

题 数: 11题

时 长: 5小时

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湖南省教育厅

A. 贪吃蛇

时限: 1s 内存限制: 256MB

平面坐标系上有 n 个金币,第 i 个金币的位置坐标为 (x_i, y_i) , 在传统贪吃蛇游戏规则中,玩家需要通过上下左右来控制蛇的方向,去吃到尽可能多的金币。 作为贪吃蛇游戏爱好者的Alice,对游戏规则进行了改进:

- 1. 蛇的起始位置为 (0,0)
- 2. 玩家只能使用右、上两个方向键进行游戏,每次操作可以控制蛇在 x 轴正方向或 y 轴正方向上移动任意 距离
- 3. 游戏开始前,玩家可以选择任意角度 θ ,使平面上的 n个金币绕坐标原点 (0,0) 旋转 θ 度

Alice想知道在此规则下, 贪吃蛇能吃到的最大金币数。

输入

第一行一个整数 n,表示金币的数量 n $(1 \le n \le 50)$ 。

接下来 n 行,每行两个整数 x_i 和 y_i ($|x_i|$, $|y_i| \le 10000$),依次表示 n 个金币的初始坐标,任意两个金币位置不重合。

输出

一个整数,表示贪吃蛇能吃到的最大金币数。

样例

序	输入样例	输出样例
	3	2
#0	0 0	
#0	2 0	
	1 2	
	4	4
	-1 0	
#1	-2 1	
	-3 1	
	-4 2	

提示

样例一: 最多只能吃到两个金币

样例二:游戏开始前,全部金币顺时针旋转135度,可以吃到全部4个金币

B. HolyK's Land

时限: 4s 内存限制: 256MB

HolyK is the president of Chronomia Land. Chronomia Land consists of n cities, labeled by the integers from 1 to n. There are n-1 roads, where the i-th road connects cities u_i and v_i . It is guaranteed that for any two cities, there is a path connecting them. In other words, Chronomia Land can be treated as a tree with n vertices.

The distance between two cities x and y, denoted by $\operatorname{dis}(x,y)$, is defined as the number of edges in the shortest path connecting these two cities. Specifically, we have $\operatorname{dis}(x,x)=0$, as an empty path will meet the requirement.

As the anniversary of Chronomia Land draws near, HolyK is planning to show movies in selected cities to commemorate this special occasion. For the residents of city x, they can travel to city y to see a movie if and only if city y is showing movies, and $dis(x, y) \le 1$.

There are m options for showing movies. The i-th option denotes that movies will be shown in the cities on the shortest path between x_i and y_i .

Now HolyK wishes to make plans to show movies, and he wants more residents to be able to see movies. Therefore, more than one option can be enabled. He has a total of q questions, and for the i-th question, he wants to know how many cities will be able to see the movie if all of the options numbered between l_i and r_i (inclusive) are enabled.

Handling all the tasks in Chronomia Land has made HolyK so tired that he no longer has the strength to answer these questions. Please help HolyK by answering all these questions.

输入

The first line of the input contains three integers n, m, and q ($1 \le n, m \le 10^5$, $1 \le q \le 5 \times 10^5$).

For the following n-1 lines, the i-th line contains two integers u_i and v_i ($1 \le u_i, v_i \le n$), indicating an edge connecting vertices u_i and v_i in the tree.

The following m lines describe all the options. The i-th line contains two integers x_i and y_i ($1 \le x_i \le y_i \le n$).

The next q lines describe all the queries. The i-th of these lines contains two integers l_i and r_i ($1 \le l_i \le r_i \le m$), indicating a query.

输出

For each query, output a single line containing a single integer, indicating the answer.

