搜索树应用

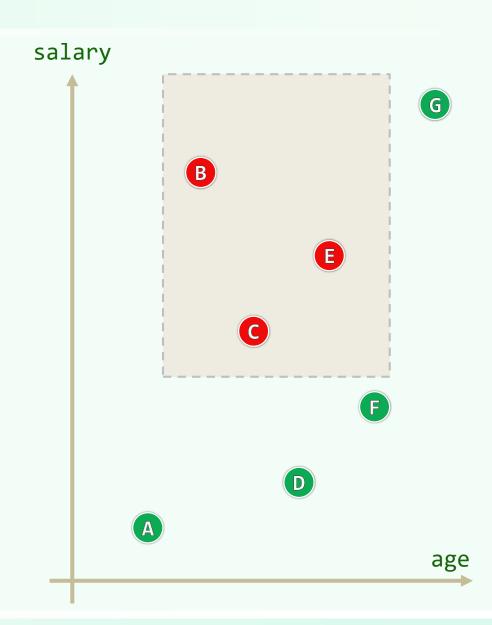
范围查询: 二维

昔者明己必尽知天下良士之名; 既知其名,又知其新左。

邓俊辉 deng@tsinghua.edu.cn

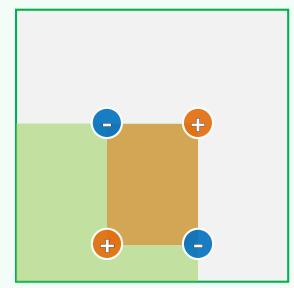
## Planar Range Query

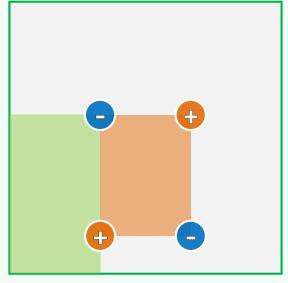
- **◇ 给定平面点集**  $P = \{ p_1, p_2, p_3, ..., p_n \}$
- \* 对任何矩形区域  $R = (x_1, x_2] \times (y_1, y_2]$ 
  - 计数/COUNTING:  $|R \cap P| = ?$
  - 报告/REPORTING:  $R \cap P = ?$
- ❖ 二分查找,对此问题无能为力

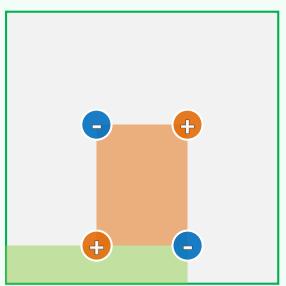


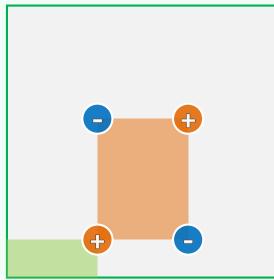
# **Preprocessing**

- \* 对任何一点 (x,y), 令  $n(x,y) = |((0,x] \times (0,y]) \cap P|$
- \* 若共有 n 个输入点,则需预先计算并记录  $\Omega(n^2)$  项,至少耗费  $\Omega(n^2)$  时间和空间



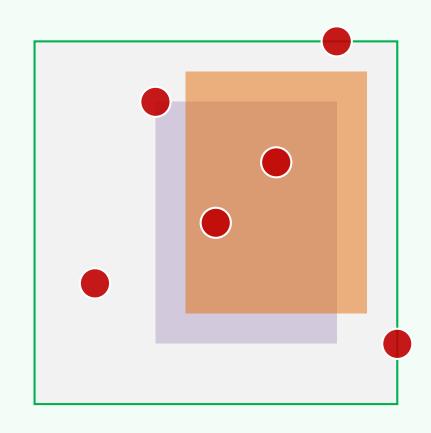


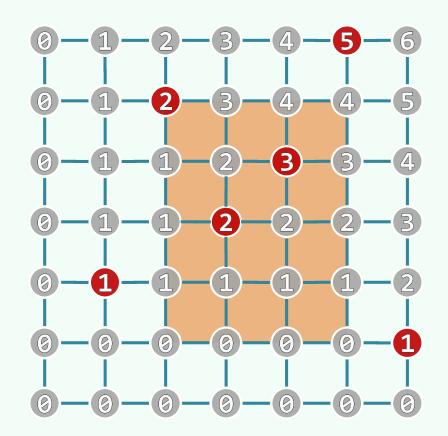




### **Domination**

- ❖ 如果  $u \le x$  且  $v \le y$ , 则称点 (u,v) 被点 (x,y) 覆盖

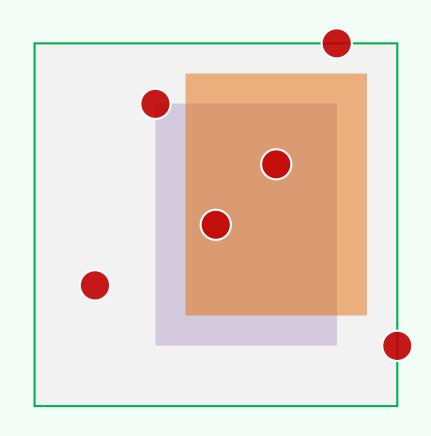


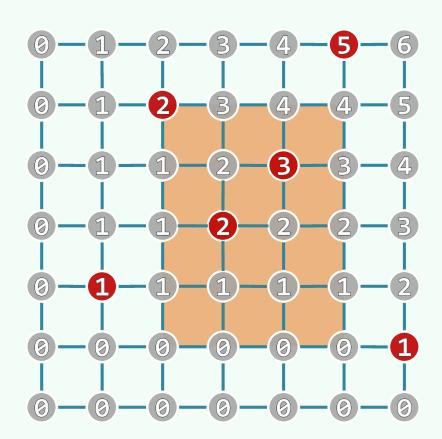


## Inclusion-Exclusion Principle

## ❖ 于是,对任何的矩形查询范围 $\mathcal{R} = (x_1, x_2] \times (y_1, y_2]$ , 都有

$$|\mathcal{R} \cap \mathcal{P}| = n(x_1, y_1) + n(x_2, y_2) - n(x_1, y_2) - n(x_2, y_1)$$





### Performance

- ❖ 为找到可行的方法,我们还是需要重新审视─维的情况...

