标签 权值线段树 下的文章

「Codeforces 1073G」Yet Another LCP Problem (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1073G-Yet-Another-LCP-Problem/)

> 题目链接：Codeforces 1073G (https://codeforces.com/contest/1073/problem/G)

定义 $\mathrm{LCP}(s,t)$ 字符串 s 和 t 的最长公共前缀，再定义 $s[x\ldots y]$ 为字符串 s 从位置 x 到 y 的子串。

给定一个长度为 n 的字符串 s 和 q 个询问。每次询问给出两个长度分别为 k_i, l_i 的序列 a, b。你需要计算 $\sum_{i=1}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{l}\mathrm{LCP}(s[a_i\ldots n], s[b_j\ldots n])$ 的值。

数据范围：$1\le n,q,\sum k_i,\sum l_i\le 2\times 10^5$，$1\le k_i,l_i\le n$。

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

「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 $L_i\le X\le R_i$ 所在的边时，图 G 中有多少了连通块。

注意数据可能包含自环和重边！

本题有 T 组数据。

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

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 03 月 29 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：$1 \leq n, m \leq 10^5$。

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

「Codeforces 813E」Army Creation (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-813E-Army-Creation/)

> 题目链接：Codeforces 813E (https://codeforces.com/contest/813/problem/E)

Vova 非常喜欢玩电脑游戏，现在他正在玩一款叫做 Rage of Empires 的策略游戏。

在这个游戏里，Vova 可以雇佣 n 个不同的战士，第 i 个战士的类型为 a_i。Vova 想要雇佣其中一些战士，从而建立一支平衡的军队。如果对于任何一种类型，军队中这种类型的战士都不超过 k，那么这支军队就被称为平衡的。当然 Vova 想让这支军队的人数尽量多。

现在 Vova 有 q 个计划，第 i 个计划他只能雇佣区间 $[l_i, r_i]$ 之间的战士。对于每个计划，你需要求出可以组建的平衡军队的最多人数。

本题强制在线，对于给定的 l_i, r_i，我们设上一个计划的答案为 lastans（初始值为 0），实际的 l_i, r_i 通过如下方式生成：

1. $l_i \leftarrow ((l_i + \text{lastans}) \bmod n) + 1$。
2. $r_i \leftarrow ((r_i + \text{lastans}) \bmod n) + 1$。
3. 如果 $l_r > r_i$，交换 l_i 和 r_i。

数据范围：$1 \leq n, k, q, a_i \leq 10^5$。

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

「Luogu 2617」Dynamic Rankings (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Luogu-2617-Dynamic-Rankings/)

> 题目链接：Luogu 2617 (https://www.luogu.org/problemnew/show/P2617)

给定一个含有 n 个数的序列 a_i，接下来有 m 个询问，询问分为以下 2 种：

- `Q i j k`：询问区间 $[i,j]$ 排序后的第 k 个数。
- `C i t`：将 a_i 修改为 t。

数据范围：$1 \le n,m \le 10^5$，$0 \le a_i \le 10^9$。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 03 月 15 日

「算法笔记」可持久化线段树 (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Persistent-Segment-Tree/)

> √ 线段树这种数据结构可以可持久化。所谓可持久化，就是可以访问某一个历史版本，我们需要运用不同版本之间的共同性质来降低复杂度。其中主席树是一种可持久化权值线段树，常用于求区间第 k 小值。

Siyuan (https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/) 2019 年 01 月 02 日

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