序	输入样例	输出样例
#0	5 2 1	3
	2 1	
	3 1	
	4 1	
	5 1	
	2 2	

序	输入样例	输出样例
	3 3	
	1 2	
	10 3 3	8
	2 9	10
	8 5	7
	3 8	
	6 3	
	2 4	
	9 8	
#1	10 3	
	9 1	
	7 9	
	5 7	
	3 8	
	5 2	
	3 3	
	2 3	
	1 1	

C. easy math

时限: 1s 内存限制: 256MB

binarycopycode is terrible at math. He always ask locytus for help. After his retirement and graduation, he no longer has the opportunity to participate in programming contests, so he begins to enjoy solving easy math problems.

It's now the year 2024, and he wants to know, for an array of length n where each number is a power of 2, how many times you need to raise 2024 to a power so that it is greater than or equal to the product of all the numbers in the array.

i.e. It is given an array a of n integers. Every integer a_i in array a is power of a. Find the minimum integer a satisfied that $\prod_{i=1}^n a_i \leq 2024^b$.

输入

First line is $n \ (1 \le n \le 50)$ which indicate number of integers in the array a.

The following line contains n space-separated integers a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n ($a_i = 2^{k_i}, 0 \le k_i \le 10$).

输出

Print the minimum *b*.

序	输入样例	输出样例
#0	3	2
#0	2 1 1024	

D. Too much noise!

时限: 3s 内存限制: 512MB

While solving the puzzle *Look For a Needle in a Bottle of Hay*, Locytus is looking for the information among the signals, but there is too much noise!

Locytus wants to classify the signals. Each signal S_i has two attributes represented by integers, energy a_i and frequency b_i . For two signals $S_i=(a_i,b_i), S_j=(a_j,b_j)$, the difference between them is $d(S_i,S_j):=|a_i-a_j| imes \frac{b_ib_j}{\gcd(b_i,b_j)^2}$, where $\gcd(b_i,b_j)$ is the greatest common divisor of b_i and b_j .

The first step in classification is to calculate the sum of differences among all different signals, which is $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} d(S_i, S_j)$. But Locytus is exhausted after collecting the signals, please tell him the result of the sum.

The answer may be very large, please output it after modulo 998244353.

输入

The first line contains a single integer n ($2 \le n \le 2 \times 10^5$), representing the number of signals.

The second line contains n integers separated with spaces, the i-th integer represents the i-th signal's energy a_i $(1 \le a_i \le 2 \times 10^5)$.

The third line contains n integers separated with spaces, the i-th integer represents the i-th signal's frequency b_i ($1 \le b_i \le 2 \times 10^5$).

输出

Output a single integer, representing the sum of differences among all different signals after modulo 998244353.

序	输入样例	输出样例
	2	12
#0	1 2	
	2 3	
	4	3708
#1	1 15 17 11	
	2 15 3 16	

E. 拼接串

时限: 1s 内存限制: 256MB

给出一个长度为 n 的正整数串 a 。现在可以把两个没有重叠的连续子串前后拼接起来,但是要求拼接之后的数串中每个正整数不能出现超过 1 次。请问能拼接出来的符合要求的数字串的最大长度是多少。

输入

第一行一个整数 $n (1 \le n \le 1,000,000)$,代表序列 a 的长度。

第二行为n个用空格隔开的正整数 a_i ($1 \le a_i \le 18$)。

输出

一行一个整数,代表符合要求的拼接后数字串的最长长度。

样例

序	输入样例	输出样例
#0	7	3
	2 1 1 3 1 1 4	
#1	1	1
	1	

提示

第一个样例中,一种符合条件的选取方式是取第一个串的下标区间是(下标从 1 开始) [1,2],第二个串的下标区间是 [4,4],这样拼接得到的串是 $\{2,1,3\}$ 符合条件。可以证明没有符合条件的更长的拼接串。

