

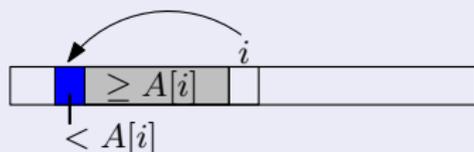
New Solution

Definition (Previous Smaller Values)

For array index i in A , let

$$PSV(i) = \operatorname{argmax}\{k < i : A[k] < A[i]\}$$

be the **previous smaller value** left of i .



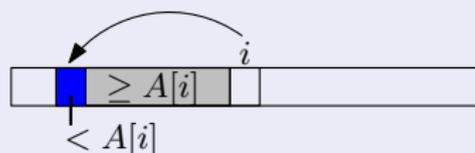
New Solution

Definition (Previous Smaller Values)

For array index i in A , let

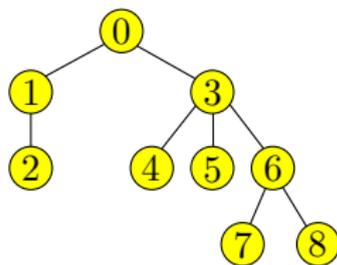
$$PSV(i) = \operatorname{argmax}\{k < i : A[k] < A[i]\}$$

be the **previous smaller value** left of i .



Definition (2d-Min-Heap of array A)

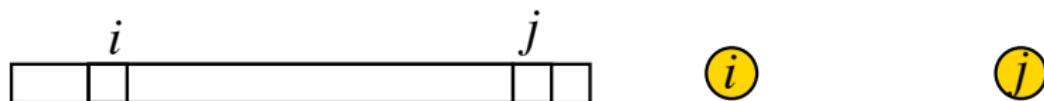
Ordered Tree on nodes $[1, n]$ defined by $\text{parent}(i) = PSV(i)$.



Relating 2d-Min-Heaps with RMQs

Lemma

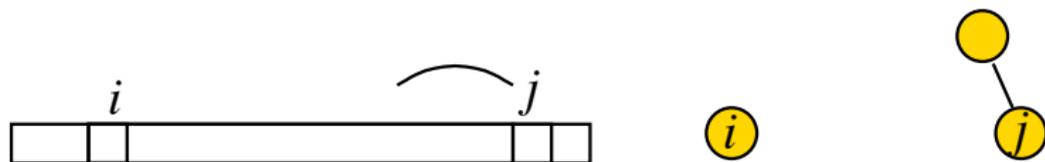
$\text{RMQ}(i, j)$ is given by the child of $\text{LCA}(i, j)$ that is on the path to j .



Relating 2d-Min-Heaps with RMQs

Lemma

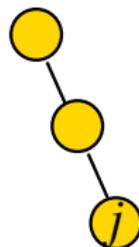
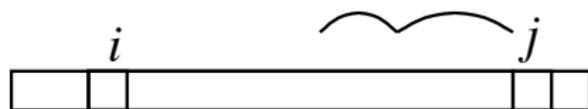
$RMQ(i, j)$ is given by the child of $LCA(i, j)$ that is on the path to j .



Relating 2d-Min-Heaps with RMQs

Lemma

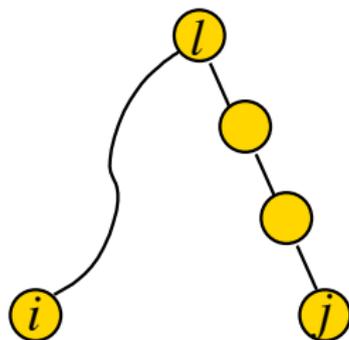
$RMQ(i, j)$ is given by the child of $LCA(i, j)$ that is on the path to j .



Relating 2d-Min-Heaps with RMQs

Lemma

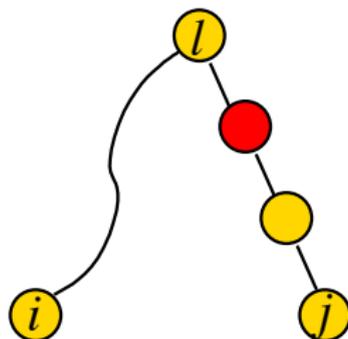
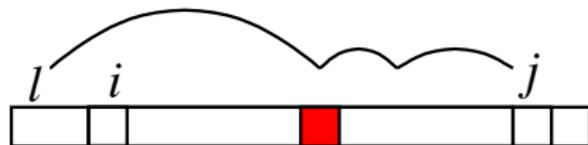
$RMQ(i, j)$ is given by the child of $LCA(i, j)$ that is on the path to j .



