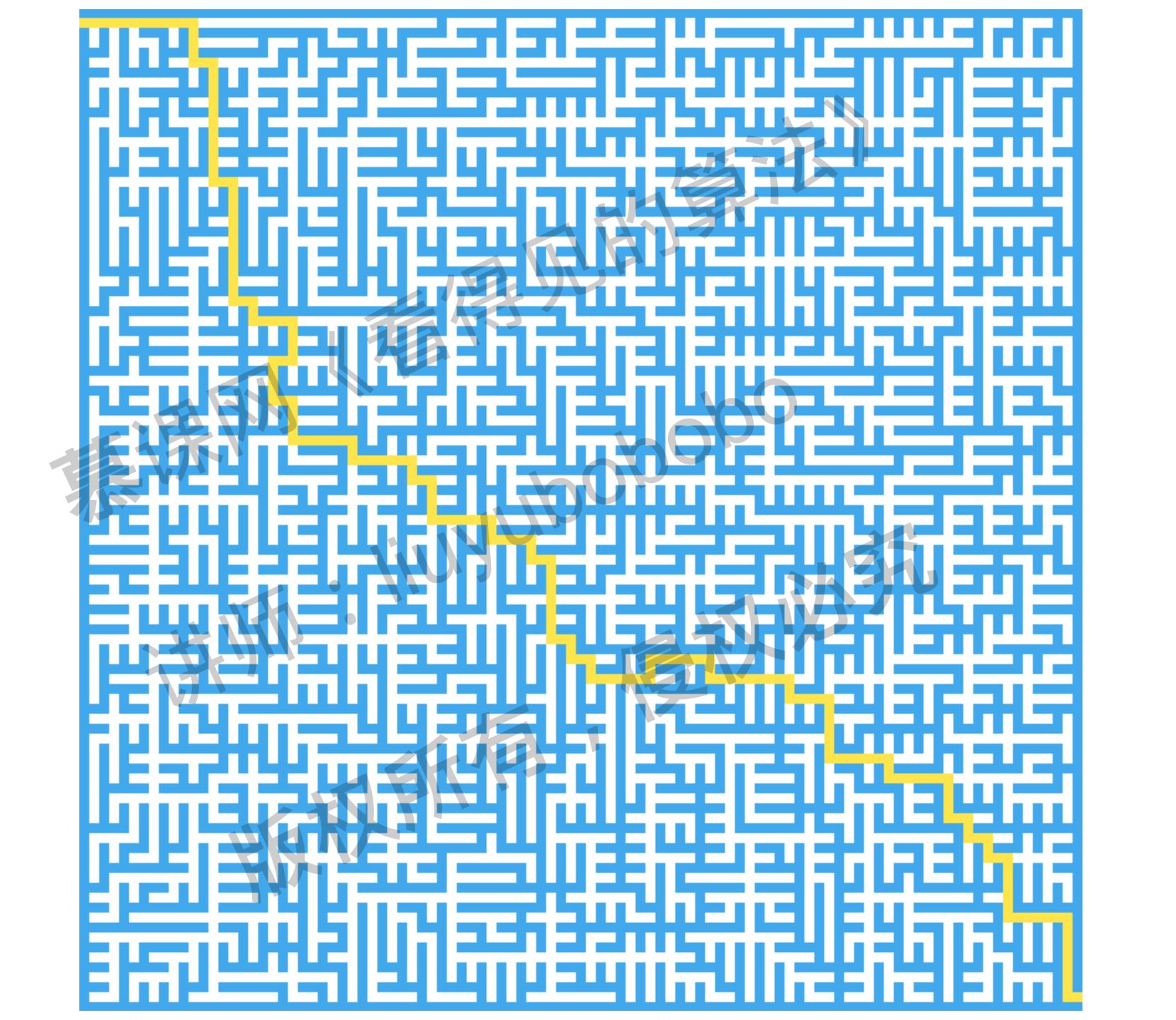
意识 看得见的算法 读述 liuyubobobo

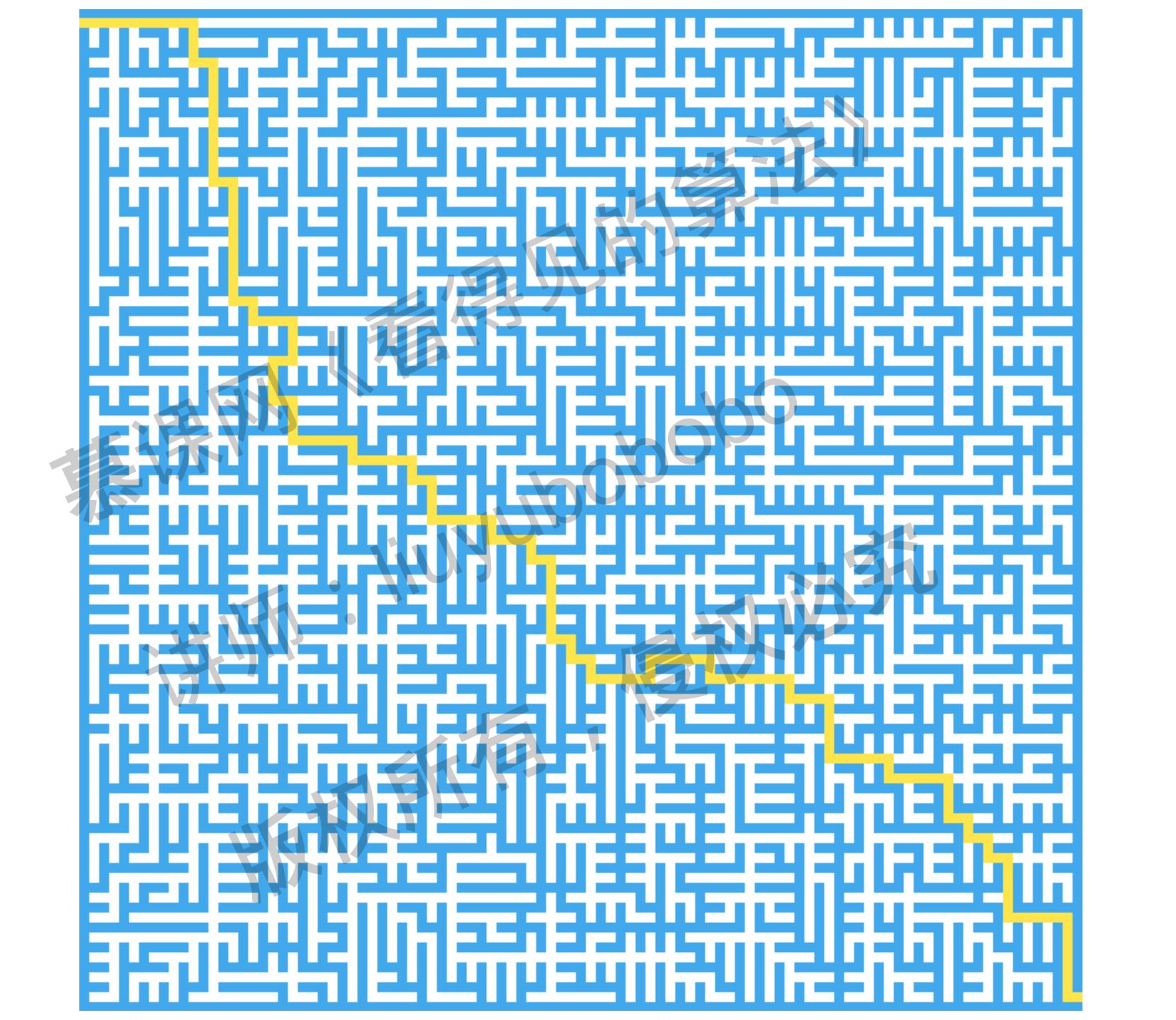
