标签 二分答案 下的文章

「Codeforces 1156C」Match Points (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1156C-Match-Points/)

> 题目链接：Codeforces 1156C (https://codeforces.com/contest/1156/problem/C)

在一条数轴上有 n 个点 $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$，两个点 i, j 可以匹配当且仅当两者都满足：

- 两个点 i, j 都没有和别的点匹配。
- $|x_i - x_j| \geq z$ 。

请求出最多可以匹配多少对点。

数据范围：$2 \leq n \leq 2 \times 10^5$ ， $1 \leq x_i, z \leq 10^9$

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

「CTSC 2012」熟悉的文章 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/CTSC-2012-Familiar-Article/)

> 题目链接：Luogu 4022 (https://www.luogu.org/problemnew/show/P4022)

阿米巴是小强的好朋友。

在小强眼中，阿米巴是一个作文成绩很高的文艺青年。为了获取考试作文的真谛，小强向阿米巴求教。阿米巴给小强展示了几篇作文，小强觉得这些文章怎么看怎么觉得熟悉，仿佛是某些范文拼拼凑凑而成的。小强不禁向阿米巴投去了疑惑的眼光，却发现阿米巴露出了一个狡黠的微笑。

为了有说服力地向阿米巴展示阿米巴的作文是多么让人觉得眼熟，小强想出了一个评定作文「熟悉程度」的量化指标：L_0。小强首先将作文转化成一个 01 串。之后，小强搜集了各路名家的文章，同样分别转化成 01 串后，整理出一个包含了 m 个 01 串的标准作文库。

小强认为：如果一个 01 串长度不少于 L 且在标准作文库中的某个串里出现过（即它是标准作文库 的某个串的一个连续子串），那么它是「熟悉」的。对于一篇作文 A，如果能够把 A 分割成若干段子串，其中「熟悉」的子串的长度总和不少于 A 总长度的 90%，那么称 A 是「熟悉的文章」。L_0 是能够让 A 成为「熟悉的文章」的所有 L 的最大值。如果不存在这样的 L，那么规定 $L_0 = 0$。

现在小强有 n 篇作文需要进行判断，请你分别求出他们的 L_0 值。

数据范围：输入文件的长度不超过 1.1×10^6 字节。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 05 月 19 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：$1 \le T \le 10$，$1 \le n \le 10$，$2 \le |s_i| \le 10^4$。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 04 月 13 日

「POJ 3261」Milk Patterns (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/POJ-3261-Milk-Patterns/)

> 题目链接：POJ 3261 (http://poj.org/problem?id=3261)

农夫 John 发现他的奶牛的产奶量每天都在变化。经过进一步调查，他发现：虽然他不能预知未来的产奶量，但是每天的产奶量有一些规律。

为了进行更严格的研究，他发明了一种复杂的分类方案。他记录下了 n 天内的产奶数据，第 i 个产奶量样本被记录为 a_i。他希望找到最长的样本模式，其重复次数至少为 k 次，模式之间可以重叠。

数据范围：$1 \le n \le 2 \times 10^4$，$0 \le a_i \le 10^6$，$2 \le k \le n$。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 04 月 13 日

「POJ 1743」Musical Theme (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/POJ-1743-Musical-Theme/)

> 题目链接：POJ 1743 (http://poj.org/problem?id=1743)

我们用长度为 n 的音符序列 a_i 表示一段音乐旋律，我们定义一个子串是这段音乐的主题，当其满足如下条件：

- 长度至少为 5。

- 经过转化后的子串在这段音乐中的其他位置出现过。所谓转化，就是给这个子串的每个元素加上同一个整数。
- 与重复出现的另一个子串不相交。

求出这段音乐中主题的最长长度。如果没有主题，那么输出 0。

数据范围：$1 \le n \le 2 \times 10^4$，$1 \le a_i \le 88$。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 04 月 13 日

「算法笔记」整体二分 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Binary-Search-Whole/)

整体二分是普通二分的进阶版，它利用所有询问的相互独立把他们进行分治。

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

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(https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SDOI-2017-Number-Table/) [SDOI 2017] 数字表格 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SDOI-2017-Number-Table/) 1026

(https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/TJOI-2019-Sing-Dance-Rap-and-Basketball/) [TJOI 2019] 唱、跳、rap 和篮球! (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/TJOI-2019-Sing-Dance-Rap-and-Basketball/) 843

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树链剖分 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E6%A0%91%E9%93%BE%E5%89%96%E5%88%86/)

第二类斯特林数 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E7%AC%AC%E4%BA%8C%E7%B1%BB%E6%96%AF%E7%89%B9%E6%

二项式定理 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E4%BA%8C%E9%A1%B9%E5%BC%8F%E5%AE%9A%E7%90%86/)