

标签 CDQ 分治 下的文章

🏠 首页 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/>) / CDQ 分治

「CEOI 2017」 Building Bridges (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/CEOI-2017-Building-Bridges-1/>)

题目链接: LOJ 2483 (<https://loj.ac/problem/2483>)

有 n 根柱子依次排列，每根柱子都有一个高度。第 i 根柱子的高度为 h_i 。

现在想要建造若干座桥，如果一座桥架在第 i 根柱子和第 j 根柱子之间，那么需要 $(h_i - h_j)^2$ 的代价。

在造桥前，所有用不到的柱子都会被拆除，因为他们会干扰造桥进程。第 i 根柱子被拆除的代价为 w_i ，注意 w_i 不一定非负，因为可能政府希望拆除某些柱子。

现在政府想要知道，通过桥梁把第 1 根柱子和第 n 根柱子连接的最小代价。注意桥梁不能在端点以外的任何地方相交。

数据范围： $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$ ， $0 \leq h_i, |w_i| \leq 10^6$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 04 月 05 日

「算法笔记」 CDQ 分治 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/CDQ-Divide-and-Conquer/>)

✓ CDQ 分治是我们处理各类问题的重要武器。它的优势在于可以顶替复杂的高级数据结构，而且常数比较小；缺点在于必须离线操作。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 03 月 12 日

「NOI 2007」 货币兑换 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/NOI-2007-Cash/>)

题目链接: LOJ 2353 (<https://loj.ac/problem/2353>)

小 Y 最近在一家金券交易所工作。该金券交易所只发行交易两种金券： A 纪念券（以下简称 A 券）和 B 纪念券（以下简称 B 券）。每个持有金券的顾客都有一个自己的帐户。金券的数目可以是一个实数。每天随着市场的起伏波动，两种金券都有自己当时的价值，即每一单位金券当天可以兑换的人民币数目。我们记录第 i 天中 A 券和 B 券的价值分别为 A_i 和 B_i （元 / 单位金券）。为了方便顾客，金券交易所提供了一种非常方便的交易方式：比例交易法。比例交易法分为两个方面：

- 卖出金券：顾客提供一个 $[0, 100]$ 内的实数 OP 作为卖出比例，其意义为：将 $OP\%$ 的 A 券和 $OP\%$ 的 B 券以当时的价值兑换为人民币。
- 买入金券：顾客支付 IP 元人民币，交易所将会兑换给用户总价值为 IP 的金券，并且，满足提供给顾客的 A 券和 B 券的比例在第 i 天恰好为 $Rate_i$ 。

注意：同一天内可以进行多次操作。

小 Y 是一个很有经济头脑的员工，通过较长时间的运作和行情测算，他已经知道了未来 n 天内的 A 券和 B 券的价值 A_i, B_i 以及 $Rate_i$ 。他还希望能够计算出来，如果开始时拥有 S 元钱，那么 n 天后最多能够获得多少元钱。

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$, $0 < A_i, B_i \leq 10$, $0 < Rate_i \leq 100$, $0 \leq 答案 \leq 10^9$ 。

• Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊙ 2019 年 03 月 12 日

「TJOI / HEOI 2016」序列 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/TJOI-HEOI-2016-Sequence/>)

题目链接：LOJ 2056 (<https://loj.ac/problem/2056>)

佳媛姐姐过生日的时候，她的小伙伴从某宝上买了一个有趣的玩具送给他。

玩具上有一个长度为 n 的数列 a_i ，数列中某些项的值可能会变化，但同一个时刻最多只有一个值发生变化。现在佳媛姐姐已经研究出了所有 m 种变化的可能性，她想请教你，能否选出一个子序列，使得在任意一种变化中，这个子序列都是不降的。请你告诉她这个子序列的最长长度即可。

数据范围： $1 \leq n, m, a_i \leq 10^5$ 。

• Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊙ 2019 年 03 月 12 日

「CQOI 2011」动态逆序对 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/CQOI-2011-Dynamic-Inversions/>)

