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## Programming Team

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# ICPC Programming Competition

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Let's put it on  
our calendars!

# NAQ Problem D: Colorful Trees

- Given tree with colored vertices, report for each edge the # pairs of vertices with same color that have that edge on path between them
- Input:
  - $n$  ( $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$ ): # of nodes in tree
  - next  $n$  lines contain integer color  $c$  ( $1 \leq c \leq n$ ).
  - next  $n-1$  lines contain integers  $a$  and  $b$  ( $1 \leq a < b \leq n$ ), denoting an undirected edge from node  $a$  to node  $b$ .
- Output
  - $n-1$  lines, each with # number of pairs with same color that have that edge on the path between them

# Basic Idea

- Assume only one color
- For every edge  $e$  in the tree
  - You only need to know how many vertices are on either side of the edge (say,  $l_e$  and  $r_e$ )
  - The number of paths using edge  $e$  is then  $l_e \times r_e$
- If you have multiple colors, simply keep track of how many vertices are on either side of the edge for each color  $c$ .
  - # of paths =  $\sum_c l_{e,c} \times r_{e,c}$

# Image from Lecture

$n = 11$

$[4, 4, 3]$       24

b      r      g

1-11  
10-6  
3-5  
7-5  
9-11  
2-6  
8-6  
4-11

Unrooted trees

10:  $[2, 3, 2]$   
b      r      g

$[2, 1, 1]$

$2 \times 2$   
+  
 $3 \times 1$   
+  
 $2 \times 1$   
= 9

$O(nc)$

# Unresolved issue

- If # of colors =  $c$
- Then, running time =  $O(nc)$ 
  - This may be too large