

标签 BZOJ 下的文章

🏠 首页 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/>) / BZOJ

「WC 2011」最大 XOR 和路径 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/WC-2011-Maximum-Xor-Path/>)

题目链接: BZOJ 2115 (<https://www.lydsy.com/JudgeOnline/problem.php?id=2115>)

考虑一个包含 n 个点和 m 条边的无向连通图, 节点编号为 1 到 n , 第 i 条边的边权为非负整数 D_i 。试求出一条从 1 号节点到 n 号节点的路径, 使得路径上经过的边的全是的 XOR 和最大。

路径可以重复经过某些点或边, 当一条边在路径中出现了多次时, 其权值在计算 XOR 和时也要被计算相应多的次数。

数据范围: $1 \leq n \leq 5 \times 10^4$, $1 \leq m \leq 10^5$, $0 \leq D_i \leq 10^{18}$ 。

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「BZOJ 2173」整数的 lqp 拆分 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/BZOJ-2173-Split-Integer/>)

题目链接: BZOJ 2173 (<https://www.lydsy.com/JudgeOnline/problem.php?id=2173>)

lqp 在为出题而烦恼, 他完全没有头绪, 好烦啊.....

他首先想到了整数拆分。整数拆分是个很有趣的问题。给你一个正整数 n , 对于 n 的一个整数拆分就是满足任意 $m > 0$, $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_m > 0$, 且 $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_m = n$ 的一个有序集合。通过长时间的研究我们发现了计算对于 n 的整数拆分的总数有一个很简单的递推式, 但是因为这个递推式实在太简单了, 如果出这样的题目, 大家会对比赛毫无兴趣的。

然后 lqp 又想到了斐波那契数。定义:

$$f_n = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 0 \\ 1 & n = 1 \\ f_{n-1} + f_{n-2} & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

f_n 就是斐波那契数的第 n 项。但是求出第 n 项斐波那契数似乎也不怎么困难.....lqp 为了增加选手们比赛的欲望, 于是绞尽脑汁, 想出了一个有趣的整数拆分, 我们暂且叫它: 整数的 lqp 拆分。

和一般的整数拆分一样, 整数的 lqp 拆分是满足任意 $m > 0$, $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_m > 0$, 且 $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_m = n$ 的一个有序集合。但是整数的 lqp 拆分要求的不是拆分总数, 相对更加困难一些。

对于每个拆分, lqp 定义这个拆分的权值 $\prod_{i=1}^m f_{a_i}$, 他想知道对于所有的拆分, 他们的权值之和是多少?

由于这个数会十分大, lqp 稍稍简化了一下题目, 只要输出对于 n 的整数 lqp 拆分的权值和模 $10^9 + 7$ 即可。

数据范围: $1 \leq n \leq 10^6$ 。

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「NOI 2005」维修数列 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/NOI-2005-Maintain-Sequence/>)

题目链接: BZOJ 1500 (<https://lydsy.com/JudgeOnline/problem.php?id=1500>)

请写一个程序, 要求维护一个数列。一共有 m 个操作, 支持以下 6 种操作:

操作	输入格式	说明
插入	INSERT pos tot c[1] c[2] ... c[tot]	在当前数列的第 pos 个数字后插入 tot 个数字: c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{tot} ; 若在数列首插入, 则 pos 为 0。
删除	DELETE pos tot	从当前数列的第 pos 个数字开始连续删除 tot 个数字。
修改	MAKE-SAME pos tot c	将当前数列的第 pos 个数字开始的连续 tot 个数字统一修改为 c 。
翻转	REVERSE pos tot	取出从当前数列的第 pos 个数字开始的 tot 个数字, 翻转后放入原来的位置。
求和	GET-SUM pos tot	计算从当前数列的第 pos 个数字开始的 tot 个数字的和并输出。
求和最大的子列	MAX-SUM	求出当前数列中和最大的一段非空子列, 并输出最大和。

数据范围: $1 \leq m \leq 2 \times 10^4$, 任何时刻数列中最多含有 5×10^5 , 数列中任何一个数字均在 $[-10^3, 10^3]$, 插入的数字总数不超过 4×10^6 个。

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「ZJOI 2013」K 大数查询 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ZJOI-2013-the-Kth-Largest-Number-Query/>)

题目链接: BZOJ 3110 (<https://lydsy.com/JudgeOnline/problem.php?id=3110>)

有 n 个位置, m 个操作。操作分为以下 2 种:

- 1 a b c: 表示在第 a 个位置到第 b 个位置, 每个位置加入一个数 c 。
- 2 a b c: 表示询问从第 a 个位置到第 b 个位置, 第 c 大的数是多少。

数据范围: $1 \leq n, m \leq 5 \times 10^4$, 操作 1 中 $0 \leq c \leq 2^{63} - 1$ 。

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「CQOI 2011」动态逆序对 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/CQOI-2011-Dynamic-Inversions/>)

题目链接: BZOJ 3295 (<https://lydsy.com/JudgeOnline/problem.php?id=3295>)

