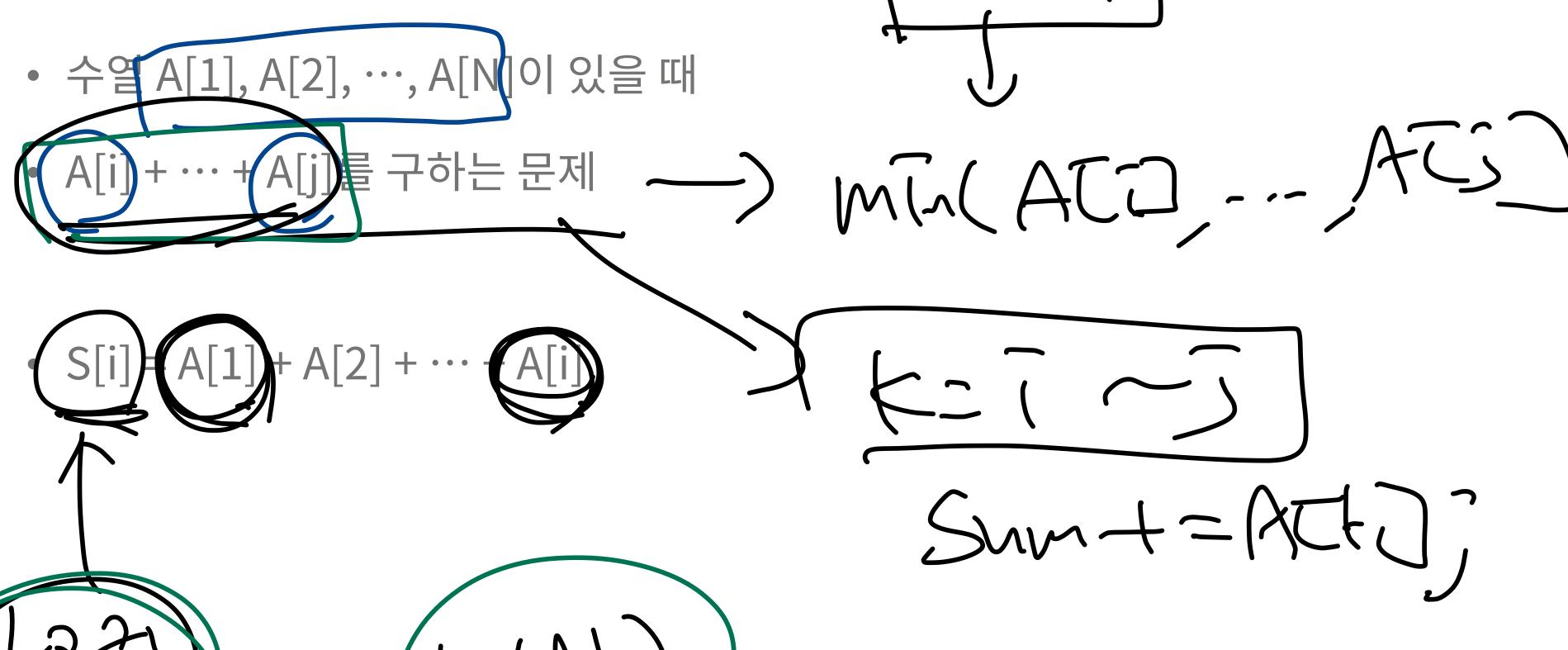


# 누적합

# 누적합

2717/

Prefix Sum



STO-STATATE

[]=ATD+,-+ATH ATT

5[[

# 누적합

**Prefix Sum** 

• A[i] + ··· + A[j]를 구하는 문제

ACD + · · · + AC)

• 
$$S[j] = A[1] + A[2] + \cdots + A[i-1] + A[i] + \cdots + A[j]$$

• 
$$S[i-1] = A[1] + A[2] + \cdots + A[i-1]$$

• 
$$S[j] - S[i-1] = A[i] + \cdots + A[j]$$

ATOH --- + ACS



https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11659

• 수 N개가 주어졌을 때, i<u>번째 수부터 j번째</u> 수까지 합을 구하는 문제

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11659

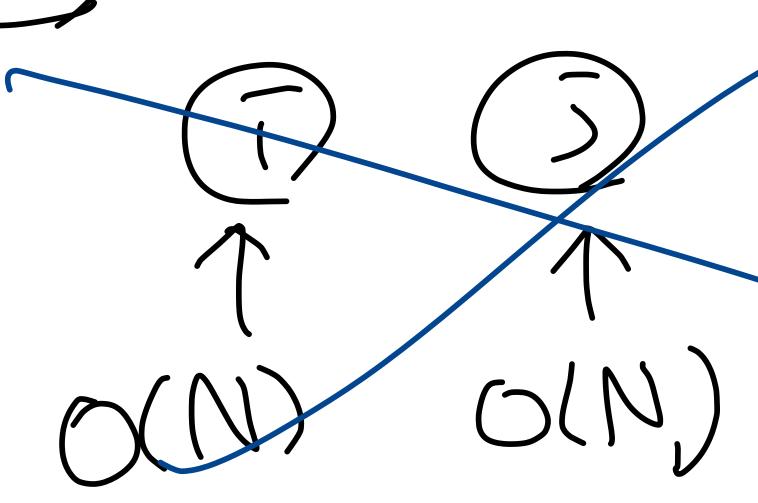
• 소스: http://codeplus.codes/a14c5adf22764680872d18611ef53ddc

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/2015

• 크기가 N인 배열 A이 주어졌을 때, 부분합은  $1 \le i \le j \le N$ 인 정수 i, j에 대해 A[i] + I

- N×(N+1)/2개의 부분합 중에서 합이 K인 것의 개수를 찾는 문제
- $1 \le N \le 200,000$
- 2,000,000,000

 $-10,000 \le A[i] \le 10,000$ 

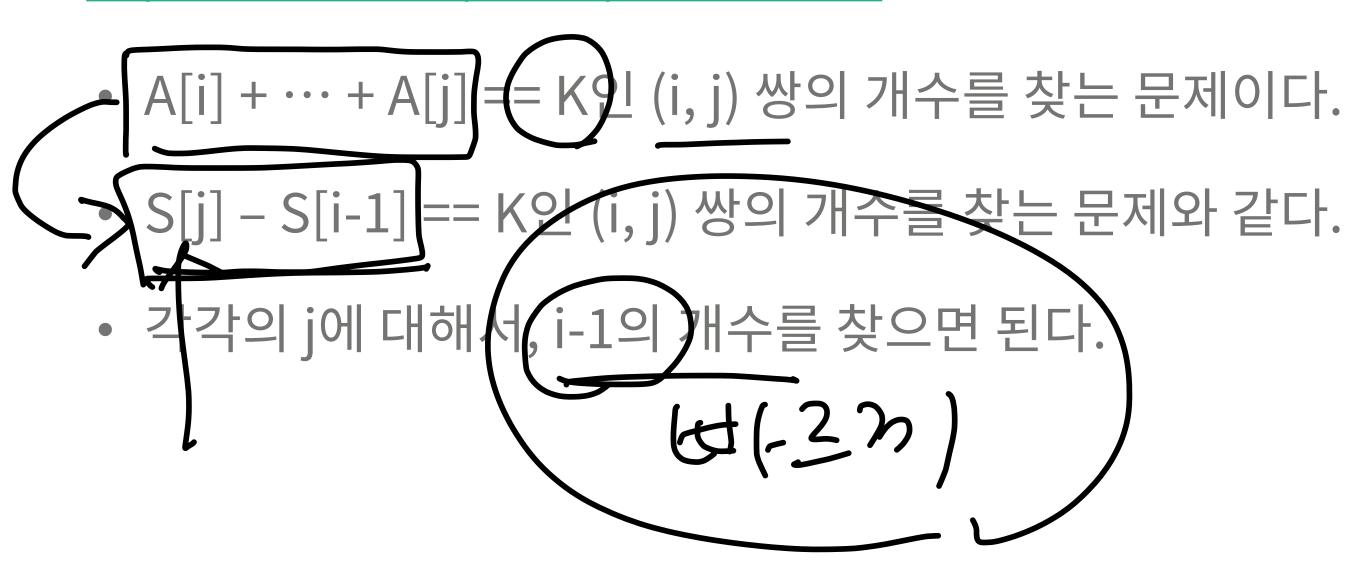


https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/2015

- A[i] + ··· + A[j] == K인 (i, j) 쌍의 개수를 찾는 문제이다.
- $O(N^2)$ 의 방법이 가능하지만,  $N \le 200,000$ 이다.

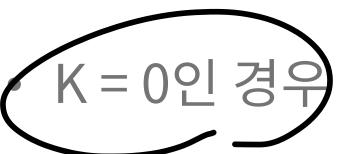
#### 수들의 합 4

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/2015



474

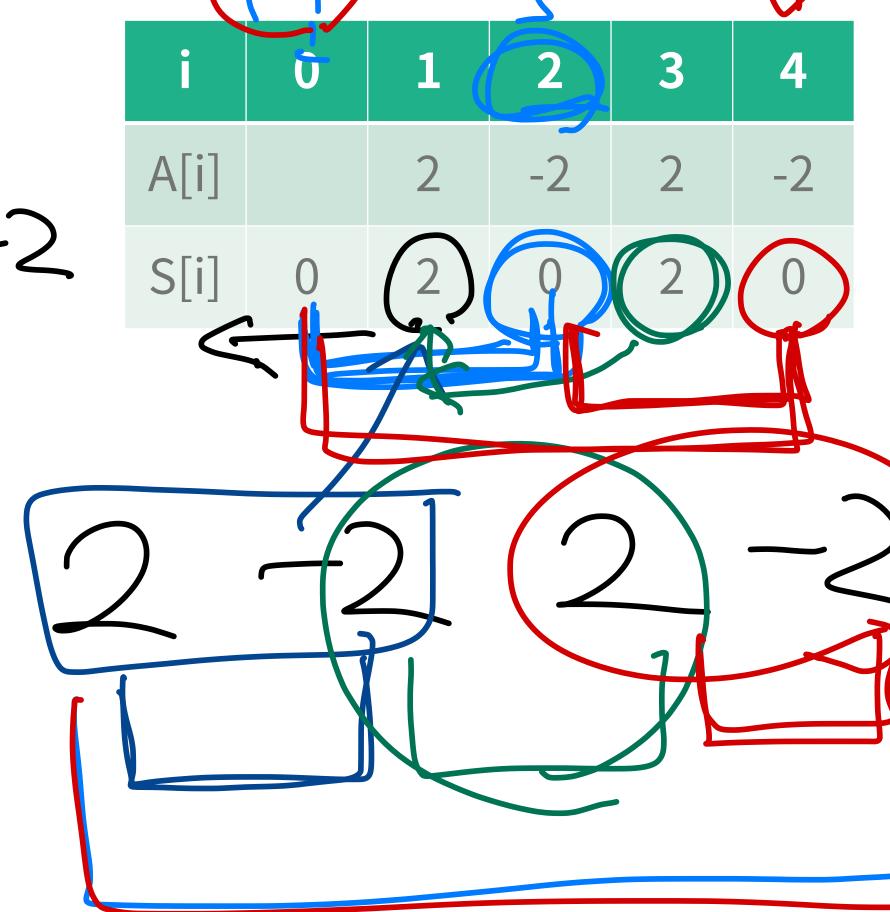
https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/2015

