逆序对

Property: 逆序对对数等于序列通过交换相邻两数变成全排列的交换次数。

Idea:

- method 1: 在归并排序的 merge 中,每次取出右边元素时统计左边未取出的元素数量,累和。
- method 2:离散化之后,开值域树状数组,按**逆序**插入树状数组时,统计已插入的元素中比当前元素小的数量。

Complexity:

method 1: O(n lg n)
 method 2: O(n lg n)

Code (Mergesort):

```
1
     void mergesort(int l, int r){
 2
          if(l >= r) return;
 3
          int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
 4
          mergesort(l, mid);
 5
          mergesort(mid+1, r);
          id = 0;
 6
 7
          int lpt = l, rpt = mid+1;
          \label{eq:while(lpt <= mid && rpt <= r){}} \\ \text{while(lpt <= mid && rpt <= r){}} \\ \text{}
 8
               if(a[lpt] <= a[rpt])</pre>
 9
                    t[++id] = a[lpt++];
10
11
               else{
                    t[++id] = a[rpt++];
12
                    cnt += 1ll * mid - lpt + 1; // cnt is the number of inversions
13
               }
14
15
          while(lpt <= mid)</pre>
16
              t[++id] = a[lpt++];
17
          while(rpt <= r)</pre>
18
              t[++id] = a[rpt++];
19
          for(int i = l; i <= r; i++)
2.0
              a[i] = t[i - l + 1];
2.1
22 }
```

Code (BIT):

```
1
    int c[N];
2
    inline int lowbit(int x){
        return x & -x;
3
    void add(int x, int val){
6
        while(x <= 'z'){</pre>
            c[x] += val;
8
             x += lowbit(x);
9
10
    inline int sum(int x){
12
        int res = 0;
13
        while(x){
14
            res += c[x];
15
             x -= lowbit(x);
16
17
        return res;
18
    int cntInverse(int a[]){ // a[] here is already discretized
```

```
int res = 0;
memset(c, 0, sizeof c);
for(int i = n; i >= 1; i--){
    res += sum(a[i]-1);
    add(a[i], 1);
}
return res;
}
```