Lesson2

Trie树(字典树)

• 基本作用: 高效地存储和查找字符串集合的数据结构

存储

- 以字典形式存储, 且字母类型较少
- 每个单词结尾处打上一个标记,便于检索树

查找

• e1: 字符串存储和查找

```
1 | static int N = 100010;
2
3 static int n;
4 | static int[][] son = new int[N][26];
   static int[] cnt = new int[N];
   static int idx; //编号为0的点既是根节点,也是空结点
7
8
    static void insert(String s) {
9
       int p = 0;
10
       for (int i=0; i<s.length(); i++) {
11
            int u = s.charAt(i)-'a';
           if (son[p][u] == 0) son[p][u] = ++idx;
12
13
            p = son[p][u];
14
15
16
        cnt[p]++;
17
18
    static int query(String s) {
19
       int p = 0;
20
        for (int i=0; i<s.length(); i++) {</pre>
21
            int u = s.charAt(i)-'a';
22
23
            if (son[p][u] == 0) return 0;
24
            p = son[p][u];
25
26
27
        return cnt[p];
28
29
30
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
31
        n = Integer.parseInt(inb.readLine());
32
33
        while (n-- > 0) {
34
            String[] ss = inb.readLine().split(" ");
35
            if (ss[0].equals("I")) insert(ss[1]);
36
37
            else out.println(query(ss[1]));
38
       }
39
40
        out.flush();
41 }
```

• e2: 最大异或(^)对

```
1 | static int N = 100010, M = 31*N;
2
3 static int n;
   static int[] a = new int[N];
   static int[][] son = new int[M][2];
6 static int idx:
    //由于每个整数固定用31位表示,故不需要结束标记数组
8
9
   static void insert(int x) {
10
       int p = 0;
11
       for (int i=30; i>=0; i--) {
12
           int u = x >> i&1;
13
           if (son[p][u] == 0) son[p][u] = ++idx;
14
           p = son[p][u];
15
16
17
18 | static int query(int x) { //找出x的异或最大值
```

```
19
       int p = 0, res = 0;
20
       for (int i=30; i>=0; i--) {
         int u = x >> i&1;
21
          if (son[p][1-u] != 0) {
22
23
             res += 1<<i;
24
              p = son[p][1-u]; //注意使用son[p][1-u]更新p
25
26
           else p = son[p][u];
27
28
29
       return res;
30 }
31
32
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       ins.nextToken(); n = (int)ins.nval;
33
34
35
       for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
36
           ins.nextToken(); a[i] = (int)ins.nval;
           insert(a[i]);
37
38
       }
39
40
       int res = 0;
       for (int i=0; i<n; i++) res = Math.max(res, query(a[i])); //循环求出全局最大
41
42
43
       out.print(res);
44
45
       out.flush();
46 }
```

并查集

基本作用:

近乎 O(1) 时间内完成以下两种操作

- 将两个集合合并
- 询问两个元素是否在一个集合中

基本原理

- 每个集合用一棵树表示(不一定是二叉树),以树根结点的编号作为集合的编号。每个结点存储其父结点信息,p[x]表示x的父结点。
 - q1: 如何判断树根? if (p[x] == x)
 - o q2:如何求x的集合编号? while (p[x]!= x) p[x] = find(p[x]); (**路径压缩优化** -> O(1))
 - 。 q3:如何合并两个集合? px是x的集合编号, py是y的集合编号,则p[x] = py 或者 p[y] = px (按秩合并优化,效果不明显)
- e1: 合并集合

```
1 | static int N = 100010;
2
3 | static int n, m;
4 | static int[] p = new int[N];
 6 | static int find(int x) {
 7
       if (x != p[x]) p[x] = find(p[x]);
 8
        return p[x];
9 }
11 | public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        ins.nextToken(); n = (int)ins.nval;
        ins.nextToken(); m = (int)ins.nval;
13
14
15
        for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) p[i] = i;
16
17
        while (m-->0) {
18
            ins.nextToken(); String op = (String)ins.sval;
19
            ins.nextToken(); int a = (int)ins.nval;
            ins.nextToken(); int b = (int)ins.nval;
20
21
22
            if (op.equals("M")) p[find(a)] = find(b);
23
            else {
24
                if (find(a) == find(b)) out.println("Yes");
25
                else out.println("No");
26
27
        }
28
29
        out.flush();
30 }
```

