1/19/25, 12:56 PM Problems - Codeforces

## Day 10, 2:00 PM, Winter Camp 2022, Suffix array

## A. Suffix array

2 seconds, 512 megabytes

Build a suffix array for a given string *s*, for each two adjacent suffixes find the length of longest common prefix.

#### Input

First line holds a single string s ( $1 \le |s| \le 400\,000$ ). String consists of small english letters.

### Output

In first line output |s| distinct integers — numbers of first symbols of s suffixes in a way, that according suffixes will be lexicogrpahically sorted in acsending order. In second line output |s| – 1 integers — lengths of longest common prefixes.

| input                |  |
|----------------------|--|
| ababb                |  |
| output               |  |
| 1 3 5 2 4<br>2 0 1 1 |  |

## B. Longest common substring

2 seconds, 512 megabytes

Find the longest common substring of two given strings s and t.

## Input

First line of the input has single string s, second — t ( $1 \le |s|, |t| \le 100, 000$ ). Strings are made of small latin letters.

#### **Output**

Output single line — the longest common substring of strings s and t. Output lexicographily minimal one, in case of multiple possible answers.

| input               |  |
|---------------------|--|
| bababb<br>zabacabba |  |
| output              |  |
| aba                 |  |

# C. Number of substrings

2 seconds, 512 megabytes

Count number of distinct substrings of string s.

Substring is a contiguous subsequence.

### Input

The only line contains string s ( $1 \le |s| \le 400\ 000$ ).

The string consists of small Latin letters.

### Output

Output an answer.

```
input
ababb
output
11
```

# D. Repetition

2 seconds, 512 megabytes

Let's see a sequence of n integers from 1 to m. Subsequence of its consecutive integers is called a <u>repetition</u>, if the multiplication of its length on number of its appearances in the sequence is largest possible.

Output a repetition for a given sequence.

### Input

First line holds two integers: n and m ( $1 \le n \le 150\ 000$ ,  $1 \le m \le 10$ ).

Second line holds n integers from 1 to m.

### Output

In first line of output multiplication of repetition on its number of appearances in sequence.

In second line print its length.

In third line pring the repetition itself.

```
input

8 3
1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1

output

9
3
1 2 1
```

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