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: $\mathrm{solve}(1,r)$ 时,递归进行 $\mathrm{solve}(1,\mathrm{mid})$ 和 $\mathrm{solve}(\mathrm{mid}+1,r)$,考虑如何统计 $l \leq i \leq mid, mid + 1 \leq j \leq r$ 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:
$$T(n) = 2 \cdot T\left(rac{n}{2}
ight) + O(n\lg n) = O(n\lg^2 n)$$

Code(有重复元素):

```
#include<algorithm>
    #include<cstdio>
    using namespace std;
   const int N = 100005;
    const int K = 200005;
9
   int n, k, tot, ans[N];
10
    struct Node{
        int a, b, c, dc; // dc is c after discretization
11
12
        int newid, cnt, num; // num is the number of elements which are less than this node
13
    bool cmpa(const Node &A, const Node &B){
14
        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){
18
        return A.b == B.b ? (A.c == B.c ? A.a < B.a : A.c < B.c) : A.b < B.b;
19
20
21
    int tc[N];
22
    void disc(){
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
     }
28
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
         int res = 0;
34
         while(x){ res += c[x]; x -= lowbit(x); }
35
         return res;
36
37
38
     void cdq(int l, int r){
39
         if(l == r) return;
         int mid = (l + r) \gg 1;
40
41
         cdq(l, mid);
42
         cdq(mid+1, r);
43
         sort(node+l, node+r+1, cmpb);
         for(int i = l; i <= r; i++){
44
45
              if(node[i].newid <= mid)</pre>
                                          add(node[i].dc, node[i].cnt);
                      node[i].num += sum(node[i].dc);
46
47
         for(int i = l; i <= r; i++)
48
                                               // clear BIT
             if(node[i].newid <= mid)</pre>
49
                  add(node[i].dc, -node[i].cnt);
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();
         sort(node+1, node+n+1, cmpa);
60
         for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){ // unique
              if(node[i-1].a != node[i].a || node[i-1].b != node[i].b || node[i-1].c != node[i].c)
                  node[++tot] = node[i], node[tot].newid = tot, node[tot].cnt = 1;
63
                     node[tot].cnt++;
66
         cdq(1, tot);
67
          for(int i = 1; i <= tot; i++) ans[node[i].num + node[i].cnt - 1] += node[i].cnt;</pre>
68
         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) printf("%d\n", ans[i]);</pre>
69
         return 0;
70
```

四维偏序

Idea: CDQ 套 CDQ分治。先按第一维 a 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: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T\left(rac{n}{2}
ight) + O(n\lg^2 n) = O(n\lg^3 n)$

Code:

```
1 #include<algorithm>
```

```
#include<cstdio>
 4
          using namespace std;
 5
          template < typename T > void read(T&x) \\ \{x=0; int fl=1; char ch=getchar(); while \\ (ch<'0'||ch>'9') \\ \{if(ch=='-')\} \\ \{if(ch=-'-')\} \\ \{if(c
 6
 7
           fl=-1; ch=getchar(); while(ch>='0'&ch<='9') x=(x<<1)+(x<<3)+ch-'0'; ch=getchar(); x*=fl;
 8
           template<typename T,typename...Args>inline void read(T&t,Args&...args){read(t);read(args...);}
10
          const int N = 50005;
12
          int T, q, a[N], tot, ans[N];
13
14
          #define LEFT 0
15
          #define RIGHT 1
          struct Node{
16
17
                   int t, x, y, z, k;
18
                   bool mark;
19
          }node[N<<3];</pre>
20
           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];
26
          void disc(){
27
                   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++)
                            node[i].z = lower_bound(t+1, t+t[0]+1, node[i].z) - t;
31
33
           int c[N<<3];
           inline int lowbit(int x){ return x & -x; }
           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; }
          Node tmp[N \le 3], tmp2[N \le 3];
38
           void cdq2(int l, int r){
39
                   if(l == r) return;
40
                    int mid = (l + r) \gg 1;
41
                   cdq2(l, mid), cdq2(mid+1, r);
42
                   int ptl = l, ptr = mid+1, tid = l-1, lastl;
43
                   while(ptl <= mid && ptr <= r){</pre>
44
                            if(tmp[ptl].y <= tmp[ptr].y){</pre>
45
                                     if(tmp[ptl].k == 0 && tmp[ptl].mark == LEFT)
                                              add(tmp[ptl].z, 1);
47
                                     tmp2[++tid] = tmp[ptl++];
48
49
                            else{
51
                                     if(tmp[ptr].k != 0 && tmp[ptr].mark == RIGHT)
52
                                              ans[tmp[ptr].t] += tmp[ptr].k * sum(tmp[ptr].z);
53
                                     tmp2[++tid] = tmp[ptr++];
54
55
                   lastl = ptl - 1;
57
                   while(ptl <= mid)</pre>
                                                            tmp2[++tid] = tmp[ptl++];
                   while(ptr <= r){</pre>
59
                            if(tmp[ptr].k != 0 && tmp[ptr].mark == RIGHT)
60
                                     ans[tmp[ptr].t] += tmp[ptr].k * sum(tmp[ptr].z);
61
                            tmp2[++tid] = tmp[ptr++];
62
                    for(int i = l; i <= lastl; i++) // crucial for decreasing constant</pre>
63
64
                            if(tmp[i].k == 0 && tmp[i].mark == LEFT)
65
                                    add(tmp[i].z, -1);
66
                    for(int i = l; i <= r; i++) tmp[i] = tmp2[i];
67
68
          void cdq1(int l, int r){
```

```
if(l == r) return;
69
          int mid = (l + r) \gg 1;
 70
 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>
 75
                  node[ptl].mark = LEFT;
                  tmp[++tid] = node[ptl++];
 76
 77
              }
 78
              else{
 79
                  node[ptr].mark = RIGHT;
 80
                  tmp[++tid] = node[ptr++];
 81
              }
 82
          83
                             node[ptr].mark = RIGHT, tmp[++tid] = node[ptr++];
 84
          while(ptr <= r)</pre>
          for(int i = l; i <= r; i++) node[i] = tmp[i];</pre>
 85
 86
          cdq2(l, r);
 87
      }
 88
      inline void init(){
 89
 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;
              for(int i = 1; i <= q; i++){
100
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
                  }
106
                  else{
107
                      read(_x2, _y2, _z2);
108
                      node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x2, _y2, _z2, 1};
109
                      node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x1-1, _y2, _z2, -1};
110
                      node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x2, _y1-1, _z2, -1};
                      node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x2, _y2, _z1-1, -1};
112
                      node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x1-1, _y1-1, _z2, 1};
113
                      node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x1-1, _y2, _z1-1, 1};
114
                      node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x2, _y1-1, _z1-1, 1};
115
                      node[++tot] = (Node){i, _x1-1, _y1-1, _z1-1, -1};
116
                      t[++t[0]] = _z2, t[++t[0]] = _z1-1;
117
118
              }
119
              disc();
120
              sort(node+1, node+tot+1, cmpt);
121
              cdq1(1, tot);
122
              for(int i = 1; i <= q; i++)
123
                 if(a[i] == 2)
124
                      printf("%d\n", ans[i]);
125
126
          return 0;
127
```