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Paths in a Tree



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Definition: a tree is an undirected graph in which any two vertices are connected by exactly one path.

You are given a tree of N vertices. Each edge within this tree has some associated weight assigned to it. You are tasked to find the sum of: the cost for all paths within the tree. In other words, for every ordered pair of vertices within the tree, say vertex u and v, sum the cost of the path from u to v.

The cost of a path is denoted by the sum of the weights along each edge within the path. As mentioned above, the path from vertex 1 to 2 is the equivalent to 2 to 1 and thus is not considered again.

Input Format

The first line contains N, the number of vertices in the tree.

N-1 lines follow of the form: u v w, each line denotes that there is an undirected edge from vertex \boldsymbol{u} to vertex \boldsymbol{v} with weight \boldsymbol{w} .

Constraints

$$1 \le N \le 10^5$$

$$1 \leq u,v \leq N$$

$$-1000 \le w \le 1000$$

The input is guaranteed to be a tree.

Output Format

Print a single integer describing the answer.

Sample Input 0

3

1 2 2

2 3 2

Sample Output 0

8

Explanation 0

The third example looks like: 1-2-3. The valid paths are $1 \to 2$ with a cost of 2, $2 \to 3$ with a cost of 2 and $1 \to 3(1 \to 2 \to 3)$ with a cost of 4. Add them all up and you get 8.

Sample Input 1

- 4
- 1 2 4
- 2 3 6
- 2 4 5

<u>↓ Upload Code as File</u> Test against custom input

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