Relating 2d-Min-Heaps with RMQs

Lemma

$RMQ(i, j)$ is given by the child of $LCA(i, j)$ that is on the path to j .



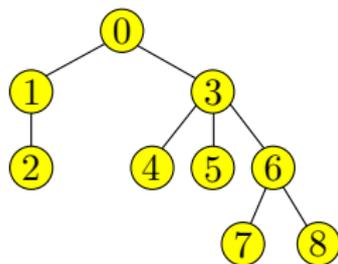
Representation and Construction of 2d-Min-Heaps

- Represent heap **succinctly** by DFUDS:

- ▶ list degrees of nodes in pre-order:
- ▶ node of out-degree $k \Rightarrow \binom{k}{}$

\Rightarrow space $2n$ bits

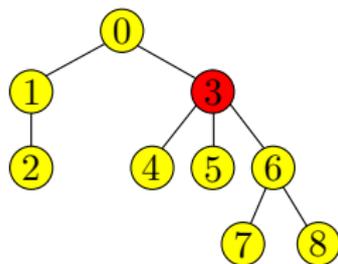
\Rightarrow array-index i corresponds to i 'th ')'



((()())((()))(()))

Representation and Construction of 2d-Min-Heaps

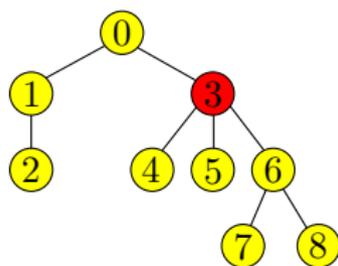
- Represent heap **succinctly** by DFUDS:
 - ▶ list degrees of nodes in pre-order:
 - ▶ node of out-degree $k \Rightarrow \binom{k}{i}$
- \Rightarrow space $2n$ bits
- \Rightarrow array-index i corresponds to i 'th ')'



((()())((()()))(()))

Representation and Construction of 2d-Min-Heaps

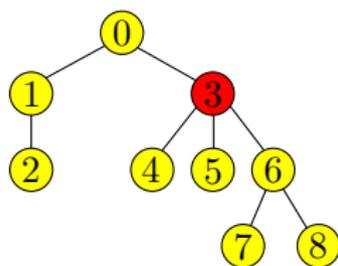
- Represent heap **succinctly** by DFUDS:
 - ▶ list degrees of nodes in pre-order:
 - ▶ node of out-degree $k \Rightarrow \binom{k}{\cdot}$
 - \Rightarrow space $2n$ bits
 - \Rightarrow array-index i corresponds to i 'th \cdot '
- $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{n \log \log n}{\log n}\right)$ -bit index for simulating $\mathcal{O}(1)$ -LCAs (**technical!**)
- DFUDS can be constructed “in-place”



((()())((()()))(()))

Representation and Construction of 2d-Min-Heaps

- Represent heap **succinctly** by DFUDS:
 - ▶ list degrees of nodes in pre-order:
 - ▶ node of out-degree $k \Rightarrow \binom{k}{\cdot}$
 - \Rightarrow space $2n$ bits
 - \Rightarrow array-index i corresponds to i 'th ')'
- $\mathcal{O}(\frac{n \log \log n}{\log n})$ -bit index for simulating $\mathcal{O}(1)$ -LCAs (**technical!**)
- DFUDS can be constructed “in-place”



((()())((()()))(())

Theorem

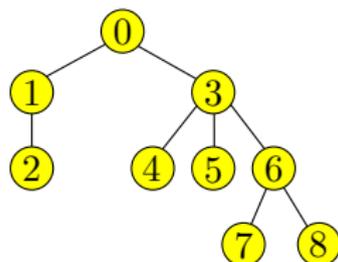
There is a preprocessing scheme of optimal size $2n + o(n)$ bits for $\mathcal{O}(1)$ -range minimum queries. Workspace is also $\mathcal{O}(n)$ bits.

