# 标签 AtCoder 下的文章



## 「ARC 102C」Stop. Otherwise... (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ARC-102C-Stop-Otherwise/)

> 题目链接：ARC 102C (https://atcoder.jp/contests/arc102/tasks/arc102_c)

Takahashi 有 $n$ 个骰子，每个骰子有 $k$ 个面分别标号为 $1$ 到 $k$。对于每个 $i = 2, 3, \ldots, 2k$，求满足以下条件的方案数对 $998244353$ 的值。

- 投掷这 $n$ 个骰子，没有任何两个不同骰子的数字之和为 $i$。

注意骰子之间是相同的。也就是说，当存在整数 $k$ 使得两个方案数数字 $k$ 的骰子数量不同，那么这两个方案被认为是不同的。

数据范围：$2 \le n \le 2000$，$1 \le k \le 2000$。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 04 月 17 日

## 「ARC 102B」All Your Paths are Different Lengths (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ARC-102B-All-Your-Paths-are-Different-Lengths/)

> 题目链接：ARC 102B (https://atcoder.jp/contests/arc102/tasks/arc102_b)

给定一个整数 $L$，构造一张满足如下条件的有向图。图中可以包含重边，可以证明这样的图一定是存在的。

- 这张图的点数 $n$ 至多为 $20$，点从 $1$ 到 $n$ 标号。
- 这张图的边数 $m$ 至多为 $60$，边的长度为 $[0, 10^6]$。
- 每条边从标号小的点连向标号大的点，也就是说 $1, 2, \cdots, n$ 是这张图的一种可能的拓扑序。
- 从点 $1$ 到 $n$ 有 $L$ 条不同的路径，这些路径的长度两两不同，长度分别为 $0$ 到 $L - 1$。

此处路径的长度为这条路径上所有边的长度之和。当两条路径包含的边的集合不同时，这两条路径是不同的。

数据范围：$2 \le L \le 10^6$。

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

## 「ARC 103D」Distance Sums (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ARC-103D-Distance-Sums/)

> 题目链接：ARC 103D (https://atcoder.jp/contests/arc103/tasks/arc103_d)

你有一个长度为 $n$ 的序列 $D_1, D_2, \cdots, D_n$，所有的 $D_i$ 是两两不同的。是否存在一棵树满足如下条件？

- 节点从 $1$ 到 $n$ 标号，边从 $1$ 到 $n$ 标号。
- 对于每个节点 $i$，它到其他节点的距离之和为 $D_i$，注意每条边的长度都是 $1$。

如果存在这样一棵树，求出这棵树。

数据范围：$2 \le n \le 10^5$，$1 \le D_i \le 10^{12}$。

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

## 「ARC 103C」Tr/ee (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ARC-103C-Tree/)

> 题目链接：ARC 103C (https://atcoder.jp/contests/arc103/tasks/arc103_c)

你有一个长度为 $n$ 的字符串 $s$。是否存在一棵有 $n$ 个节点的树满足如下条件？

- 节点从 $1$ 到 $n$ 标号。边从 $1$ 到 $n-1$ 标号。
- 如果字符串 $s$ 的第 $i$ 个字符为 $1$，那么我们可以通过删掉其中一条边得到一个大小为 $i$ 的连通块。
- 如果字符串 $s$ 的第 $i$ 个字符为 $0$，那么我们不能通过删掉任何一条边得到一个大小为 $i$ 的连通块。

如果存在这样一棵树，求出这棵树。

数据范围：$2 \le n \le 10^5$。

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

## 「ARC 103B」Robots Arms (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ARC-103B-Robots-Arms/)

> 题目链接：ARC 103B (https://atcoder.jp/contests/arc103/tasks/arc103_b)

Snuke 正在向他的工厂介绍一款机械臂：

- 机械臂由 $m$ 个部分和 $m+1$ 个关节组成，关节标号为 $0$ 到 $m$。第 $i$ 个部分连着第 $i-1$ 和 $i$ 个关节。第 $i$ 个部分的长度为 $d_i$。
- 对于每个部分，可以单独指定其动作。现在有 $4$ 种模式：L、R、D 和 U。如果我么把工厂视为坐标平面，那么关节 $i$ 的位置将通过如下方法确定（我么将它的坐标表示为 $(x_i, y_i)$）：

