

## 标签 LCT 下的文章

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

「ZJOI 2018」历史 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ZJOI-2018-History/>)

题目链接: UOJ 374 (<http://uoj.ac/problem/374>)

九条可怜是一个热爱阅读的女孩子。

这段时间,她看了一本非常有趣的小说,这本小说的架空世界引起了她的兴趣。

这个世界有  $n$  个城市,这  $n$  个城市被恰好  $n-1$  条双向道路联通,即任意两个城市都可以互相到达。同时城市 1 坐落在世界的中心,占领了这个城市就称霸了这个世界。

在最开始,这  $n$  个城市都不在任何国家的控制之下,但是随着社会的发展,一些城市会崛起形成国家并夺取世界的霸权。为了方便,我们标记第  $i$  个城市崛起产生的国家为第  $i$  个国家。

在第  $i$  个城市崛起的过程中,第  $i$  个国家会取得城市  $i$  到城市 1 路径上所有城市的控制权。新的城市的崛起往往意味着战争与死亡,若第  $i$  个国家在崛起中,需要取得一个原本被国家  $j(j \neq i)$  控制的城市的控制权,那么国家  $i$  就必须向国家  $j$  宣战并进行战争。

现在,可怜知道了,在历史上,第  $i$  个城市一共崛起了  $a_i$  次。但是这些事件发生的相对顺序已经无从考究了,唯一的信息是,在一个城市崛起称霸世界之前,新的城市是不会崛起的。

战争对人民来说是灾难性的。可怜定义一次崛起的灾难度为崛起的过程中会和多少不同的国家进行战争(和同一个国家进行多次战争只会被计入一次)。可怜想要知道,在所有可能的崛起顺序中,灾难度之和最大是多少。

同时,在考古学家的努力下,越来越多的历史资料被发掘了出来,根据这些新的资料,可怜会对  $a_i$  进行一些修正。具体来说,可怜会对  $a_i$  进行一些操作,每次会将  $a_x$  加上  $w$ 。她希望在每次修改之后,都能计算得到最大的灾难度。

然而可怜对复杂的计算并不感兴趣,因此她想让你来帮她计算一下这些数值。

对题面的一些补充:

- 同一个城市多次崛起形成的国家是同一个国家,这意味着同一个城市连续崛起两次是不会和任何国家开战的:因为这些城市原来就在它的控制之下。
- 在历史的演变过程中,第  $i$  个国家可能会有一段时间没有任何城市的控制权。但是这并不意味着第  $i$  个国家灭亡了,在城市  $i$  崛起的时候,第  $i$  个国家仍然会取得 1 到  $i$  路径上的城市的控制权。

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

## 「CodeChef GERALD07」 Chef and Graph Queries (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/CodeChef-GERALD07-Chef-and-Graph-Queries/>)

题目链接: CodeChef GERALD07 (<https://www.codechef.com/problems/GERALD07>)

大厨有一个无向图  $G$ 。顶点从 1 到  $n$  标号, 边从 1 到  $m$  标号。

大厨有  $q$  对询问  $L_i, R_i$ 。对于每对询问, 大厨想知道当仅保留编号  $X$  满足  $L_i \leq X \leq R_i$  所在的边时, 图  $G$  中有多少连通块。

**注意数据可能包含自环和重边!**

本题有  $T$  组数据。

数据范围:  $1 \leq T \leq 10^3$ ,  $1 \leq n, m, q \leq 2 \times 10^5$ ,  $1 \leq L_i \leq R_i \leq M$ , 所有的  $n, m, q$  的和均不超过  $2 \times 10^5$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⌚ 2019 年 03 月 29 日

## 「SPOJ 16580」 QTREE7 - Query on a tree VII (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SPOJ-16580-QTREE7/>)

题目链接: SPOJ 16580 (<https://www.spoj.com/problems/QTREE7/>)

给定一棵  $n$  个节点的树, 每个点都有一个黑白颜色和一个点权  $w_i$ 。接下来进行  $m$  次操作, 操作分为如下 2 种:

- $0\ u$ : 询问和点  $u$  相连的所有点中的最大点权, 两个点  $u, v$  是相连的当且仅当两者路径 (包括  $u, v$ ) 上的点颜色相同。
- $1\ u$ : 反转点  $u$  的颜色 (黑色变成白色, 白色变成黑色)。
- $2\ u\ w$ : 将点  $u$  的点权修改为  $w$ 。

数据范围:  $1 \leq n, m \leq 10^5$ ,  $|w_i| \leq 10^9$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⌚ 2019 年 03 月 23 日

## 「SPOJ 16549」 QTREE6 - Query on a tree VI (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SPOJ-16549-QTREE6/>)

题目链接: SPOJ 16549 (<https://www.spoj.com/problems/QTREE6/>)

给定一棵  $n$  个节点的树，初始状态所有点都是黑色的。接下来有  $m$  个操作，操作分为如下 2 种：

- $0\ u$ ：询问有多少个点和  $u$  连通，两个点是连通的当且仅当  $u, v$  的路径上（包括  $u, v$ ）的点的颜色都是相同的。
- $1\ u$ ：反转点  $u$  的颜色（黑色变成白色，白色变成黑色）。

