后用单调栈删掉这些数量的字符即可

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
LL get_sum(int 1, int r) { return ((LL)1+r)*(r-1+1)/2; }
bool check(int n, int mid, LL pos) {
  LL sum = get_sum(n-mid+1, n);
  return pos > sum;
}
string get_str(string s, int k) {
 vector<char> vec;
 for (char i : s) {
   while (!vec.empty() && i<vec.back() && k) vec.pop_back(), --k;</pre>
   vec.push_back(i);
  while (k) vec.pop_back(), --k;
 string res;
 for (char i : vec) res += i;
  return res;
}
void solve() {
  string s; LL pos; cin >> s >> pos;
  int n = s.size();
 int l = 0, r = n-1;
  while (1 <= r) {
   int mid = (1 + r) / 2;
   if (check(n, mid, pos)) l = mid+1;
    else r = mid-1;
  LL sum = get_sum(n-r+1, n);
  pos -= sum;
```

```
string s2 = get_str(s, r);

cout << s2[pos-1];
}

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

CF1883E Look Back

先求每个数跟前一个数的差距, 差几次 乘2 或者 除2 的操作, 然后从前往后做累加

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
const int maxn = 1e5 + 5;
int w[maxn], h[maxn];
int calc(int a, int b) {
 int res = 0;
 while (a*2 <= b) a *= 2, --res;
 while (a > b) b *= 2, ++res;
 return res;
}
void solve() {
 int n; cin >> n;
 for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) cin >> w[i];
 for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) h[i] = calc(w[i-1], w[i]);
 LL t = 0, res = 0;
 for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
   t += h[i];
  if (t < 0) t = 0;
   res += t;
  }
// cout << "----";
 cout << res << endl;</pre>
}
int main()
  int T; cin >> T;
```

```
while (T -- ) solve();
return 0;
}
```

CF1280A Cut and Paste

模拟,维护 n 以内的字符串, n 后面的字符不需要具体维护, 只维护长度即可

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
const int mod = 1e9 + 7;
void solve() {
 int n; string s; cin >> n >> s;
  s = " " + s;
 int len = (int)s.size() - 1;
 for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
   int x = s[i] - '0' - 1;
   string t;
   if (x>=1 && (int)s.size()<n+10) t = s.substr(i+1);
   for (int j = 0; j < x; ++j) s += t;
   int t_len = (len - i + mod) % mod;
    len = (len + t_len*x%mod) % mod;
  }
// cout << "----";
 cout << len << endl;</pre>
}
int main()
 int T; cin >> T;
 while (T -- ) solve();
  return 0;
```

CF14E Camels

dp, f(i,j,k,x,y): 第i位是j, i-1位是k, 有x个高峰,y个低峰时 的方案数

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
```

```
const int N = 20 + 5, M = 10 + 5;
int f[N][5][5][M][M];
// f(i,j,k,x,y): 第i位是j, i-1位是k, 有x个高峰,y个低峰时 的方案数
int main()
{
  int n, t; cin >> n >> t;
  for (int i = 1; i <= 4; ++i) {
   for (int j = 1; j <= 4; ++j) {
     if (i == j) continue;
     f[2][i][j][0][0] = 1;
    }
  }
  for (int i = 3; i <= n; ++i) {
   for (int j = 1; j <= 4; ++j) {
     for (int k = 1; k <= 4; ++k) {
        if (j == k) continue;
        for (int x = 0; x <= t; ++x) {
          for (int y = 0; y <= t-1; ++y) {
            // f[i][j][k][x][y] <- f[i-1][k][l][?][?]
            // 1, k, j
            for (int l = 1; l <= 4; ++1) {
              if (k == 1) continue;
              if (1>k && k<j) {
                if (y \ge 1) f[i][j][k][x][y] += f[i-1][k][1][x][y-1];
              } else if (l<k && k>j) {
                if (x \ge 1) f[i][j][k][x][y] += f[i-1][k][l][x-1][y];
              } else {
                f[i][j][k][x][y] += f[i-1][k][1][x][y];
              }
            }
         }
        }
     }
    }
  }
 int res = 0;
 for (int i = 1; i <= 4; ++i) {
   for (int j = 1; j \leftarrow 4; ++j) res += f[n][i][j][t][t-1];
  }
 cout << res << endl;</pre>
 return 0;
}
```

CF1485D Multiples and Power Differences

用 720720 和 720720+a[i][j]^4 来交替构造这个二维数组即可

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 500 + 5;
int w[maxn][maxn];
int main()
 int n, m; cin >> n >> m;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
   for (int j = 1; j <= m; ++j) cin >> w[i][j];
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
   for (int j = 1; j <= m; ++j) {
      if ((i+j)&1) cout << 720720 << " ";
      else cout << 720720 - w[i][j]*w[i][j]*w[i][j]*w[i][j] << " ";
    }
   cout << endl;</pre>
  }
 return 0;
}
```

CF1473D Program

输入 [l,r] 后, 可以查询 [1,l-1] 和 [r+1,n] 的最大值、最小值, 然后处理

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 2e5 + 5;
char s[maxn];
int _log2[maxn], p[maxn], f1[maxn][20], f2[maxn][20];
int n, m;
int get_max(int 1, int r) {
 int len = r - l + 1;
 int k = _log2[len];
  return \max(f1[1][k], f1[r-(1<< k)+1][k]);
}
int get_min(int 1, int r) {
 int len = r - l + 1;
 int k = \log 2[len];
  return min(f2[1][k], f2[r-(1<< k)+1][k]);
}
int calc(int 1, int r) {
```

```
int up = 0, down = 0;
  if (l-1 >= 1) up = max(up, get_max(1, l-1)), down = min(down, get_min(1, l-1));
 if (r+1 <= n) {
    up = max(up, get_max(r+1, n) - p[r] + p[1-1]);
   down = min(down, get_min(r+1, n) - p[r] + p[l-1]);
  return up - down + 1;
}
void solve() {
 cin >> n >> m;
 cin >> (s+1);
 for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
   if (s[i] == '+') p[i] = p[i-1] + 1;
   else p[i] = p[i-1] - 1;
   f1[i][0] = f2[i][0] = p[i];
  }
 for (int k = 1; k < 20; ++k) {
   for (int i = 1; i+(1 << k)-1 <= n; ++i) {
     f1[i][k] = max(f1[i][k-1], f1[i+(1<<(k-1))][k-1]);
     f2[i][k] = min(f2[i][k-1], f2[i+(1<<(k-1))][k-1]);
    }
  }
 while (m -- ) {
   int l, r; cin >> l >> r;
    cout << "-----";
   cout << calc(1, r) << endl;</pre>
}
int main()
 for (int i = 0; (1<<i)<maxn; ++i) log2[1<<i] = i;
 for (int i = 1; i < maxn; ++i) {
  if (_log2[i]) continue;
   log2[i] = log2[i-1];
  }
 int T; cin >> T;
 while (T -- ) solve();
 return 0;
}
```