悲思问题求解 读权所有



迷宫文件的处理

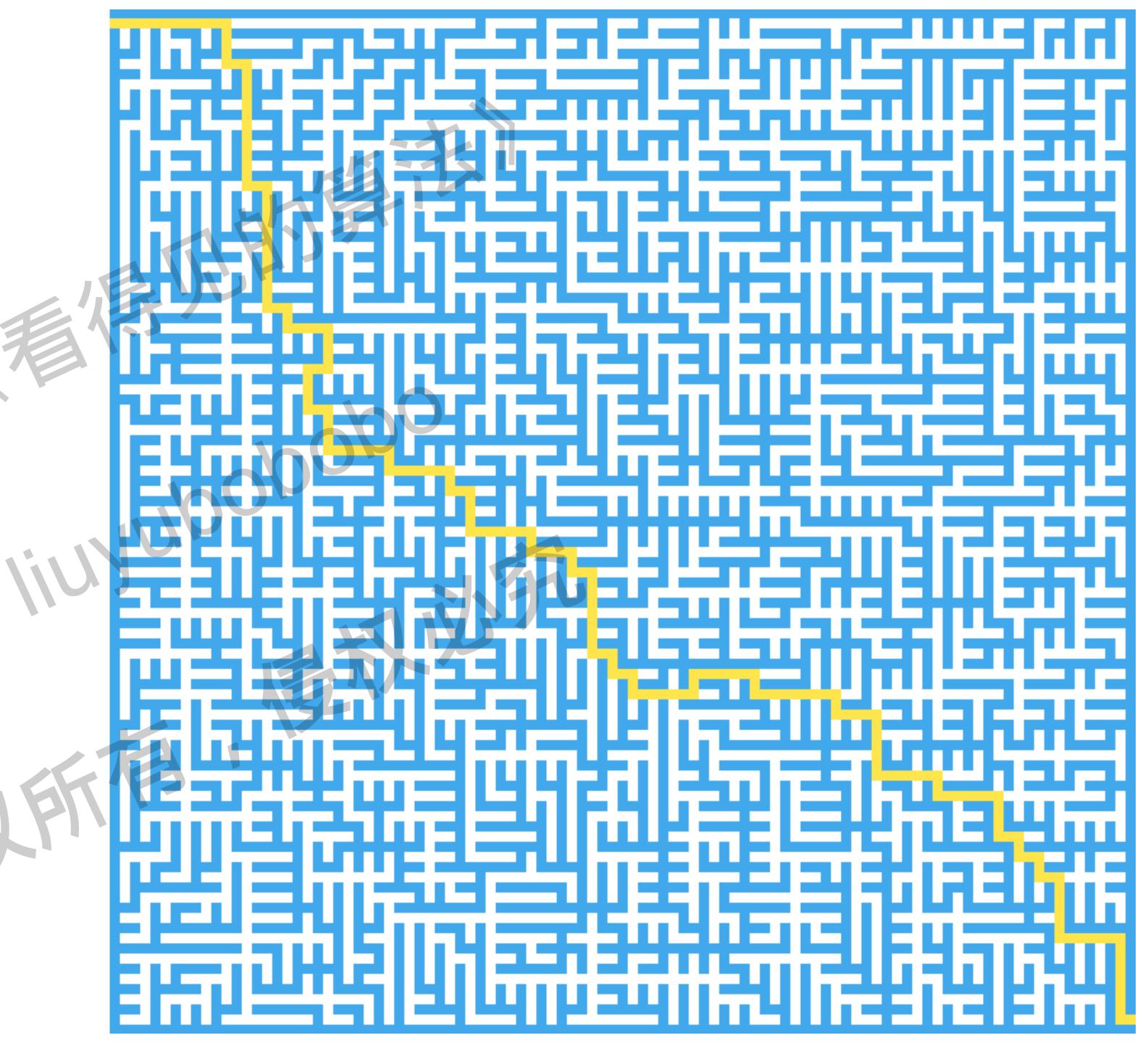
