

[CF515E]Drazil and Park

≡ Algorithm	前缀和 线段树
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Difficulty	NOI/NOI+/CTSC
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题目链接:

Problem - E - Codeforces

Drazil is a monkey. He lives in a circular park. There are n trees around the park. The distance between the i-th tree and (i+1)-st trees is , the distance between the n-th tree and the



https://codeforces.com/contest/515/problem/E

https://codeforces.ml/contest/515/problem/E (Codeforces镜像站)

[CF515E]Drazil and Park

Drazil and Park

Drazil is a monkey. He lives in a circular park. There are $n \le n$ trees around the park. The distance between the $i \le -th$ tree and $i \le n \le -th$ tree and the first tree is $d_{n} \le -th$ tree and the first tree is $d_{n} \le -th$ tree and the first tree is $d_{n} \le -th$ tree and the first tree is $d_{n} \le -th$ tree and the first tree is $d_{n} \le -th$ tree and the first tree is $d_{n} \le -th$ tree and the first tree is $d_{n} \le -th$ tree and the first tree is $d_{n} \le -th$ tree and the first tree is $d_{n} \le -th$ tree and the first tree is $d_{n} \le -th$ tree and the first tree is $d_{n} \le -th$ tree and $d_{n} \le -t$

https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/CF515E

题目大意:

就当是练习一下英语,大家自己去读题吧!

题解:

看到环想到什么? 没错,断环为链,拷贝两份,方便处理。

看到两点间距离想到什么? 没错,计算前缀和。

看到询问多次最大值想到什么? 没错,线段树维护最值

那么

从第一步开始。

读入,

然后断环为链并拷贝,计算前缀和

```
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
        cin>>d[i];
        d[n+i]=d[i];//断环为链
}
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
        cin>>h[i];
        h[i]*=2;
        h[n+i]=h[i];//断环为链
}
for(int i=1;i<=2*n;i++)
        d[i]+=d[i-1]; //处理为前缀和的形式
```

由题意可知,若Dravil选择了两棵树x和y,那么他可以消耗的能量即为 $d_x+d_(x+1)+\cdots+d_(y-1)+2*(h_x+h_y)$

转换一下,即
$$(d_1+d_2+...+d(y-1)+2*h_y)+(2*h_x-(d_1+d_2+...+d(x-1)))$$

```
设a_k为(d_1+d_2+...+d(k-1)+2*h_k),设b_k为(2*h_k-(d_1+d_2+...+d(k-1)))
```

```
t [x].a=h[l]+d[l-1];//前面已经处理为前缀和了,这里直接加减
t[x].b=h[l]-d[l-1];
```

题目中说孩子玩耍的区间为[a,b],那么Dravil就不能经过该区间,若 $a \leq b$,则他可以经过区间[b+1,a+n+1](因为此处已断环成链),否则,他可以经过的区间为[b+1,a-1],设该区间为I。 $u,v \in I$,要使消耗的能量最大,即使 a_u+b_v 最大,即RMQ(区间最值)问题,因此可以用线段树维护每个区间的最值。

```
int mid=(l+r)/2;
build(x*2,1,mid);
build(x*2+1,mid+1,r);
t[x].a=max(t[x*2].a,t[x*2+1].a);
t[x].b=max(t[x*2].b,t[x*2+1].b);
t[x].maxn=max(t[x*2].maxn,max(t[x*2+1].maxn,t[x*2].b+t[x*2+1].a)); //区间最值
```

m天中每天孩子玩耍的区间可以看做是m个询问,这样就转化为线段树上的问题了最后附上AC代码:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN = 2e5+7;
const long long inf = 1LL*1e17;
long long d[MAXN],h[MAXN];
int n, m, a, b;
struct segment_tree //线段树
    int l,r;
    long long a,b,maxn;
}t[4*MAXN];
void build(int x,int l,int r)
    t[x].1=1;
    t[x].r=r;
    if(l==r)
        t[x].a=h[1]+d[1-1];
        t[x].b=h[1]-d[1-1];
        t[x].maxn=-inf;
    }
    else
    {
        int mid=(1+r)/2;
        build(x*2,1,mid);
        build(x*2+1, mid+1, r);
```

```
t[x].a=max(t[x*2].a,t[x*2+1].a);
        t[x].b=max(t[x*2].b,t[x*2+1].b);
        t[x].maxn=max(t[x*2].maxn,max(t[x*2+1].maxn,t[x*2].b+t[x*2+1].a)); //区间最
值
   }
}
segment_tree ask(int x,int l,int r) //询问操作
    int lv=t[x].1, rv=t[x].r;
    if(1<=1v && rv<=r)
        return t[x];
    int mid=(lv+rv)/2; //二分
   segment_tree t1,t2,t3;//左子树,右子树,合并后树
   t1.a=t1.b=t1.maxn=t2.a=t2.b=t2.maxn=t3.a=t3.b=t3.maxn= -1*inf; //全部初始化为负无
穷
   if(l<=mid)</pre>
       t1=ask(x*2,1,r);
    if(r>mid)
        t2=ask(x*2+1,1,r);
    t3.a=max(t1.a,t2.a);
    t3.b=max(t1.b,t2.b);
    t3.maxn=max(t1.maxn,max(t2.maxn,t1.b+t2.a));//区间最值
    return t3;
}
int main()
   ios::sync_with_stdio(false); //优化
   cin>>n>>m;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        cin>>d[i];
        d[n+i]=d[i];//断环为链
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        cin>>h[i];
       h[i]*=2;
        h[n+i]=h[i];//断环为链
    for(int i=1;i<=2*n;i++)
        d[i]+=d[i-1]; //处理为前缀和的形式
    build(1,1,2*n); //建树
    for(int i=1;i<=m;i++)</pre>
        cin>>a>>b;
        if(a \le b)
            cout<<ask(1,b+1,a+n-1).maxn<<endl; //取补集进行操作
        else
            cout << ask(1, b+1, a-1).maxn << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

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