

标签 贪心 下的文章

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

「2019 Multi-University Training Contest 2」 Longest Subarray
[\(https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-2-Longest-Subarray/\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-2-Longest-Subarray/)

题目链接: HDU 6602 (<http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=6602>)

你有一个长度为 n 的序列 a 和两个整数 C, K 满足序列中的所有元素 $1 \leq a_i \leq C$ 。

我们定义一个连续子序列 a_l, a_{l+1}, \dots, a_r 是「好的」当且仅当:

$$\forall x \in [1, C], \sum_{i=l}^r [a_i = x] = 0 \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=l}^r [a_i = x] \geq K$$

抽象地, 如果一个数字在子序列中出现过, 那么它的出现次数必须不少于 K 次。

他需要求出「好的」连续子序列的最长长度。

本题有多组数据。

数据范围: $1 \leq n, C, K \leq 10^5$, $1 \leq a_i \leq C$, $1 \leq \sum n, \sum C, \sum K \leq 5 \times 10^5$ 。

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

「2019 Multi-University Training Contest 1」 Operation
[\(https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Operation/\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Operation/)

题目链接: HDU 6579 (<http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=6579>)

给定一个长度为 n 的序列 a , 接下来有 m 个操作, 操作分为如下 2 种:

- 0 l r : 选择 a_l, a_{l+1}, \dots, a_r 中的一些数, 使得他们的异或和最大, 输出最大的异或和。
- 1 x : 将 x 加入到序列的最后, 并且将 n 更新为 $n + 1$ 。

操作强制在线, 我们设 $lastans$ 表示上一次操作 0 的答案, 初始值为 0。

对于所有操作 0, 令 $l = (l \text{ xor } lastans) \bmod n + 1$, $r = (r \text{ xor } lastans) \bmod n + 1$, 如果 $l > r$ 则交换两数。

对于所有操作 1，令 $x = x \text{ xor } lastans$ 。

本题有 T 组数据。

数据范围： $1 \leq T \leq 10$ ， $1 \leq n, m \leq 5 \times 10^5$ ， $\sum n, \sum m \leq 10^6$ ， $0 \leq a_i, x < 2^{30}$ 。

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

「Codeforces 1186F」 Vus the Cossack and a Graph
(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1186F-Vus-the-Cossack-and-a-Graph/>)

题目链接：Codeforces 1186F (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1186/problem/F>)

Vus 有一张包含 n 个点和 m 条边的图。设 d_i 表示第 i 个点的度数。他需要保留 $\lceil \frac{n+m}{2} \rceil$ 条边，设 f_i 表示新

图中第 i 个点的度数。他需要对于所有的 i 保证 $\left\lceil \frac{d_i}{2} \right\rceil \leq f_i$ 。

请你帮 Vus 保留一些边使这张图满足条件。

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 10^6$ ， $0 \leq m \leq 10^6$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ○ 2019 年 07 月 03 日

「Codeforces 1185F」 Two Pizzas (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1185F-Two-Pizzas/>)

题目链接：Codeforces 1185F (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1185/problem/F>)

有 n 个人想要买两个比萨。众所周知，比萨共有 9 种成分，用 1 到 9 的整数表示。每个人都有若干喜欢的成分（至多有 9 种）；商店里一共有 m 个比萨，每个比萨都有若干成分组成和一个价格 c_i 。

你需要选择 2 个比萨，使这些人中满足的人数最多。如果一个人是满足的当且仅当对于任何一个他喜欢的成分，至少出现在其中一个比萨中。如果有多种方案，输出价格最小的方案。

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$ ， $2 \leq m \leq 10^5$ ， $1 \leq c_i \leq 10^9$ 。

● 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 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, \dots, 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

「Codeforces 1150D」 Three Religions

(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1150D-Three-Religions/>)

题目链接: Codeforces 1150D (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1150/problem/D>)

