

Segment Trees

CS 491 – Competitive Programming

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Running Example

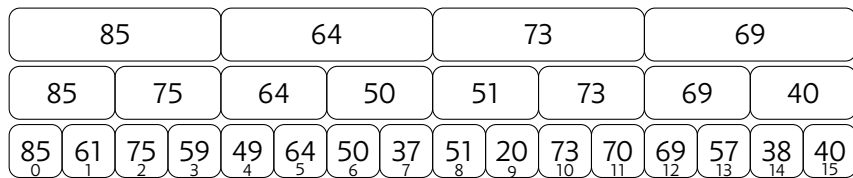
► Consider the following array:

85	61	75	59	49	64	50	37	51	20	73	70	69	57	38	40
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

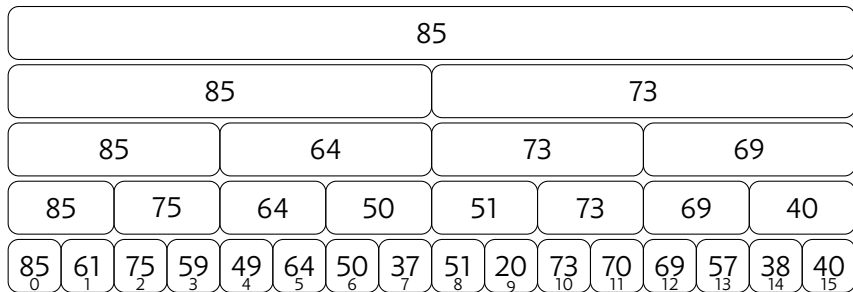
Segment Trees, Level 1



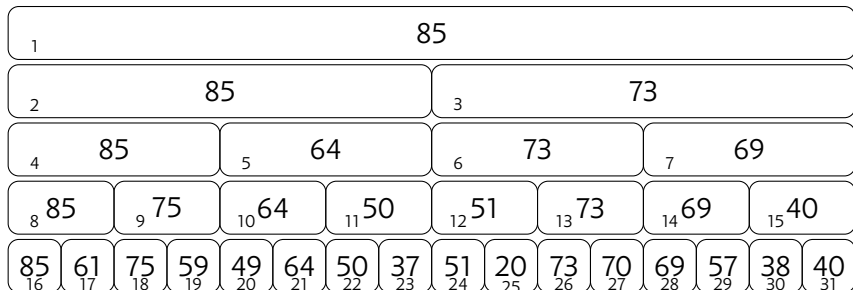
Segment Trees, Level 2



Segment Trees, Level 3 and 4



Segment Trees, Numbering the Elements



Build the Segement Tree

- ▶ L and R give you the bounds with respect to the original array.
- ▶ This code gives you a max range.

```
1 void build(int p, int L, int R) {  
2     if (L == R) // as L == R, either one is fine  
3         st[p] = data[L]; // store the data  
4     else {  
5         // recursively compute the values  
6         build(left(p) , L , (L + R) / 2);  
7         build(right(p), (L + R) / 2 + 1, R );  
8         int p1 = st[left(p)], p2 = st[right(p)];  
9         st[p] = (st[p1] >= st[p2]) ? p1 : p2;  
10    } }
```

Query the Tree

- ▶ L and R give you the bounds with respect to the original array.
- ▶ i and j give you the bounds for the query

```
1  int rmq(int p, int L, int R, int i, int j) {
2      if (i > R || j < L) return -1; // current segment outside
3      if (L >= i && R <= j) return st[p];
4      // compute the min position in the left and right part of
5      int p1 = rmq(left(p), L, (L+R)/2, i, j);
6      int p2 = rmq(right(p), (L+R)/2+1, R, i, j);
7      if (p1 == -1) return p2;
8      // if we try to access segment outside query
9      if (p2 == -1) return p1;
10     return (p1 <= p2) ? p1 : p2;
11 }
12
```