扫描线法(二)

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矩形面积并加强

二维平面上有 n 个矩形, 告诉你第 i 个矩形的左上角和右下角的坐标 (x1[i], y1[i]), (x2[i], y2[i]).

求这些矩形的并的面积。

 $n \le 100000, 0 \le x, y \le 10^9$

矩形面积并加强

现在由于坐标的范围太大了,没法直接建 109 的线段树。

运用离散化思想,因为不同的 x 坐标只有 2n 个,不妨把它们从小到大

排序,将[1,109]映射到[1,2n],这样就可以建线段树了。

同理 y 也是一样。

要注意的是计算答案的时候,要使用原来的 x 和 y。

```
#define N 1000
#define ls (x << 1)
#define rs (x << 1 | 1)
double xbin[N], ybin[N];
int xcnt, ycnt, n;
double sum[N];
int val[N], tag[N];
struct rect{
    double x1, y1, x2, y2;
r[N];
struct event{
    int x1, x2, v;
vector <event> g[N];
```

```
void upd(int x) {
    if (val[1s] = val[rs]){
       val[x] = val[ls];
        sum[x] = sum[1s] + sum[rs];
    } else {
        int f = (val[1s] < val[rs]) ? 1s : rs;
        val[x] = val[f];
        sum[x] = sum[f];
void down(int x) {
    if (tag[x] != 0) {
        val[1s] += tag[x]; val[rs] += tag[x];
        tag[1s] += tag[x]; tag[rs] += tag[x];
        tag[x] = 0;
```

```
void add(int A, int B, int v, int 1, int r, int x) {
    if (A <= 1 && r <= B) {
       tag[x] += v;
      val[x] += v;
       return;
    down(x);
    int mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (A <= mid) add(A, B, v, 1, mid, 1s);
    if (mid < B) add(A, B, v, mid + 1, r, rs);
    upd(x);
```

```
void build(int 1, int r, int x) {
    val[x] = tag[x] = 0;
    if (1 == r) {
        sum[x] = xbin[1] - xbin[1 - 1];
        return;
    }
    int mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
    build(1, mid, ls);
    build(mid + 1, r, rs);
    upd(x);
}
```

```
int main() {
    int tc = 0;
   while(scanf("%d", &n) != EOF) {
        if (!n) break;
        xcnt = ycnt = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i ++) {
            scanf("%lf%lf%lf%lf", &r[i].x1, &r[i].y1, &r[i].x2, &r[i].y2);
            xbin[++ xcnt] = r[i].x1;
            xbin[++ xcnt] = r[i].x2;
            ybin[++ ycnt] = r[i].y1;
            ybin[++ ycnt] = r[i].y2;
```

```
sort(xbin + 1, xbin + xcnt + 1);
sort(ybin + 1, ybin + ycnt + 1);
xcnt = unique(xbin + 1, xbin + xcnt + 1) - xbin - 1;
ycnt = unique(ybin + 1, ybin + ycnt + 1) - ybin - 1;
for (int i = 1; i \le n; i ++) {
    int x1 = lower_bound(xbin + 1, xbin + xcnt + 1, r[i].x1) - xbin;
    int x^2 = 1 ower bound (xbin + 1, xbin + xcnt + 1, r[i].x^2) - xbin;
    int y1 = lower_bound(ybin + 1, ybin + ycnt + 1, r[i].y1) - ybin;
    int y2 = 1 ower bound (ybin + 1, ybin + ycnt + 1, r[i].y2) - ybin;
    if (x1 < x2) {
        g[y1]. push_back((event) {x1 + 1, x2, 1});
        g[y2]. push_back((event) {x1 + 1, x2, -1});
```

```
xbin[0] = xbin[1];
ybin[0] = ybin[1];
build(1, xcnt, 1);
double ans = 0;
for (int i = 1; i \le yent; i ++) {
    double tmp = sum[1];
    if (val[1] > 0) tmp = 0;
    ans += (ybin[i] - ybin[i - 1]) * (xbin[xcnt] - xbin[1] - tmp);
    for (int j = 0; j < g[i].size(); j ++) {
        add(g[i][j].x1, g[i][j].x2, g[i][j].v, 1, xcnt, 1);
printf("Test case #%d\nTotal explored area: %.21f\n\n", ++ tc, ans);
for(int i = 1; i \le ycnt; i ++) g[i].clear();
```

下节课再见