

### The 2022 ICPC Asia Ho Chi Minh Regional Contest



HCMUTE – 9 December 2022

# Problem K K Paths

In graph theory, a tree is a connected undirected graph which does not have any cycles. A tree containing n vertices has exactly n - 1 edges. For every pair of vertices (u, v) in the tree, there is exactly one simple path between u and v. A simple path is a path which passes through each vertex at most once.

You are given a tree containing n vertices. These vertices are numbered from 1 to n, inclusive. Let  $a_i$  be the label of the *i*-th vertex.

You need to select k disjoint simple paths, so that the starting vertex of every path differs from its ending one, and the maximum sum of the labels of the starting and ending vertices of a path is minimized.

Formally, you need to select k pairs of vertices  $(s_1, e_1), (s_2, e_2), \ldots, (s_k, e_k)$  satisfying all below conditions:

- For every *i* such that  $1 \le i \le k$ ,  $s_i \ne e_i$ .
- Let's consider k simple paths on the tree: The simple path between  $s_1$  and  $e_1$ , the simple path between  $s_2$  and  $e_2$ , ..., the simple path between  $s_k$  and  $e_k$ . These k paths must be pairwise disjoint. In other words, every vertex in the tree belongs to at most one of these k paths.
- The value  $\max(a_{s_1} + a_{e_1}, a_{s_2} + a_{e_2}, \dots, a_{s_k} + a_{e_k})$  is as small as possible.

#### Input

The first line of the input contains two integers n and  $k \ (2 \le n \le 10^5, 1 \le k \le \frac{n}{2})$ .

The second line contains n integers:  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$   $(0 \le a_i \le 10^9)$ .

In the last n-1 lines, each contains two integers u and v  $(1 \le u, v \le n)$  indicating that two vertices u and v is directly connected by an edge.

It is guaranteed that the given edges form a tree.

#### Output

Print a single integer denoting the minimum possible value of the above expression. If it is impossible to select k pairs of vertices satisfying all the above conditions, print -1 instead.



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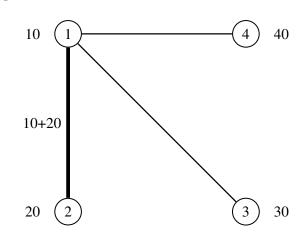
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### Explanation to samples

In the first sample:



In the second sample:



Sample Input 1	Sample Output 1
4 2	70
10 20 30 40	
1 2	
2 3	
3 4	

Sample Input 2	Sample Output 2
4 1	30
10 20 30 40	
1 2	
1 3	
1 4	

Sample Input 3	Sample Output 3
4 2	-1
10 20 30 40	
1 2	
1 3	
1 4	