

标签 后缀数组 下的文章

🏠 首页 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/>) / 后缀数组

「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

「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

「Codeforces 452E」 Three Strings
(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-452E-Three-Strings/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 452E (<https://codeforces.com/contest/452/problem/E>)

你有三个字符串 (s_1, s_2, s_3) 。对于每个整数 $l (1 \leq l \leq \min(|s_1|, |s_2|, |s_3|))$, 你只需要求出有多少三元组 (i_1, i_2, i_3) 满足 $s_k[i_k \dots i_k + l - 1] (k = 1, 2, 3)$ 两两相等。答案对 $10^9 + 7$ 取模。

数据范围: $3 \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 |s_i| \leq 3 \times 10^5$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 04 月 14 日

「Codeforces 204E」 Little Elephant and Strings (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-204E-Little-Elephant-and-Strings/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 204E (<https://codeforces.com/contest/204/problem/E>)

小象非常喜欢字符串。他拥有 n 个包含小写字母的字符串，第 i 个字符串记为 a_i 。对于每个字符串 $a_i (1 \leq i \leq n)$ ，小象想要求出二元组 (l, r) 的对数，其中 (l, r) 需要满足： $1 \leq l \leq r \leq |a_i|$ 且子串 $a_i[l \dots r]$ 是至少 k 个字符串的子串。

数据范围： $1 \leq n, k \leq 10^5$, $\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i| \leq 10^5$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⚡ 2019 年 04 月 14 日

「Codeforces 271D」 Good Substrings (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-271D-Good-Substrings/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 271D (<https://codeforces.com/contest/271/problem/D>)

你有一个包含小写字母的字符串 S ，有一些字母是好的，其余的是坏的。如果在 S_l, S_{l+1}, \dots, S_r 中有至多 k 个坏的字母，那么子串 $S_{l,r}$ 是好的。

你需要找出 S 中本质不同的好的子串数量。两个子串 $S_{x,y}$ 和 $S_{p,q}$ 是不同的当且仅当 $S_{x,y} \neq S_{p,q}$ 。

数据范围： $1 \leq |S| \leq 1500$, $0 \leq k \leq |S|$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⚡ 2019 年 04 月 14 日

「SPOJ 220」 Relevant Phrases of Annihilation (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SPOJ-220-Relevant-Phrases-of-Annihilation/>)

题目链接: SPOJ 220 (<https://www.spoj.com/problems/PHRASES/>)

你是 Byteland 的国王，你的特工刚刚截获了 n 条敌方的加密信息 s_i 。你请来的密码学家声称他只能解密文本中最重要的部分，这个文字片段在所有信息中至少出现 2 次且不相交。你需要求出这个文字片段的最长长度。

本题有 T 组数据。

数据范围： $1 \leq T \leq 10$, $1 \leq n \leq 10$, $2 \leq |s_i| \leq 10^4$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⚡ 2019 年 04 月 13 日

「POJ 3415」 Common Substrings (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/POJ-3415-Common-Substrings/>)

题目链接: POJ 3415 (<http://poj.org/problem?id=3415>)

字符串 T 的子串定义为:

$$T(i, k) = T_i T_{i+1} \cdots T_{i+k-1}, 1 \leq i \leq i+k-1 \leq |T|$$

给定两个字符串 A, B 和一个整数 K , 我们定义 S 为三元组 (i, j, k) 集合:

$$S = \{(i, j, k) \mid k \geq K, A(i, k) = B(j, k)\}$$

你只需要求出集合 S 的大小 $|S|$ 。

数据范围: $1 \leq |A|, |B| \leq 10^5$, $1 \leq K \leq \min(|A|, |B|)$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊙ 2019 年 04 月 13 日

「POJ 3693」 Maximum Repetition Substring (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/POJ-3693-Maximum-Repetition-Substring/>)

题目链接: POJ 3693 (<http://poj.org/problem?id=3693>)

我们定义一个字符串的重复数为最大的数字 R 满足这个字符串可以被分割为 R 个相同的连续子字符串。

给定一个长度为 n 的字符串, 你需要找到它的重复数最大的子串。如果有多个答案, 输出字典序最小的子串。

数据范围: $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊙ 2019 年 04 月 13 日

「POJ 3261」 Milk Patterns (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/POJ-3261-Milk-Patterns/>)

题目链接: POJ 3261 (<http://poj.org/problem?id=3261>)

农夫 John 发现他的奶牛的产奶量每天都在变化。经过进一步调查, 他发现: 虽然他不能预知未来的产奶量, 但是每天的产奶量有一些规律。

为了进行更严格的研究, 他发明了一种复杂的分类方案。他记录下了 n 天内的产奶数据, 第 i 个产奶量样本被记录为 a_i 。他希望找到最长的样本模式, 其重复次数至少为 k 次, 模式之间可以重叠。

数据范围: $1 \leq n \leq 2 \times 10^4$, $0 \leq a_i \leq 10^6$, $2 \leq k \leq n$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ○ 2019 年 04 月 13 日

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