第二个样例中,空串也是一种合法的连续子串。

F. 阅读理解

时限: 1s 内存限制: 128MB

小 M 在HNCPC2024考完之后写下了如下代码, 并进行研究:

```
inline void dfs(int u) {
    dfn[u] = low[u] = ++ timer; stk[++ top] = u;
    for (auto v : e[u]) {
        if(!dfn[v]) {
            dfs(v); low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
            if(low[v] == dfn[u]) {
                nV ++:
                while (1)
                    int x = stk[top --];
                    g[nV]. push_back(x); g[x]. push_back(nV);
                    if(x == v) break;
                }
                g[nV]. push back(u); g[u]. push back(nV);
            }
        }
        else low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
}
int main () {
   // input n
    // input graph G
    nV = n:
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++ i) if (!dfn[i]) dfs(i);
}
```

其中 e[u] 是一个 vector,储存了原无向图 G 的边集;g 是另一个邻接表,储存了一棵树 T 的边集。

容易发现,任意一个无向图都可以通过运行上述代码得到唯一的一棵树 T。同时,任意一棵树不一定能够对应到一个合法的图 G 使得 G 运行上述代码后能得到 T。称一棵可以由某个无向连通图 G 运行以上代码生成的树为"合法的"。注意树的节点编号无关紧要,意思是只要该树的形态可以被某个无向连通图 G 生成就是"合法的"。

特别地,对于仅有一个孤立节点的图 G,定义其生成的树也为 G。

现在给定一棵 n 个节点的树 T,你需要切断若干条边使得得到的森林中每棵树都是合法的。求选择切断的边集(可以为空)的方案数取模 10^9+7 。

但是小 M 觉得这个问题太简单了,于是他给了你 q 次询问,每次给定一个数 x,你需要求出选择一个树 T 的边集(可以为空)使得切断这个边集得到的边后得到的森林中每棵树均合法,且对应的能生成之的图的割点(含义见文末)个数之和恰好为 x 的方案数取模 10^9+7 。可以证明,对于一棵合法的树,能生成之的图不一定唯一,但是其割点个数一定唯一。(请注意本题的时空限制。)

割点:对于一个无向图 G,其割点 u 为删去点 u 及其相邻边之后得到的图不连通的所有 u。特别地,对于一个大小为 1 的图,该点不算割点。

输入

第一行输入一个整数 T 表示数据组数。

对于每组数据,第一行为两个整数 n, q $(1 \le n \le 5000, 1 \le q \le 5 \times 10^5)$,表示树 T 的大小和询问组数。

接下来 n-1 行,每行两个正整数 u,v $(1 \le u,v \le n)$ 描述树 T 的边集。

接下来 q 行,每行一个非负整数 x $(1 \le x \le 10^9)$ 。

对于所有测试数据,保证有 $1 \le \sum n \le 5000$, $1 \le \sum q \le 5 \times 10^5$ 。

输出

对于每组数据,输出 q 行,表示每组询问的答案。

样例

序	输入样例	输出样例
	1	1
	5 2	4
	1 2	
#0	2 3	
#0	3 4	
	4 5	
	1	
	0	

提示

记输入的边的编号分别为1~4。

对于 x=1,可以证明选择边集 $E=\emptyset$ 删去,得到的树为原树 T。一个可以生成这个树的图 G (2-1-3),其恰好有一个割点 1。注意树 T 的合法性仅取决于其形态,与节点编号无关。

对于 x=0, 可行的边集 $E=\{1,2,3,4\},\{1,2\},\{1,4\},\{3,4\}$, 故答案为 4。

G. Utakotoba

时限: 1s 内存限制: 512MB 特殊评测



After playing Haruhikage, MyGO has broken, and all words are powerless to it now. However, as Uika has said, more than words, the feeling gets through. So Tomori decides to sing out whatever comes from her heart on the stage to appeal to her band.

To save her band, Tomori needs to transform the current emotion sequence of the band to a specific resonating one.

The initial sequence A consists of n non-negative integers, indexed from 1.

Each line of the lyrics of Tomori's song will have an impact op(x,y) on the current sequence A, replacing A_x with $(A_x \text{ XOR } A_y)$ while $1 \le x, y \le n$, and |x - y| = 1.

You are given the initial sequence A and the resonating sequence B, and you should provide a possible version of the impacts of Tomori's song, which transforms A to B.

