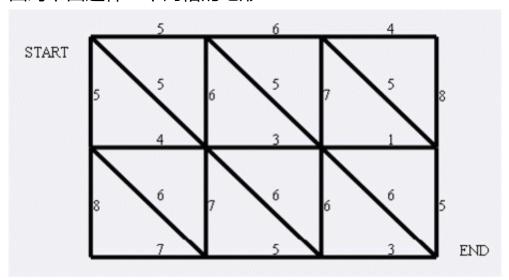
题意

面对下面这样一个网格的地形:



左上角点为(1,1),右下角点为(N,M)(上图中N=4,M=5).有以下三种类型的道路

1:(x,y) < = = > (x+1,y)

2:(x,y) < = = > (x,y+1)

3:(x,y) < = = > (x+1,y+1)

道路上的权值表示这条路上最多能够通过的兔子数,道路是无向的.左上角和右下角为兔子的两个窝,

开始时所有的兔子都聚集在左上角(1,1)的窝里,现在它们要跑到右下解(N,M)的窝中去,狼王开始伏击

这些兔子.当然为了保险起见,如果一条道路上最多通过的兔子数为K,狼王需要安排同样数量的K只狼,

才能完全封锁这条道路,你需要帮助狼王安排一个伏击方案,使得在将兔子一网 打尽的前提下,参与的

狼的数量要最小。

思路

要求最少的狼截住所有兔子,即为图的最小割

转化为求最大流

将网格图所有格点标序号 (0~n*m-1), 第x行第y列点为 (x-1)*m+y-1;

代码

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 typedef long long LL;
4 #define typec int
5 const int N = 1000005;
6 const int E = 6000005;
7 const int inf = 1000000000;
8 struct edge { int x, y, nxt; typec c; } bf[E];
9 int ne, head[N], cur[N], ps[N], dep[N];
10 void addedge(int x, int y, typec c)
11 { // add an arc(x -> y, c); vertex: 0 ~ n-1;
       bf[ne].x = x; bf[ne].y = y; bf[ne].c = c;
12
13
       bf[ne].nxt = head[x]; head[x] = ne++;
       bf[ne].x = y; bf[ne].y = x; bf[ne].c = c;
14
       bf[ne].nxt = head[y]; head[y] = ne++;
15
16 }
17 typec flow(int n, int s, int t)
18 {
19
       typec tr, res = 0;
       int i, j, k, f, r, top;
20
       while (1)
21
22
       {
           memset(dep, -1, n * sizeof(int));
23
24
           for (f = dep[ps[0] = s] = 0, r = 1; f!= r;)
           for (i = ps[f++], j = head[i]; j; j = bf[j].nxt)
25
26
           {
               if (bf[j].c \&\& -1 == dep[k = bf[j].y])
27
28
               {
                   dep[k] = dep[i] + 1; ps[r++] = k;
29
                   if (k == t) { f = r; break; }
30
31
32
           if (-1 == dep[t]) break;
33
           memcpy(cur, head, n * sizeof(int));
34
           for (i = s, top = 0; ; )
35
36
            {
```

```
37
                 if (i == t)
                 {
38
39
                     for (k = 0, tr = inf; k < top; ++k)
40
                         if (bf[ps[k]].c < tr)
41
                              tr = bf[ps[f = k]].c;
42
                     for (k = 0; k < top; ++k)
43
                         bf[ps[k]].c -= tr, bf[ps[k]^1].c += tr;
44
                     res += tr; i = bf[ps[top = f]].x;
                 }
45
                 for (j=cur[i]; cur[i]; j = cur[i] = bf[cur[i]].nxt)
46
47
                     if (bf[j].c && dep[i]+1 == dep[bf[j].y]) break;
                 if (cur[i])
48
49
                 {
50
                     ps[top++] = cur[i];
                     i = bf[cur[i]].y;
51
                 }
52
53
                 {
54
55
                     if (0 == top) break;
                     dep[i] = -1; i = bf[ps[--top]].x;
56
57
                 }
            }
58
59
60
        return res;
61 }
62 int main()
63 {
64
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
65
        int n,m;
66
        cin>>n>>m;
67
        memset(head,0,sizeof(head));
68
        ne = 2;
69
        int x;
70
        for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
71
        {
72
            for(int j=1;j<m;j++)</pre>
73
            {
74
                 cin>>x;
75
                 int u = (i-1)*m+j-1;
76
                 int v = u+1;
                 addedge(u,v,x);
77
78
            }
79
        }
        for(int i=1;i<n;i++)</pre>
80
81
        {
82
            for(int j=1;j<=m;j++)</pre>
```

```
83
84
                 cin>>x;
                 int u = (i-1)*m+j-1;
85
                 int v = u+m;
86
                 addedge(u,v,x);
87
88
89
        }
        for(int i=1;i<n;i++)</pre>
90
91
            for(int j=1;j<m;j++)</pre>
92
            {
93
94
                 cin>>x;
                 int u = (i-1)*m+j-1;
95
                 int v = u+m+1;
96
                 addedge(u,v,x);
97
98
99
        }
        int ans = flow(n*m,0,n*m-1);
100
        cout<<ans<<endl;</pre>
101
102 }
```