迷宫文件的处理 演示: 迷宫文件的处理 迷宫的可视化

迷宫的可视化 演示:迷宫的可视化 悲思问题求解 读权所有



迷宫求解问题等价于

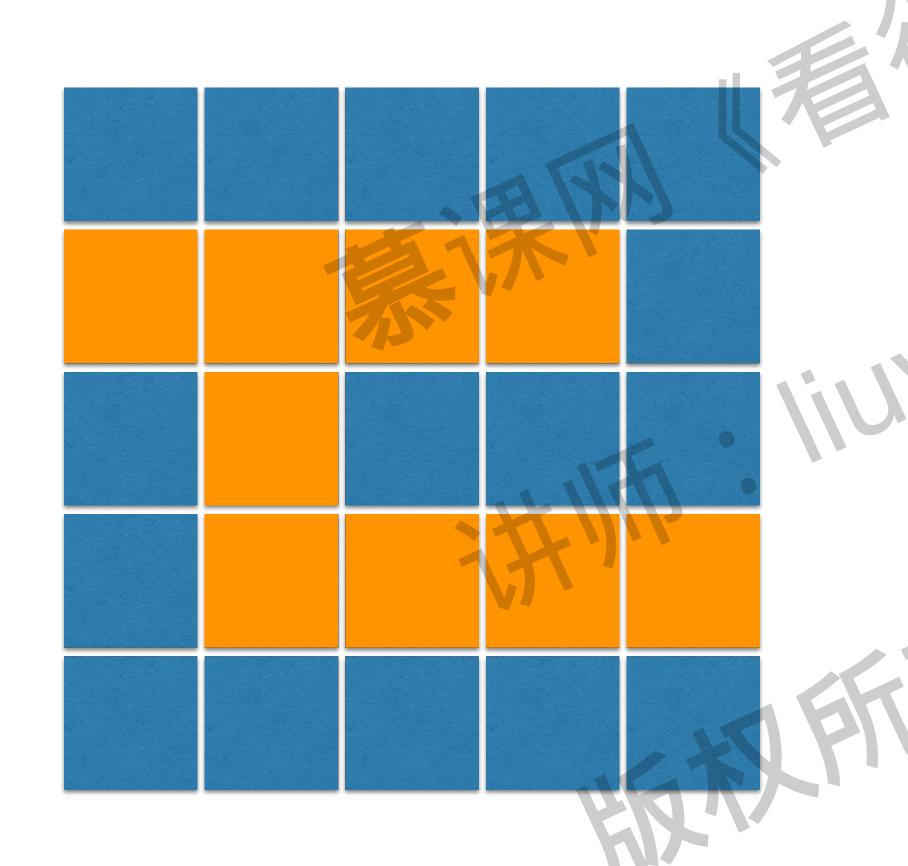