题目链接：BZOJ 3295 (<https://lydsy.com/JudgeOnline/problem.php?id=3295>)

对于序列 a_i ，它的逆序对数定义为满足 $i < j$ ，且 $a_i > a_j$ 的数对 (i, j) 的个数。给 1 到 n 的一个排列，按照某种顺序依次删除 m 个元素，你的任务是在每次删除一个元素之前统计整个序列的逆序对数。

数据范围： $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$, $0 \leq m \leq 5 \times 10^4$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊖ 2019 年 03 月 11 日

「HDU 4456」 Crowd (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/HDU-4456-Crowd/>)

题目链接: HDU 4456 (<http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=4456>)

F 市的地图是一个 $n \times n$ 的网格, 对于每个交叉口, 我们为其定义一个人群密集度。最初, 每个交叉口的密集度为 0; 随着时间的推移, 密集度可能会变化。为了计算密集度, 警察局的管理人员提出了 “ k 维密集度” 的概念。交叉口 (x_0, y_0) 的 “ k 维密集度” 用 $c(x_0, y_0, k)$ 表示, 可以用下式计算:

$$c(x_0, y_0, k) = \sum_{|x-x_0| + |y-y_0| \leq k} d(x, y)$$

其中 $d(x, y)$ 为交叉口 (x, y) 的密集度。

此时一共有 m 个操作, 操作问题如下 2 个类型:

- 1 x y z : 路口 (x, y) 的密集度 $d(x, y)$ 增加了 z 。
- 2 x y z : 询问 $c(x, y, z)$ 的值。

数据范围: $1 \leq n \leq 10^4$, $1 \leq m \leq 8 \times 10^4$, 对于操作 1 有 $-100 \leq z \leq 100$, 对于操作 2 有 $0 \leq z \leq 2n - 1$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊖ 2019 年 03 月 11 日

「HDU 4742」 Pinball Game 3D (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/HDU-4742-Pinball-Game-3D/>)

题目链接: HDU 4742 (<http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=4742>)

RD 很擅长弹珠游戏。最近他发现了一种 3D 弹珠游戏, 一共有 n 个球, 每个球可以看作一个点。一开始 RD 扔出一个球使它击中另一个球, 被击中的球会移动并可能击中另一个球, 如此循环下去。但是一旦一个球击中了另一个球, 它就会消失。

RD 可以控制每个球的移动方向, 但是有一个限制: 如果球 A 的坐标为 (x_1, y_1, z_1) , 球 B 的坐标为 (x_2, y_2, z_2) , 那么球 A 能击中球 B 当且仅当 $x_1 \leq x_2$, $y_1 \leq y_2$, $z_1 \leq z_2$ 。

现在, 请你帮助 RD 求出可以击中的球的最大数量, 以及可以击中这么多球的方案数, 对 2^{30} 取模。两个方案中只要有一个球是不同的那么就认为他们不同。

本题有 T 组数据。

数据范围: $1 \leq T \leq 3$, $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$, $0 \leq x_i, y_i, z_i \leq 2^{30}$ 。

● Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⊖ 2019 年 03 月 11 日

「LOJ 112」三维偏序 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/LOJ-112-Three-Dimensional-Partial-Order/>)

题目链接: LOJ 112 (<https://loj.ac/problem/112>)

有 n 个元素, 第 i 个元素有 a_i 、 b_i 、 c_i 三个属性, 设 $f(i)$ 表示满足 $a_j \leq a_i$ 且 $b_j \leq b_i$ 且 $c_j \leq c_i$ 的 j 的数量。

对于 $d \in [0, n]$, 求 $f(i) = d$ 的 i 的数量。

数据范围: $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$, $1 \leq a_i, b_i, c_i \leq 2 \times 10^5$ 。

👤 Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>) ⏰ 2019 年 03 月 11 日



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