## Árvore de segmentos

Definição e Implementação: problemas resolvidos

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#### Sumário

- 1. SPOJ Maximum Sum
- 2. Codeforces Round #197 (Div. 2) Problem D: Xenia and Bit Operations

**SPOJ – Maximum Sum** 

#### **Problema**

You are given a sequence  $A[1],A[2],\ldots,A[N]$  ( $0\leq A[i]\leq 10^8$ ,  $2\leq N\leq 10^5$ ). There are two types of operations and they are defined as follows:

#### **Update**:

This will be indicated in the input by a 'U' followed by space and then two integers i and x.

**U** i **x**,  $1 \le i \le N$ , and x,  $0 \le x \le 10^8$ .

This operation sets the value of A[i] to x.

#### Query:

This will be indicated in the input by a 'Q' followed by a single space and then two integers i and j.

$$\mathbf{Q} \ \mathbf{x} \ \mathbf{y}, \ 1 \leq x < y \leq N.$$

You must find i and j such that  $x \leq i, j \leq y$  and  $i \neq j$ , such that the sum A[i] + A[j] is maximized. Print the sum A[i] + A[j].

#### Entrada e saída

#### Input

The first line of input consists of an integer N representing the length of the sequence. Next line consists of N space separated integers A[i]. Next line contains an integer  $Q,Q \leq 10^5$ , representing the number of operations. Next Q lines contain the operations.

#### Output

Output the maximum sum mentioned above, in a separate line, for each Query.

### Exemplo de entradas e saídas

#### Sample Input

5

1 2 3 4 5

6

Q 2 4

Q 2 5

11 1

0 1 5

U 1 7

Q 1 5

#### Sample Output

7

9

11

12

### Solução

- Um algoritmo *naive*, que percorre o intervalo [x,y] em busca destes valores tem complexidade O(QN) no pior caso, o que leva ao TLE
- ullet Para melhorar esta complexidade, observe primeiro que os índices i,j que maximizam a soma A[i]+A[j] correspondem aos dois maiores elementos no intervalo [x,y]
- Assim, pode-se utilizar uma árvore de segmentos para manter, para cada intervalo, os valores de seus dois maiores elementos
- Nas folhas, devem ser armazenados os pares (A[i], 0)
- Em cada nó, é preciso avaliar os pares armazenados nos filhos à esquerda e à direita, e escolher dentre eles os dois maiores
- $\bullet$  Esta solução terá complexidade  $O(Q\log N)$  no pior caso, de modo que a solução será aceita

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++ h>
₃ using namespace std:
4 using 11 = long long;
s using ii = pair<int, int>;
7 class SegmentTree
8 {
9 public:
10
      SegmentTree(const std::vector<ii> & xs) : N(xs.size()), ns(4*N)
          for (size_t i = 0; i < xs.size(); ++i)</pre>
              update(i, xs[i]);
14
16
      void update(int i, const ii& value)
18
          update(1, 0, N - 1, i, value);
20
```

```
11 query(int a, int b)
22
           auto ans = RSQ(1, \emptyset, N - 1, a, b);
24
           return ans.first + ans.second;
26
28 private:
      int N;
30
      std::vector<ii> ns;
      void update(int node, int L, int R, int i, const ii& value)
34
           if (i > R \text{ or } i < L)
                return;
36
           if (L == R)
38
39
               ns[node] = value;
40
                return;
41
42
```

```
update(2*node, L. (L+R)/2, i. value):
44
          update(2*node + 1, (L+R)/2 + 1, R, i, value);
46
          vector<ll> ys { ns[2*node].first, ns[2*node + 1].first,
47
              ns[2*node].second. ns[2*node + 1].second }:
48
49
          sort(vs.begin(), vs.end()):
50
          ns[node] = ii(ys[3], ys[2]);
54
      ii RSO(int node, int L, int R, int a, int b)
      {
56
          if (a > R \text{ or } b < L)
              return ii(0, 0):
58
59
          if (a <= L and R <= b)
              return ns[node]:
          auto x = RSQ(2*node, L, (L + R)/2, a, b);
          auto y = RSO(2*node + 1, (L + R)/2 + 1, R, a, b);
```

```
vector<ll> ys { x.first, x.second, y.first, y.second };
66
           sort(ys.begin(), ys.end());
68
           return ii(ys[3], ys[2]);
70
72 };
74 int main()
75 {
      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
76
      int N;
78
      cin >> N:
80
      vector<ii> xs(N, ii(\emptyset, \emptyset));
81
82
      for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
83
          cin >> xs[i].first;
84
85
      auto tree = SegmentTree(xs);
86
```

```
87
       int Q;
88
       cin >> Q;
89
90
       while (Q--) {
91
            string cmd;
92
            int x, y;
93
94
           cin >> cmd >> x >> y;
95
96
            switch (cmd.front()) {
97
            case 'U':
9.8
                tree.update(x - 1, ii(y, 0));
99
                break;
100
            default:
101
                cout \ll tree.query(x - 1, y - 1) \ll '\n';
102
103
104
105
       return 0;
106
107 }
```

# 2) – Problem D: Xenia and Bit

Codeforces Round #197 (Div.

**Operations** 

#### Referências

- 1. SPOJ Maximum Sum
- 2. Codeforces Round #197 (Div. 2) Xenia and Bit Operations