## Ps:下标一定从1开始

## 前缀和与差分

a, a, a, a, ... ah

前缀和数组

-> Sr- Si-1

0(1)

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>

using namespace std;

const int N = 1e5 + 10;
int n,m,l,r;
int a[N],s[N];

int main()
{
    scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ ) scanf("%d", &a[i]);
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ ) s[i] = s[i-1] + a[i];
    while (m -- )
    {
        scanf("%d%d", &l, &r);
        printf("%d\n",s[r]-s[l-1]);
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

ios::sync\_with-stdiolfalse); 扶寫了及東京
cin

## 二维前级知

aij

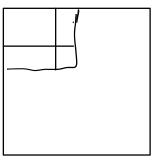
Sij



## 若求蓝色内和

Sxzyr - Snzyr-1 - Snryz + Sxryr-1 オ名士

for (i: 1~n)
for(j:1-m)
Sij=Si-1j+Sij-1
- Si-1j-1+aij



丰面积,两是一个个格了

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int N = 1010;
int q, x1, x2, y1, y2;
int a[N][N],s[N][N];
int n,m;
int main()
    scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m , &q);
    for (int i = 1; i <=n; i ++ )
        for(int j = 1; j <= m; j++)
            scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);
    for (int i = 1; i <=n; i ++ )
        for(int j = 1; j <= m; j++)
            s[i][j] = s[i-1][j] + s[i][j-1] - s[i-1][j-1] +
a[i][j];
    while(q--)
        scanf("%d%d%d%d", &x1, &y1, &x2, &y2);
        ans = s[x2][y2] + s[x1-1][y1-1] - s[x1-1][y2] -
s[x2][y1-1];
        printf("%d\n",ans);
    return 0;
}
```

前缀和与芜为至为产运输。

差分(-%差分)

己知 a,, a, ... an 构造 b,, b, ... bn

使得 aj=bi+bi+…+bj,则b称为的差分 即 a 数但是b数组的前 缀知

 $\begin{array}{c}
b_1 = \alpha_1 \\
b_2 = \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 \\
b_3 = \alpha_3 - \alpha_1 \\
\vdots \\
b_n = \alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1}
\end{array}$ 

如果有B数组,则可以O(N)时间得到A
一)丰前级知

作用: 对区间 [Lir]内 + C (差分つのU)) 切何对差分勘心操作

Byto A: Or-1 or or+1

to bril >> bril-c

对bitc ラ 別け等 au… an时会tc 对bitl -c ラ 別け等 artl…an时会-C

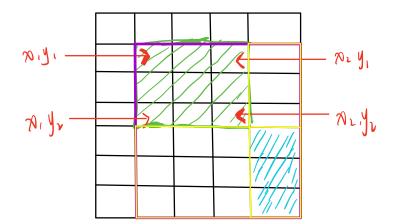
```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int N = 100010;
int n,m;
int a[N], b[N];
int main()
    scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ )
        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
        b[i] = a[i] - a[i-1];
    while(m--)
        int l,r,c;
        scanf("%d%d%d",&l,&r,&c);
        b[l] += c;
        b[r+1] -= c;
    int res=0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ )
        res += b[i];
        printf("%d ",res);
    return 0;
```

二维美分

Qij 厚矩阵

一 构造 big

满风 a的为b的削强和 m b的为 a的 b的



bn/り、+= C → 磐色部分金金部+C bn/り、-= C → 炭色部分金金部-C bn/り、-= C → 炭色部分金金部-C bn/り、+= C → 炭色部分金金部-C bn/り、+= C → 炭色部分金金額-C bn/り、+= C → 炭色部分金金額-C

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int N=1010:
int a[N][N],b[N][N];
int n,m,q;
int main()
    scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &q);
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ )
        for (int j=1;j<=m;j++)
                scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);
                b[i][j] += a[i][j];
                b[i+1][j] -= a[i][j];
                b[i][j+1] -= a[i][j];
                b[i+1][j+1] += a[i][j];
            }
    while(q--)
        int x1,x2,y1,y2,c;
        scanf("%d%d%d%d",&x1,&y1,&x2,&y2,&c);
        b[x1][y1] += c;
        b[x1][y2+1] -= c;
        b[x2+1][y1] -= c;
        b[x2+1][y2+1] += c;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ )
        for (int j=1;j<=m;j++)
            b[i][j] = b[i-1][j] + b[i][j-1] - b[i-1]
[j-1] + b[i][j];
            printf("%d ",b[i][j]);
       }
            printf("\n");
   return 0;
```