

Árvore de Fenwick

Definição, *RSQ* e *update*: problemas resolvidos

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2019

1. SPOJ – Fenwick Trees

SPOJ – Fenwick Trees

Problema

Mr. Fenwick has an array a with many integers, and his children love to do operations on the array with their father. The operations can be a query or an update.

For each query the children say two indices l and r , and their father answers back with the sum of the elements from indices l to r (both included).

When there is an update, the children say an index i and a value x , and Fenwick will add x to a_i (so the new value of a_i is $a_i + x$).

Because indexing the array from zero is too obscure for children, all indices start from 1. Fenwick is now too busy to play games, so he needs your help with a program that plays with his children for him, and he gave you an input/output specification.

Input

The first line of the input contains N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^6$). The second line contains N integers a_i ($-10^9 \leq a_i \leq 10^9$), the initial values of the array. The third line contains Q ($1 \leq Q \leq 3 \times 10^5$), the number of operations that will be made. Each of the next Q lines contains an operation. Query operations are of the form “q l r ” ($1 \leq l \leq r \leq N$), while update operations are of the form “u i x ” ($1 \leq i \leq N$, $-10^9 \leq x \leq 10^9$).

Output

You have to print the answer for every query in a different line, in the same order of the input.

Exemplo de entradas e saídas

Sample Input

10

3 2 4 0 42 33 -1 -2 4 4

6

q 3 5

q 1 10

u 5 -2

q 3 5

u 6 7

q 4 7

Sample Output

46

89

44

79

Solução

- A solução *naive* consiste em percorrer cada intervalo a cada consulta, de modo que a complexidade seria igual a $O(QN)$, onde Q é o número de *queries* do tipo q
- Como $Q \leq 3 \times 10^5$ e $N \leq 10^6$, esta solução levaria ao TLE
- O uso de uma árvore de Fenwick permite responder cada uma das *queries* com complexidade $O(\log N)$
- A construção da árvore tem complexidade $O(N \log N)$, de modo que a solução teria complexidade $O((N + Q) \log N)$
- É preciso tomar cuidado com possíveis *overflows*, usando o tipo **long long** para armazenar as informações dos nós da árvore

Solução AC com complexidade $O((Q + N) \log N)$

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4 using ll = long long;
5
6 struct BITree {
7     vector<ll> ts;
8     size_t N;
9
10    BITree(size_t n) : ts(n + 1, 0), N(n) {}
11
12    ll LSB(ll n) { return n & (-n); }
13
14    void add(size_t i, ll x)
15    {
16        while (i <= N)
17        {
18            ts[i] += x;
19            i += LSB(i);
20        }
21    }
```


Solução AC com complexidade $O((Q + N) \log N)$

```
22
23     ll RSQ(size_t i, size_t j)
24     {
25         return RSQ(j) - RSQ(i - 1);
26     }
27
28     ll RSQ(size_t k)
29     {
30         ll sum = 0;
31
32         while (k)
33         {
34             sum += ts[k];
35             k -= LSB(k);
36         }
37
38         return sum;
39     }
40 };
41
```

Solução AC com complexidade $O((Q + N) \log N)$

```
42 int main()
43 {
44     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
45
46     size_t N;
47     cin >> N;
48
49     BITree ft(N);
50
51     for (size_t i = 1; i <= N; ++i)
52     {
53         int a;
54         cin >> a;
55
56         ft.add(i, a);
57     }
58
59     int Q;
60     cin >> Q;
61
```

Solução AC com complexidade $O((Q + N) \log N)$

```
62  while (Q--)
63  {
64      string cmd;
65      ll L, R;
66
67      cin >> cmd >> L >> R;
68
69      switch (cmd[0]) {
70      case 'q':
71          cout << ft.RSQ(L, R) << '\n';
72          break;
73
74      default:
75          ft.add(L, R);
76      }
77  }
78
79  return 0;
80 }
```

1. [SPOJ – Fenwick Trees](#)
2. [UVA 12798 – Handball](#)