

分类 题解 下的文章

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「Codeforces 1228E」 Another Filling the Grid (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1228E-Another-Filling-the-Grid/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 1228E (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1228/problem/E>)

你有一个 $n \times n$ 的网格和一个整数 k , 在每个格子中都填入一个整数, 满足如下条件:

- 所有格子中的整数都介于 1 到 k 之间。
- 第 i 行的最小值为 1 ($1 \leq i \leq n$) 。
- 第 j 列的最小值为 1 ($1 \leq j \leq n$) 。

请求出填数的方案数, 答案对 $10^9 + 7$ 取模。

数据范围: $1 \leq n \leq 250$, $1 \leq k \leq 10^9$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⚒ 2019 年 10 月 01 日

「Codeforces 1217D」 Coloring Edges (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1217D-Coloring-Edges/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 1217D (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1217/problem/D>)

你有一个包含 n 个点和 m 条边的有向图 (没有自环或重边)。

定义一张图的 k 染色为: 将每条边染成 k 种颜色中的一种。一个 k 染色是好的当且仅当不存在一个环满足环上的所有边颜色相同。

你需要求出这张图的 k 染色, 并最小化 k 的值。

数据范围: $2 \leq n \leq 5000$, $1 \leq m \leq 5000$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⚒ 2019 年 09 月 14 日

「Codeforces 1204E」 Natasha, Sasha and the Prefix Sums (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1204E-Natasha-Sasha-and-the-Prefix-Sums/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 1204 (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1204/problem/E>)

Natasha 最喜欢的数字是 n 和 1, Sasha 最喜欢的数字是 m 和 -1 。某一天他们写下了长度为 $n + m$ 且包含恰好 n 个 1 和 m 个 -1 的所有可能的序列。对于每一个序列计算出它的最大前缀和 (允许为空) ; 形式化地, 我们定义 $f(a)$ 表示序列 $a_1, \dots, a_l (l \leq 0)$ 的最大前缀和, 那么有:

$$f(a) = \max \left(0, \max_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^i a_j \right)$$

现在他们想要对于所有满足条件的序列, 求出 $f(a)$ 的总和。答案对 998244853 取模。

数据范围: $0 \leq n, m \leq 2000$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⓒ 2019 年 09 月 08 日

「Codeforces 662C」 Binary Table (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-662C-Binary-Table/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 662C (<https://codeforces.com/contest/662/problem/C>)

你有一个 $n \times m$ 的表格。每个格子都有一个数字 0 或 1, 你可以任意选择某一行或者某一列并将其翻转。请问通过任意次操作后表格中 1 的个数的最小值是多少?

数据范围: $1 \leq n \leq 20$, $1 \leq m \leq 10^5$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⓒ 2019 年 08 月 31 日

「TJOI / HEOI 2016」 求和 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/TJOI-HEOI-2016-Sum/>)

题目链接: LOJ 2058 (<https://loj.ac/problem/2058>)

在 2016 年, 佳媛姐姐刚刚学习了第二类斯特林数, 非常开心。

现在他想计算这样一个函数的值:

$$f(n) = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^i S(i,j) \cdot 2^j \cdot j!$$

$S(i,j)$ 表示第二类斯特林数，递推公式为: $S(i,j) = j \cdot S(i-1,j) + S(i-1,j-1)$, $1 \leq j \leq i-1$ 。

边界条件为: $S(i,i) = 1(i \geq 0)$, $S(i,0) = 0(i \geq 1)$ 。

你能帮帮她吗？

数据范围: $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 08 月 31 日

「Codeforces 1174F」 Ehab and the Big Finale
(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1174F-Ehab-and-the-Big-Finale/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 1174F (<https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1174/F>)

这是一道交互题。

给定一棵有 n 个点的树，节点 1 为根节点。

我们选择一个隐藏节点 x ，你需要进行以下三种操作来找到这个节点 x 的编号。

- $d u$ ：你会得到节点 u 和 x 之间的距离。两个节点之间的距离定义为最短路径上的边数。
- $s u$ ：你会得到节点 u 到 x 的最短路径上的第二个节点。但是如果 u 不是 x 的祖先，你会直接得到 Wrong answer 的结果！
- $! u$ ：回答隐藏节点 x 的编号为 u 。

你需要在 36 次询问（不包括回答）内找到 x 的编号。这个隐藏节点 x 不会根据你的询问而改变。

数据范围: $2 \leq n \leq 2 \times 10^5$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 08 月 07 日

「Codeforces 1189F」 Array Beauty
(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1189F-Array-Beauty/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 1189F (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1189/problem/F>)

我们定义一个序列 $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n (n > 1)$ 的「美丽值」为 $\min_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |b_i - b_j|$ 。

我们给定一个序列 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 个一个数字 k 。请计算出所有长度恰好为 k 的子序列的「美丽值」之和，答案对 998244353 取模。

数据范围: $2 \leq k \leq n \leq 1000$, $0 \leq a_i \leq 10^5$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 08 月 05 日

「Codeforces 1189D2」 Add on a Tree: Revolution (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1189D2-Add-on-a-Tree-Revolution/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 1189D2 (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1189/problem/D2>)

你有一个棵 n 个点的树，初始所有的边上的数字都是 0。对于每次操作，你可以选择两个不同的叶子节点 u, v 和一个任意**整数** x 并把 $u - v$ 这条简单路径上的边加上 x 。

每条边都有一个目标状态，用一个两两不同的非负偶数表示。你需要判断这个目标状态是否可以通过有限次操作达到。如果可行则输出 YES 和构造的方案；否则输出 NO。

注意叶子节点的定义为度数为 1 的点。

数据范围: $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 08 月 05 日

「Codeforces 1189D1」 Add on a Tree (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1189D1-Add-on-a-Tree/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 1189D1 (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1189/problem/D1>)

你有一个棵 n 个点的树，初始所有的边上的数字都是 0。对于每次操作，你可以选择两个不同的叶子节点 u, v 和一个任意**实数** x 并把 $u - v$ 这条简单路径上的边加上 x 。

我们令 w_i 表示最终第 i 条边上的实数，是否对于所有的 $w_i \in \mathbb{R}, 1 \leq i < n$ ，都存在有限的操作使得所有的边都满足条件？如果可行则输出 YES 否则输出 NO。

注意叶子节点的定义为度数为 1 的点。

数据范围: $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 08 月 05 日

「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

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