## ST表与树上倍增LCA 板子

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## ST表

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <algorithm>
#include <cctype>
#define MAXN 100003
using namespace std;
int st[MAXN][22],log[MAXN];
int n,m;
inline void read(int& i) {
     i=0; char c=qetchar();
     while(!isdigit(c)) c=getchar();
     while (isdigit (c)) i=i*10+c-'0', c=getchar();
 inline query(int L, int R) {
     int k=log[R-L+1];
     return \max(st[L][k], st[R-(1 << k)+1][k]);
 int main(){
     read(n); read(m);
     log[0] = -1;
     for(int i=1;i<=n;++i) read(st[i][0]);
     for(int i=1;i<=n;++i) log[i]=log[i>>1]+1;
     for(int j=1; j<=20; ++j) {
          for (int i=1; i+(1<< j)-1<=n; ++i) {
              st[i][j]=max(st[i][j-1], st[i+(1<<(j-1))][j-1]);
     int L,R;
     while (m--) {
         read(L), read(R);
          printf("%d\n", query(L,R));
     return 0;
```

## 倍增LCA

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
 using namespace std;
const int maxn = 500010, max dep=25;
vector<int>G[maxn];
int n,m;
int parent[maxn][max dep];
int dep[maxn];
int root;
inline void addEdges(int u,int v) {
     G[u].push back(v);
     G[v].push back(u);
 inline void dfs(int rt,int v){
     dep[v] = dep[rt] + 1;
    parent[v][0]=rt;
     for (int i=1; i <=19; ++i)
          parent[v][i]=parent[parent[v][i-1]][i-1];
     for (int i=0; i< G[v]. size (); ++i)
          if (G[v][i]!=rt)
              dfs(v,G[v][i]);
inline int LCA(int u,int v){
     if (dep[u]>dep[v])
          swap(u,v);
     for (int i=0; i <= 19; ++i)
          if((dep[v]-dep[u])>>i&1)
              v=parent[v][i];
     if(u==v)
          return u;
     for (int i=19; i>=0; --i)
          if (parent[u][i]!=parent[v][i]) {
              v=parent[v][i];
              u=parent[u][i];
          }
     return parent[u][0];
int main(){
    read(n);
    read(m);
     read(root);
     int u, v;
     for (int i=1; i<n; ++i) {
```