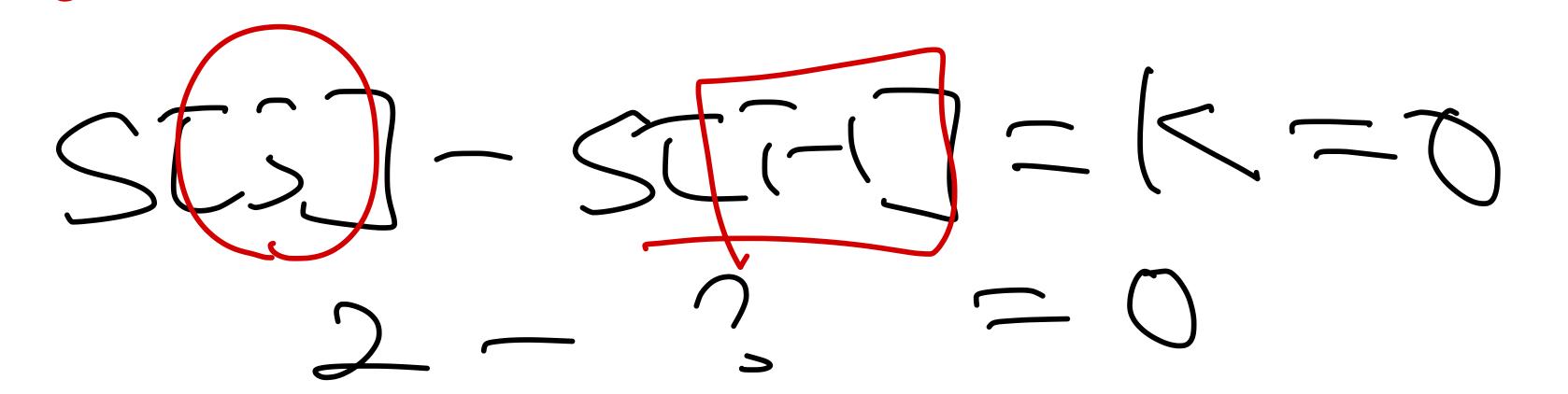


• S[j] – S[i-1] == K인 (i, j) 쌍의 개수를 찾는 문제

• 
$$(j = 1)S[i-1] = S[j] - K = 2(071)$$

- j = 2: S[i-1] = S[j] K = 0 (1개)
- j = 3: S[i-1] = S[j] K = 2 (1개)
- j = 4: S[i-1] = S[j] K = 0 (27H)



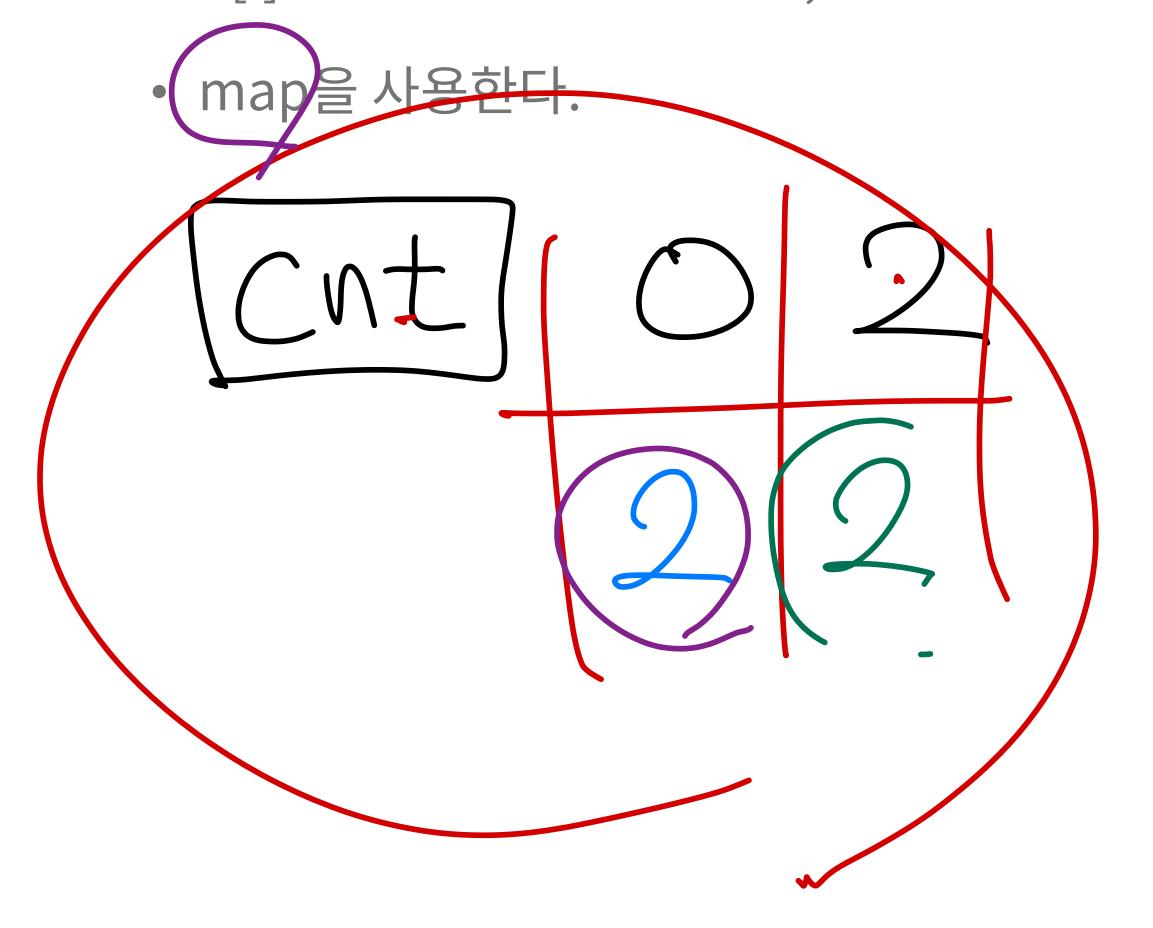


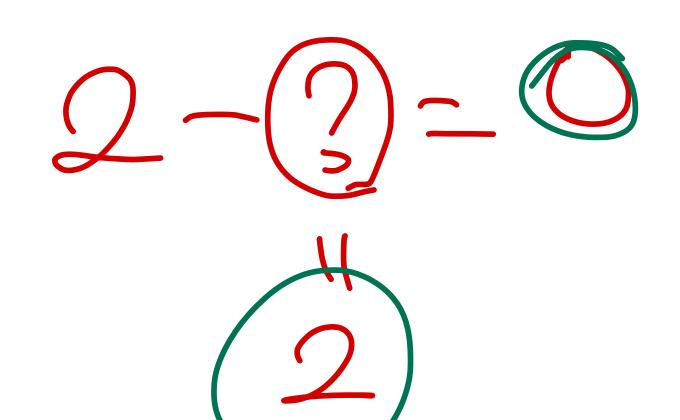
SCI - SCI - i 0 1 2 3 4 O15 CH - A[i] 2 -2 2 -2

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/2015



• S[i] < 0이 될 수 있기 때문에, 배열을 사용할 수 없다.

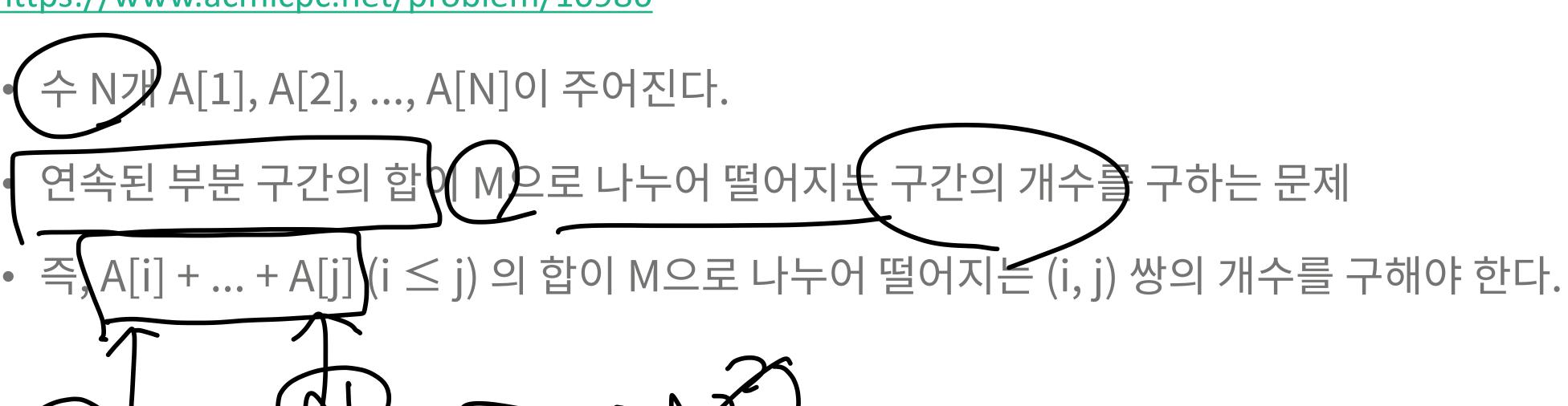




https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/2015

• 소스: http://codeplus.codes/09059c20ec554f08aac14afee3b39c30

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/10986

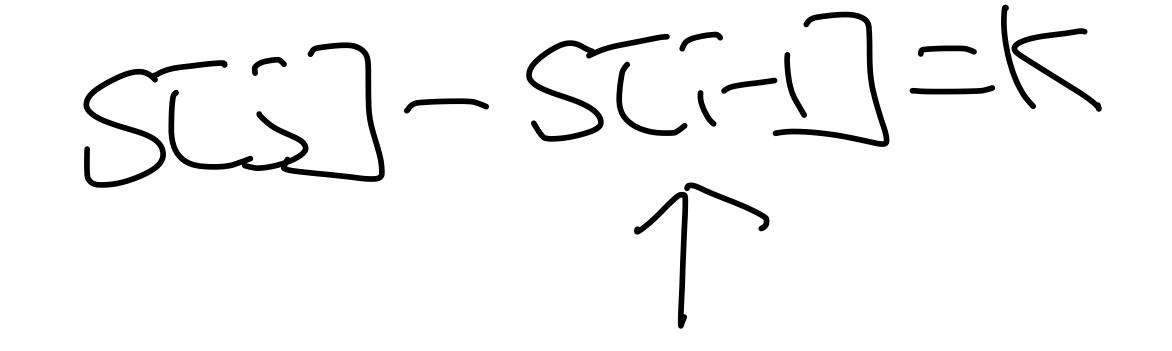


https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/10986

• 
$$A[i] + \cdots + A[j] = S[j] - S[i-1]$$

• 
$$(A[i] + \cdots + A[j]) \% M = (S[j] - S[i-1]) \% M$$

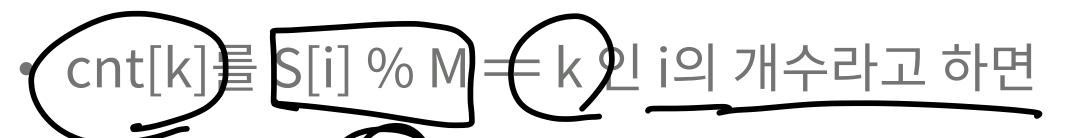
- $(A[i] + \cdots + A[j]) \% M == 0 인 것의 개수를 구해야 한다$
- (S[j] S[i-1]) % M == 0 와 같다
- 나눈나머지가 0어 되려면 • S[j] % M # S[i-1] % M 이 되어야 한다



