## **Codeforces Round #179**

Problema A: *Greg and Array* 

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#### **Problema**

Greg has an array  $a=a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_n$  and m operations. Each operation looks as:  $l_i,r_i,d_i, (1\leq l_i\leq r_i\leq n)$ . To apply operation i to the array means to increase all array elements with numbers  $l_i,l_i+1,\ldots,r_i$  by value  $d_i$ .

Greg wrote down k queries on a piece of paper. Each query has the following form:  $x_i, y_i, (1 \le x_i \le y_i \le m)$ . That means that one should apply operations with numbers  $x_i, x_i + 1, \ldots, y_i$  to the array.

Now Greg is wondering, what the array a will be after all the queries are executed. Help Greg.

1

#### Entrada e saída

#### Input

The first line contains integers  $n, m, k (1 \le n, m, k \le 10^5)$ . The second line contains n integers:  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n (0 \le a_i \le 10^5)$  – the initial array.

Next m lines contain operations, the operation number i is written as three integers:  $l_i, r_i, d_i, (1 \le l_i \le r_i \le n), (0 \le d_i \le 10^5)$ .

Next k lines contain the queries, the query number i is written as two integers:  $x_i, y_i, (1 \le x_i \le y_i \le m)$ .

The numbers in the lines are separated by single spaces.

#### Output

On a single line print n integers  $a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_n$  – the array after executing all the queries. Separate the printed numbers by spaces.

Please, do not use the %lld specifier to read or write 64-bit integers in C++. It is preferred to use the cin, cout streams of the %I64d specifier.

## Exemplo de entradas e saídas

# Sample Input 3 3 3 1 2 3 1 2 1 1 3 2 2 3 4 1 2 1 3 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1

# Sample Output

9 18 17

2

- A solução tem três partes
- A primeira é acumular o número de vezes que cada operação deverá ser realizada
- Isto pode ser feito com uma árvore de Fenwick com suporte para range update
- Em seguida, deve-se acumular o impacto de cada operação no vetor original
- O número de vezes x que a operação i será aplicada pode ser feita com uma point query na árvore
- Novamente é necessária uma árvore de Fenwick com suporte para range update
- O intervalo [L,R] deve ser atualizado com o valor dx
- Por fim, a cada posição do vetor i deve ser adicionado o valor y obtido pela point query do índice i da árvore

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
3 using namespace std;
+ using ll = long long;
susing ii = pair<int, int>;
7 class BITree {
8 private:
     vector<ll> ts:
     size t N;
10
12 public:
      BITree(size t n) : ts(n + 1, 0), N(n) {}
13
14
      ll value at(int i)
15
16
          return RSQ(i):
18
```

```
void range add(size t i, size t j, ll x)
20
21
          add(i, x);
22
          add(i + 1, -x);
23
24
25
26 private:
      int LSB(int n) { return n & (-n); }
28
      ll RSQ(int i)
29
30
          ll sum = 0;
31
32
          while (i >= 1) {
               sum += ts[i];
34
               i -= LSB(i):
35
36
37
           return sum:
38
39
```

```
void add(size t i, ll x)
41
42
          while (i \le N)
44
               ts[i] += x:
               i += LSB(i);
47
49 };
50
51 struct Op
52 {
    int L. R:
     ll d:
54
55 };
57 vector<ll> solve(int N. int M. const vector<int>& as.
                    const vector<Op>& ops, const vector<ii>>& qs)
58
59 {
      BITree op tree(M);
60
```

```
for (const auto& q : qs)
62
          op tree.range add(q.first, q.second, 1);
63
64
      BITree ft(N):
65
66
      for (int i = 1; i <= M; ++i)
67
68
          auto x = op_tree.value_at(i);
69
          ft.range_add(ops[i].L, ops[i].R, x * ops[i].d);
7.0
71
72
      vector < ll > ans(N + 1):
73
74
      for (int i = 1: i <= N: ++i)
75
          ans[i] = as[i] + ft.value at(i);
76
      return ans:
78
79 }
```

```
81 int main()
82 {
      ios::sync with stdio(false);
83
84
     int N. M. K:
85
      cin >> N >> M >> K:
87
      vector<int> as(N + 1);
88
89
      for (int i = 1; i <= N; ++i)
90
          cin >> as[i]:
91
92
      vector<Op> ops(M + 1);
93
94
      for (int i = 1; i <= M; ++i) {
95
          int L, R, d;
96
          cin >> L >> R >> d:
97
98
          ops[i] = Op { L, R, d };
99
100
```

```
vector<ii> qs(K);
102
103
      for (int i = 0; i < K; ++i)
104
           cin >> qs[i].first >> qs[i].second;
105
      auto ans = solve(N, M, as, ops, qs);
107
108
      for (size t i = 1; i < ans.size(); ++i)
109
           cout << ans[i] << (i + 1 == ans.size() ? '\n' : ' ');</pre>
110
111
      return 0:
112
113 }
```