

## 标签 LOJ 下的文章

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

「TJOI / HEOI 2016」求和 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/TJOI-HEOI-2016-Sum/>)

题目链接: LOJ 2058 (<https://loj.ac/problem/2058>)

在 2016 年，佳媛姐姐刚刚学习了第二类斯特林数，非常开心。

现在他想计算这样一个函数的值：

$$f(n) = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^i S(i, j) \cdot 2^j \cdot j!$$

$S(i, j)$  表示第二类斯特林数，递推公式为:  $S(i, j) = j \cdot S(i-1, j) + S(i-1, j-1)$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq i-1$ 。

边界条件为:  $S(i, i) = 1 (i \geq 0)$ ,  $S(i, 0) = 0 (i \geq 1)$ 。

你能帮帮她吗？

数据范围:  $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 08 月 31 日

「AHOI / HNOI 2017」礼物 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/AHOI-HNOI-2017-Gifts/>)

题目链接: LOJ 2020 (<https://loj.ac/problem/2020>)

我的室友最近喜欢上了一个可爱的小女生。马上就要到她的生日了，他决定买一对情侣手环，一个留给自己，一个送给她。每个手环上各有  $n$  个装饰物，并且每个装饰物都有一定的亮度。

但是在她生日的前一天，我的室友突然发现他好像拿错了一个手环，而且已经没时间去更换它了！他只能使用一种特殊的方法，将其中一个手环中所有装饰物的亮度增加一个相同的整数  $c$ （可能是负数）。并且由于这个手环是一个圆，可以以任意的角度旋转它，但是由于上面装饰物的方向是固定的，所以手环不能翻转。需要在经过亮度改造和旋转之后，使得两个手环的差异值最小。

在将两个手环旋转且装饰物对齐了之后，从对齐的某个位置开始逆时针方向对装饰物编号  $1, 2, \dots, n$ ，其中  $n$  为每个手环的装饰物个数，第一个手环的  $i$  号位置装饰物亮度为  $x_i$ ，第二个手环的  $i$  号位置装饰物亮度为  $y_i$ ，两个手环之间的差异值为：

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2$$

麻烦你帮他计算一下，进行调整（亮度改造和旋转），使得两个手环之间的差异值最小，这个最小值是多少呢？

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 5 \times 10^4$ ， $1 \leq a_i \leq m \leq 100$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊖ 2019 年 07 月 31 日

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

题目链接：HDU 6588 (<http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=6588>) (加强版 LOJ 6686 (<https://loj.ac/problem/6686>))

**本文为加强版题解。**

给定正整数  $n$ ，请你求如下式子的值：

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \gcd\left(\left\lfloor \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{i}} \right\rfloor, i\right)$$

答案对 998244353 取模。

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 10^{30}$ 。

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

「SDOI 2017」数字表格 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SDOI-2017-Number-Table/>)

题目链接：LOJ 2000 (<https://loj.ac/problem/2000>)

Doris 刚刚学习了 Fibonacci 数列，用  $f[i]$  表示数列的第  $i$  项，那么：

$$\begin{aligned} f[0] &= 0 \\ f[1] &= 1 \\ f[n] &= f[n-1] + f[n-2], n \geq 2 \end{aligned}$$

Doris 用老师的超级计算机生成了一个  $n \times m$  的表格，第  $i$  行第  $j$  列的格子中的数是  $\lceil \frac{\gcd(i, j)}{7} \rceil$ ，其中  $\gcd(i, j)$  表示  $i$  与  $j$  的最大公约数。

Doris 的表格中共有  $n \times m$  个数，她想知道这些数的乘积是多少。

这些数的乘积实在是太大了，所以 Doris 只想知道乘积对  $10^9 + 7$  取模后的结果。

本题有  $T$  组数组。

数据范围： $1 \leq T \leq 1000$ ， $1 \leq n, m \leq 10^6$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 05 月 18 日

「SDOI 2016」生成魔咒 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SDOI-2016-Magic-Spell/>)

题目链接：[LOJ 2033 \(https://loj.ac/problem/2033\)](https://loj.ac/problem/2033)

魔咒串由许多魔咒字符组成，魔咒字符可以用数字表示。例如可以将魔咒字符 1、2 拼凑起来形成一个魔咒串 [1, 2]。

一个魔咒串  $S$  的非空子串被称为魔咒串  $S$  的生成魔咒。

例如  $S = [1, 2, 1]$  时，它的生成魔咒有 [1]、[2]、[1, 2]、[2, 1]、[1, 2, 1] 五种。 $S = [1, 1, 1]$  时，它的生成魔咒有 [1]、[1, 1]、[1, 1, 1] 三种。

最初  $S$  为空串。共进行  $n$  次操作，每次操作是在  $S$  的结尾加入一个魔咒字符。每次操作后都要求求出，当前的魔咒串  $S$  共有多少种生成魔咒。

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$ ， $1 \leq \Sigma \leq 10^9$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 05 月 15 日

「CQOI 2015」选数 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/CQOI-2015-Select-Numbers/>)

题目链接：[LOJ 2095 \(https://loj.ac/problem/2095\)](https://loj.ac/problem/2095)