More Functionality: PSV

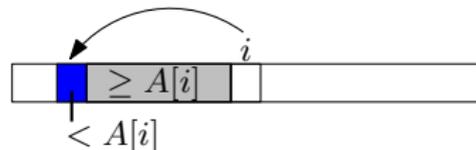
Definition (2d-Min-Heap)

Ordered Tree defined by $parent(i) = PSV(i)$.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$-\infty$	2	3	0	3	1	1	3	2



- $PSV(i) = \max\{k < i : H[k] < H[i]\}$



⇒ PSV simple (move to parent in $\mathcal{O}(1)$ time!)

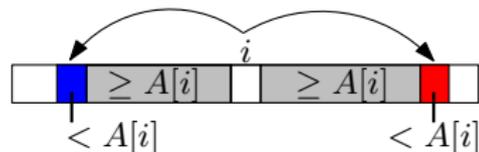
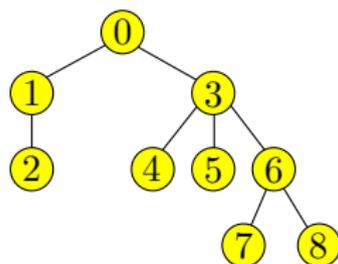
More Functionality: PSV

Definition (2d-Min-Heap)

Ordered Tree defined by $parent(i) = PSV(i)$.

- $PSV(i) = \max\{k < i : H[k] < H[i]\}$
 $NSV(i) = \min\{k > i : H[k] < H[i]\}$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$-\infty$	2	3	0	3	1	1	3	2

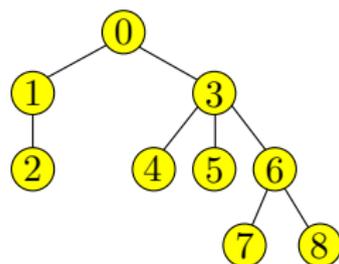


More Functionality: PSV

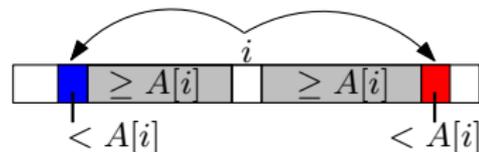
Definition (2d-Min-Heap)

Ordered Tree defined by $parent(i) = PSV(i)$.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$-\infty$	2	3	0	3	1	1	3	2

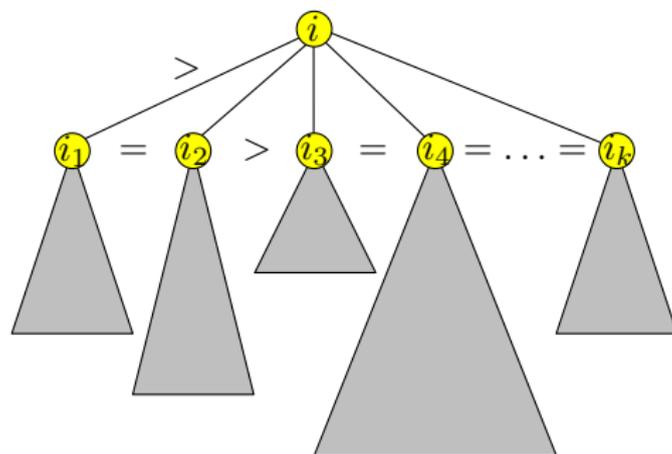


- $PSV(i) = \max\{k < i : H[k] < H[i]\}$
 $NSV(i) = \min\{k > i : H[k] < H[i]\}$

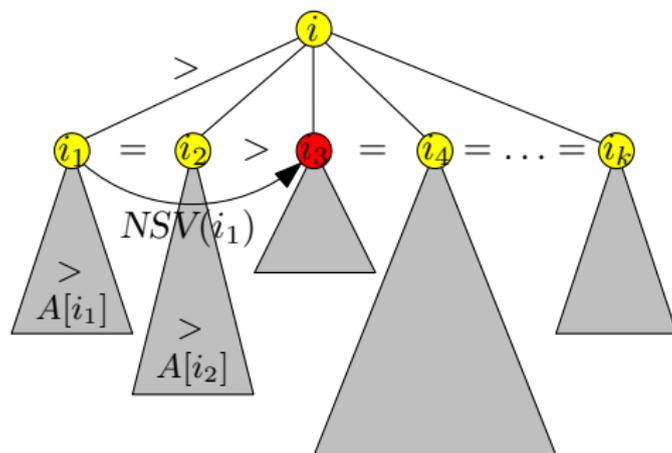


Can we also do NSV???

