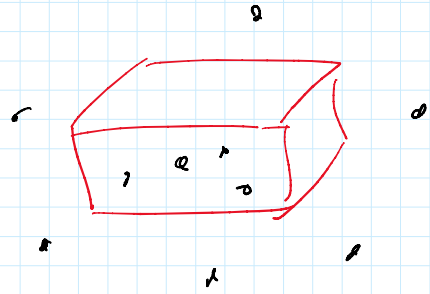


(insert/delete query) $O(\log^2 n)$ amortized
 $O(\log^2 n)$

Extension to higher-D:



Space $S_d(n) = 2S_d\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + S_{d-1}(n)$

$\Rightarrow S_d(n) = O(S_{d-1}(n) \log n)$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{O(n \log^{d-1} n)}$

query time $Q_d(n) = O(Q_{d-1}(n) \log n)$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{O(\log^{d-1} n)}$ (+k for report)

(can be dynamic...)

Trade-offs: deg-b range tree
 (d-1)

eg. $b = n^{2/d}$

Trade-offs: deg-b range tree

eg. $b = n^{\epsilon_0}$

$$S_d(n) = O\left(n (\log_b n)^{d-1}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow O(n)$$

$$Q_d(n) = O\left((b \log_b n)^{d-1} \log n\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow O(n^\epsilon)$$

or

or $S_d(n) = O\left(n (b \log_b n)^{d-1}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow O(n^{1+\epsilon})$$

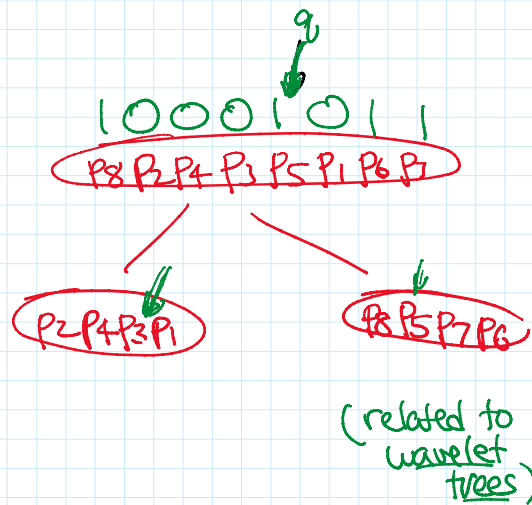
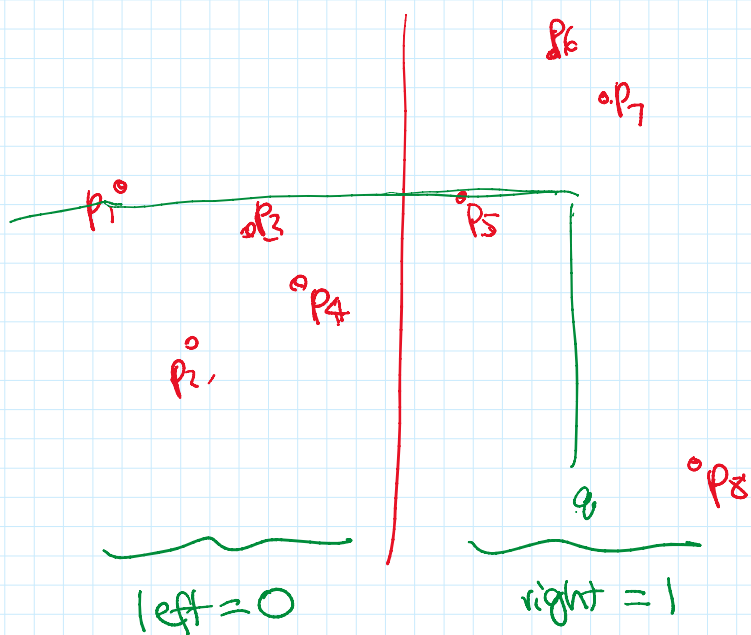
$$Q_d(n) = O\left((\log_b n)^{d-1} \log n\right)$$

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

Improvement in space for 2D counting: (Chazelle '88)

idea - bit packing.