在中东考古研究期间, 你发现了三种古代宗教的遗迹: 第一宗教、第二宗教和第三宗教。你收集到了每一种宗教的演变信息, 你现在想知道三种宗教是否可以和平共处。

宇宙之词是一个长度为 n 的只包含小写字母的单词。在任何时候, 每一种宗教都可以用一个由小写字母组成的单词来描述。

如果描述这三种宗教的单词是宇宙之词的不相交子序列，那么他们的信徒就可以和平共处。形式化地，我们能够对宇宙之词的若干位置给定一个标号 $1, 2, 3$ ，那么标号为 i 的位置构成的单词就是第 i 种宗教的描述。

然而，宗教是在不断发展的。最初，每个宗教的描述都是空的；在发展过程中，宗教进行了 q 次变化。每次变化中，要么将一个字符附加到某个宗教的描述的末尾，要么从某个宗教的描述的末尾删除一个字符。每次变化后，你都需要判断宗教是否可以和平共处。

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$ ， $1 \leq q \leq 1000$ ， $|\text{宗教的描述}| \leq 250$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ○ 2019 年 04 月 30 日

「Codeforces 1152C」 Neko does Maths (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1152C-Neko-does-Maths/>)

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

Neko 有两个整数 a 和 b ，他的目标是找到一个非负整数 k 使得 $\text{lcm}(a + k, b + k)$ 尽可能小。如果有 k 有多组解，他会选择最小的一个。

数据范围： $1 \leq a, b \leq 10^9$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ○ 2019 年 04 月 29 日

「Codeforces 1153D」 Serval and Rooted Tree (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Codeforces-1153D-Serval-and-Rooted-Tree/>)

题目链接：Codeforces 1153D (<https://codeforces.com/contest/1153/problem/D>)

Serval 在一棵有根树上玩数字游戏。这棵有根树有 n 个节点，节点 1 是根节点，节点 i 的父亲节点用 f_i 表示。所有非叶子节点上有一个操作 \max 或 \min ，这意味着这个节点上的值为其所有儿子节点的最大值或最小值。假设这棵树上有 k 个叶子节点，Serval 会把 $1, 2, \dots, k$ 写在这 k 个节点上（每个数字恰好使用 1 次），并且他想要最大化根节点的值。作为他的好朋友，请你帮他求出根节点的最大值。

数据范围： $2 \leq n \leq 3 \times 10^5$ ， $1 \leq f_i \leq i - 1$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ○ 2019 年 04 月 29 日

「十二省联考 2019」 异或粽子 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/PTSC-2019-Xor-Zongzi/>)

题目链接：LOJ 3048 (<https://loj.ac/problem/3048>)

小粽是一个喜欢吃粽子的好孩子。今天她在家里自己做起了粽子。

小粽面前有 n 种互不相同的粽子馅儿，小粽将它们摆放为了一排，并从左至右编号为 1 到 n 。第 i 种馅儿具有一个非负整数的属性值 a_i 。每种馅儿的数量都足够多，即小粽不会因为缺少原料而做不出想要的粽子。小粽准备用这些馅儿来做出 k 个粽子。

小粽的做法是：选两个整数数 l, r ，满足 $1 \leq l \leq r \leq n$ ，将编号在 $[l, r]$ 范围内的所有馅儿混合做成一个粽子，所得的粽子的美味度为这些粽子的属性值的异或和。

小粽想品尝不同口味的粽子，因此它不希望用同样的馅儿的集合做出一个以上的粽子。

小粽希望她做出的所有粽子的美味度之和最大。请你帮她求出这个值吧！

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 5 \times 10^5$ ， $1 \leq k \leq \min \left\{ \frac{n(n-1)}{2}, 2 \times 10^5 \right\}$ ， $0 \leq a_i \leq 2^{32} - 1$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ○ 2019 年 04 月 28 日

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2 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Greedy/2/>)

3 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Greedy/3/>)

➤ (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Greedy/2/>)



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