平面最近点对

Nearest Pair of Points

Idea:分治。选取一条垂直线,分左右递归求解。合并步骤中,只需考虑宽度为 2d 的长条中的点,而对于每一个长条中的点,又只需考虑在其上垂直距离不超过 d 的点,可以证明,这样考虑的点不超过 7 个。若事先存储一个按 y 值排好序的数组,则理论上时间复杂度为 $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + O(n) = O(n \lg n)$,但代码似乎不太好写。退而求其次,可以在合并步骤中排序,则时间复杂度为 $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + O(n \lg n) = O(n \lg^2 n)$.

Complexity: $O(n \lg n)$ (理论上可以达到) ; $O(n \lg^2 n)$ (更好写的代码)

Code:

```
struct Point{
 2
        double x, y;
    }p[N], t[N];
 3
    bool cmpx(Point A, Point B){
        if(A.x == B.x) return A.y < B.y;</pre>
 5
        return A.x < B.x;
 6
 7
    bool cmpy(Point A, Point B){
        if(A.y == B.y) return A.x < B.x;
9
        return A.y < B.y;</pre>
10
11
    }
12
    inline double dis(Point A, Point B){ return sqrt((A.x-B.x)*(A.x-
13
    B.x)+(A.y-B.y)*(A.y-B.y)); }
14
    double solve(int l, int r){
15
        if(l == r) return INF;
16
        if(r - l == 1) return dis(p[l], p[r]);
17
18
        int mid = (l + r) \gg 1;
        double d = min(solve(l, mid), solve(mid+1, r));
19
        pt = 0;
20
        for(int i = l; i <= r; i++)
21
22
            if(fabs(p[i].x - p[mid].x) <= d)</pre>
23
                 t[++pt] = p[i];
        sort(t+1, t+pt+1, cmpy);
24
25
        for(int i = 1; i <= pt; i++)
26
            for(int j = i+1; j \le pt && t[j].y - t[i].y \le d; j++)
```

```
d = min(d, dis(t[i], t[j]));
27
        return d;
28
29
   }
30
   int main(){
31
        scanf("%d", &n);
32
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
33
            scanf("%lf%lf", &p[i].x, &p[i].y);
34
        sort(p+1, p+n+1, cmpx);
35
        printf("%.4f\n", solve(1, n));
36
        return 0;
37
38 }
```