

## 标签 曼哈顿距离 下的文章

🏠 首页 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/>) / 曼哈顿距离

[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



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|      |       |
|------|-------|
| 文章数目 | 187   |
| 评论数目 | 243   |
| 运行天数 | 1年25天 |
| 最后活动 | 4 个月前 |

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二项式定理 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/tag/%E4%BA%8C%E9%A1%B9%E5%BC%8F%E5%AE%9A%E7%90%86/>)

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