我们知道，从区间  $[L, H]$  ( $L$  和  $H$  为整数) 中选取  $N$  个整数，总共有  $(H - L + 1)^N$  种方案。小 Z 很好奇这样选出的数的最大公约数的规律，他决定对每种方案选出的  $N$  个整数都求一次最大公约数，以便进一步研究。然而他很快发现工作量太大了，于是向你寻求帮助。你的任务很简单，小 Z 会告诉你一个整数  $K$ ，你需要回答他最大公约数刚好为  $K$  的选取方案有多少个。由于方案数较大，你只需要输出其除以  $10^9 + 7$  的余数即可。

数据范围： $1 \leq N, K \leq 10^9$ ， $1 \leq L \leq H \leq 10^9$ ， $H - L \leq 10^5$ 。

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

## 「LOJ 6229」这是一道简单的数学题 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/LOJ-6229-Easy-Math-Problem/>)

题目链接：LOJ 6229 (<https://loj.ac/problem/6229>)

这是一道非常简单的数学题。

最近 LzyRapx 正在看 *mathematics for computer science* 这本书，在看到数论那一章的时候，LzyRapx 突然想到这样一个问题。

设

$$F(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{\text{lcm}(i, j)}{\gcd(i, j)}$$

其中， $\text{lcm}(a, b)$  表示  $a$  和  $b$  的最小公倍数， $\gcd(a, b)$  表示  $a$  和  $b$  的最大公约数。

给定  $n$ ，让你求： $F(n) \bmod (10^9 + 7)$ 。

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 10^9$ 。

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

## 「十二省联考 2019」春节十二响 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/PTSC-2019-Spring-Festival-Twelve-Rings/>)

题目链接: LOJ 3052 (<https://loj.ac/problem/3052>)

距离苏拉威西只有一百公里了，车内的空气比窗外更加冰冷。四双眼睛紧盯着艾莉芬面前的屏幕，那是控制行星发动机的关键程序：春节十二响。他需要将其部署到电力控制系统的一个芯片中。

「春节十二响」由  $n$  个子程序构成，第  $i$  个子程序所需的内存空间是  $M_i$ 。这  $n$  个子程序之间的调用关系构成了一棵以第 1 个子程序为根的树，其中第  $i$  个子程序在调用树上的父亲是第  $f_i$  个子程序。

由于内存紧张，电力控制芯片上提供了一种内存分段机制。你可以将内存分为若干个段  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_k$ ，并将每个程序预先分配到一个固定的段。如果两个子程序没有直接或间接的调用关系，则他们可以被分配到同一个段中，反之则不能。换言之，当且仅当  $a$  和  $b$  在调用树上**不是祖先-后代关系**， $a$  和  $b$  可以被分配到同一个段中。

一个段的大小应当是所有分配到这个段的子程序所需内存大小的最大值，所有段大小的和不能超过系统的内存大小。

现在艾莉芬想要知道，电力控制芯片至少要有多少内存，才能保证春节十二响的正确运行。即：**最少需要多大的内存，才能通过先将内存分成若干个段，再把每个子程序分配到一个段中，使得每个段中分配的所有子程序之间不存在祖先-后代关系。**

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

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

## 「AHOI 2013」差异 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/AHOI-2013-Difference/>)

题目链接: LOJ 2377 (<https://loj.ac/problem/2377>)

给定一个长度为  $n$  的字符串  $S$ ，令  $T_i$  表示它从第  $i$  个字符开始的后缀，求：

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \text{len}(T_i) + \text{len}(T_j) - 2 \times \text{lcp}(T_i, T_j)$$

其中， $\text{len}(a)$  表示字符串  $a$  的长度， $\text{lcp}(a, b)$  表示字符串  $a$  和字符串  $b$  的最长公共前缀。

数据范围： $2 \leq n \leq 5 \times 10^5$ 。

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

[1 \(https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/LOJ/1/\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/LOJ/1/)[2 \(https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/LOJ/2/\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/LOJ/2/)[➤ \(https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/LOJ/2/\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/LOJ/2/)

## 热门文章

(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/ZJOI-2019/>)  
2019/ ) 6051

(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/hehezhou-AK-CSP-2019/>)  
AK- 2892

CSP-

2019/ ) (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/Polynomial-Template/>)  
Template) 1080

(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/SDOI-2017-Number-Table/>)  
2017- 1028

Number-

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

Sing- 843

Dance-

Rap-

and-

Basketball/)

## 博客信息

文章数目	187
评论数目	243
运行天数	1年25天
最后活动	4 个月前

## 标签云

[Codeforces \(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Codeforces/>\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Codeforces/)[数据结构 \(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Data-Structure/>\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Data-Structure/)[动态规划 \(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Dynamic-Programming/>\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Dynamic-Programming/)[数论 \(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Number-Theory/>\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Number-Theory/) [图论 \(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Graph-Theory/>\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Graph-Theory/)[贪心 \(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Greedy/>\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Greedy/) [多项式 \(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Polynomial/>\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/Polynomial/)[字符串 \(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E5%AD%97%E7%AC%A6%E4%B8%B2/>\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E5%AD%97%E7%AC%A6%E4%B8%B2/)[LOJ \(<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/LOJ/>\)](https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/LOJ/) [FFT NTT 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