CNTC

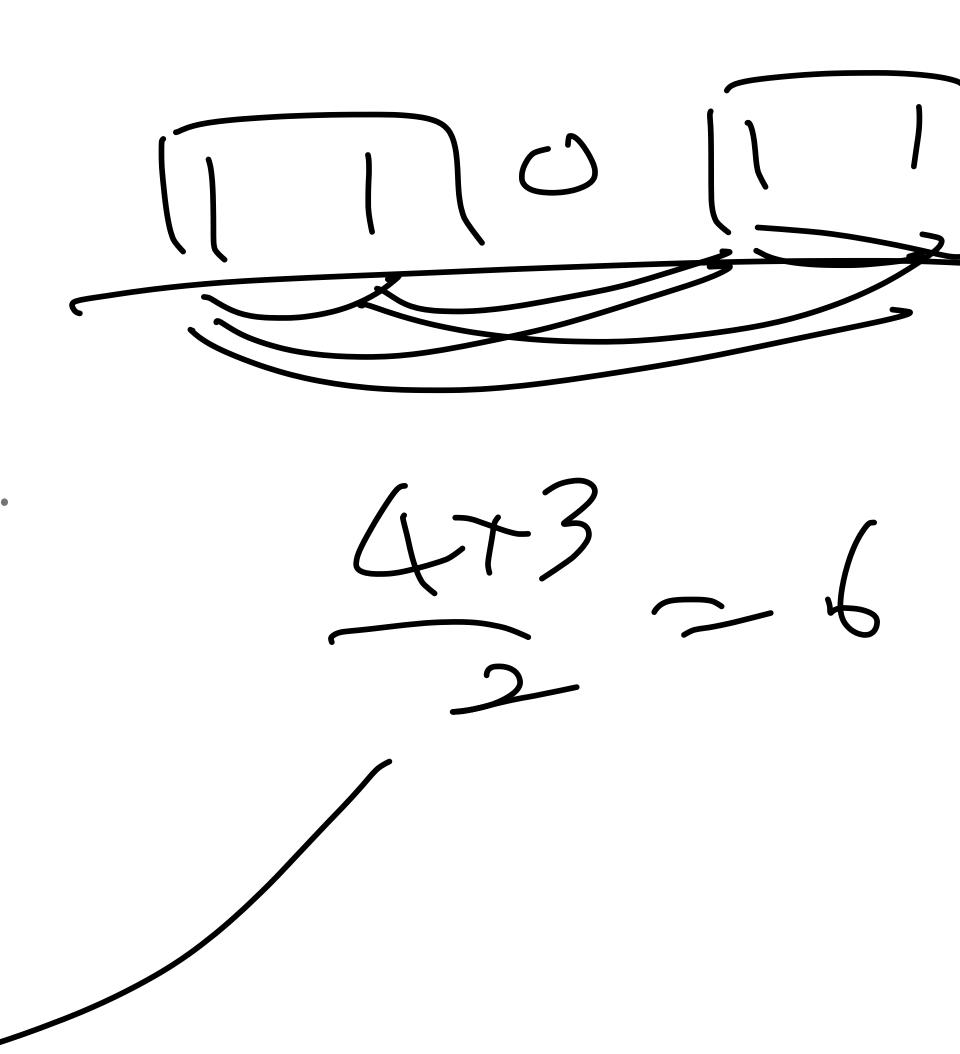
https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/10986

- 이문제는
- S[j] % M == S[i-1] % M 이 되어야 한다
- 를 만족하는 (i, j) 쌍의 개수를 구하는 문제가 된다.



 $0 \le k \le M2(k)$ 에 대해서

cnt[k] \* (cnt[k] - 1) / 2 의 합을 구하면 된다.

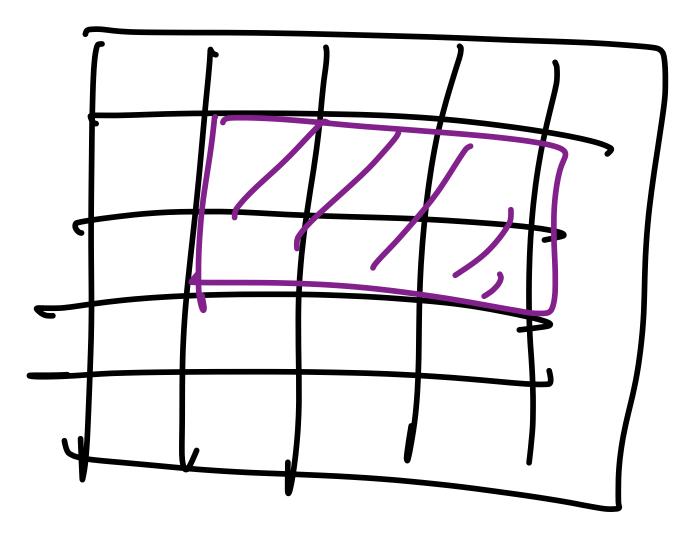


https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/10986

• 소스: http://codeplus.codes/f0d7a3e127b846b598ca2d0e4702a895



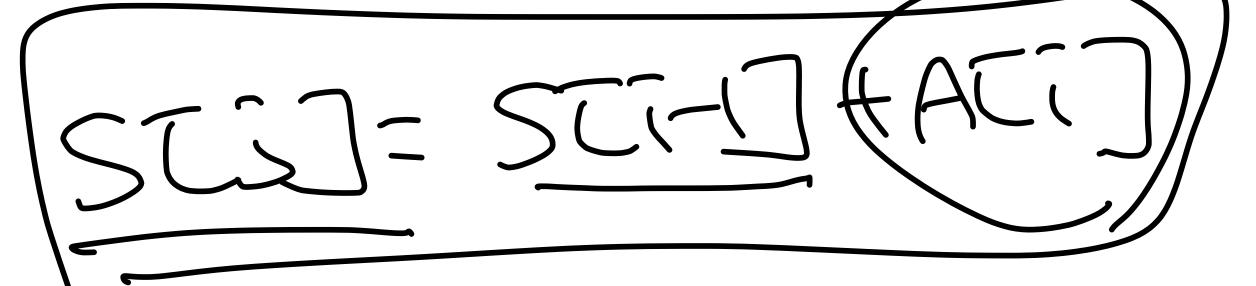
# 2차원 누적합



https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11660

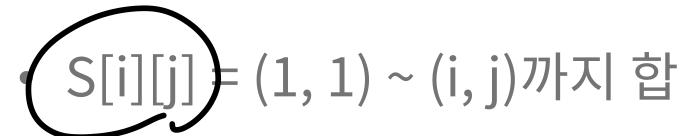
• 2차원 배열에서 왼쪽 윗 칸이 (x1, y1), 오른쪽 아랫 칸이 (x2, y2) 인 직사각형에 <u>들어있는 수</u>의

합을 구하는 문제

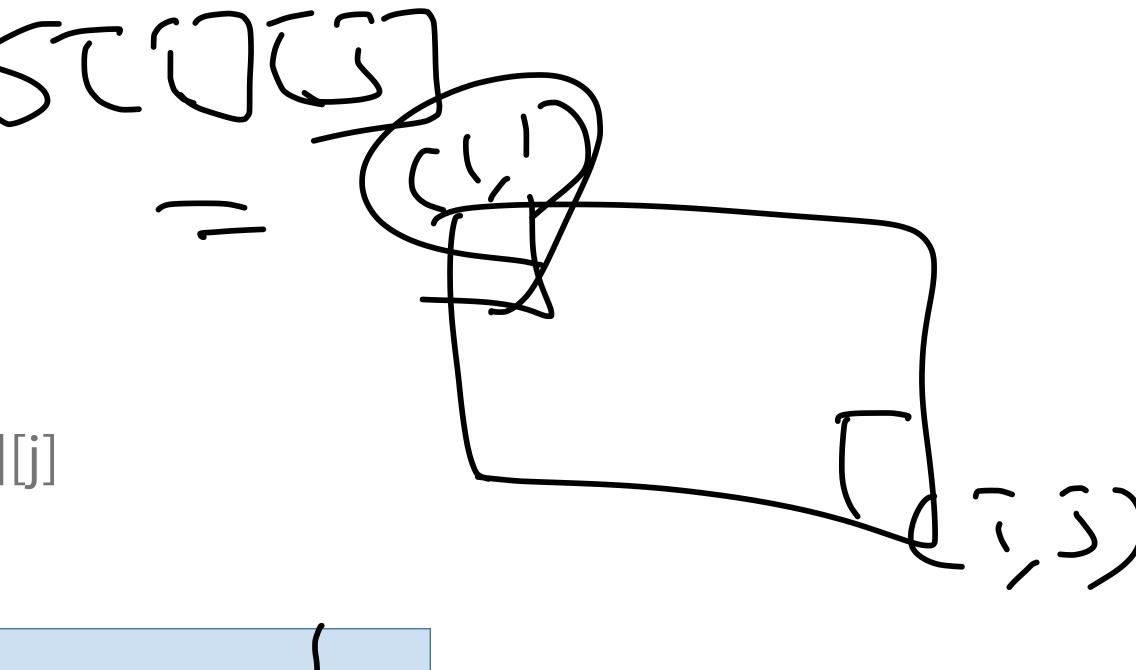


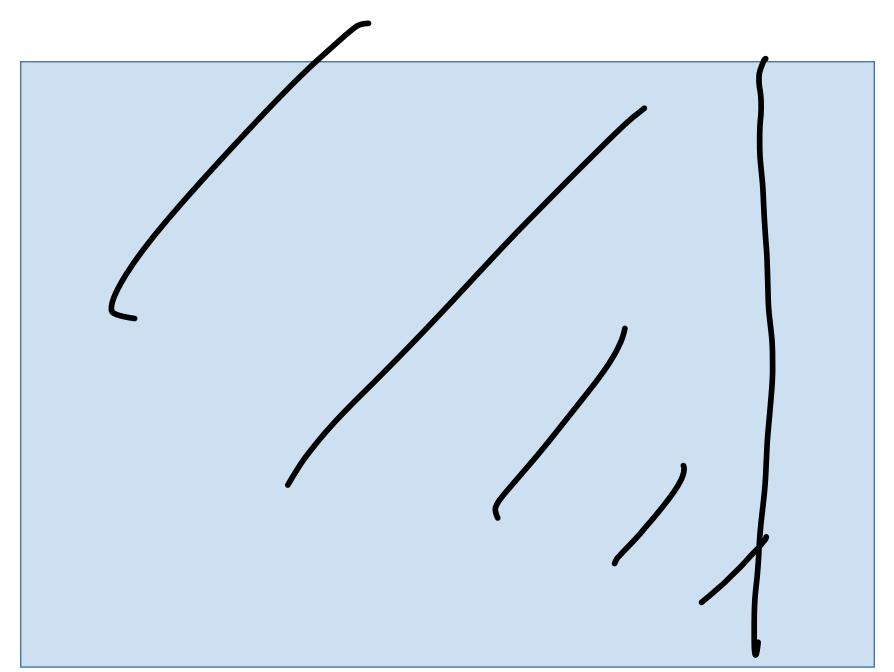
https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11660

• 합을 효율적으로 구하는 방법



• S[i][j] = S[i-1][j] + S[i][j-1] - S[i-1][j-1] + A[i][j]