Note that, as Tomori is just a vulnerable girl (unlike Kokoro) and cannot stay too long on the stage, the number of lines of the song's lyrics has to be no more than $150 \times n$.

(see input/output format for more details)

输入

The first line contains a single integer n ($1 \le n \le 2 \times 10^4$) representing the number of elements of the sequence.

The following line contains n integers separated with spaces, and the i-th integer represents the value of A_i ($0 \le A_i < 2^{15}$).

The next line also contains n integers separated with spaces, and the i-th integer represents the value of B_i ($0 \le B_i < 2^{15}$).

It is guaranteed that, for every given input, at least one answer exists.

输出

You should first output a single line of a non-negative integer m, representing the number of the impacts of your version of the song, and m should be no more than $150 \times n$.

Then you should output m lines, each of which contains two integers x, y ($1 \le x, y \le n, |x - y| = 1$), and the x, y in the i-th line means the i-th impact of your version of the song is op(x, y).

If there are multiple possible answers, just output any one of them.

序	输入样例	输出样例
	5	10
	2 2 6 6 6	2 3
	4 6 0 0 2	3 2
		4 3
		5 4
#0		4 3
		3 2
		4 3
		2 1
		3 2
		1 2

H. 经文

时限: 3s 内存限制: 256MB

沉迷《黑神话悟空》的小W在发售前沉迷赛博金石学,现在他在研究某一帧宣传片中的经文,这个经文是一个包含 n 个字符的字符串,现在小W尝试破译一个词的意思,这个词为经文的一个子串s。小W又精通数学,因此他想到一个问题,求一段长度为 n 的经文,包含恰好 k 个 不重叠的s 的合法方案会有多少种,答案对 998244353 取模。

不重叠是指没有共用字符,例如 s=aba,则 ababa 中只有一个不重叠的 s,而 abaaba, abacaba 中均有两个不重叠的 s。

输入

第一行输入两个正整数 n, k ($1 \le n \le 10^4, 1 \le k \le 10$).

第二行输入一个字符串 s $(1 \le ||s|| \le 100)$.

注意: 题目中字符串仅包含小写字母'a'-'z'。

输出

输出一个整数表示答案。

序	输入样例	输出样例
#0	7 2 red	78
#1	10 3 shs	104
#2	20 2 abacad	743790851

I. 数据检索系统

时限: 1s 内存限制: 256MB

你需要实现一个高效的数据检索系统,该系统使用一个特定的数据结构来存储和查询元素。该数据检索系统 由以下几个步骤构建:

1.定义一组转换函数共 k 个,每个函数可以将输入值映射到一个整数。现给定第 i 个转换函数 h_i 的设计如下,对于整数值 x , $h_i(x)=(x^i)\%n$,即 x 的 i 次幂除以 n 后的余数。例如 n=11 , x=3 ,那么 $h_1(x)=3$, $h_2(x)=9$, $h_3(x)=5$ 。

2.初始化一个长度为 n 的0/1数组,数组所有元素初始值为0。

3.将元素添加到数据检索系统中时,使用转换函数计算出k个索引值,并将0/1数组中下标为索引值的位置依次设为1。

4.检查一个元素是否存在于系统中时,再次使用转换函数计算出k个索引值,并检查0/1数组中相应位置是否都为1,如果都为1,则认为该元素存在于系统中。

输入

第一行包含四个整数 n 、 k 、 m 、 q ($1 \le n, m, q \le 10,000$, $1 \le k \le 10$),分别代表0/1数组长度、转换函数数量、待添加元素数量和需要查询的元素数量。