• e2: 连通块中点的数量 (额外维护每个连通块中点的数量)

```
1 | static int N = 100010;
2
3
   static int n, m;
4 | static int[] p = new int[N], cnt = new int[N];
 6
   static int find(int x) {
 7
       if (x != p[x]) p[x] = find(p[x]);
        return p[x];
 8
9
    }
10
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
11
12
        String[] ss = inb.readLine().split(" ");
13
        n = Integer.parseInt(ss[0]); m = Integer.parseInt(ss[1]);
14
15
        for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) { p[i] = i; cnt[i] = 1; }
16
17
        while (m-- > 0) {
18
           ss = inb.readLine().split(" ");
19
20
           if (ss[0].equals("C")) {
21
                int a = Integer.parseInt(ss[1]), b = Integer.parseInt(ss[2]);
22
23
                a = find(a); b = find(b);
24
                p[a] = b;
25
                if (a != b) cnt[b] += cnt[a];
26
           }
           else if (ss[0].equals("Q1")) {
27
28
                int a = Integer.parseInt(ss[1]), b = Integer.parseInt(ss[2]);
29
30
                if (find(a) == find(b)) out.println("Yes");
31
                else out.println("No");
           }
32
33
           else {
34
                int a = Integer.parseInt(ss[1]);
35
                out.println(cnt[find(a)]);
36
37
            }
38
       }
39
40
        out.flush();
41 }
```

• e3: 食物链

```
1 static int N = 50010;
3 static int n, k;
   static int[] p = new int[N], d = new int[N]; //d维护每个结点到根结点的距离信息
   static int find(int x) {
6
7
       if (x != p[x]) {
8
            int t = find(p[x]);
9
            d[x] += d[p[x]];
10
            p[x] = t;
11
12
13
        return p[x];
14
15
16
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
17
        ins.nextToken(); n = (int)ins.nval;
18
        ins.nextToken(); k = (int)ins.nval;
19
        for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) p[i] = i;
20
21
22
        int res = 0;
23
        while (k-- > 0) {
24
            ins.nextToken(); int t = (int)ins.nval;
25
            ins.nextToken(); int x = (int)ins.nval;
26
            ins.nextToken(); int y = (int)ins.nval;
27
28
            if (x > n \mid \mid y > n) res++;
29
            else {
                if (t == 1) {
30
```

```
int px = find(x), py = find(y);d
31
32
                    if (px == py \&\& (d[x]-d[y]) % 3 != 0) res++;
33
                    else if (px != py) {
34
                        p[px] = py;
35
                        d[px] = d[y]-d[x];
36
                   }
37
                else if (t == 2){
38
                    int px = find(x), py = find(y);
39
                    if (px == py && (d[x]-d[y]+1) % 3 != 0) res++;
40
41
                    else if (px != py) {
42
                        p[px] = py;
                        d[px] = d[y]-d[x]-1;
43
44
                   }
45
               }
46
47
48
49
        out.println(res);
50
51
        out.flush();
52 }
```

堆 (手写堆)

堆是一颗**完全二叉树**

支持操作

• 插入一个数

heap[++cnt] = x; up(cnt);

• 求集合中的最小值

heap[1];

• 删除最小值

heap[1] = heap[cnt]; cnt—; down(1);

———— STL容器 (优先队列) 不支持的操作 ————

• 删除任意一个元素

heap[k] = heap[cnt]; cnt—; down(k); up(k); (down与up只会执行一个)

• 修改任意一个元素

heap[k] = x; down(k); up(k);

基本性质 (以小根堆为例)

- 每一个点小于等于左右儿子(递归定义)
- 根结点是最小值 (小根堆)

堆的存储(使用**一维数组**进行存储(堆,完全二叉树),**下标从1开始(kmp,前缀差分,堆存储)**)

