SPOJ KGSS

Maximum Sum

Prof. Edson Alves – UnB/FGA

Problema

You are given a sequence $A[1], A[2], \ldots, A[N]$ ($0 \le A[i] \le 10^8$, $2 \le N \le 10^5$). 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 x and y.

Q x y,
$$1 \le x < y \le N$$
.

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

1

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

U 1 6

0 1 5

U 1 7

Q 1 5

Sample Output

1

9

11

12

3

Solução

- \bullet 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
- 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
- ullet 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
- 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)
              update(i, xs[i]):
14
16
      void update(int i, const ii& value)
1.8
          update(1. 0. N - 1. i. value):
20
```

```
11 query(int a, int b)
22
          auto ans = RSO(1, 0, N - 1, a, b);
24
          return ans.first + ans.second;
26
28 private:
29
      int N;
30
      std::vector<ii> ns:
31
32
      void update(int node, int L, int R, int i, const ii& value) {
          if (i > R \text{ or } i < L)
34
               return:
35
36
          if (L == R)
37
38
               ns[node] = value:
39
               return;
40
41
```

```
update(2*node, L, (L+R)/2, i, value);
43
          update(2*node + 1, (L+R)/2 + 1, R, i, value):
44
45
          vector<ll> ys { ns[2*node].first, ns[2*node + 1].first,
46
               ns[2*node].second, ns[2*node + 1].second };
47
48
          sort(vs.begin(), vs.end());
49
50
          ns[node] = ii(vs[3], vs[2]):
51
52
53
      ii RSO(int node, int L, int R, int a, int b) {
54
          if (a > R or b < L)
55
               return ii(0, 0):
56
57
          if (a \le L \text{ and } R \le b)
58
               return ns[node];
59
60
          auto x = RSO(2*node, L, (L + R)/2. a. b):
61
          auto v = RSO(2*node + 1, (L + R)/2 + 1, R, a, b):
62
```

```
vector<ll> ys { x.first, x.second, y.first, y.second };
64
65
           sort(vs.begin(), vs.end());
66
67
           return ii(ys[3], ys[2]);
68
69
70 };
72 int main()
73 {
       ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
74
      int N; cin >> N;
76
      vector\langle ii \rangle xs(N, ii(\emptyset, \emptyset));
78
79
       for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
20
           cin >> xs[i].first;
```

```
auto tree = SegmentTree(xs);
83
      int Q; cin >> Q;
84
85
      while (Q--) {
86
          string cmd;
87
          int x, y;
88
89
          cin >> cmd >> x >> y;
90
91
           switch (cmd.front()) {
92
          case 'U':
93
               tree.update(x - 1, ii(v, 0)):
94
               break;
95
          default:
96
               cout << tree.query(x - 1, y - 1) << '\n';
97
98
99
100
      return 0;
101
102 }
```