- $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$。
- 如果第 $i$ 个模式为 L，那么 $(x_i, y_i) = (x_{i-1} - d_i, y_{i-1})$。
- 如果第 $i$ 个模式为 R，那么 $(x_i, y_i) = (x_{i-1} + d_i, y_{i-1})$。
- 如果第 $i$ 个模式为 D，那么 $(x_i, y_i) = (x_{i-1}, y_{i-1} - d_i)$。
- 如果第 $i$ 个模式为 U，那么 $(x_i, y_i) = (x_{i-1}, y_{i-1} + d_i)$。

Snuke 想要引入一种机械臂，以便通过正确的指定模式，使得关节 $m$ 可以到达所有的 $n$ 个点 $(X_1, Y_1), (X_2, Y_2), \cdots, (X_n, Y_n)$。请判断这是否可行。如果可行，那么请你构造一个满足条件的机械臂，并分别给出到达 $n$ 个点的模式方案。

在你构造出的方案中，必须满足 $1 \le m \le 40$，$1 \le d_i \le 10^{12}$ 。

数据范围：$1 \le n \le 1000$，$-10^9 \le X_i, Y_i \le 10^9$。

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

## 「AGC 027C」ABland Yard (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/AGC-027C-ABland-Yard/)

> 题目链接：AGC 027C (https://atcoder.jp/contests/agc027/tasks/agc027_c)

给出一个 $n$ 个点，$m$ 条边的无向图（可能有自环）。每个节点有一个值 `A` 或 `B`，你可以从任意一个节点出发，经过一些节点后（可以重复经过）并将经过节点的值顺次写出来，就可以得到一个字符串。求是否满足对于任何一个满足只包含 `A` 或 `B` 的字符串都可以被这张图构造出来。

数据范围：$n, m \le 2 \times 10^5$。

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Siyuan（https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/） 2018 年 11 月 23 日

## 「AGC 005D」~K Perm Counting (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/AGC-005D-K-Perm-Counting/)

> 题目链接：AGC 005D (https://atcoder.jp/contests/agc005/tasks/agc005_d)

给出 $n$ 和 $k$，求有多少个长度为 $n$ 的排列 $a$ 使得对于任意的 $1 \le i \le n$，都满足 $|a_i - i| \ne k$。

数据范围：$2 \le n \le 2000$，$1 \le k < n$。

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Siyuan（https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/） 2018 年 08 月 18 日

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GXOI (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/GXOI/) GZOI (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/GZOI/)

USACO (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/USACO/)

AC 自动机 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/AC-%E8%87%AA%E5%8A%A8%E6%9C%BA/)

KMP (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/KMP/) 暴力 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E6%9A%B4%E5%8A%9B/)

CTSC (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/CTSC/)

扩展欧拉定理 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E6%89%A9%E5%B1%95%E6%AC%A7%E6%8B%89%E5%AE%9A%E7%9

牛顿迭代法 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E7%89%9B%E9%A1%BF%E8%BF%AD%E4%BB%A3%E6%B3%95/)

泰勒公式 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E6%B3%B0%E5%8B%92%E5%85%AC%E5%BC%8F/)

多项式反三角函数 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E5%A4%9A%E9%A1%B9%E5%BC%8F%E5%8F%8D%E4%B8%89%E8

背包 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E8%83%8C%E5%8C%85/)

区间 DP (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E5%8C%BA%E9%97%B4-DP/)

HNOI (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/HNOI/) WC (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/WC/)

鸽巢原理 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E9%B8%BD%E5%B7%A2%E5%8E%9F%E7%90%86/)

树链剖分 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E6%A0%91%E9%93%BE%E5%89%96%E5%88%86/)

第二类斯特林数 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E7%AC%AC%E4%BA%8C%E7%B1%BB%E6%96%AF%E7%89%B9%E6%

二项式定理 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E4%BA%8C%E9%A1%B9%E5%BC%8F%E5%AE%9A%E7%90%86/)