标签 SPOJ 下的文章

「SPOJ 16607」IE1 - Sweets (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SPOJ-16607-IE1-Sweets/)

> 题目链接：SPOJ 16607 (https://www.spoj.com/problems/IE1/)

John 有 n 个水果罐子，每个罐子都装有不同种类的糖果，第 i 个罐子里有 m_i 个糖果。John 决定吃一些糖果，并且打算至少吃 a 个，至多吃 b 个，求一共有多少种吃法。答案对 2004 取模。

数据范围：$1 \le n \le 10$，$0 \le a \le b \le 10 ^ 7$，$0 \le m_i \le 10 ^ 7$。

Siyuan（https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/） 2019 年 07 月 06 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：$1 \le T \le 10$，$1 \le n \le 10$，$2 \le \lvert s_i \rvert \le 10 ^ 4$。

Siyuan（https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/） 2019 年 04 月 13 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：$1\le n, m\le 10 ^ 5$，$\vert w_i\vert \le 10 ^ 9$。

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：$1\le n, m\le 10 ^ 5$。

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

「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：$1\le n, q\le 10 ^ 5$。

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

「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：$1\le n, q\le 10 ^ 5$，$-10 ^ 3\le c_i \le 10 ^ 3$。

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

「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：$1\le n, q\le 10 ^ 5$。

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

「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：$1\le T\le 25$，$1\le n\le 10 ^ 4$，$1\le c_i\le 10 ^ 5$。

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

「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：$1 \le T \le 20$，$1 \le n \le 10 ^ 4$，$1 \le c_i, t \le 10 ^ 6$。

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

「SPOJ 10628」COT - Count on a Tree (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SPOJ-10628-COT/)

> 题目链接：SPOJ 10628 (https://www.spoj.com/problems/COT/)

你有一棵 n 个节点的树，节点从 1 到 n 编号。每个点都有一个权值 a_i。现在有 m 个询问，每个询问形如：

- `u v k`：求节点 u,v 之间的路径上的第 k 小权值。

数据范围：$1\le n,m\le 10^5$。

Siyuan（https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/） 2019 年 03 月 18 日

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