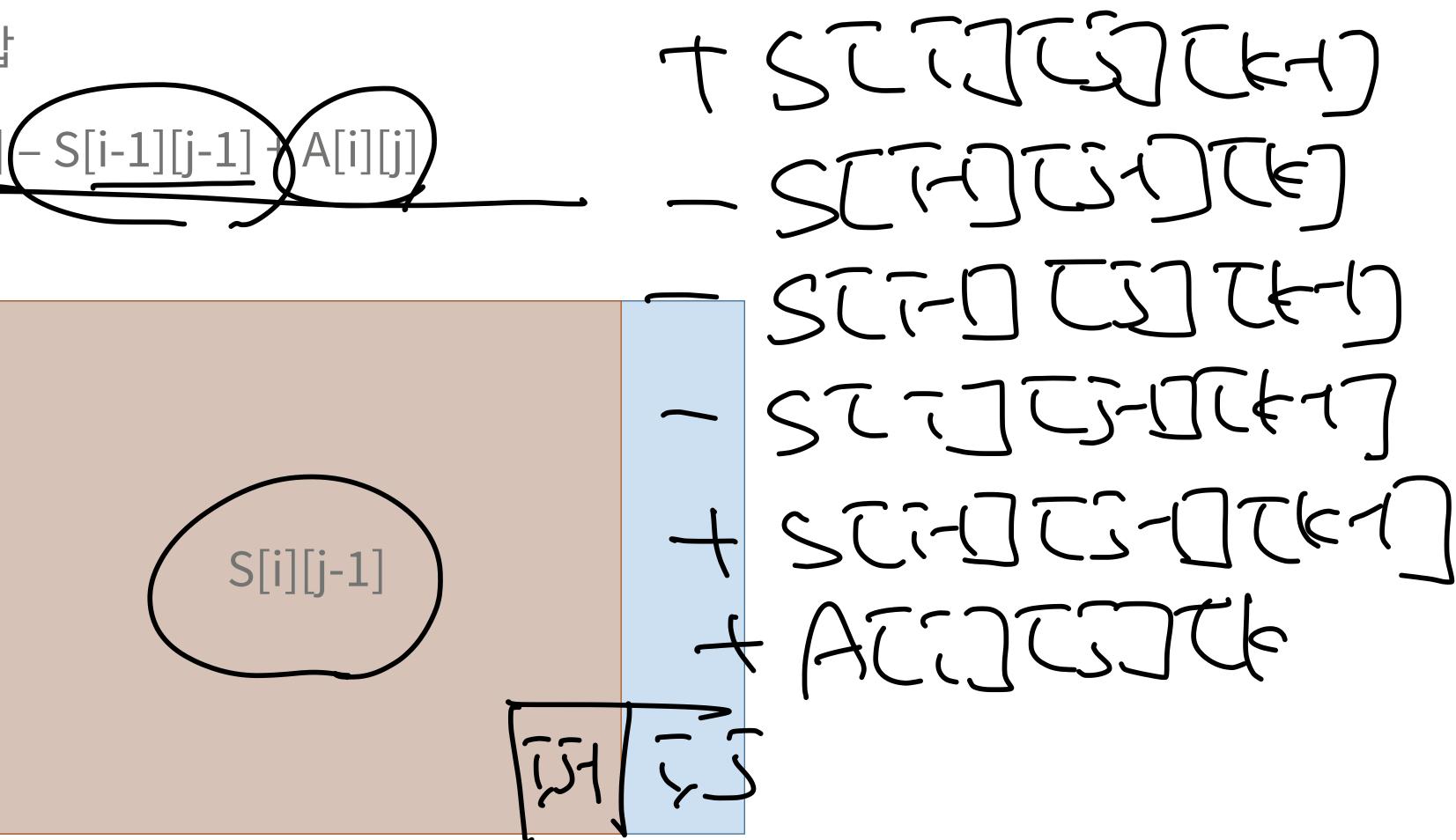




# 구간합구하기5 SCUCSU STADISTE

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11660

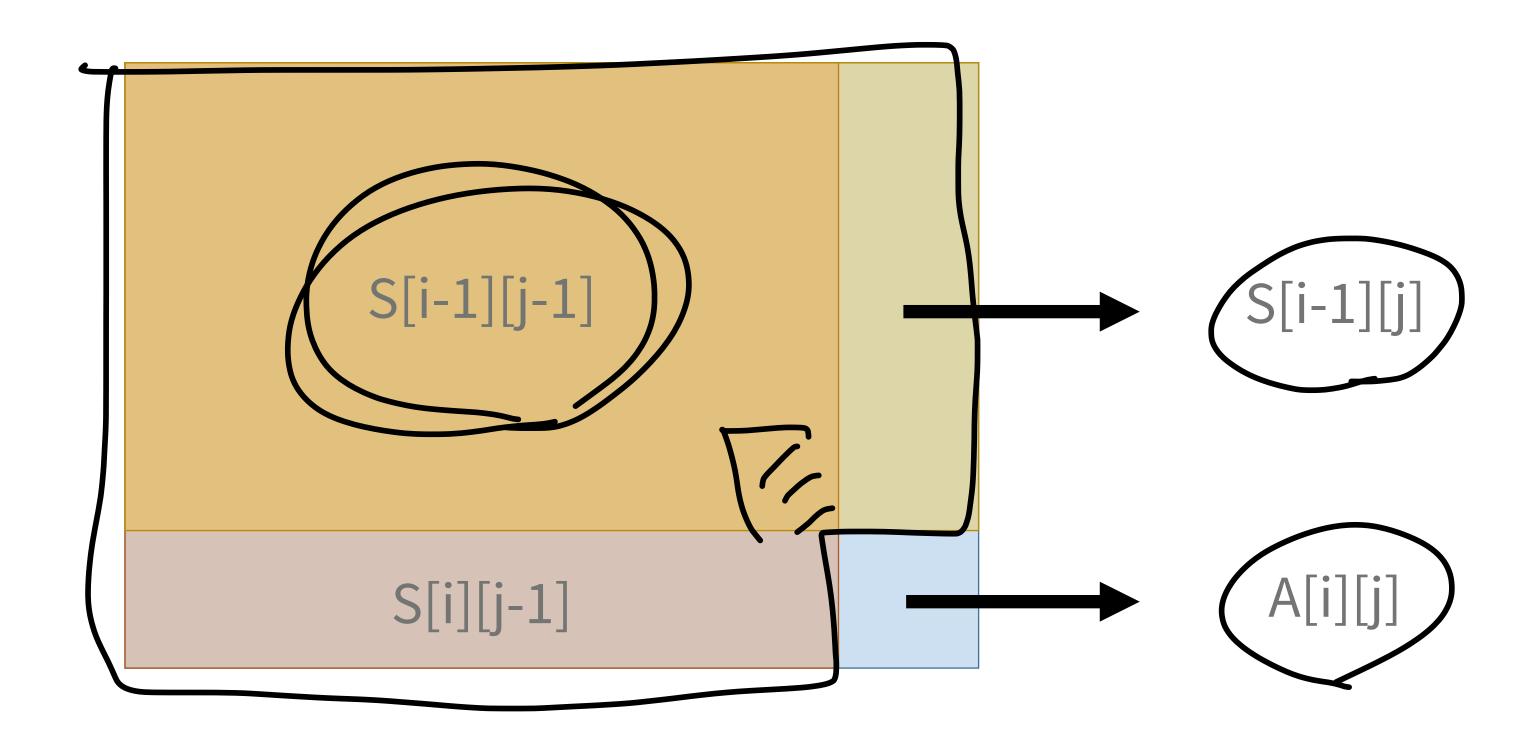
- 합을 효율적으로 구하는 방법
- S[i][j] = (1, 1) ~ (i, j)까지 합
- S[i][j] = S[i-1][j] + S[i][i-1]



45[][S1][E]

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11660

- 합을 효율적으로 구하는 방법
- S[i][j] = (1, 1) ~ (i, j)까지 합
- S[i][j] = S[i-1][j] + S[i][j-1] S[i-1][j-1] + A[i][j]





https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11660

• (a,b) ~ (c,d) 합 구하기

|   | b | d |
|---|---|---|
|   |   |   |
|   |   |   |
| 2 |   |   |
| a |   |   |
|   |   |   |
|   |   |   |
| С |   |   |

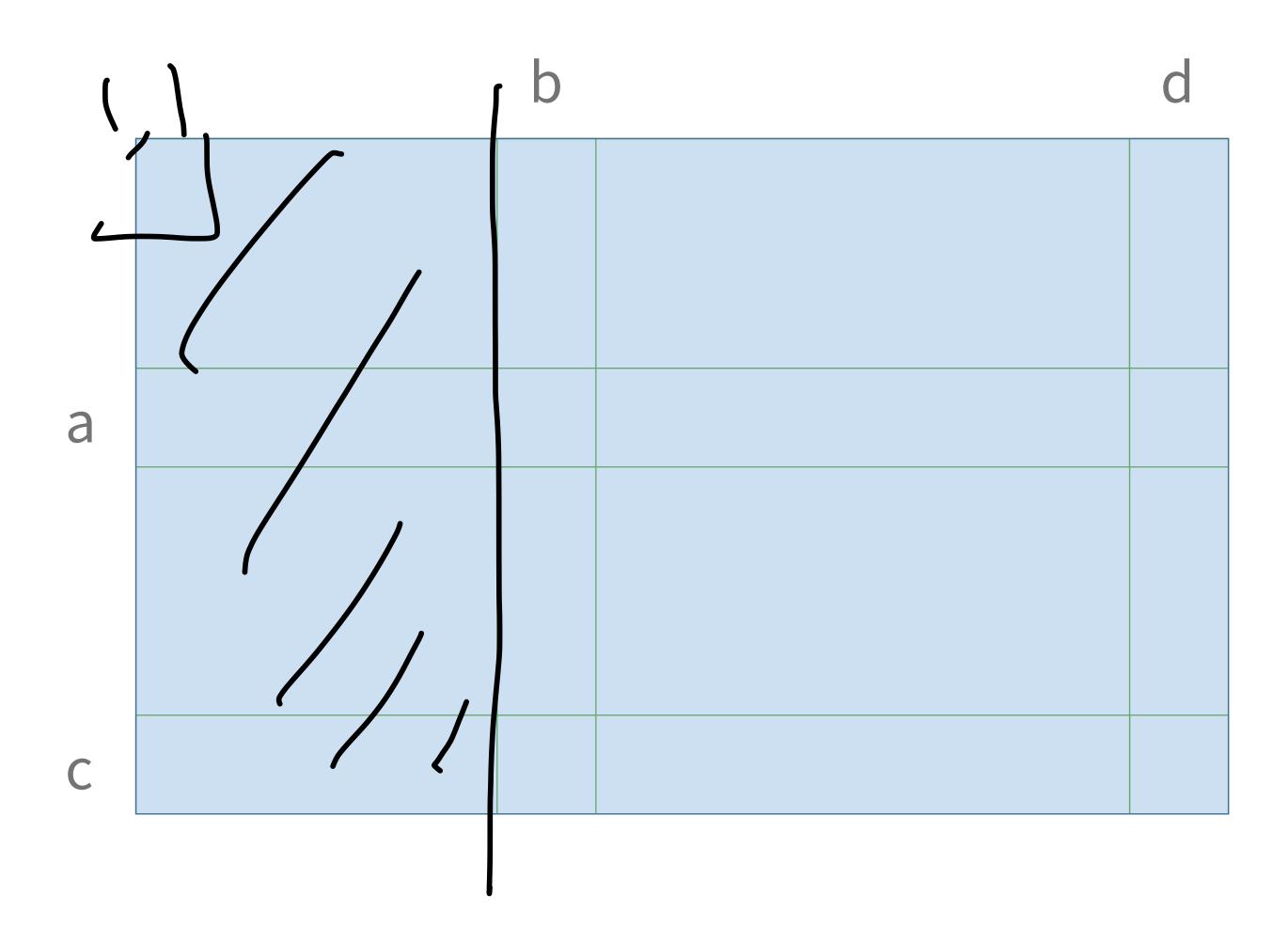
https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11660