数据范围： $1 \leq n, m \leq 10^5$ 。

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## 「SPOJ 2939」 QTREE5 - Query on a tree V (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SPOJ-2939-QTREE5/>)

题目链接：SPOJ 2939 (<https://www.spoj.com/problems/QTREE5/>)

给定一棵  $n$  个节点的树，初始状态所有点都是黑色的。接下来进行  $q$  次操作，操作分为以下 2 种：

- $0\ i$ ：反转点  $i$  的颜色（黑色变成白色，白色变成黑色）。
- $1\ v$ ：询问  $\min \{\text{dist}(u, v)\}$ ，其中点  $u$  必须是白点，两个点可以相同。显然如果点  $v$  是白色的，那么答案一定是 0。特殊地，如果树上不存在白点，那么输出  $-1$ 。

数据范围： $1 \leq n, q \leq 10^5$ 。

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## 「SPOJ 2666」 QTREE4 - Query on a tree IV (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SPOJ-2666-QTREE4/>)

题目链接：SPOJ 2666 (<https://www.spoj.com/problems/QTREE4/>)

给定一棵  $n$  个节点的数，第  $i$  条边的边权为  $c_i$ ，初始状态所有的点都是白色的。接下来要进行  $q$  次操作，操作问题如下 2 种：

- $C\ a$ ：反转点  $a$  的颜色（白色变成黑色，黑色变成白色）。
- $A$ ：询问  $\max \{\text{dist}(a, b)\}$ ，其中  $a, b$  都是白点（两个点可以相同）。这意味着，只要树上存在白点，则答案一定是非负整数。如果不存在白点则输出 `They have disappeared.`。

数据范围： $1 \leq n, q \leq 10^5$ ， $-10^3 \leq c_i \leq 10^3$ 。

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## 「SPOJ 2798」 QTREE3 - Query on a tree again! (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SPOJ-2798-QTREE3/>)

题目链接: SPOJ 2798 (<https://www.spoj.com/problems/QTREE3/>)

给定一棵  $n$  个节点的树, 初始状态每个节点都是白色的。接下来有  $q$  次操作, 操作分为如下 2 种:

- 0  $i$ : 反转节点  $i$  的颜色 (白色变成黑色, 黑色变成白色)。
- 1  $v$ : 询问从节点 1 到  $v$  的有向路径上第一个黑点。如果没有黑点则输出  $-1$ 。

数据范围:  $1 \leq n, q \leq 10^5$ 。

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[SPOJ 913] QTREE2 - Query on a tree II  
(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SPOJ-913-QTREE2/>)

题目链接: SPOJ 913 (<https://www.spoj.com/problems/QTREE2/>)

给定一棵  $n$  个节点的树, 第  $i$  条边有边权  $c_i$ , 需要支持如下 2 种操作:

- DIST  $a\ b$ : 询问点  $a$  和  $b$  之间的边权和。
- KTH  $a\ b\ k$ : 询问点  $a$  到  $b$  的有向路径的第  $k$  个点的标号。

询问以 DONE 结束。

本题有  $T$  组数据。

数据范围:  $1 \leq T \leq 25, 1 \leq n \leq 10^4, 1 \leq c_i \leq 10^5$ 。

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[SPOJ 375] QTREE - Query on a tree (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SPOJ-375-QTREE/>)

题目链接: SPOJ 375 (<https://www.spoj.com/problems/QTREE/>)

给定一棵  $n$  个节点的树, 边按照输入顺序编号为 1 到  $n-1$ , 每条边都有一个权值  $c_i$ 。需要对这棵树进行若干次操作, 操作分为 2 种:

- CHANGE  $i\ t$ : 将第  $i$  条边的权值  $c_i$  修改为  $t$ 。
- QUERY  $a\ b$ : 询问从节点  $a$  到  $b$  的路径上的边权最大值。

询问以 DONE 结束。

本题有  $T$  组数据。

数据范围:  $1 \leq T \leq 20, 1 \leq n \leq 10^4, 1 \leq c_i, t \leq 10^6$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) 🕒 2019 年 03 月 22 日

## 「BJOI 2014」大融合 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/BJOI-2014-Fusion/>)

题目链接: LOJ 2230 (<https://loj.ac/problem/2230>)

小强要在  $n$  个孤立的星球上建立起一套通信系统。这套通信系统就是连接  $n$  个点的一个树。这个树的边是一条一条添加上去的。在某个时刻，一条边的负载就是它所在的当前能够联通的树上路过它的简单路径的数量。

现在，你的任务就是随着边的添加，动态的回答小强对于某些边的负载的询问。

数据范围:  $1 \leq n, q \leq 10^5$ 。

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

1 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/LCT/1/>)

2 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/LCT/2/>)

➤ (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/LCT/2/>)



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(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/hehezhou-AK-CSP-2019/>)  
CSP-2019 算法模板复习 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/hehezhou-AK-CSP-2019/>)  
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Number-Table/ (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/TJOI-2019-Sing-2019-Dance-Rap-and-Basketball/>)  
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📄 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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