

## 标签 构造 下的文章

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

### 「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 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

「Codeforces 1199E」 Matching vs Independent Set  
(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1199E-Matching-vs-Independent-Set/>)

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

给定一个由  $3 \cdot n$  个点、 $m$  条边组成的图。你需要找到一组大小为  $n$  的边的匹配，或者找到一组大小为  $n$  的独立集。

一组边的匹配表示不存在两条边拥有一个共同的点。

一组独立集表示不存在两个点被同一条边相连。

如果能找到一组边的匹配，输出 Matching 和方案；如果能找到一组独立集，输出 IndSet 和方案；否则输出 Impossible。

本题有  $T$  组数据。

**数据范围:**  $1 \leq \sum n \leq 10^5, 0 \leq \sum m \leq 5 \times 10^5$ 。

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

「Codeforces 1180D」 Tolik and His Uncle  
(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1180D-Tolik-and-His-Uncle/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 1180D (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1180/problem/D>)

你有一个  $n \times m$  的网格图，最初你在  $(1, 1)$  的位置。每次你需要选择一个  $(dx, dy)$ ，从当前位置  $(x, y)$  移动到  $(x + dx, y + dy)$  的位置。显然你不能离开网格，而且你必须将每个格子访问恰好一次（最初的  $(1, 1)$  被认为是已经访问过了），所使用的  $(dx, dy)$  还需要保证两两不同。

**数据范围:**  $1 \leq n \cdot m \leq 10^6$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 06 月 25 日

## 「Codeforces 1148E」 Earth Wind and Fire (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1148E-Earth-Wind-and-Fire/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 1148E (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1148/problem/E>)

数轴上有  $n$  块石头。最初，第  $i$  个石头位于坐标  $s_i$  的位置。同一个地方可能有不止一块石头。

你可以进行如下操作任意次（可以为 0 次）：

- 拿出下标为  $i, j$  且满足  $s_i \leq s_j$  的两块石头，选择一个整数  $d$  满足  $0 \leq 2 \cdot d \leq s_j - s_i$  并将第  $i$  块石头放到坐标为  $(s_i + d)$  的地方，将第  $j$  块石头放到坐标为  $(s_j - d)$  的地方。换言之，将两块石头相互靠近。

你想通过移动，将石头的坐标变为  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n$ ，注意石头的顺序是无关紧要的。

判断是否存在一种移动石头的方法。如果可以，输出 YES 并构造一种方法；否则输出 NO。你不需要最小化移动次数。

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 3 \times 10^5$ ， $1 \leq s_i, t_i \leq 10^9$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 06 月 03 日

## 「Codeforces 1152E」 Neko and Flashback (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1152E-Neko-and-Flashback/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 1152E (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1152/problem/E>)

现在 Neko 有一个长度为  $n$  的数组  $a$  和一个长度为  $n - 1$  的排列  $p$ 。现在他进行如下操作：

- 构造一个长度为  $n - 1$  的数组  $b$ ，其中  $b_i = \min(a_i, a_{i+1})$ 。
- 构造一个长度为  $n - 1$  的数组  $c$ ，其中  $c_i = \max(a_i, a_{i+1})$ 。
- 构造一个长度为  $n - 1$  的数组  $b'$ ，其中  $b'_i = b_{p_i}$ 。
- 构造一个长度为  $n - 1$  的数组  $c'$ ，其中  $c'_i = c_{p_i}$ 。

然而 Neko 只记得数组  $b'$  和  $c'$  了，将原来的数组  $a$  和排列  $p$  都忘记了。他想让你帮他找到任何一个合法的数组  $a$ 。如果没有任何一个可能的数组，那么输出 -1。

数据范围： $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$ ， $1 \leq b'_i, c'_i \leq 10^9$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 05 月 19 日

## 「ARC 102B」 All Your Paths are Different Lengths (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ARC-102B-All-Your-Paths-are-Different-Lengths/>)

题目链接: ARC 102B ([https://atcoder.jp/contests/arc102/tasks/arc102\\_b](https://atcoder.jp/contests/arc102/tasks/arc102_b))

给定一个整数  $L$ , 构造一张满足如下条件的有向图。图中可以包含重边, 可以证明这样的图一定是存在的。

- 这张图的点数  $n$  至多为 20, 点从 1 到  $n$  标号。
- 这张图的边数  $m$  至多为 60, 边的长度为  $[0, 10^6]$ 。
- 每条边从标号小的点连向标号大的点, 也就是说  $1, 2, \dots, n$  是这张图的一种可能的拓扑序。
- 从点 1 到  $n$  有  $L$  条不同的路径, 这些路径的长度两两不同, 长度分别为 0 到  $L - 1$ 。

此处路径的长度为这条路径上所有边的长度之和。当两条路径包含的边的集合不同时, 这两条路径是不同的。

数据范围:  $2 \leq L \leq 10^6$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊖ 2019 年 04 月 16 日

## 「ARC 103D」 Distance Sums (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ARC-103D-Distance-Sums/>)

题目链接: ARC 103D ([https://atcoder.jp/contests/arc103/tasks/arc103\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/arc103/tasks/arc103_d))

你有一个长度为  $n$  的序列  $D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n$ , 所有的  $D_i$  是两两不同的。是否存在一棵树满足如下条件?

- 节点从 1 到  $n$  标号, 边从 1 到  $n$  标号。
- 对于每个节点  $i$ , 它到其他节点的距离之和为  $D_i$ , 注意每条边的长度都是 1。

如果存在这样一颗树, 求出这棵树。

数据范围:  $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$ ,  $1 \leq D_i \leq 10^{12}$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊖ 2019 年 04 月 16 日

## 「ARC 103C」 Tr/ee (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ARC-103C-Tree/>)

题目链接: ARC 103C ([https://atcoder.jp/contests/arc103/tasks/arc103\\_c](https://atcoder.jp/contests/arc103/tasks/arc103_c))

你有一个长度为  $n$  的字符串  $s$ 。是否存在一棵有  $n$  个节点的树满足如下条件?

- 节点从 1 到  $n$  标号。边从 1 到  $n - 1$  标号。
- 如果字符串  $s$  的第  $i$  个字符为 1, 那么我们可以通过删掉其中一条边得到一个大小为  $i$  的连通块。
- 如果字符串  $s$  的第  $i$  个字符为 0, 那么我们不能通过删掉任何一条边得到一个大小为  $i$  的连通块。

如果存在这样一颗树，求出这棵树。

数据范围： $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$ 。

• Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⚭ 2019 年 04 月 16 日

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AK- ⚭ 2892

CSP-

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2017- ⚭ 1026

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Table/) ([https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/TJOI-2019-Sing-](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/TJOI-2019-Sing-Dance-Rap-and-Basketball/)

Dance-Rap-and-Basketball/)

Sing- ⚭ 843

Dance-

Rap-

and-

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文章数目	187
评论数目	243
运行天数	1年25天

4 个月前

最后活动

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