

問題1-字串重排(String Rearranging)

(10分)

問題敍述

小明是一位很喜歡字串的少年,他最近在網路上發現一種計算兩個長度相同的字串的相似度的方法。該方法為:定義 s_1 為第一個字串, $s_1[i]$ 代表他的第 i 個字元, s_2 為第二個字串, $s_2[i]$ 代表他的第 i 個字元。兩個字串的相似度為有多少 i 使得 $s_1[i] = s_2[i]$ 。

舉例:aabbcc 與 azbbzc 的相似度為 4 ,因為 $s_1[1] = s_2[1]$ 、 $s_1[3] = s_2[3]$ 、 $s_1[4] = s_2[4]$ 、 $s_1[6] = s_2[6]$ 。

小明突發奇想,想測試看看若將第二個字串重新排列,那麼相似度最高能達到多少,但因為一個字串的排列數量非常多,小明無法測試全部的排列,因此希望你能寫一個程式幫助他。

輸入格式

第一行為一個整數 N 代表字串長度。 下一行輸入一個長度 N 且由 a 到 z 組成的字串 s_1 。 最後一行輸入一個長度 N 且由 a 到 z 組成的字串 s_2 。

輸出格式

請輸出在可以將 s_2 重新排列的情況下,兩個字串 s_1, s_2 的所能達到的最高相似度為何。

資料節圍

• $1 \le N \le 1000$

輸入範例1

5 abbcd zbadp

輸出範例1

3

輸入範例 2

4

yxxx

XXYX

輸出範例 2

4



輸入範例3

3

ytp

gcc

輸出範例3

0

範例說明

範例一,我們可以將第二個字串重新排列成為 abzpd,這樣他與 abbcd 的相似度為 3。且不存在其他排列能讓相似度大於 3。

範例二,我們能將第二個字串重新排列後與第一個字串相等,因此相似度就是他們的長度 也就是4。

範例三,第二個字串的所有排列都不可能與第一個字串有大於0的相似度,因此輸出0。



Q1 - String Rearranging

(10 points)

Description

Ming is a youngster who is passionate about string. Recently, he discovered a method to determine the similarity of two given strings on the Internet. The definition of the method is: Define s_1 as the first string, and $s_1[i]$ represents the i-th character of s_1 . Define s_2 as the second string, and $s_2[i]$ represents the i-th character of s_2 . The similarity of s_1 , s_2 is the number of i such that $s_1[i] = s_2[i]$.

For example, the similarity of aabbcc and azbbzc is 4 since $s_1[1] = s_2[1]$, $s_1[3] = s_2[3]$, $s_1[4] = s_2[4]$ and $s_1[6] = s_2[6]$.

Ming wants to check that what's the maximum similarity if he can rearrange the second string. Since the number of permutations of a string may be enormous, Ming isn't capable to check all the permutations. Please write a program to help Ming.

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer N representing the length of the string. The next line contains a string s_1 whose length is N and consists of only a to z. The last line contains a string s_2 whose length is N and consists of only a to z.

Output Format

Please output the maximum similarity of s_1 , s_2 after rearranging s_2 .

Data Range

• $1 \le N \le 1000$

Input Example 1

5 abbcd zbadp

Output Example 1

3

Input Example 2

4 yxxx xxyx

Output Example 2



4

Input Example 3

3

ytp

gcc

Output Example 3

 \cap

Example Explanation:

Example 1: We can rearrange the second string to abzpd so that the similarity of abzpd and abbcd is 3, and there's no permutation that can achieve higher similarity.

Example 2: We can rearrange the second string so that it's identical to the first string. Therefore, the similarity is the length of the string which is 4.

Example 3: It's impossible to rearrange second string to achieve the similarity that is greater than zero. So output 0.