

```

struct Node {
    Node * left; ← 2 * i + 1
    Node * right; ← 2 * i + 2
    int val;
};

```

## SEGMENT SPARSO SU BIT MASK

→ molte operazioni di un set (tree)

complessità:  $O(\log K)$   $K = range$

find, next, find by rank

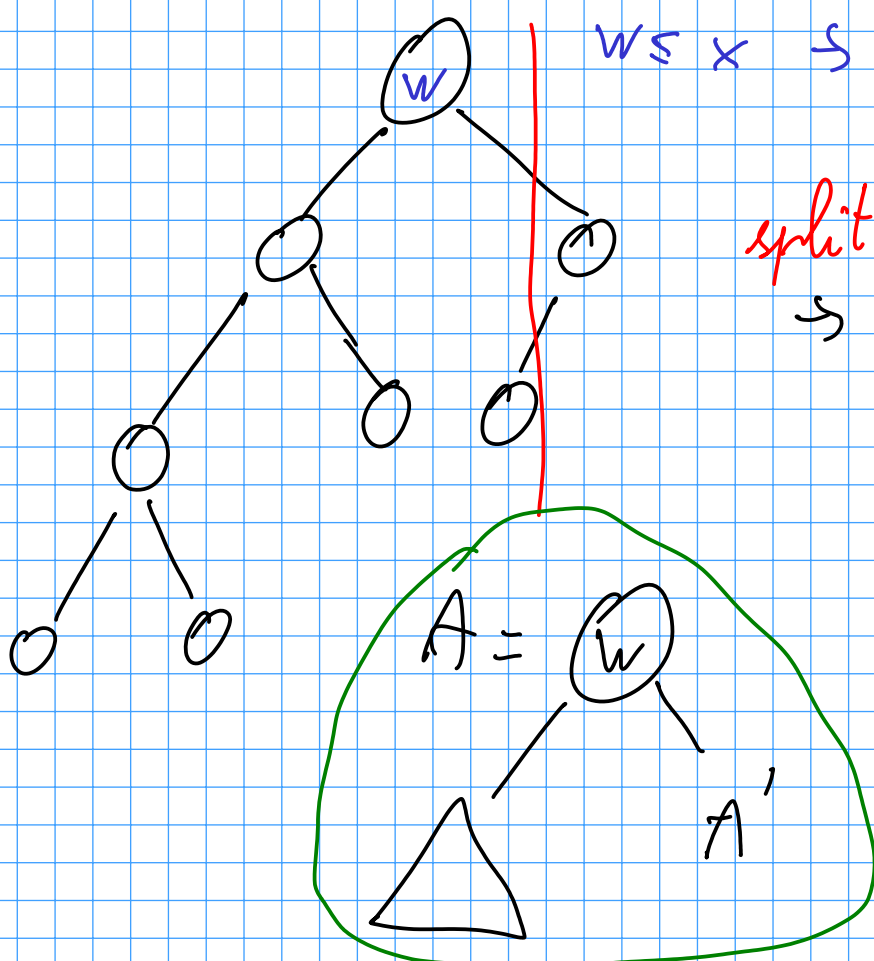
Nodes  $\rightarrow X, P$   
 $\uparrow$   $\nwarrow$   
 valore di memorizzazione priorità

l'albero è un BST su X  
 e un heap su P

Fatto: se i valori P sono random e distinti, allora il treap è unico.

$\Rightarrow$  Height =  $O(\log n)$

split (T, X)  $\rightarrow$  (A, B)    con  $a \leq x \forall a \in A$   
 $b > x \forall b \in B$   
 merge (A, B)    con  $x < y \forall x \in A, y \in B$