第二行包含 m 个整数,表示需要依次添加到数据结构中的元素 x_i ($0 \le x_i \le 10,000$)。

第三行包含 q 个整数,表示需要依次查询的元素 y_i ($0 \le y_i \le 10,000$)。

输出

输出一行,用空格分开的q个整数,对应于第三行输入的查询元素。如果系统认为元素存在,则输出1;如果认为元素不存在,则输出0。

序	输入样例	输出样例
	11 3 4 5	1 0 1 0 1
#0	1 5 3 8	
	4 7 1 0 4	

J. Beautiful Sequence

时限: 2s 内存限制: 256MB

A beautiful sequence is defined as a nonempty sequence that does not contain duplicate numbers, and the difference between the maximum and minimum values of the sequence is k-1, where k is the length of the sequence. For example, [1] and [6,4,3,5] are beautiful sequences, while [2,3,2] and [6,9,5,8] are not.

There are two permutations, both of which contain n distinct numbers from 1 to n. As a sequence enthusiast, Alice wants to know how many beautiful sequences appear as subsequences in both permutations at the same time.

A sequence s is a subsequence of a sequence t if s can be obtained from t by deletion of several (possibly, zero or all) elements.

输入

The first line contains an integer n ($1 \le n \le 100000$) — the length of these two permutations.

The second line contains n distinct integers, representing the first permutation.

The third line contains n distinct integers, representing the second permutation.

输出

An integer representing the number of the beautiful sequences appear as subsequences in both permutations at the same time.

样例

序	输入样例	输出样例
	4	7
#0	2 4 1 3	
	4 2 3 1	

提示

In the test case, the beautiful sequences that meet the condition are [1], [2], [3], [4], [2, 1], [2, 3], [4, 3].

K. 渡劫

时限: 2.5s 内存限制: 512MB

最近小T赶完了论文、打算继续沉迷星露谷物语。

在星露谷物语中,小T的剑面对新矿洞的怪物已经有点力不从心,他想要给自己的剑进行"雷劫升级"。

"雷劫升级"需要完成一个小游戏:小T的剑会被送到一个渡劫副本中,副本包括有 n 个渡劫岛,想要升级成功需要在 n 个岛屿中任意一个岛上完成渡劫。每个渡劫岛都有一个渡劫难度 a_i ,表示想在 i 号岛完成渡劫,需要花费 a_i 的能量。渡劫副本还包括有 m 条虚空隧道,每条虚空隧道连接了渡劫岛 u_i 和渡劫岛 v_i ,可以花费 w_i 的能量通过虚空隧道进行一次移动,从 u_i 移动到 v_i 或者从 v_i 移动到 u_i 。

为了确保完成,小T还购买了一个一次性法宝,使用后可以无花费的通过虚空隧道移动一次。

由于进入渡劫副本的时候会随机传送到某一个渡劫岛上,小T想知道他最少准备多少能量,才能确保自己的剑无论初始传送到哪个渡劫岛,一定能够在某个岛中完成渡劫。

输入

第一行包含有 2 个正整数: $n, m (2 \le n \le 10^5, 1 \le m \le 5 \times 10^5)$, 表示渡劫岛的数量和虚空隧道的数量。

接下来 m 行,每行包含 3 个整数 u_i , v_i $(1 \le u, v \le n)$ 和 w_i $(1 \le c \le 1 \times 10^6)$,表示两个渡劫岛 u_i 和 v_i 之间的移动一次的能量消耗为 w_i 。

最后一行包含 n 个正整数 a_i ,表示在渡劫岛 i 上完成渡劫需要花费能量 a_i ($1 \le a_i \le 1 \times 10^{11}$)。

题目保证渡劫副本的岛屿与虚空隧道形成的图是联通的且没有重边和自环。

输出

输出一个正整数,表示小T最少需要准备多少能量。

序	输入样例	输出样例
	4 5	9
	3 2 7	
	4 1 6	
#0	3 4 2	
	2 1 2	
	3 1 8	
	27 27 9 8	
#1	6 8	32
	3 4 12	
	6 5 18	
	3 6 20	
	4 1 11	
	3 1 10	
	4 2 19	

序	输入样例	输出样例
	2 6 10	
	6 1 15	
	47 30 57 6 71 93	