CDQ 分治,偏序问题

CDQ 分治

Idea: 普通的分治中子问题之间互不影响, CDQ 分治中左区间可以对右区间产生影响。必须离线。

Steps: 分 ⇒ 递归处理左、右区间 ⇒ 处理左区间对右区间的影响,调整答案

Application: 点对有关问题(偏序, 动态逆序对), 1D/1D 动态规划的优化……

二维偏序

Idea#1: 先按第一维排序, 然后第二维值域树状数组维护

Idea#2: 先按第一维排序, 然后 CDQ 分治

注: 逆序对的两种实现分别对应上述两种做法

三维偏序

Idea#1: 先按第一维排序,

Idea#2: 先按第一维排序,然后 CDQ 分治: solve(1, r) 时,递归进行 solve(1, mid) 和 solve(mid+1, r),考虑如何统计 $l \le i \le mid, mid + 1 \le j \le r$ 的满足 $b_i < b_j$ 且 $c_i < c_j$ 的点对数。把所有 [l,r] 区间的元素拿出来按第二维排序,遍历一遍,遇到左区间的就按第三维丢到值域树状数组里去,遇到右区间的就查询。

ATT: 如果题目存在重复元素,需要去重(因为 CDQ 分治只能统计左区间对右区间的答案),丢值域树状数组的时候丢重复次数。

Complexity: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + O(n \lg n) = O(n \lg^2 n)$

Code (有重复元素):

```
#include<algorithm>
    #include<cstdio>
2
    using namespace std;
    const int N = 100005;
6
7
    const int K = 200005;
8
    int n, k, tot, ans[N];
9
10
    struct Node{
                           // dc is c after discretization
11
         int a, b, c, dc;
12
         int newid, cnt, num; // num is the number of elements which are less than this node
13
    }node[N]:
14
    bool cmpa(const Node &A, const Node &B){
        return A.a == B.a ? (A.b == B.b ? A.c < B.c : A.b < B.b) : A.a < B.a;
15
16
17
    bool cmpb(const Node &A, const Node &B){
        return A.b == B.b ? (A.c == B.c ? A.a < B.a : A.c < B.c) : A.b < B.b;
18
19
20
    int tc[N];
21
    void disc(){
22
23
        sort(tc+1, tc+tc[0]+1);
24
         tc[0] = unique(tc+1, tc+tc[0]+1) - (tc+1);
         for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
25
26
             node[i].dc = lower_bound(tc+1, tc+tc[0]+1, node[i].c) - tc;
27
    }
2.8
29
    int c[N];
    inline int lowbit(int x){ return x & -x; }
30
31
    void add(int x, int val){ while(x <= n){ c[x] += val; x += lowbit(x); } }
32
    int sum(int x){
```

```
33
        while(x){ res += c[x]; x -= lowbit(x); }
34
35
        return res;
36
    }
37
    void cdq(int l, int r){
38
39
        if(l == r) return;
40
        int mid = (l + r) \gg 1;
41
        cdq(l, mid);
        cdq(mid+1, r);
42
43
        sort(node+l, node+r+1, cmpb);
44
        for(int i = l; i <= r; i++){
45
            if(node[i].newid <= mid)</pre>
                                       add(node[i].dc, node[i].cnt);
46
                  node[i].num += sum(node[i].dc);
47
        for(int i = l; i <= r; i++)
48
                                          // clear BIT
            if(node[i].newid <= mid)</pre>
49
50
                add(node[i].dc, -node[i].cnt);
51
    }
52
53
    int main(){
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &k);
54
55
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
            scanf("%d%d%d", &node[i].a, &node[i].b, &node[i].c);
56
57
            tc[++tc[0]] = node[i].c;
58
59
        disc();
60
        sort(node+1, node+n+1, cmpa);
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){ // unique
61
            if(node[i-1].a != node[i].a || node[i-1].b != node[i].b || node[i-1].c != node[i].c)
62
                node[++tot] = node[i], node[tot].newid = tot, node[tot].cnt = 1;
63
64
                   node[tot].cnt++;
65
66
        cdq(1, tot);
67
        68
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) printf("%d\n", ans[i]);</pre>
69
70
    }
```

四维偏序

Idea: CDQ 套 CDQ分治。先按第一维 α 排序,然后对第一维 CDQ 分治: 递归回来后根据第一维的位置打上左右标记,然后按 b 排序,得到一系列形如 (L/R,b,c,d) 的元素且 b 递增;复制一下,对第二维 CDQ 分治并在同时对第三维排序: 递归回来后左子区间都是 (L/R,L,c,d),右子区间都是 (L/R,R,c,d),且各自区间内的 c 是递增的,然后双指针把第四维丢值域树状数组里或者查询,丢的时候记得参考第一维的 L/R 情况。

实现时用与 CDQ 浑然一体的归并排序而非 sort 来减少一些常数。

ATT: 清空树状数组时能少清就少清,这对减少常数很关键。

Complexity: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + O(n \lg^2 n) = O(n \lg^3 n)$

