

**Begin:**  
2024-08-29  
21:00  
UTC+5.5


**Placement Test Series - 2**

**End:**  
2024-08-29  
23:15  
UTC+5.5

**Elapsed:**  
1:54:15


Running

**Remaining:**  
0:20:44

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[Problem](#)
[Status](#)
[Rank \(1:54:05\)](#)
[0 Comments](#)


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 Submit

Status

My Status

 Translate

 PDF

**Time limit**
2000 ms

**Mem limit**
1048576 kB

# B - A Suburbia



## Problem Statement

Imagine you're the mayor of a small town with  $N$  residents. Each resident lives in a different house numbered  $1$  to  $N$ , and the houses are connected by roads. The town's map can be represented as a tree, where each vertex represents a house and each edge represents a road.

Your goal is to determine the "remoteness" of each house. The remoteness of a house is defined as the total distance (in terms of the number of roads) to all other houses in the town.

## Constraints

- $2 \leq N \leq 2 \times 10^5$
- $1 \leq u_i < v_i \leq N$
- The given graph is a tree.
- All values in input are integers.

## Input

Input is given from Standard Input in the following format:

```
 $N$   
 $u_1 \ v_1$   
 $u_2 \ v_2$   
 $\vdots$   
 $u_{N-1} \ v_{N-1}$ 
```

## Output

Print  $N$  lines.

The  $i$ -th line should contain "remoteness" of  $i$ -th house



**Sample 1**

Input	copy	Output	copy
3		3	
1 2		2	
2 3		3	

We have:

$$\text{dis}(1, 1) + \text{dis}(1, 2) + \text{dis}(1, 3) = 0 + 1 + 2 = 3,$$

$$\text{dis}(2, 1) + \text{dis}(2, 2) + \text{dis}(2, 3) = 1 + 0 + 1 = 2,$$

$$\text{dis}(3, 1) + \text{dis}(3, 2) + \text{dis}(3, 3) = 2 + 1 + 0 = 3.$$

**Sample 2**

Input	copy	Output	copy
2		1	
1 2		1	

**Sample 3**

Input	copy	Output	copy
6		5	
1 6		9	
1 5		9	
1 3		9	



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