

Possible Variations

We have seen how to calculate the sum of elements in a range. We can also use segment trees to compute other reductions on the array such as maximum in a range, minimum in a range, xor of a range, gcd of a range, etc.

The only change that is required is in merging of child node's data to compute the current node data.

We currently have :

$\text{currentNodeData} = \text{leftChildData} + \text{rightChildData}$

Now to compute any other operation for example max, we need to change it to:

$\text{currentNodeData} = \max(\text{leftChildData}, \text{rightChildData})$

Other operations can be computed similarly.

We also need to set an identity element, say id, which satisfies the property.

$\text{merge}(\text{data}, \text{id}) = \text{data}$

where the merge is the operation we want to perform (max, min, sum, etc).

The value of id for max operation can be -infinity, for sum can be 0 etc.

Application of segment trees.

- Segment Trees can be used to solve Range Min/Max & Sum Queries in $O(\log n)$ time.
- They provide an efficient way to handle updates and process queries online.
- They can be also used to perform non-commutative merge operations which can be used to solve various problems like - maximum sum subarray in a range.
- One of the real-life applications of segment trees may be in geographical information system where one may be required to find some property (say temperature) is some range of information with updates.