• (a,b) ~ (c,d) 합 구하기

|   | b | d |
|---|---|---|
|   |   |   |
|   |   |   |
| а |   |   |
|   |   |   |
|   |   |   |
|   |   |   |
| C |   |   |

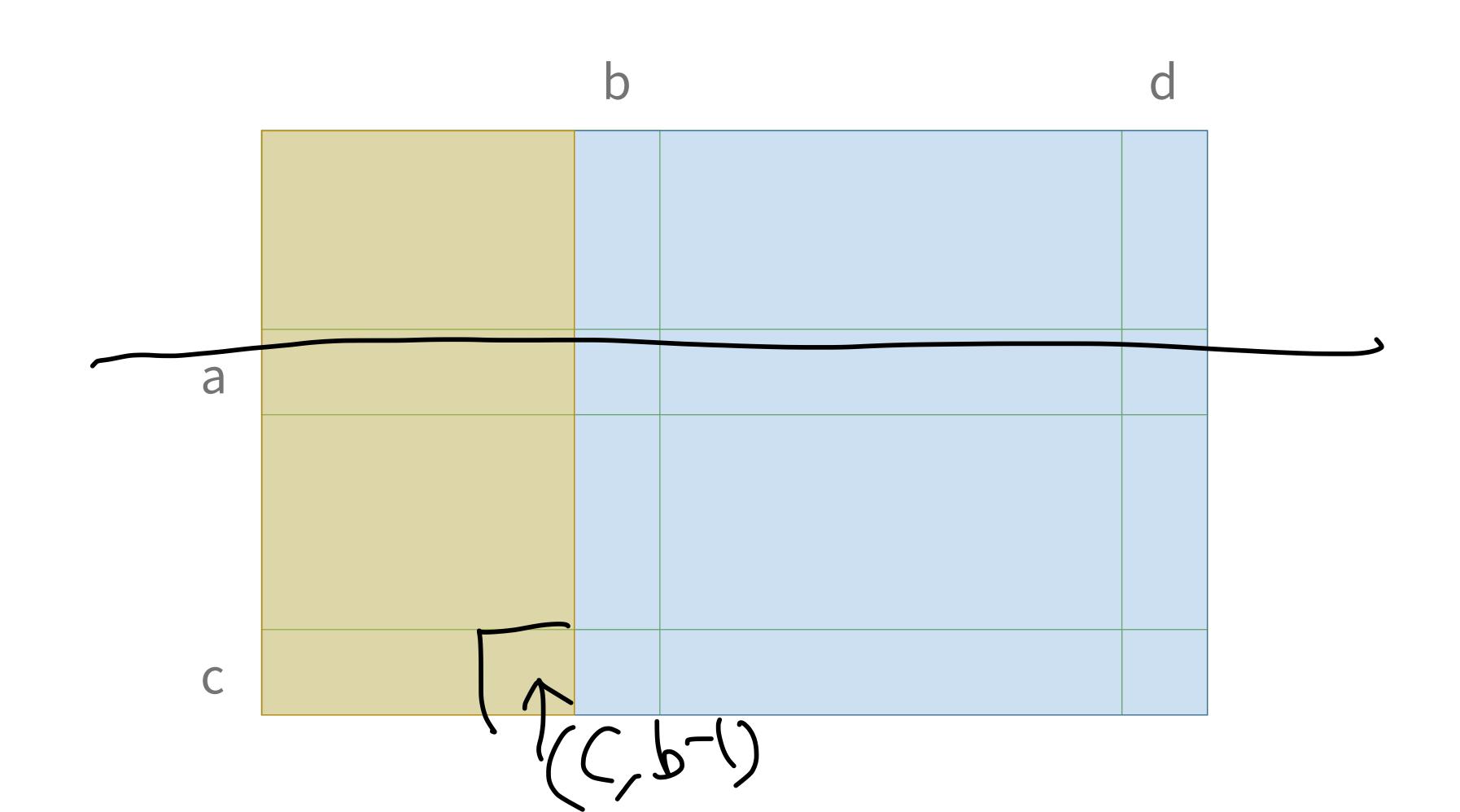
https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11660

S[c][d]



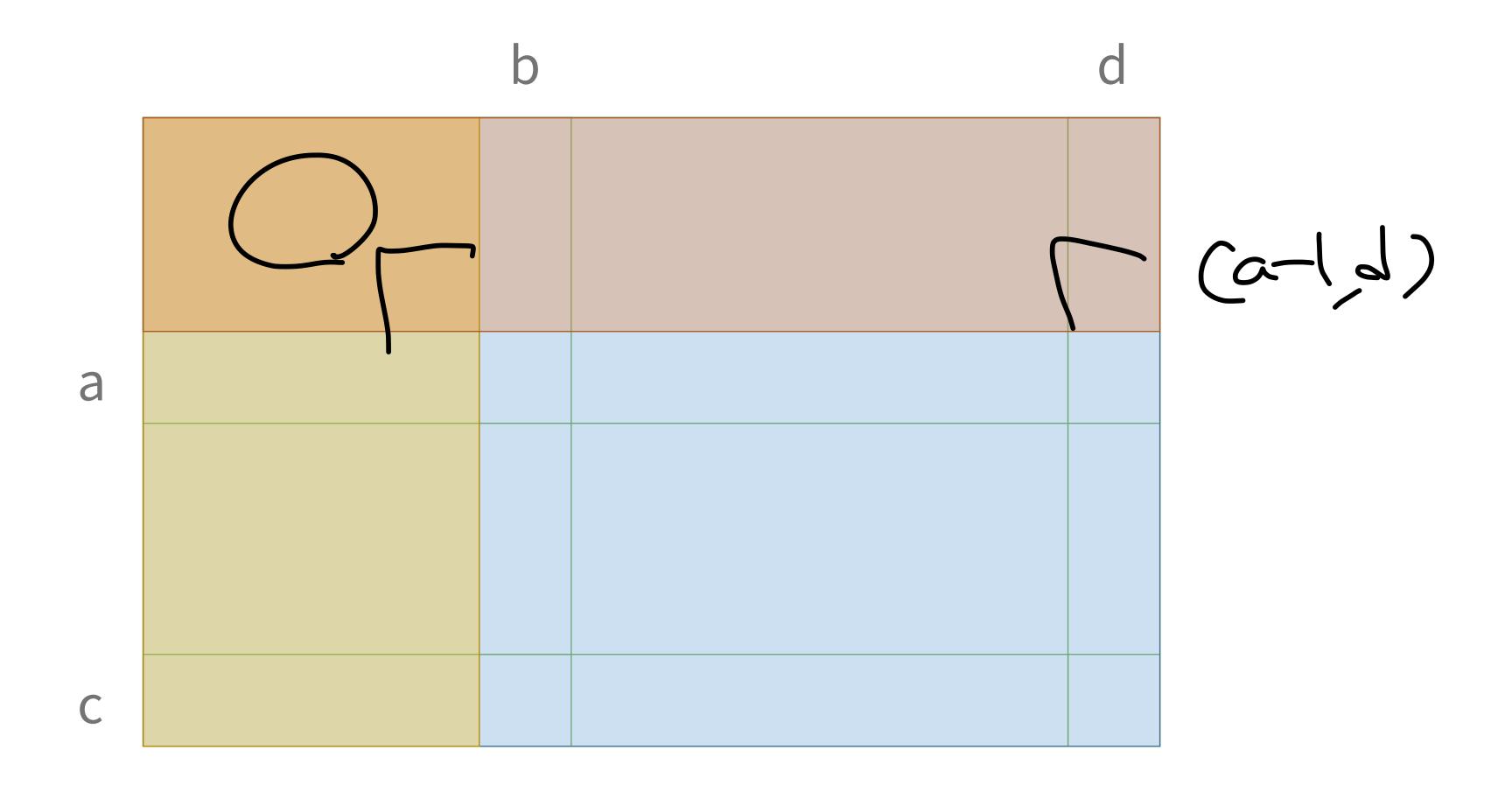
https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11660

• S[c][d] – S[c][b-1]



https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11660

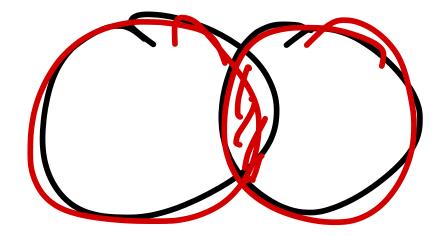
• S[c][d] – S[c][b-1] – S[a-1][d]



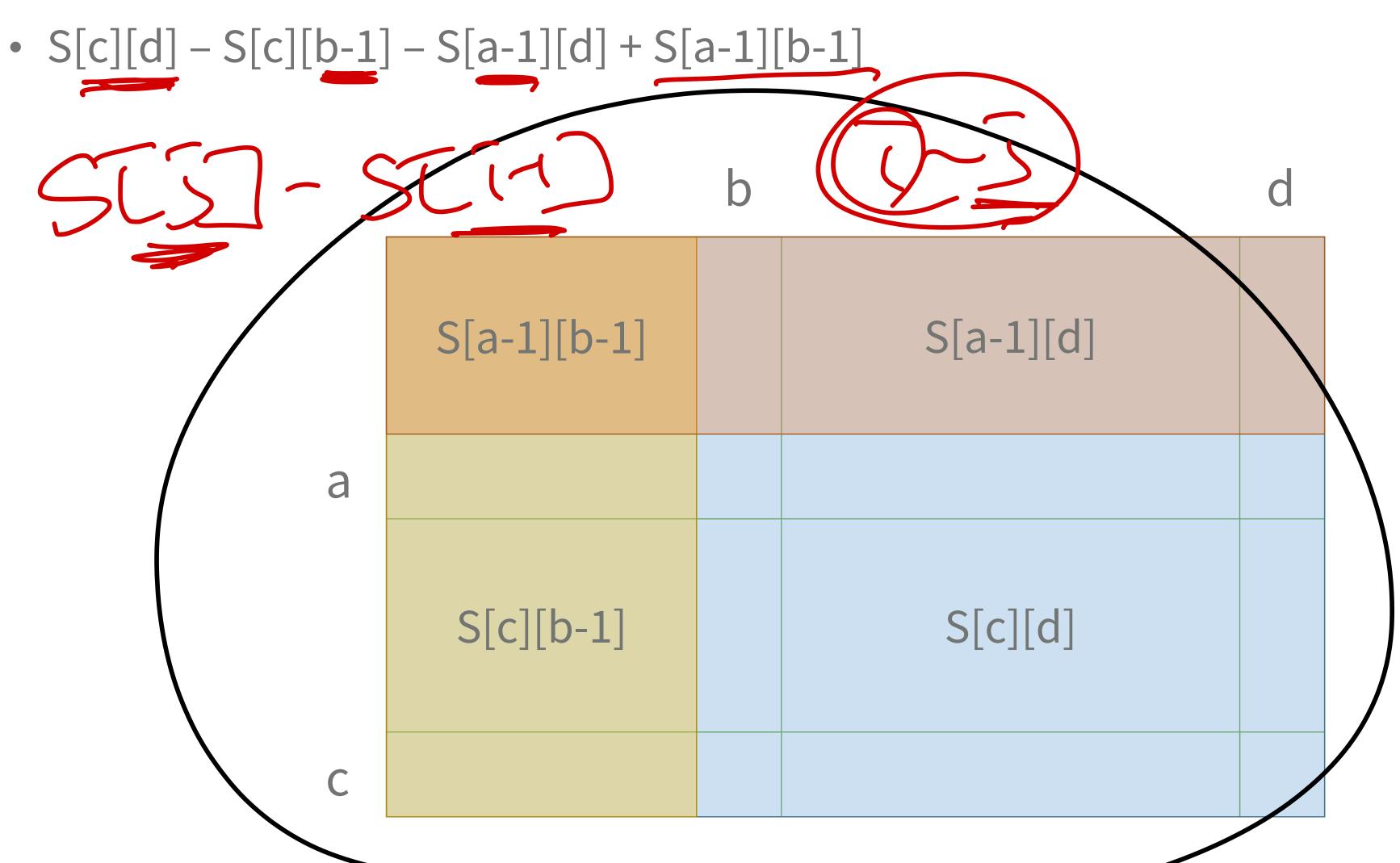
#### 27

# 구간합구하기5

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11660





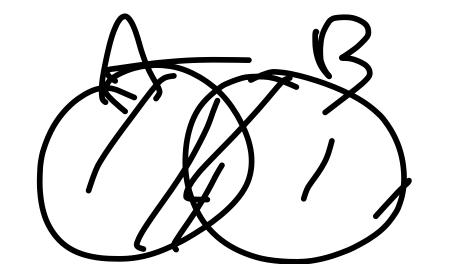


(abc) < (def)