More Functionality: NSV

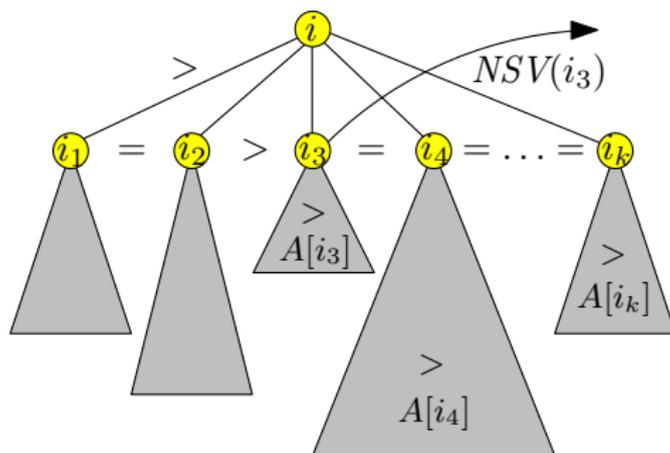


More Functionality: NSV



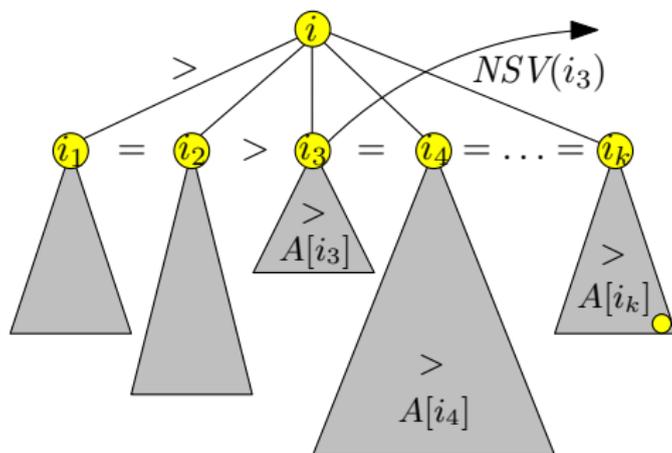
- 1 Find leftmost $<$ -sibling to the right

More Functionality: NSV



- 1 Find leftmost $<$ -sibling to the right
- 2 If it does not exist. . .

More Functionality: NSV



- 1 Find leftmost $<$ -sibling to the right
- 2 If it does not exist. . .

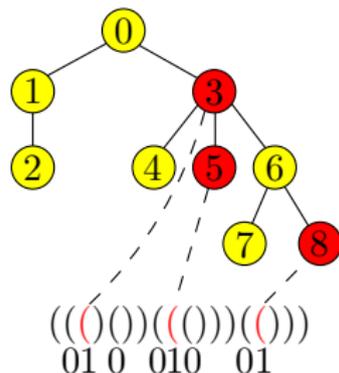
More Functionality: NSV

- Distinguish =- and <-siblings?
- ↪ **Mark** <-children in additional bit-vector
- Bit-tricks for $\mathcal{O}(1)$ -computations

Theorem (Extended 2d-Min-Heap)

$3n + o(n)$ bits suffice to support RMQ, PSV and NSVs in $\mathcal{O}(1)$ time.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	$-\infty$	2	3	0	3	1	1	3	2



More Functionality: NSV

- Distinguish =- and <-siblings?
- ↪ **Mark** <-children in additional bit-vector
- Bit-tricks for $\mathcal{O}(1)$ -computations

Theorem (Extended 2d-Min-Heap)

$3n + o(n)$ bits suffice to support RMQ, PSV and NSVs in $\mathcal{O}(1)$ time.

- Not necessarily optimal...
- $\dots \leq 2.54 \dots n$ possible (Schröder Tree!)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	$-\infty$	2	3	0	3	1	1	3	2