O(n)建堆方式: 从n/2处 down 到 1

基本操作

- down(x): x增大,往下调整x的位置(小根堆)
- up(x): x减小,往上调整x的位置(小根堆)
- e1: 堆排序

```
static int N = 100010;

static int n, m;

static int cnt;

static int[] h = new int[N];

static void down(int u) {
    int t = u;
    if (2*u <= cnt && h[2*u]<h[t]) t = 2*u;
    if (2*u+1 <= cnt && h[2*u+1]<h[t]) t = 2*u+1;
    if (t != u) {</pre>
```

```
int tp = h[u]; h[u] = h[t]; h[t] = tp;
12
13
            down(t);
      }
14
15 }
16
17 | static void up(int u) {
18
        while (u/2 > 0 \& h[u/2] > h[u]) {
           int tp = h[u]; h[u] = h[u/2]; h[u/2] = tp;
19
20
            u >>= 1;
21
22 }
23
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
24
25
        ins.nextToken(); n = (int)ins.nval;
26
        ins.nextToken(); m = (int)ins.nval;
27
28
        for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) { ins.nextToken(); h[i] = (int)ins.nval; }
29
        cnt = n;
30
31
        for (int i=n/2; i>0; i--) down(i); //o(n)方式建堆
32
33
        while (m-- > 0) {
34
            out.print(h[1]+" ");
35
           h[1] = h[cnt--];
            down(1);
36
37
        }
38
        out.flush();
39
40 }
```

• e2: 模拟堆

修改和删除任意一个元素需要额外维护两个数组。

- o ph[k]: 第k个插入的数在堆中的下标
- o hp[i]: 下标是i的点是第几个插入的数

```
1 | static int N = 100010;
2
3 static int n;
4 | static int cnt;
   static int[] h = new int[N], ph = new int[N], hp = new int[N];
 6
7
    static void swap(int[] a, int x, int y) {
8
       int tp = a[x]; a[x] = a[y]; a[y] = tp;
9
10
11
   static void heap_swap(int a, int b) {
12
       // swap(ph, hp[a], hp[b]); //注意函数参数是下标!
13
       // swap(hp, a, b);
14
       // swap(h, a, b);
15
       int tp = ph[hp[a]]; ph[hp[a]] = ph[hp[b]]; ph[hp[b]] = tp;
16
       tp = hp[a]; hp[a] = hp[b]; hp[b] = tp;
17
        tp = h[a]; h[a] = h[b]; h[b] = tp;
18 }
19
20 | static void down(int u) {
21
       int t = u;
22
       if (2*u \le cnt \& h[2*u] < h[t]) t = 2*u;
       if (2*u+1 \le cnt \& h[2*u+1] < h[t]) t = 2*u+1;
23
        if (t != u) {
24
25
            heap_swap(t, u);
26
            down(t);
27
28
   }
29
30
    static void up(int u) {
        while (u/2 > 0 \& h[u/2] > h[u]) {
31
32
            heap_swap(u/2, u);
33
            u >>= 1;
34
35
36
37
38
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
39
        ins.nextToken(); n = (int)ins.nval;
40
        int kk = 0;
41
        while (n-- > 0) {
42
```

```
43
            ins.nextToken(); String op = (String)ins.sval;
44
45
            if (op.equals("I")) {
46
                ins.nextToken(); int x = (int)ins.nval;
47
                cnt++; kk++;
48
                ph[kk] = cnt; hp[cnt] = kk;
                h[cnt] = x; up(cnt);
49
            }
50
51
            \verb|else if (op.equals("PM")) out.println(h[1]);\\
52
            else if (op.equals("DM")) {
53
                heap_swap(1, cnt--); down(1);
54
            else if (op.equals("D")) {
55
                ins.nextToken(); int k = (int)ins.nval;
56
57
                k = ph[k];
                heap_swap(k, cnt--); down(k); up(k);
58
59
            }
60
            else {
                ins.nextToken(); int k = (int)ins.nval;
61
                ins.nextToken(); int x = (int)ins.nval;
62
63
                k = ph[k];
                h[k] = x; down(k); up(k);
64
65
            }
66
        }
67
68
        out.flush();
69 }
```