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11660

• 소스: http://codeplus.codes/2a423621e6ee4a05aa24002afa123f68

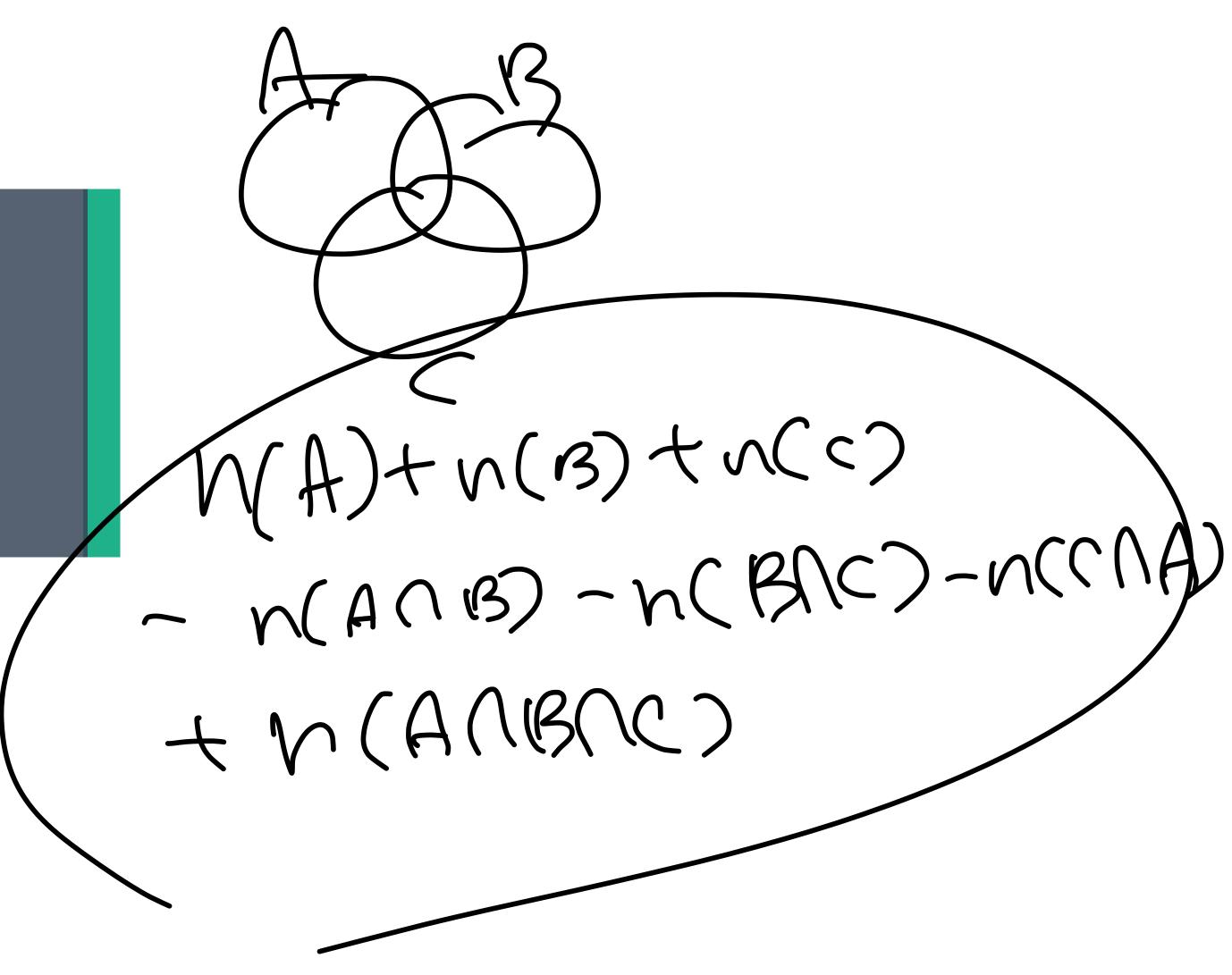
STUTTEDET - STANTEDET] - STITH-ITH \_ SGJTeJTc-N 4 S[a-1] [f] 4 STUDTLY) 



n(A)+v(B)-v(A)

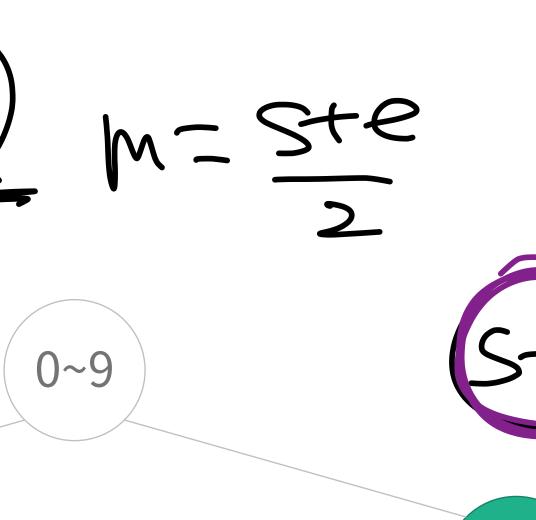
#### Fenwick Tree

Juchsion Exclasion Principlo



0~2









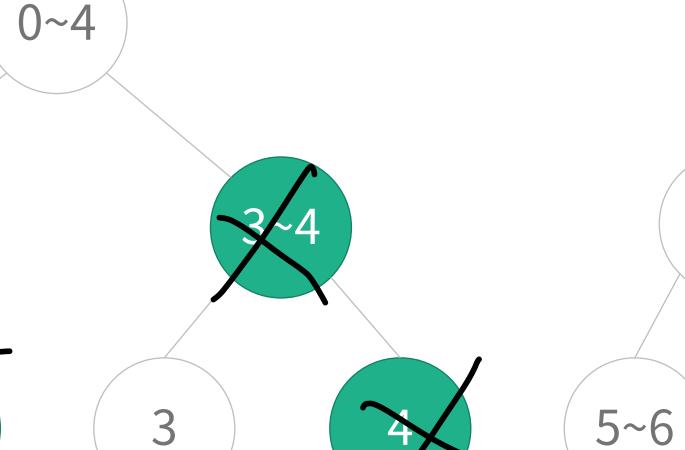
Fenwick Tree (BIT)

• 합을 구하는 경우에



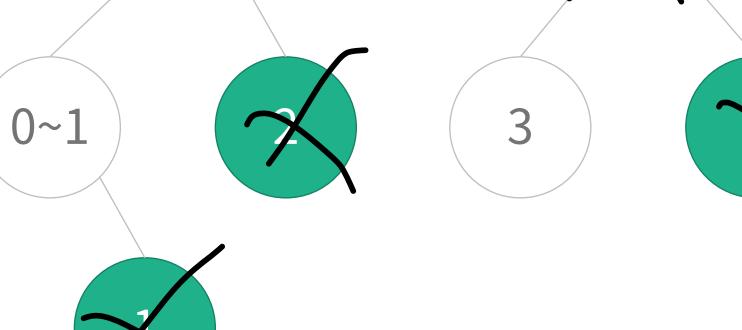








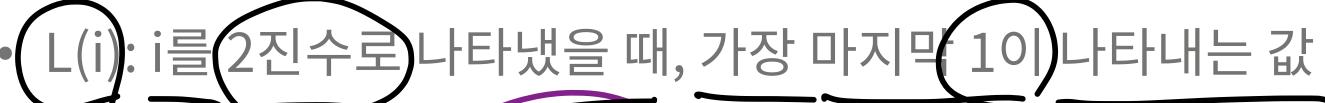








Fenwick Tree (BIT)



- $3 = 11_2$
- $5 = 101_2$
- $6 = 110_2$
- $8 = 1000_2$
- $9 = 1001_2$
- $10 = 1010_2$
- $11 = 1011_2$
- $12 = 1100_2$
- $16 = 10000_2$

$$\frac{16 - 1000}{1}$$

$$\frac{16}{16} = \frac{10000}{16000}$$

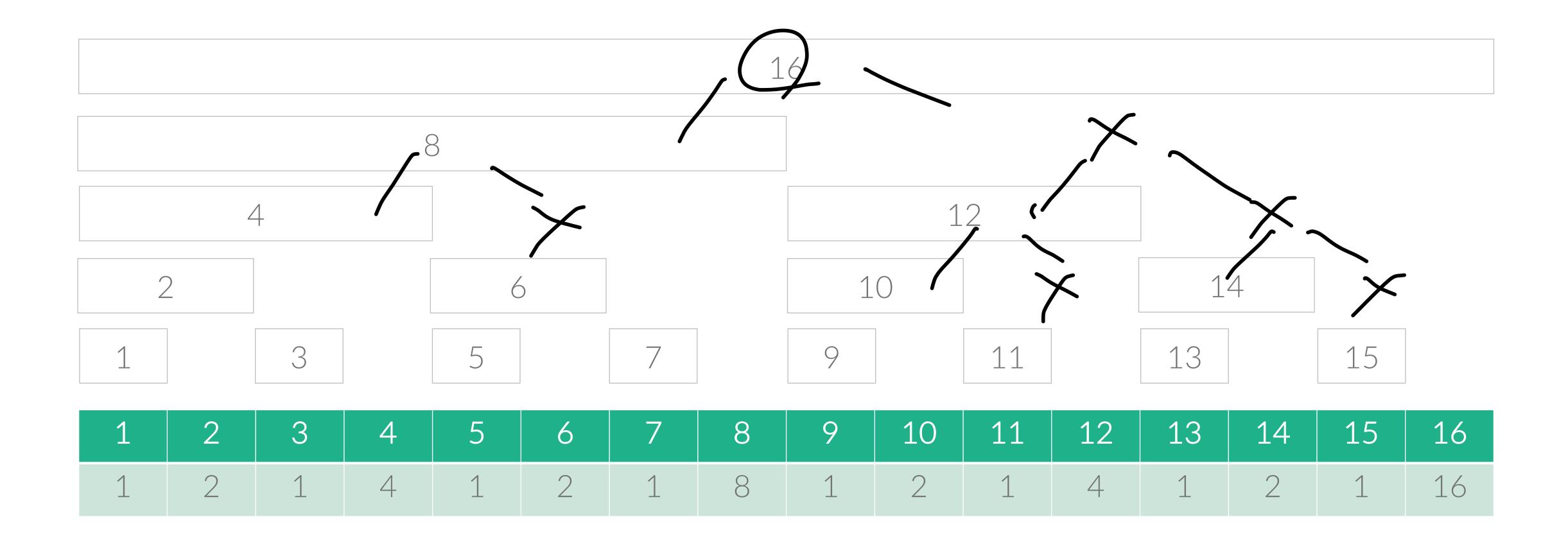
```
Fenwick Tree (BIT)
      -num = \sim num + 1
      num = 1001101011101011000000000000
      \simnum = 01100101000101001111111
            0110010100010101000000000000
```