replace list of y-coords by list of bits



eg. $1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1$
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

$$\frac{n}{w} + o\left(\frac{n}{w}\right)$$

Lemma

can store array A of n bits in $O\left(\frac{n}{w}\right)$ words of space

s.t. can compute $\text{rank}_1(i) = \# \text{1's in } A[1..i]$

$\text{rank}_0(i) = \# \text{0's in } A[1..i]$

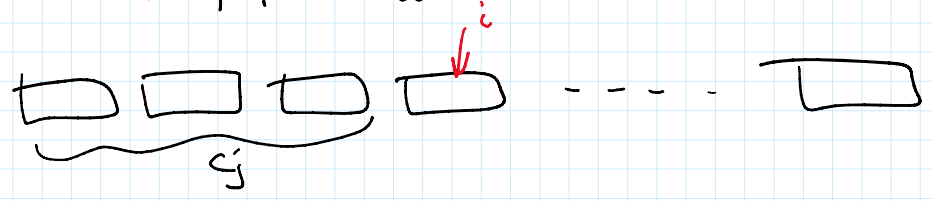
'Compact' data structure.

"Compact" data structure
 (related to "succinct data structure")

$$\text{rank}_0(i) = \# \text{0's in } A[1..i]$$

in $O(1)$ time.

Pf: divide array into $\frac{n}{w}$ words

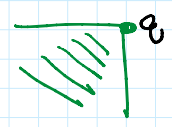


precompute $c_j = \# \text{1's in first } j \text{ words} \leftarrow O(\frac{n}{w}) \text{ words}$

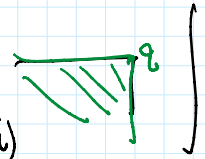
Count $\# \text{1's in word}$ by nonstandard word ops
 (if $w = \frac{\log n}{2}$, can use table lookup) \square

query alg'm, for 2-sided counting:

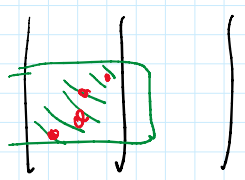
given position i of q 's y -coord:



if q left of median x ,
 recurse on left with position $\text{rank}_0(i)$



else
 recurse on right with position $\text{rank}_1(i)$
 add $\text{rank}_0(i)$ to count

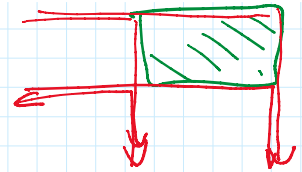


$$\Rightarrow Q(n) = Q(\frac{n}{2}) + O(1) \Rightarrow \boxed{O(\log n)}$$

$$\text{Space } S(n) = 2S(\frac{n}{2}) + O(\frac{n}{w})$$

$$\Rightarrow O(\frac{n}{w} \log n) \leq \boxed{O(n)} \quad w = \Theta(\log n)$$

extend to general 4-sided counting



4-sided
for reporting: $O(n)$ space
 $O(\log n + k \log n)$ query time
↓
decode each reported pt

Rmk: current best results for 2D reporting

$O(n)$ space, $O(\log n + k \log^E n)$ query time
 $\log \log U + \log^E n +$

or $O(n \log^E n)$ space, $O(\log n + k)$ query time
 $\log \log U$

or $O(n \log \log n)$ space, $O(\log n + k \log \log n)$ query
 $\log \log U$

[C., Larsen, Patrascu '10]

2D counting: $O(n)$ space, $O\left(\frac{\log n}{\log \log n}\right)$ query time

[JaJa et al. '05]

Dynamic: improvement ^{in 2D} (Mehlhorn-Naher '90)

instead of succ ptrs,

use succ search by $u \in B$

$O(\log \log U) \Rightarrow O(\log n \log \log U)$

map universe $[U]$ to $[n^{O(1)}]$

while preserving order by HW(OB)

(monotone list labeling)

query time $O(\log n \log \log n)$
update



Rmk: current best result for 2D reporting

query $O\left(\frac{\log n}{\log \log n} + k\right)$

update $\tilde{O}\left((\log n)^{2/3}\right)$ [C., Tsakalidis '17]