标签 动态规划 下的文章

「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（$1 \le i \le n$）。
- 第 j 列的最小值为 1（$1 \le j \le n$）。

请求出填数的方案数，答案对 $10^9 + 7$ 取模。

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

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 10 月 01 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 $a_{1,\dots,l}(l \le 0)$ 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：$0 \le n, m \le 2000$。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 09 月 08 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 $b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n (n > 1)$ 的「美丽值」为 $\min_{1 \le i < j \le n} |b_i - b_j|$。

我们给定一个序列 $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ 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：$2 \le k \le n \le 1000$，$0 \le a_i \le 10^5$。

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

「Codeforces 1199F」Rectangle Painting 1 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1199F-Rectangle-Painting-1/)

> 题目链接：Codeforces 1199F (https://codeforces.com/contest/1199/problem/F)

有一个大小为 $n \times n$ 的网格图。其中一些格子是黑色的，其余格子都是白色的。你每次操作可以任意选择一个大小为 $h \times w$ 的矩形并把它全部染成白色，花费为 $\max(h, w)$。现在你想把所有格子都染成白色，请求出最小花费。

数据范围：$1 \le n \le 50$。

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

「2019 Multi-University Training Contest 2」Everything Is Generated In Equal Probability (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-2-Everything-Is-Generated-In-Equal-Probability/)

> 题目链接：HDU 6595 (http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=6595)

Y_UME 有一个整数 N 和一串有趣的代码：

1 an interesting program

```
1: function SUBSEQUENCE(Array)
2:     result ← randomly select a subsequence of Array which could be empty in equal probability
3:     return result
4: end function
5: function CNTINVERSIONPAIRS(Array)
6:     return the number of inversion pairs of Array
7: end function
8: function CALCULATE(Array)
9:     cnt ← 0
10:    if Length(Array) > 0 then
11:        cnt ← CntInversionPairs(Array)
12:        Temp ← SUBSEQUENCE(Array)
13:        cnt ← cnt + CALCULATE(Temp)
14:    end if
15:    return cnt
16: end function
```

首先，他先等概率随机一个正整数 $n \in [1, N]$，再等概率随机一个长度为 n 的排列。最后他会将这个排列传入函数 Calculate 并得到一个返回值。请你求出这个值的期望，答案对 998244353 取模。

本题有多组数据。

数据范围：$1 \le N \le 3000$，$\sum N \le 5 \times 10^4$。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 07 月 29 日

「2019 Multi-University Training Contest 1」Typewriter (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Typewriter/)

> 题目链接：HDU 6583 (http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=6583)

有一天，Jerry 发现了一个奇怪的打字机。这个打字机又 2 种模式：第一种模式可以花费 p 的代价在最后插入一个任意字符；第二种模式可以花费 q 的代价复制任意一个子串并插在最后。

现在 Jerry 想要给 Tom 写一封信，这封信可以用一个只包含小写字母的字符串 S 表示。可惜 Jerry 很穷所以他想知道写这封信的最小花费。

本题由多组数据。

数据范围：$1 \le |S| \le 2 \times 10^5$，$\sum |S| \le 5 \times 10^6$。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 07 月 26 日

「2019 Multi-University Training Contest 1」Blank (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Blank/)

> 题目链接：HDU 6578 (http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=6578)

有 n 个格子排成一行，从左往右标号为 1 到 n。

Tom 想要将每个格子填上 $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ 中的一个数字。但是他有 m 条限制：第 i 条限制为区间 $[l_i, r_i]$ 中必须有恰好 x_i 种不同的数字。

请你求出满足所有限制的填数字的方案数量，答案对 998244353 取模。

本题有 T 组数据。

数据范围：$1 \le T \le 15$，$1 \le n \le 100$，$0 \le m \le 100$，$1 \le l_i \le r_i \le n$，$1 \le x_i \le 4$。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 07 月 23 日

「Codeforces 1178F2」Long Colorful Strip (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1178F2-Long-Colorful-Strip/)

> 题目链接：Codeforces 1178F2 (https://codeforces.com/contest/1178/problem/F2)

世界上有 $n+1$ 种不同的颜色，从 0 到 n 标号。现在你有一张长度为 m 的纸，所有位置的初始颜色均为 0。

Alice 通过如下步骤队这张纸染色。她按顺序使用颜色 1 到 n 染色，对于第 i 种颜色，她选择两个整数 $1 \le a_i \le b_i \le m$ 满足位置 $[a_i, b_i]$ 的颜色相同，然后把区间 $[a_i, b_i]$ 都染成颜色 i。

通过所有操作，Alice 需要把第 i 个位置染成颜色 c_i，你需要求出满足条件的序列对 $\{a_i\}_{i=1}^{n}, \{b_i\}_{i=1}^{n}$ 的数量，答案对 998244353 取模。

数据范围：$1 \le n \le 500$，$n \le m \le 10^6$，$1 \le c_i \le n$，$\forall 1 \le j \le n, \exists k, c_k = j$。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 07 月 22 日

「Luogu 4389」付公主的背包 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Luogu-4389-Princess-Backpack/)

> 题目链接：Luogu 4389 (https://www.luogu.org/problemnew/show/P4389)

付公主有一个可爱的背包，这个背包最多可以装 10^5 大小的东西。付公主有 n 种商品，她要准备出摊了。每种商品体积为 V_i，都有 10^5 件。

给定 m，对于整数 $s \in [1, m]$，请你回答用这些商品恰好装 s 体积的方案数。

数据范围：$1 \le n \le 10^5$，$1 \le V_i \le m \le 10^5$。

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

「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 $m > 0$，$a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_m > 0$，且 $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_m = n$ 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：

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

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 $m > 0$，$a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_m > 0$，且 $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_m = n$ 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：$1 \le n \le 10^6$。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 06 月 28 日

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