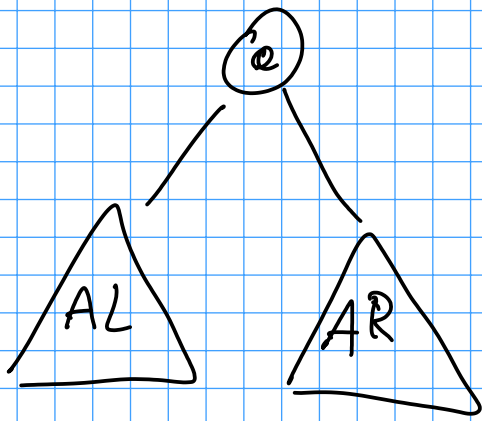


$w \leq x \rightarrow w$  in A  
 $w$ . left in A

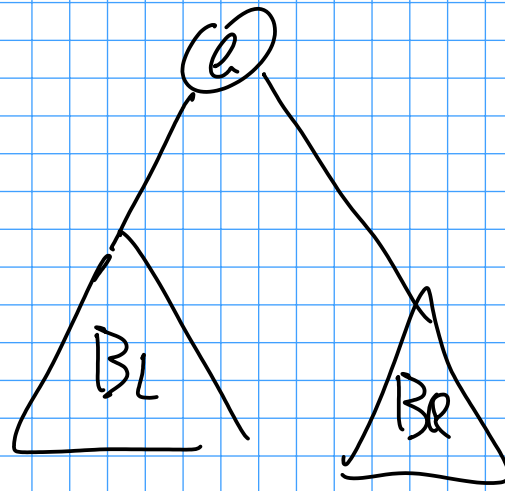
split su  $w$ . right  
 $\rightarrow A', B'$

$A' \leq x$      $B' > x$   
 $A' > w$

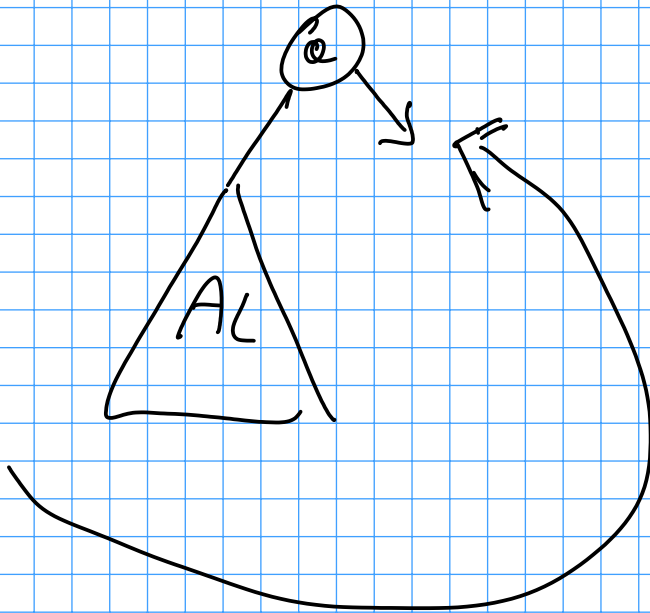
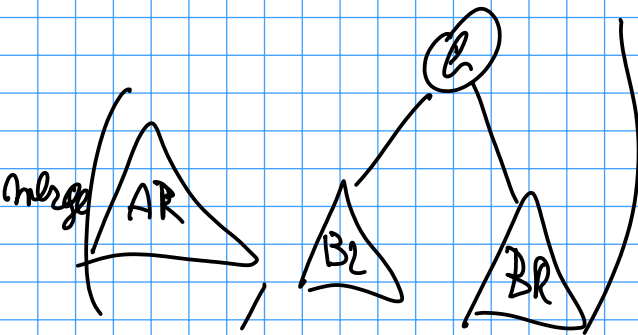
$B'$



$r \times$



$$P.e \geq P.l$$



insert (x)

split (x)  $\rightarrow$  A, B

merge (A, merge (x, B))

erase (x)

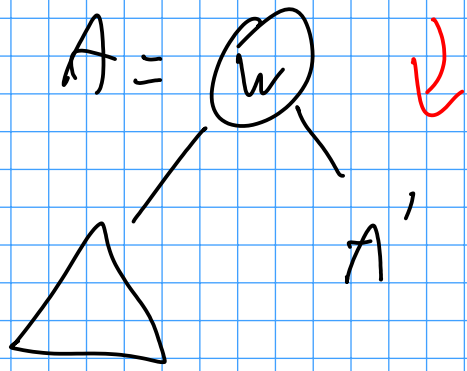
split (x)  $\rightarrow$  A, B

A, split (x-1)  $\rightarrow$  A', x

merge (A', B)  $\rightarrow$  T

split persistente su treap:

INVECE DI



nuovo nodo 'w'

