

标签 字符串 下的文章

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「Luogu 4173」残缺的字符串 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Luogu-4173-Incomplete-Strings/>)

题目链接: Luogu 4173 (<https://www.luogu.org/problem/P4173>)

很久很久以前，在你刚刚学习字符串匹配的时候，有两个仅包含小写字母的字符串 A 和 B ，其中 A 串长度为 m ， B 串长度为 n 。可当你现在再次碰到这两个串时，这两个串已经老化了，每个串都有不同程度的残缺。

你想对这两个串重新进行匹配，其中 A 为模板串，那么现在问题来了，请回答，对于 B 的每一个位置 i ，从这个位置开始连续 m 个字符形成的子串是否可能与 A 串完全匹配？

数据范围： $1 \leq m \leq n \leq 3 \times 10^5$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⚡ 2019 年 08 月 03 日

「2019 Multi-University Training Contest 1」Typewriter (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Typewriter/>)

题目链接: HDU 6583 (<http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=6583>)

有一天，Jerry 发现了一个奇怪的打字机。这个打字机又 2 种模式：第一种模式可以花费 p 的代价在最后插入一个任意字符；第二种模式可以花费 q 的代价复制任意一个子串并插在最后。

现在 Jerry 想要给 Tom 写一封信，这封信可以用一个只包含小写字母的字符串 S 表示。可惜 Jerry 很穷所以他想知道写这封信的最小花费。

本题由多组数据。

数据范围： $1 \leq |S| \leq 2 \times 10^5$ ， $\sum |S| \leq 5 \times 10^6$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⚡ 2019 年 07 月 26 日

「NOI 2015」品酒大会 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/NOI-2015-Wine-Tasting/>)

题目链接: UOJ 131 (<http://uoj.ac/problem/131>)

一年一度的「幻影阁夏日品酒大会」隆重开幕了。大会包含品尝和趣味挑战两个环节，分别向优胜者颁发「首席品酒家」和「首席猎手」两个奖项，吸引了众多品酒师参加。

在大会的晚餐上，调酒师 Rainbow 调制了 n 杯鸡尾酒。这 n 杯鸡尾酒排成一行，其中第 i 杯酒 ($1 \leq i \leq n$) 被贴上了一个标签 s_i ，每个标签都是 26 个小写英文字母之一。设 $\text{Str}(l, r)$ 表示第 l 杯酒到第 r 杯酒的 $r - l + 1$ 个标签顺次连接构成的字符串。若 $\text{Str}(p, p_0) = \text{Str}(q, q_0)$ ，其中 $1 \leq p \leq p_0 \leq n$, $1 \leq q \leq q_0 \leq n$, $p \neq q$, $p_0 - p + 1 = q_0 - q + 1 = r$ ，则称第 p 杯酒与第 q 杯酒是「 r 相似」的。当然两杯「 r 相似」 ($r > 1$) 的酒同时也是「1 相似」、「2 相似」、...、「($r - 1$) 相似」的。特别地，对于任意的 $1 \leq p, q \leq n$, $p \neq q$ ，第 p 杯酒和第 q 杯酒都是「0 相似」的。

在品尝环节上，品酒师 Freda 轻松地评定了每一杯酒的美味度，凭借其专业的水准和经验成功夺取了「首席品酒家」的称号，其中第 i 杯酒 ($1 \leq i \leq n$) 的美味度为 a_i 。现在 Rainbow 公布了挑战环节的问题：本次大会调制的鸡尾酒有一个特点，如果把第 p 杯酒与第 q 杯酒调兑在一起，将得到一杯美味度为 $a_p \cdot a_q$ 的酒。现在请各位品酒师分别对于 $r = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$ ，统计出有多少种方法可以选出两杯「 r 相似」的酒，并回答选择两杯「 r 相似」的酒调兑可以得到的美味度的最大值。

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 3 \times 10^5$, $|a_i| \leq 10^9$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊙ 2019 年 05 月 19 日

「NOI 2016」优秀的拆分 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/NOI-2016-Excellent-Split/>)

题目链接: UOJ 219 (<http://uoj.ac/problem/219>)

如果一个字符串可以被拆分为 AABB 的形式，其中 A 和 B 是任意**非空**字符串，则我们称该字符串的这种拆分是优秀的。

例如，对于字符串 aabaabaa，如果令 $A = aab$, $B = a$ ，我们就找到了这个字符串拆分成 AABB 的一种方式。

一个字符串可能没有优秀的拆分，也可能存在不止一种优秀的拆分。

比如我们令 $A = a$, $B = baa$ ，也可以用 AABB 表示出上述字符串；但是，字符串 abaabaa 就没有优秀的拆分。

现在给出一个长度为 n 的字符串 S ，我们需要求出，在它所有子串的所有拆分方式中，优秀拆分的总个数。这里的子串是指字符串中连续的一段。

以下事项需要注意：

1. 出现在不同位置的相同子串，我们认为是不同的子串，它们的优秀拆分均会被记入答案。
2. 在一个拆分中，允许出现 $A = B$ 。例如 cccc 存在拆分 $A = B = c$ 。
3. 字符串本身也是它的一个子串。

本题有 T 组数据。

数据范围： $1 \leq T \leq 10$, $1 \leq n \leq 3 \times 10^4$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 05 月 19 日

「NOI 2018」你的名字 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/NOI-2018-Your-Name/>)

题目链接: UOJ 395 (<http://uoj.ac/problem/395>)

