강의자료: acmicpc.net > 그룹 >
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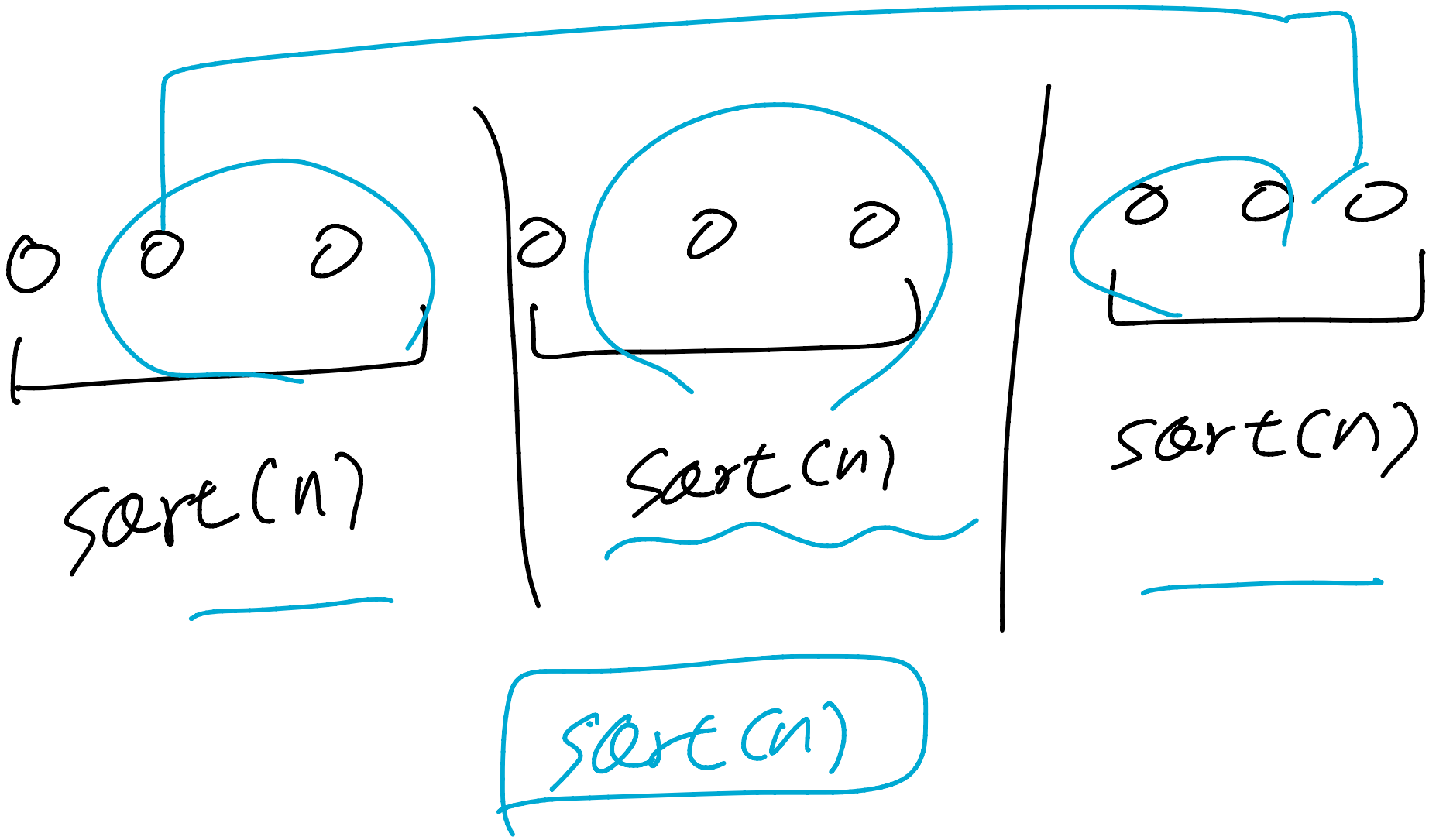
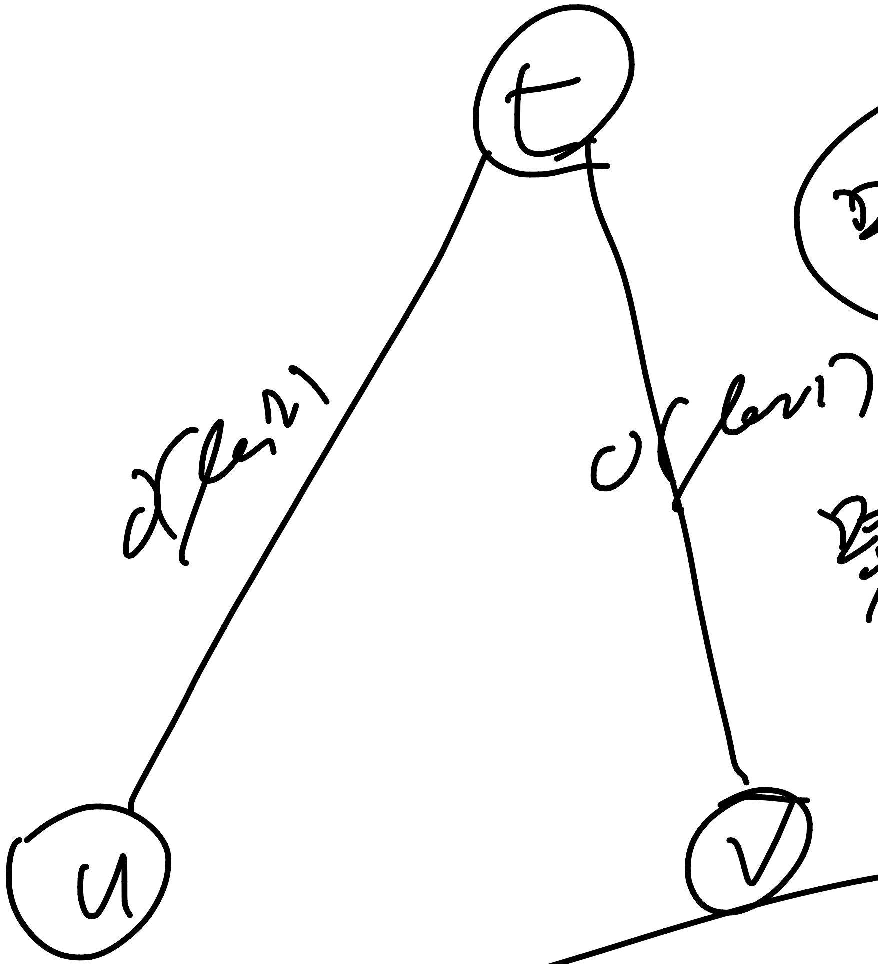
Q&A : question.startlink.help