对于序列 a_i , 它的逆序对数定义为满足 $i < j$, 且 $a_i > a_j$ 的数对 (i, j) 的个数。给 1 到 n 的一个排列, 按照某种顺序依次删除 m 个元素, 你的任务是在每次删除一个元素之前统计整个序列的逆序对数。

数据范围: $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$, $0 \leq m \leq 5 \times 10^4$ 。

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「BZOJ 2120」数颜色 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/BZOJ-2120-Count-Colors/>)

题目链接: BZOJ 2120 (<https://www.lydsy.com/JudgeOnline/problem.php?id=2120>)

墨墨购买了一套 n 支彩色画笔 (其中有些颜色可能相同), 摆成一行, 你需要回答墨墨的提问。墨墨会向你发布如下指令:

- Q l r: 询问从第 l 支画笔到第 r 支画笔中共有几种不同颜色的画笔。
- R p c: 把第 p 支画笔替换为颜色 c 。

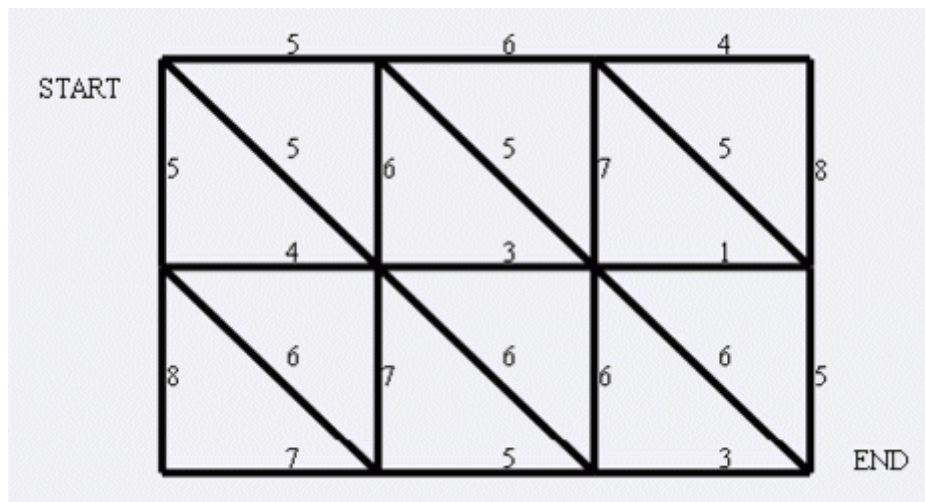
数据范围: $1 \leq n, m \leq 5 \times 10^4$, $1 \leq c \leq 10^6$ 。

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「BJOI 2006」狼抓兔子 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/BJOI-2006-Wolves-Catch-Rabbits/>)

题目链接: BZOJ 1001 (<https://www.lydsy.com/JudgeOnline/problem.php?id=1001>)

现在小朋友们最喜欢的"喜羊羊与灰太狼", 话说灰太狼抓羊不到, 但抓兔子还是比较在行的, 而且现在的兔子还比较笨, 它们只有两个窝, 现在你作为狼王, 面对下面这样一个网格的地形:



左上角点为 $(1,1)$, 右下角点为 (n,m) (上图中 $n=3, m=4$)。有以下三种类型的道路:

1. $(x,y) \rightarrow (x+1,y)$
2. $(x,y) \rightarrow (x,y+1)$
3. $(x,y) \rightarrow (x+1,y+1)$

道路上的权值表示这条路上最多能够通过的兔子数, 道路是无向的。左上角和右下角为兔子的两个窝, 开始时所有的兔子都聚集在左上角 $(1,1)$ 的窝里, 现在它们要跑到右下角 (n,m) 的窝中去, 狼王开始伏击这些兔子. 当然为了保险起见, 如果一条道路上最多通过的兔子数为 k , 狼王需要安排同样数量的 k 只狼, 才能完全封锁这条道路, 你需要帮助狼王安排一个伏击方案, 使得在将兔子一网打尽的前提下, 参与的狼的数量要最小。

数据范围: $1 \leq n, m \leq 1000$ 。

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「BZOJ 3680」吊打 XXX (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/BZOJ-3680-XXX/>)

题目链接: BZOJ 3680 (<https://www.lydsy.com/JudgeOnline/problem.php?id=3680>)

给出平面中的 n 个点, 求这 n 个点的带权类费马点 (费马点: 在三角形内到各个顶点距离之和最小的点)。

数据范围: $1 \leq n \leq 10^4$ 。

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热门文章

- (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ZJOI-2019/>) (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ZJOI-2019/>) 6051
- (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/hehezhou-AK-CSP-2019/>) (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/hehezhou-AK-CSP-2019/>) AK-CSP-2892
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- (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/TJOI-2019-Sing-Dance-Rap-and-Basketball/>) (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/TJOI-2019-Sing-Dance-Rap-and-Basketball/>) TJOI-2019 唱歌、跳舞和篮球 / Sing-Dance-Rap-and-Basketball 843

博客信息

文章数目	187
评论数目	243
运行天数	1年25天
最后活动	4 个月前

标签云

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