Code:

```
1
                       #include<algorithm>
    2
                       #include<cstdio>
    3
                       using namespace std;
                        template < typename T > void read(T&x) \\ \{x=0; int fl=1; char ch=getchar(); while (ch<'0'||ch>'9') \\ \{if(ch=='-') + (char) \\ \{if(ch=-'-') + (char) \\ \{if(char) + (char) \\ \{if(char) + (char) \\ \{if(char) + (char) + (char) + (char) \\ \{if(char) + (char) + (char) + (char) + (char) \\ \{if(char) + (char) + (char) + (char) + (char) \\ \{if(char) + (char) + (c
    6
                        fl=-1; ch=getchar(); h=1etchar(); while(ch>='0'&ch<='9') x=(x<<1)+(x<<3)+ch-'0'; x=getchar(); x*=fl; x*=fl;
                       template<typename T,typename...Args>inline void read(T&t,Args&...args){read(t);read(args...);}
    8
                       const int N = 50005;
10
11
12
                       int T, q, a[N], tot, ans[N];
13
                        #define LEFT 0
14
                        #define RIGHT 1
15
16
                       struct Node{
17
                                           int t, x, y, z, k;
18
                                           bool mark;
19
                        }node[N<<3];</pre>
                       bool cmpt(const Node &A, const Node &B){
```

```
21
         if(A.t == B.t) if(A.x == B.x) if(A.y == B.y) return A.z < B.z;
22
         else return A.y < B.y; else return A.x < B.x; else return A.t < B.t;
23
     }
24
25
     int t[N<<3];
     void disc(){
26
2.7
         sort(t+1, t+t[0]+1);
28
         t[0] = unique(t+1, t+t[0]+1) - (t+1);
29
         for(int i = 1; i <= tot; i++)
30
             node[i].z = lower_bound(t+1, t+t[0]+1, node[i].z) - t;
31
     }
32
     int c[N<<3];
     inline int lowbit(int x){ return x & -x; }
34
35
     inline void add(int x, int val){ while(x <= q * 8){ c[x] += val; x += lowbit(x); } }
     inline int sum(int x){ int res = 0; while(x){ res += c[x]; x -= lowbit(x); } return res; }
36
37
38
     Node tmp[N << 3], tmp2[N << 3];
     void cdq2(int l, int r){
39
         if(l == r) return;
40
         int mid = (l + r) \gg 1;
41
42
         cdq2(l, mid), cdq2(mid+1, r);
43
         int ptl = l, ptr = mid+1, tid = l-1, lastl;
44
         while(ptl <= mid && ptr <= r){</pre>
45
             if(tmp[ptl].y <= tmp[ptr].y){</pre>
                 if(tmp[ptl].k == 0 && tmp[ptl].mark == LEFT)
46
47
                      add(tmp[ptl].z, 1);
48
                 tmp2[++tid] = tmp[ptl++];
49
             }
50
             else{
                  if(tmp[ptr].k != 0 && tmp[ptr].mark == RIGHT)
51
52
                      ans[tmp[ptr].t] += tmp[ptr].k * sum(tmp[ptr].z);
                 tmp2[++tid] = tmp[ptr++];
53
54
             }
55
56
         lastl = ptl - 1;
57
         while(ptl <= mid)</pre>
                              tmp2[++tid] = tmp[ptl++];
5.8
         while(ptr <= r){
59
             if(tmp[ptr].k != 0 && tmp[ptr].mark == RIGHT)
                 ans[tmp[ptr].t] += tmp[ptr].k * sum(tmp[ptr].z);
60
61
             tmp2[++tid] = tmp[ptr++];
62
         for(int i = l; i <= lastl; i++) // crucial for decreasing constant</pre>
63
             if(tmp[i].k == 0 && tmp[i].mark == LEFT)
                 add(tmp[i].z, -1);
65
66
         for(int i = l; i <= r; i++) tmp[i] = tmp2[i];
67
68
     void cdq1(int l, int r){
69
         if(l == r) return;
         int mid = (l + r) \gg 1;
7.0
71
         cdq1(l, mid), cdq1(mid+1, r);
         int ptl = l, ptr = mid+1, tid = l-1; // tid must be l-1 or it can't be used in cdq2
72
73
         while(ptl <= mid && ptr <= r){</pre>
74
             if(node[ptl].x <= node[ptr].x){</pre>
7.5
                 node[ptl].mark = LEFT;
76
                  tmp[++tid] = node[ptl++];
77
             }
78
79
                 node[ptr].mark = RIGHT;
80
                  tmp[++tid] = node[ptr++];
81
82
                              node[ptl].mark = LEFT, tmp[++tid] = node[ptl++];
83
         while(ptl <= mid)</pre>
                             node[ptr].mark = RIGHT, tmp[++tid] = node[ptr++];
         while(ptr <= r)
84
         for(int i = l; i <= r; i++) node[i] = tmp[i];</pre>
85
         cdq2(l, r);
86
87
88
89
     inline void init(){
90
         tot = t[0] = 0;
         for(int i = 1; i <= q; i++) ans[i] = 0;
91
92
93
94
     int main(){
95
         read(T);
96
         while(T--){
97
             read(q);
98
             init():
```

```
99
                   int _x1, _y1, _z1, _x2, _y2, _z2;
100
                   for(int i = 1; i <= q; i++){
101
                         read(a[i], _x1, _y1, _z1);
102
                         if(a[i] == 1){
103
                              node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x1, _y1, _z1, _0};
104
                              t[++t[0]] = _z1;
105
                        }
                        else{
106
                              read(_x2, _y2, _z2);
107
                             node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x2, _y2, _z2, _1};

node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x1-1, _y2, _z2, -1};

node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x2, _y1-1, _z2, -1};
108
109
110
                             node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x2, _y2, _z1-1, -1};

node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x1-1, _y1-1, _z2, 1};

node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x1-1, _y2, _z1-1, 1};

node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x2, _y1-1, _z1-1, 1};
111
112
113
114
                              node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x1-1, _y1-1, _z1-1, -1};
115
116
                              t[++t[0]] = _z2, t[++t[0]] = _z1-1;
117
                        }
118
                   disc();
119
                   sort(node+1, node+tot+1, cmpt);
120
121
                   cdq1(1, tot);
                   for(int i = 1; i <= q; i++)
122
123
                       if(a[i] == 2)
                             printf("%d\n", ans[i]);
124
125
126
             return 0;
127
```