

奶龙大作战2题解

总览

- easy: A E F
- mid: B D
- hard: C

A

差分模板题

```
1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  const int N = 5e6 + 10;
4  int a[N], d[N];
5
6  int main() {
7      int n, p;
8      std::cin >> n >> p;
9      for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
10         std::cin >> a[i];
11     }
12
13     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
14         d[i] = a[i] - a[i - 1];
15     }
16
17     while (p--) {
18         int x, y, z;
19         std::cin >> x >> y >> z;
20         d[x] += z;
21         d[y + 1] -= z;
22     }
23
24     int ans = INT_MAX;
25     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
26         d[i] += d[i - 1];
27         ans = std::min(ans, d[i]);
28     }
29     std::cout << ans << std::endl;
30 }
```

E

模拟

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  int main() {
4      int t;
5      std::cin >> t;
6      while(t--) {
7          std::string a, b;
8          std::cin >> a >> b;
9          std::swap(a[0], b[0]);
10         std::cout << a << ' ' << b << std::endl;
11     }
12 }

```

F

交互。询问前缀和，差分得到结果，对于 a_1 ，询问区间 $[2, 3]$ ，区间 $[1, 3]$ 减去 $[2, 3]$ 即可

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  const int N = 1e3 + 5;
4  int n;
5  int a[N], pre[N];
6
7  int ask(int l, int r) {
8      std::cout << "? " << l << ' ' << r << std::endl;
9      std::cout.flush();
10     int x;
11     std::cin >> x;
12     return x;
13 }
14
15 void ret() {
16     std::cout << "! ";
17     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
18         std::cout << a[i] << ' ';
19     }
20     std::cout << std::endl;
21 }
22
23 int main() {
24     std::cin >> n;
25     for (int i = n; i >= 2; --i) {
26         pre[i] = ask(1, i);
27     }
28
29     for (int i = n; i >= 3; --i) {
30         a[i] = pre[i] - pre[i - 1];
31     }
32
33     int x = ask(2, 3);
34     a[2] = x - a[3];
35     a[1] = pre[2] - a[2];
36
37     ret();

```

B

dp。

$dp[0][i]$: 表示走到第*i*行的线段的左端点的最少步数

$dp[1][i]$: 表示走到第*i*行的线段的右端点的最少步数

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  const int N = 2e4 + 10;
4  int dp[2][N], l[N], r[N], len[N];
5
6  int dis(int a, int b) {
7      return std::abs(a - b);
8  }
9
10 int main() {
11     int n;
12     std::cin >> n;
13     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
14         std::cin >> l[i] >> r[i];
15         len[i] = r[i] - l[i];
16     }
17
18     dp[0][1] = r[1] - 1 + len[1];
19     dp[1][1] = r[1] - 1;
20     for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
21         dp[0][i] = std::min(dp[0][i - 1] + dis(r[i], l[i - 1]), dp[1][i - 1]
+ dis(r[i - 1], r[i])) + len[i] + 1;
22         dp[1][i] = std::min(dp[0][i - 1] + dis(l[i - 1], l[i]), dp[1][i - 1]
+ dis(r[i - 1], l[i])) + len[i] + 1;
23     }
24
25     std::cout << std::min(dp[0][n] + dis(n, l[n]), dp[1][n] + dis(n, r[n]))
<< std::endl;
26 }
```

D

对顶堆模板题

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  int main() {
4      int n, w;
5      std::cin >> n >> w;
6      std::priority_queue<int> a;
7      std::priority_queue<int, std::vector<int>, std::greater<>> b;
8
9      for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
10         int x;
11         std::cin >> x;
```

```

12         if(b.empty() || b.top() < x) {
13             b.push(x);
14         } else {
15             a.push(x);
16         }
17         int k = std::max(1, i * w / 100);
18         while(b.size() > k) {
19             a.push(b.top());
20             b.pop();
21         }
22         while(b.size() < k) {
23             b.push(a.top());
24             a.pop();
25         }
26         std::cout << b.top() << ' ';
27     }
28 }

```

C

最短路径模板题

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using i64 = long long;
4  constexpr int INF = 1e9;
5
6  void solve() {
7      int n, m, s, t;
8      std::cin >> n >> m >> s >> t;
9      std::vector<std::vector<std::pair<int, i64>>> adj(n);
10     while(m--) {
11         int u, v, w;
12         std::cin >> u >> v >> w;
13         u--;
14         v--;
15         adj[u].push_back({v, w});
16         adj[v].push_back({u, w});
17     }
18
19     auto dijkstra = [&](int s, int t) {
20         std::vector<int> dis(n, INF);
21         std::priority_queue<std::pair<int, int>, std::vector<std::pair<int,
22 int>>, std::greater<>> pq;
23         pq.emplace(0, s);
24
25         while(!pq.empty()) {
26             auto[d, u] = pq.top();
27             pq.pop();
28
29             if(dis[u] != INF) {
30                 continue;
31             }
32             dis[u] = d;

```

```
33         for(const auto&[v, w] : adj[u]) {
34             pq.emplace(d + w, v);
35         }
36     }
37     return dis[t];
38 };
39
40 std::cout << dijkstra(s - 1, t - 1) << std::endl;
41 }
42
43 int main() {
44     std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
45     std::cin.tie(nullptr);
46     std::cout.tie(nullptr);
47
48     solve();
49 }
```