小 A 被选为了 ION2018 的出题人，他精心准备了一道质量十分高的题目，且已经把除了题目命名以外的工作都做好了。

由于 ION 已经举办了很多届，所以在题目命名上也是有规定的，ION 命题手册规定：每年由命题委员会规定一个小写字母字符串，我们称之为那一年的命名串，**要求每道题的名字必须是那一年的命名串的一个非空连续子串，且不能和前一年的任何一道题目的名字相同。**

由于一些特殊的原因，小 A 不知道 ION2017 每道题的名字，但是他通过一些特殊手段得到了 ION2017 的命名串，现在小 A 有 Q 次询问：每次给定 ION2017 的命名串 S 和 ION2018 的命名串 T ，求有几种题目的命名，使得这个名字一定满足命题委员会的规定，即是 ION2018 的命名串的一个非空连续子串且一定不会和 ION2017 的任何一道题目的名字相同。

由于一些特殊原因，所有询问给出的 ION2017 的命名串都是某个串的连续子串 $S[l \dots r]$ 。

数据范围： $1 \leq |S| \leq 5 \times 10^5$ ， $1 \leq Q \leq 10^5$ ， $\sum |T| \leq 10^6$ ， $1 \leq l \leq r \leq |S|$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 05 月 17 日

「Codeforces 432D」 Prefixes and Suffixes (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-432D-Prefixes-and-Suffixes/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 432D (<https://codeforces.com/contest/432/problem/D>)

你有一个字符串 S ，你要求求出所有匹配的前后缀，并计算出这些前后缀在字符串中出现的次数。

数据范围： $1 \leq |S| \leq 10^5$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 05 月 17 日

「Codeforces 633C」 Spy Syndrome 2 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-633C-Spy-Syndrome-2/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 633C (<https://codeforces.com/contest/633/problem/C>)

Yash 研究出了一种新的密码技术。对于给定的句子，密码通过以下方法生成：

1. 将所有字母都变成小写。
2. 将每个单词分别反转。
3. 将句子里的空格全部删除。

现在 Yash 给你一个长度为 n 的加密后的句子 S 和一个长度为 m 的单词列表 w_i 。请你帮助他找出任何一种可能的原始句子，使得句子里的单词都来自于单词列表。注意：任何给定的单词都可以多次使用。

数据范围： $1 \leq |S| \leq 10^4$, $1 \leq m \leq 10^5$, $1 \leq |w_i| \leq 10^3$, $\sum |w_i| \leq 10^6$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊖ 2019 年 05 月 17 日

「SDOI 2016」生成魔咒 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SDOI-2016-Magic-Spell/>)

题目链接：LOJ 2033 (<https://loj.ac/problem/2033>)

魔咒串由许多魔咒字符组成，魔咒字符可以用数字表示。例如可以将魔咒字符 1、2 拼凑起来形成一个魔咒串 [1, 2]。

一个魔咒串 S 的非空子串被称为魔咒串 S 的生成魔咒。

例如 $S = [1, 2, 1]$ 时，它的生成魔咒有 [1]、[2]、[1, 2]、[2, 1]、[1, 2, 1] 五种。 $S = [1, 1, 1]$ 时，它的生成魔咒有 [1]、[1, 1]、[1, 1, 1] 三种。

最初 S 为空串。共进行 n 次操作，每次操作是在 S 的结尾加入一个魔咒字符。每次操作后都需要求出，当前的魔咒串 S 共有多少种生成魔咒。

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$, $1 \leq \Sigma \leq 10^9$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊖ 2019 年 05 月 15 日

「USACO 2015 Feb. Gold 2」Censoring (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/USACO-2015-Feb-Gold-2-Censoring/>)

题目链接：USACO 2015 Feb. Gold 2 (<http://usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=533>)

有一个字符串 S 。Farmer John 希望在 S 中删掉 n 个屏蔽词（一个屏蔽词可能出现多次），这些词记为 $t_1 \sim t_n$ 。

FJ 在 S 中从头开始寻找屏蔽词，一旦找到一个屏蔽词，FJ 就删除它，然后又从头开始寻找（而不是接着往下找）。FJ 会重复这一过程，直到 S 中没有屏蔽词为止。注意删除一个单词后可能会导致 S 中出现另一个屏蔽词。这 n 个屏蔽词不会出现一个单词是另一个单词子串的情况，这意味着每个屏蔽词在 S 中出现的开始位置是互不相同的，请帮助 FJ 完成这些操作并输出最后的 S 。

数据范围： $1 \leq |S|, \sum |t_i| \leq 10^5$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ○ 2019 年 04 月 29 日

「Codeforces 1073G」 Yet Another LCP Problem (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1073G-Yet-Another-LCP-Problem/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 1073G (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1073/problem/G>)

定义 $LCP(s, t)$ 字符串 s 和 t 的最长公共前缀, 再定义 $s[x \dots y]$ 为字符串 s 从位置 x 到 y 的子串。

给定一个长度为 n 的字符串 s 和 q 个询问。每次询问给出两个长度分别为 k_i, l_i 的序列 a, b 。你需要计算 $\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^l LCP(s[a_i \dots n], s[b_j \dots n])$ 的值。

数据范围: $1 \leq n, q, \sum k_i, \sum l_i \leq 2 \times 10^5, 1 \leq k_i, l_i \leq n$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ○ 2019 年 04 月 16 日

1 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E5%AD%97%E7%AC%A6%E4%B8%B2/1/>)

2 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E5%AD%97%E7%AC%A6%E4%B8%B2/2/>)

▶ (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E5%AD%97%E7%AC%A6%E4%B8%B2/2/>)



热门文章

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(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/hehezhou-AK-CSP-2019/>)
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(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SDOI-2017-Number-Table/>)
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 运行天数	1年25天
 最后活动	4 个月前

标签云



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