sort(n)
sort(n)
sort(n)
sort(n)



몇 개?

몇 개를 만나나?

⇒ 몇번 무거운 경로가 끊어졌나?

⇒ O(logN)

사실 2 에의해

psum[x] ⇒ root에서 x까지 가는길의 비용의 합.

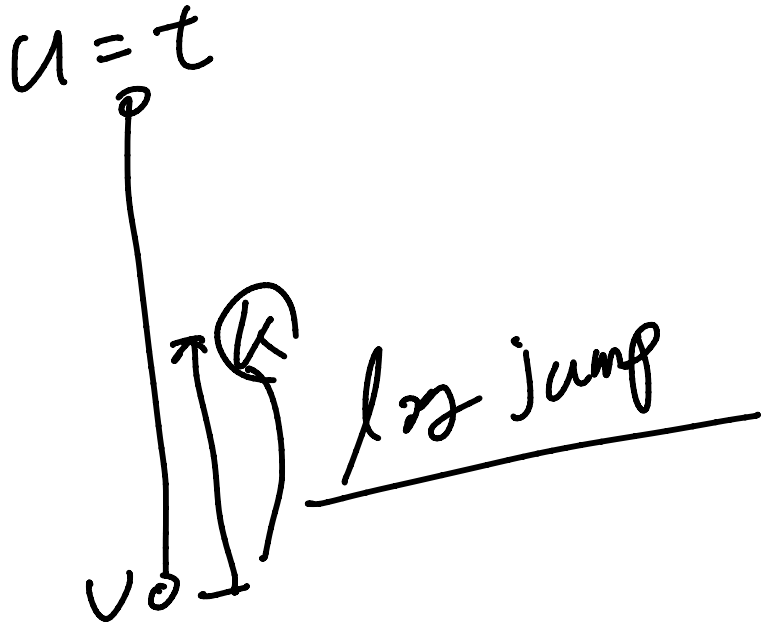
1. no hld

psum[u] + psum[v] − 2*psum[lca[u,v]]

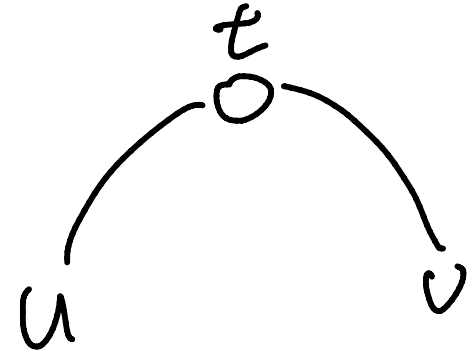
2. hld

query(u, lca(u,v)) + query(v, lca(u,v))

1. $lca \Rightarrow t$



2.



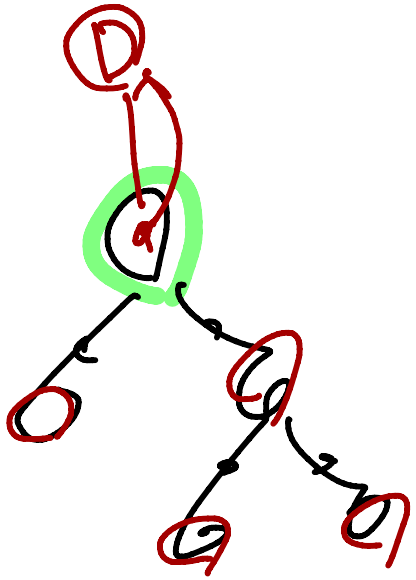
2-1

2-2

k-x

depth[v] - (k-x)

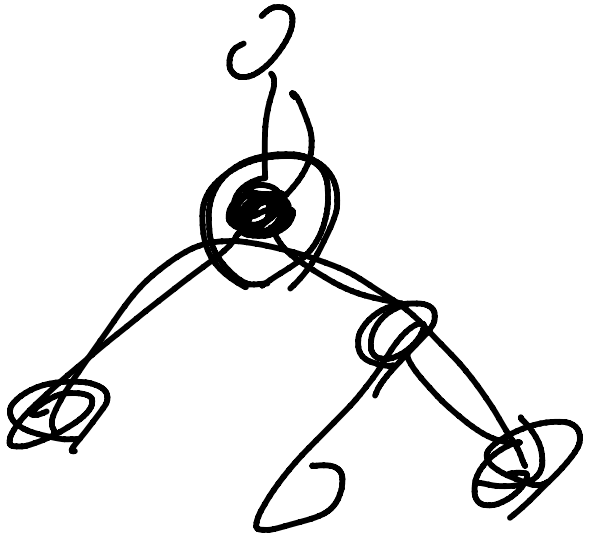
1. dummy root



2. root를 바꾸지 않기

$u \rightarrow v$

lca $(u, v) \Rightarrow t$



감은선 ⇒ 1

흰선 ⇒ 0

Query (1 , V)

⇒ 1번부터 V번까지 가는데 관과는 정점의 수

Q(1,1) Q(1,2) Q(1,3) ···· Q(1,V)

⇒ 관조 증가.

