# **USA Computing Olympiad**

Overview

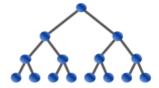
TRAINING

CONTESTS

HISTORY

STAFF

RESOURCES



## USACO 2022 US OPEN CONTEST, GOLD PROBLEM 3. TREE MERGING

Return to Problem List

Time Remaining: 3 hrs, 52 min, 54 sec

	Submitted; Results below show the outcome for each judge test case																						
1	* 3.7mb 10ms	2	* 3.7mb 11ms	3	<b>*</b> 3.7mb 3ms	4	* 3.7mb 3ms	5	* 3.7mb 11ms	6	* 3.8mb 3ms	7	* 3.7mb 4ms	8	* 3.7mb 4ms	1 -	<b>*</b> 3.8mb 4ms	10	* 3.7mb 12ms	11	* 3.8mb 12ms	12	* 3.7mb 16ms
								13	<b>*</b> 3.7mb 3ms	14	3.8mb 4ms	15	3.8mb 12ms	16	<b>*</b> 3.7mb 4ms								

English (en) 🗸

Having just completed a course in graph algorithms, Bessie the cow has begun coding her very own graph visualizer! Currently, her graph visualizer is only capable of visualizing rooted trees with nodes of distinct values, and it can only perform one kind of operation: merging.

In particular, a merging operation takes any two distinct nodes in a tree with the same parent and merges them into one node, with value equal to the maximum of the values of the two nodes merged, and children a union of all the children of the nodes merged (if any).

Unfortunately, after Bessie performed some merging operations on a tree, her program crashed, losing the history of the merging operations she performed. All Bessie remembers is the tree she started with and the tree she ended with after she performed all her merging operations.

Given her initial and final trees, please determine a sequence of merging operations Bessie could have performed. It is guaranteed that a sequence exists.

Each input consists of T ( $1 \le T \le 100$ ) independent test cases. It is guaranteed that the sum of N over all test cases does not exceed 1000.

#### INPUT FORMAT (input arrives from the terminal / stdin):

The first line contains T, the number of independent test cases. Each test case is formatted as follows.

The first line of each test case contains the number of nodes N ( $2 \le N \le 1000$ ) in Bessie's initial tree, which have values  $1 \dots N$ .

Each of the next N-1 lines contains two space-separated node values  $v_i$  and  $p_i$   $(1 \le v_i, p_i \le N)$  indicating that the node with value  $v_i$  is a child node of the node with value  $p_i$  in Bessie's initial tree.

The next line contains the number of nodes M ( $2 \le M \le N$ ) in Bessie's final tree.

Each of the next M-1 lines contains two space-separated node values  $v_i$  and  $p_i$   $(1 \le v_i, p_i \le N)$  indicating that the node with value  $v_i$  is a child node of the node with value  $p_i$  in Bessie's final tree.

### **OUTPUT FORMAT (print output to the terminal / stdout):**

For each test case, output the number of merging operations, followed by an ordered sequence of merging operations of that length, one per line.

Each merging operation should be formatted as two distinct space-separated integers: the values of the two nodes to merge in any order.

If there are multiple solutions, output any.

#### **SAMPLE INPUT:**

1

8

7 5

2 1

4 2

5 1

3 2

8 56 2

4

8 5

5 1 6 5
SAMPLE OUTPUT:
4
2 5
4 8
3 8
7 8
SCORING:
<ul> <li>Inputs 2-6: The initial and final trees have the same number of leaves.</li> <li>Inputs 7-16: No additional constraints.</li> </ul>
Problem credits: Aryansh Shrivastava

Language:	С	<b>~</b>
Source File:	选择文件	未选择任何文件
Submit Solution		

### **Previous Submissions:**

<u>Sun, Mar 26, 2023 00:21:04 EDT (C)</u> <u>Sun, Mar 26, 2023 00:21:30 EDT (C++17)</u>