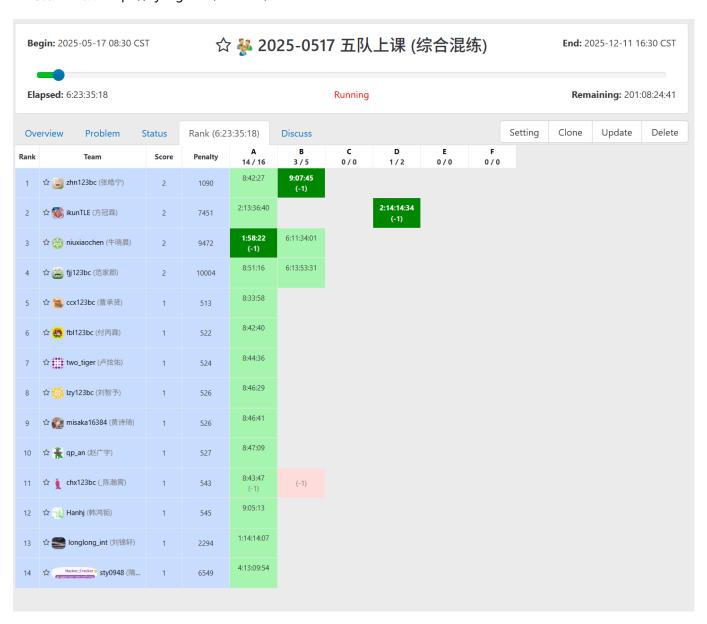
# 综合混练

### 人员

牛晓晨、刘新睿、隋天翼、范家郡 到课

## 上周作业检查

上周作业链接: https://vjudge.net/contest/717355



### 作业

https://vjudge.net/contest/719073 (课上讲了上周比赛的 C D E F, 课后作业是本周比赛的 A B C D E 题)

### 课堂表现

同学们课上听讲很认真, 现在的问题的就是很多同学之前的题还欠着许多, 一定要花时间补之前的题。

### 课堂内容

#### **CF981D Bookshelves**

从二进制高位 枚举到二进制低位, 然后再用 dp 判断能否把这一位变成 1 即可

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
const int maxn = 50 + 5;
LL w[maxn], p[maxn];
bool f[maxn][maxn];
int n, m;
LL get_sum(int l, int r) { return p[r] - p[l-1]; }
bool check(LL x) {
 memset(f, false, sizeof(f));
 f[0][0] = true;
 for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
    for (int j = 1; j <= m; ++j) {
     for (int k = 0; k <= i-1; ++k) {
        if (f[k][j-1] \&\& (get_sum(k+1,i)\&x)==x) f[i][j] = true;
  }
  return f[n][m];
}
int main()
 cin >> n >> m;
  for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) cin >> w[i], p[i] = p[i-1] + w[i];
 LL res = 0;
  for (int i = 60; i >= 0; --i) {
  if (check(res+(1LL<<i))) res += (1LL<<i);
  cout << res << endl;</pre>
  return 0;
}
```

#### **CF1198A MP3**

每个数字最多用 m \* 8 / n 位, 所以最多能表示 (1<<(m\*8/n)) 个不同的数字

把所有数排序, 双指针扫一遍即可

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

```
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 4e5 + 5;
int w[maxn];
int main()
  int n, m; cin >> n >> m;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) cin >> w[i];
  m = m * 8 / n;
  if (m >= 20) { cout << 0 << endl; return 0; }
  m = (1 << m);
  sort(w+1, w+n+1);
 int res = 0;
  map<int, int> mp;
  for (int l = 1, r = 1; r <= n; ++r) {
    mp[w[r]]++;
   while ((int)mp.size() > m) {
      mp[w[1]]--;
      if (mp[w[1]] == 0) mp.erase(w[1]);
     ++1;
    }
    res = max(res, r-l+1);
  cout << n - res << endl;</pre>
  return 0;
}
```

#### **CF366C Dima and Salad**

要求 a/b == k, 则可以转化为 a - k\*b == 0, 然后做 01 背包找最大值即可

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

using namespace std;

const int N = 10000 + 5;
int a[N], b[N], p[2*N], f[2*N];

int main()
{
   int n, k; cin >> n >> k;
   for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) cin >> a[i];
   for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) cin >> b[i];

memset(p, -0x3f, sizeof(p)); p[N] = 0;
memset(f, -0x3f, sizeof(f)); f[N] = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {</pre>
```

```
int x = a[i] - k*b[i];
for (int j = 0; j < 2*N; j++) {
    if (j-x>=0 && j-x<2*N) f[j] = max(f[j], p[j-x] + a[i]);
}
memcpy(p, f, sizeof(p));
}

cout << (f[N]>0 ? f[N] : -1) << endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

#### **CF417D Cunning Gena**

先按照 k 从小到大排序, 考虑以每个 k 进行结尾时, 做 状压dp 处理即可

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
const int N = 100 + 5, M = 21;
const LL inf = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f;
struct node {
 int x, k, value;
 bool operator < (const node& p) const { return k < p.k; }</pre>
} w[N];
LL f[1<<M];
int main()
 int n, m, b; cin >> n >> m >> b;
 for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
   int x, k, m, value = 0; cin >> x >> k >> m;
   while (m -- ) { int c; cin >> c; --c; value |= (1<<c); }
   w[i] = \{x, k, value\};
  sort(w+1, w+n+1);
  LL res = inf;
  memset(f, 0x3f, sizeof(f)), f[0] = 0;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
   int x = w[i].x, k = w[i].k, value = w[i].value;
   for (int j = (1 << m)-1; j >= 0; --j) f[j|value] = min(f[j|value], f[j]+x);
    res = min(res, f[(1 << m)-1]+(LL)b*k);
  }
 cout << (res==inf ? -1 : res) << endl;</pre>
  return 0;
}
```