⇒ 이분탐색

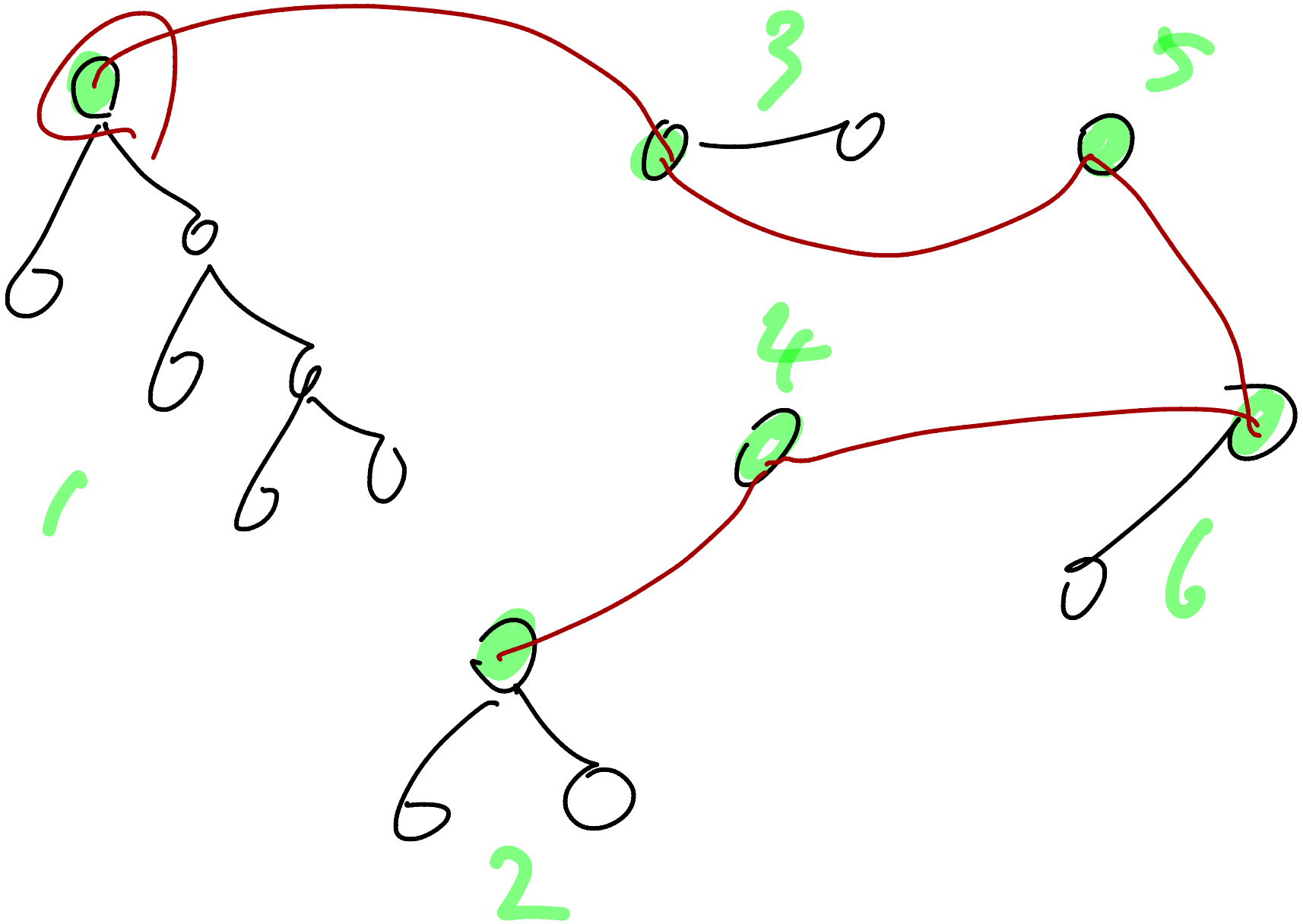
1. 간선 cost ⇒ 0 또는 1

1은 연결, 0은 끊어짐.

query(u, t) + query(v, t)

⇒ u에서 v로 가는 경로를 최적화는 간선의 수.

depth[u] + depth[v] − 2 · depth[t]


1
2
3
4
5
6