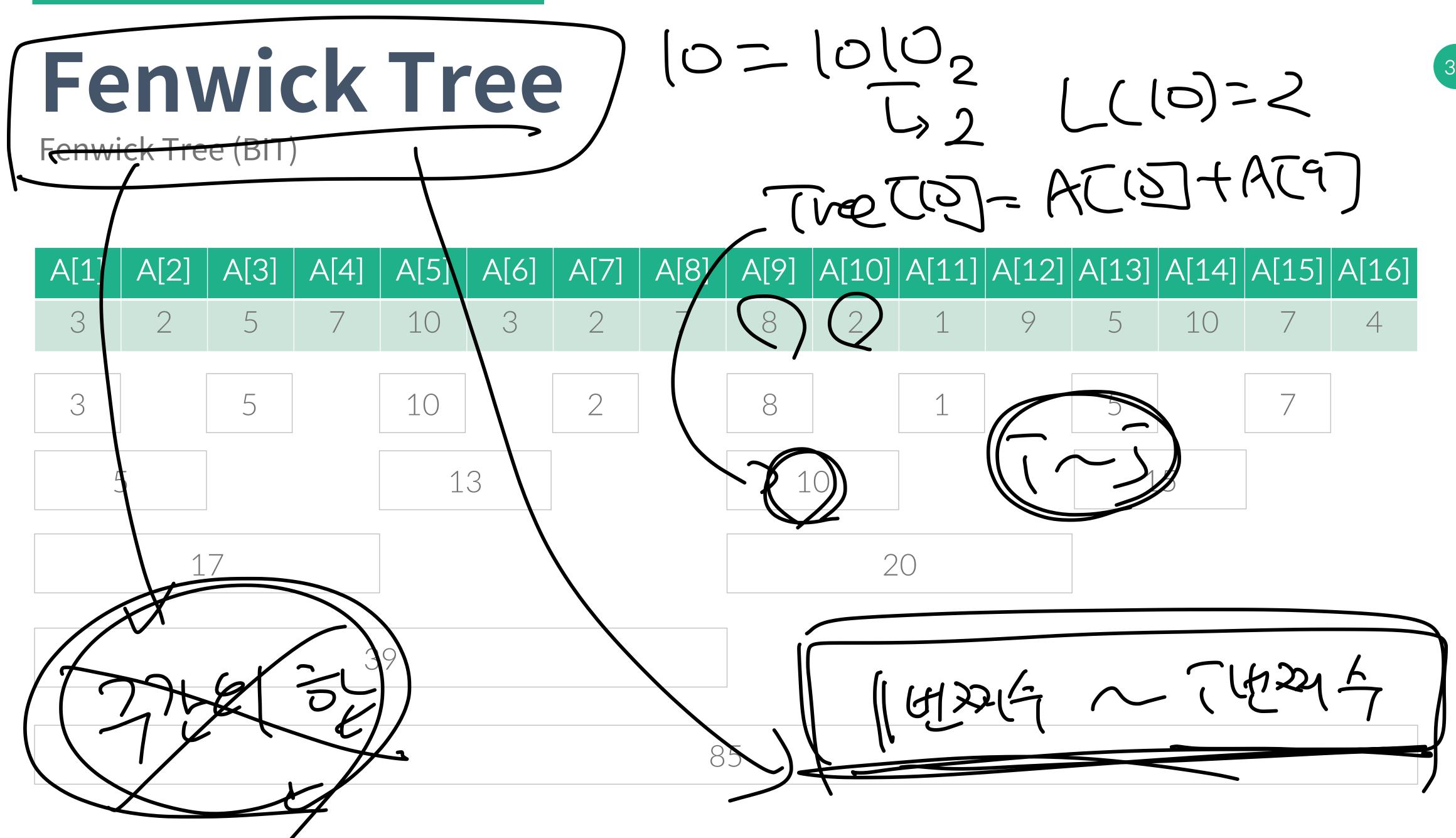
# Fenwick Tree (BIT)

Fenwick Tree Tree [] = TMH L(1) 18

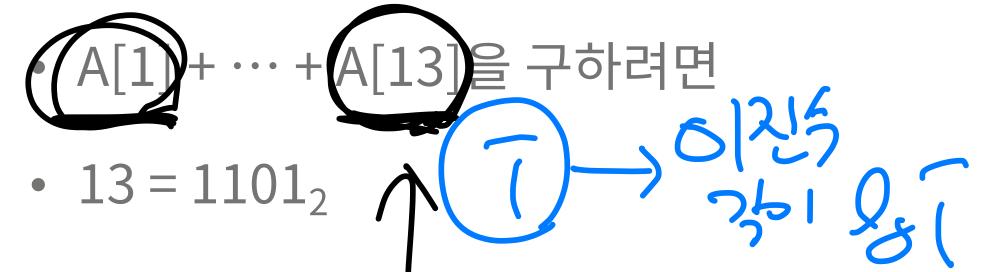
| (    | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6         | 7  | 8 | 9 | 10   | 11  | 12    | 13  | 14   | 15                                    | 16  |      |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|----|---|---|------|-----|-------|-----|------|---------------------------------------|-----|------|
| L(i) | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2         | 1  | 8 | 1 | 2    |     | 4     | 1   | 2    | 1                                     | 16  |      |
|      | 1 |   | 3 |   | 5 |           | 7  |   | 9 |      |     | (veel | 13  | ア    | 15                                    |     |      |
|      |   | 2 |   |   |   | 6         | 62 |   | 1 | .0   |     |       |     | 4    |                                       |     |      |
|      |   | 4 | 4 |   |   | reel<br>7 |    |   |   |      | 12) |       |     | T127 |                                       | 1(9 |      |
|      |   |   |   |   | 8 |           |    |   |   | (12) | )-4 | - 7   | (væ |      | \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | +A  | [(2) |
|      |   |   |   |   |   |           |    | 1 | 6 |      |     |       |     |      |                                       |     |      |
|      |   |   |   |   |   |           | 4  |   |   |      |     |       |     |      |                                       |     |      |

Fenwick Tree (BIT)

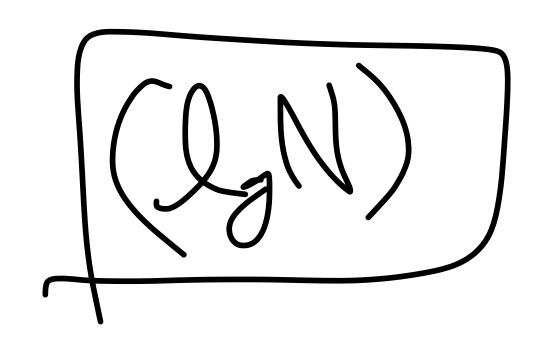




Fenwick Tree (BIT)



• tree $[1101_2]$  + tree $[1100_2]$  + tree $[1000_2]$ 



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$$|2 = |100|_{2}$$

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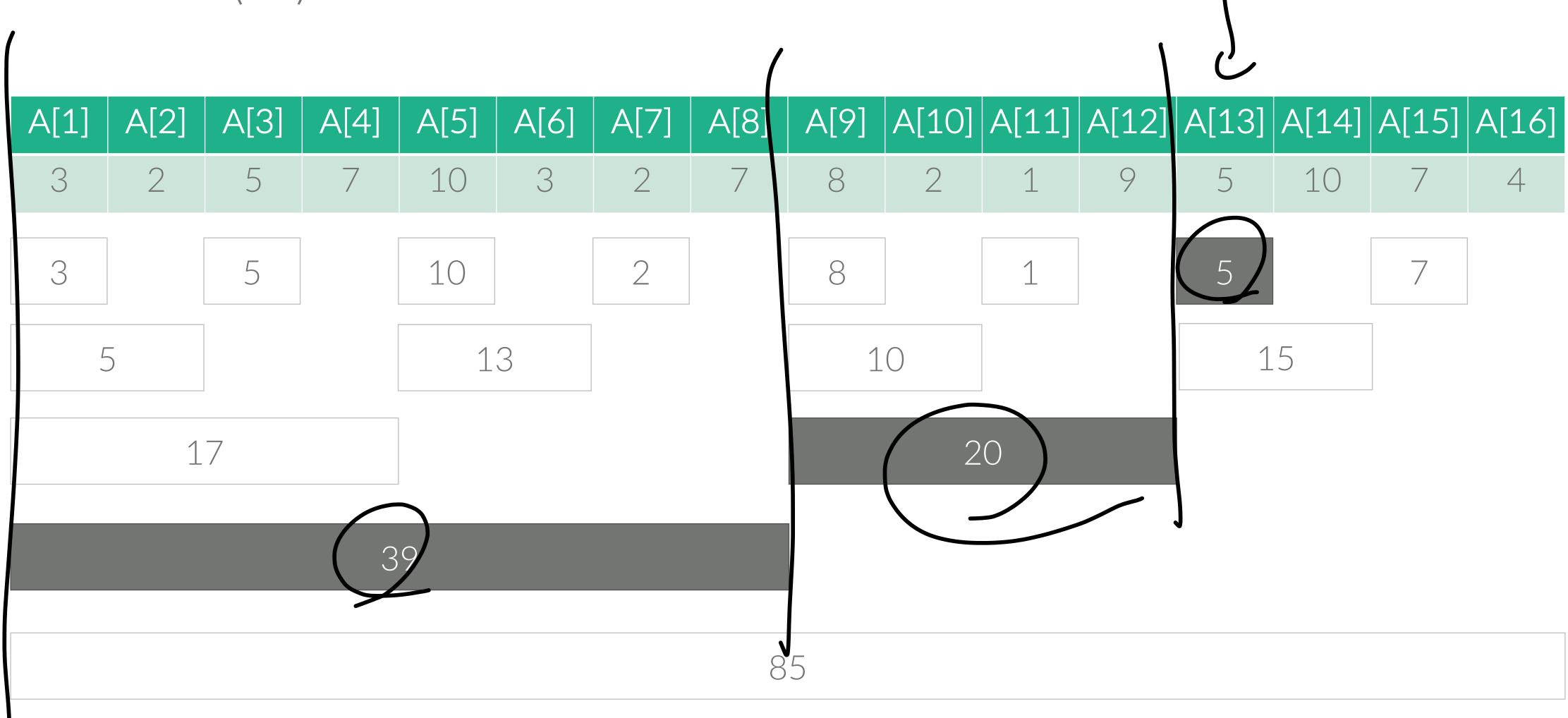
$$|4 = |4|$$

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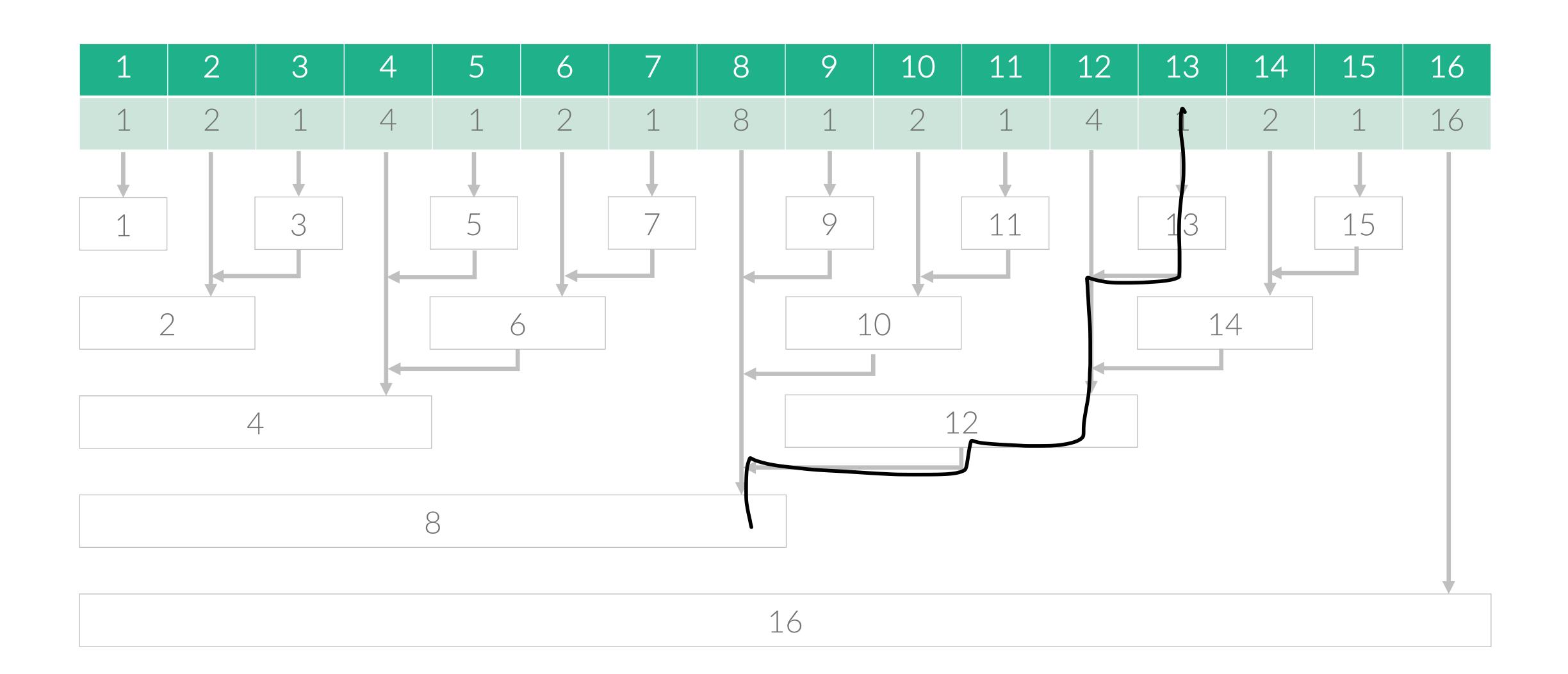
Fenwick Tree (BIT)



```
Fenwick Tree (BIT)
int sum(int i)
    int ans = 0;
    while
         ans += (tree[i]
    return ans;
```

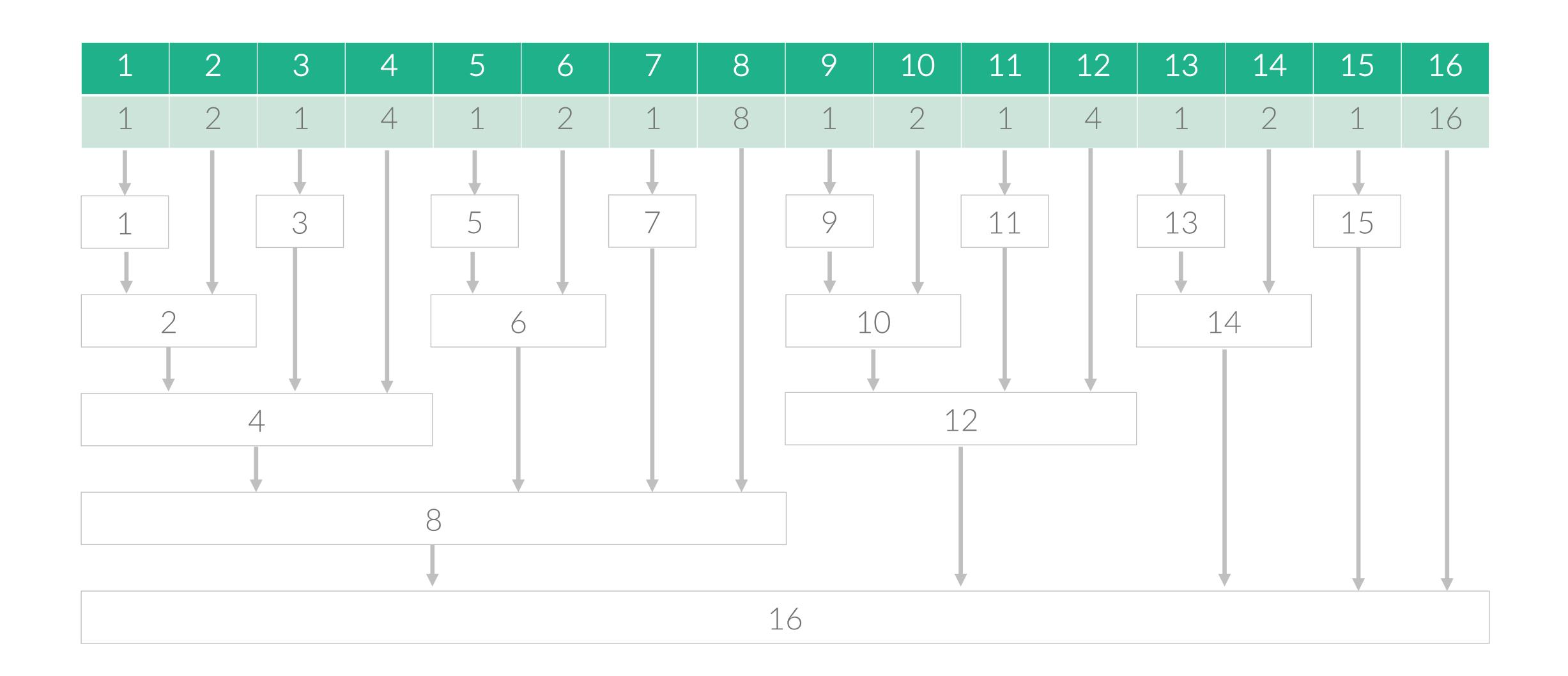
```
ATOT - + ATO
```

Fenwick Tree (BIT)



```
Fenwick Tree (BIT)
int update(int i, int num)
    while (i <= n)
        tree[i]_
```

Fenwick Tree (BIT)





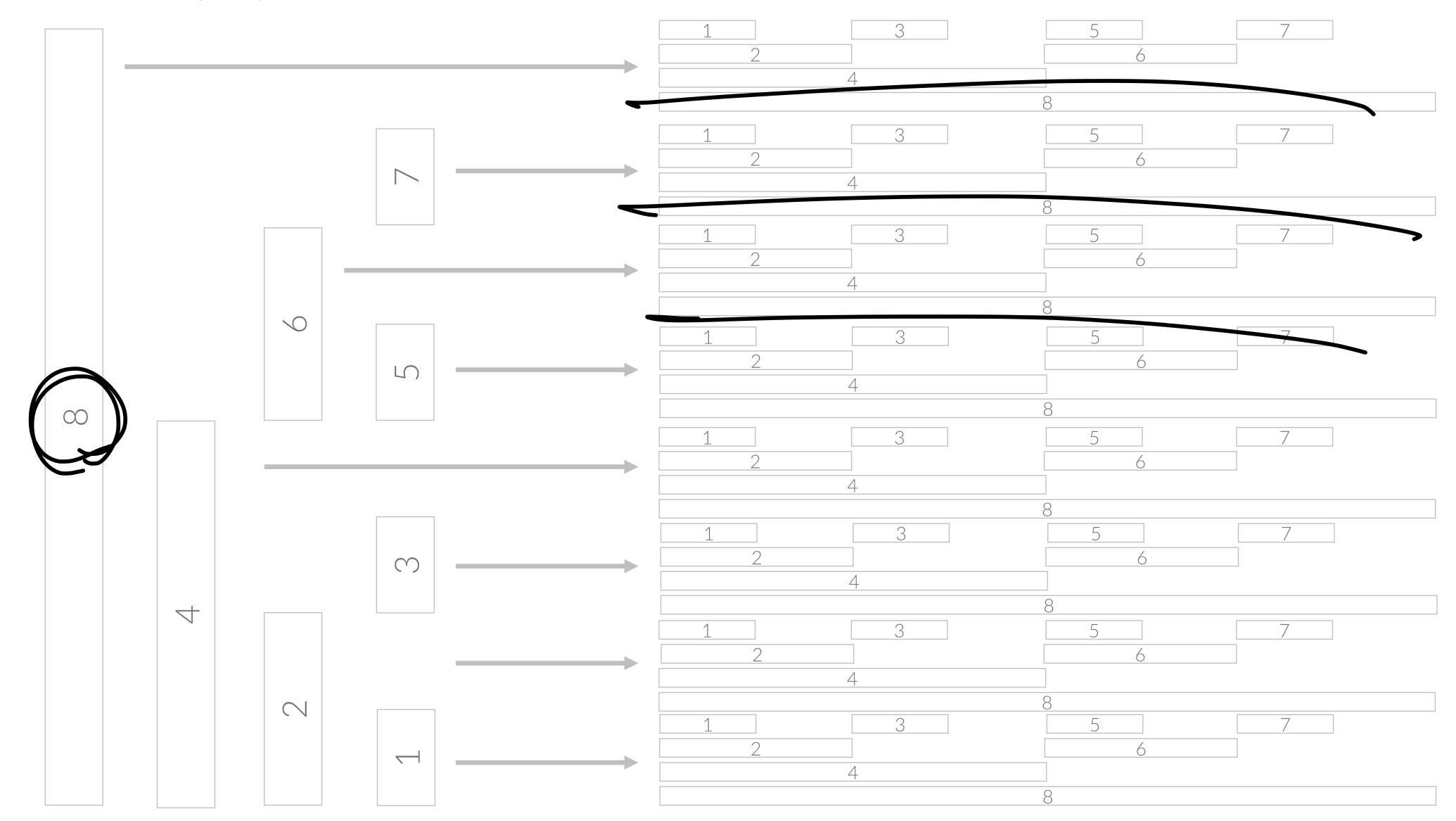
12/21 (4/52)

2D Fenwick Tree (BIT)

- 1차원을 2차원으로 확장해서 만들 수 있다.
- 행에 대해서 그리고 열에 대해서 트리를 만들면 된다

(7)

2D Fenwick Tree (BIT)



D Fenwick Tree (BIT)

```
void update(int x, int y, int val) {
    for (int i=x; i<=n; i+=i&-i) {
        for (int j=y; j<=n; j+=j&-j) {
            tree[i][j] + val;
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

2D Fenwick Tree (BIT)

```
int sum(int x, int y) {
    int ans = 0;
    for (int i=x; i>0; i-=i&-i) {
        for (int j=y; j>0; j-=j&-j) {
            ans += tree[i][j];
    return ans;
```

https://www.acmicpc.net/problem/11658

• 소스: http://codeplus.codes/1079573df1254a9ebefccf7caf4bfbbc