图的遍历





深度优先遍历广度优先遍历





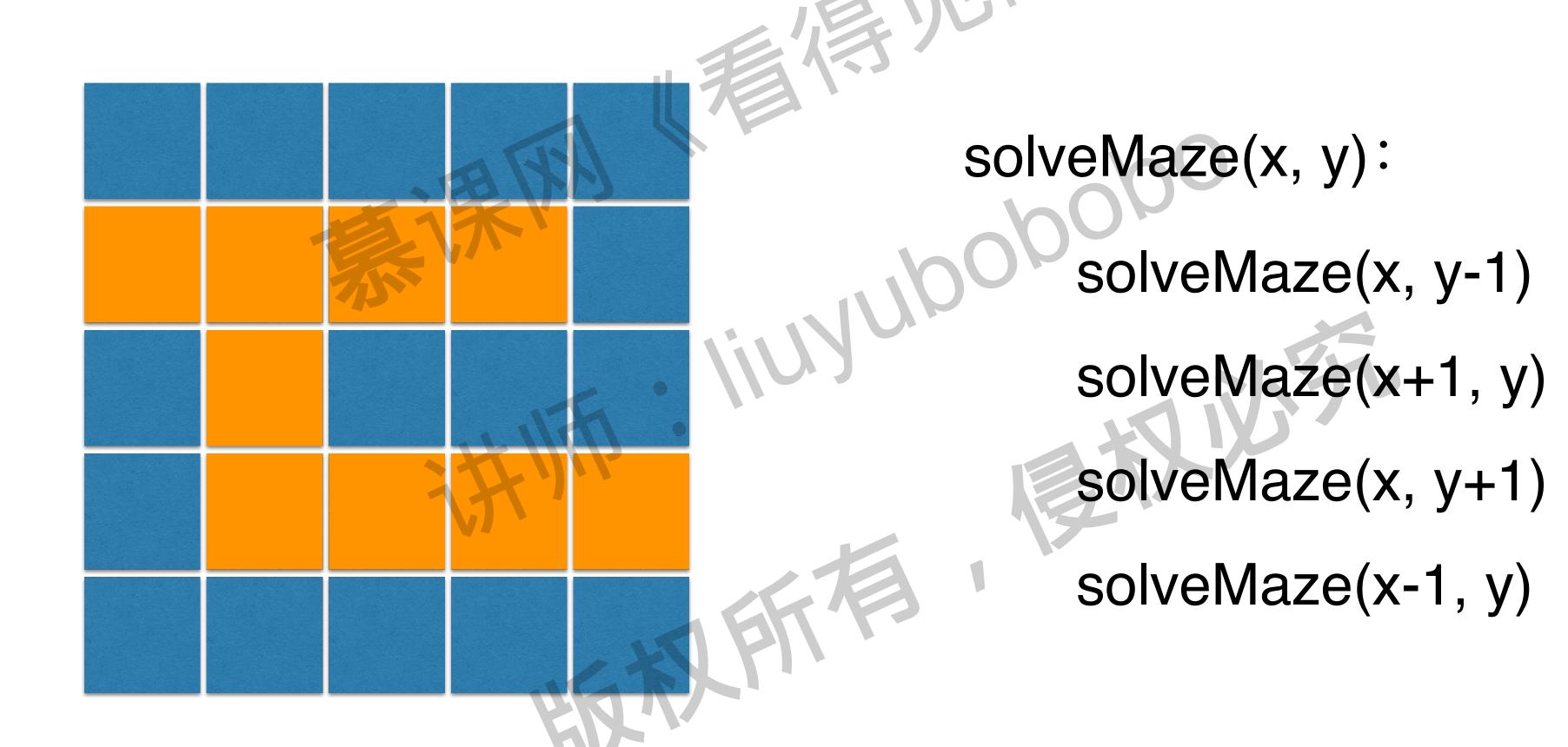
求解迷宫(x, y):

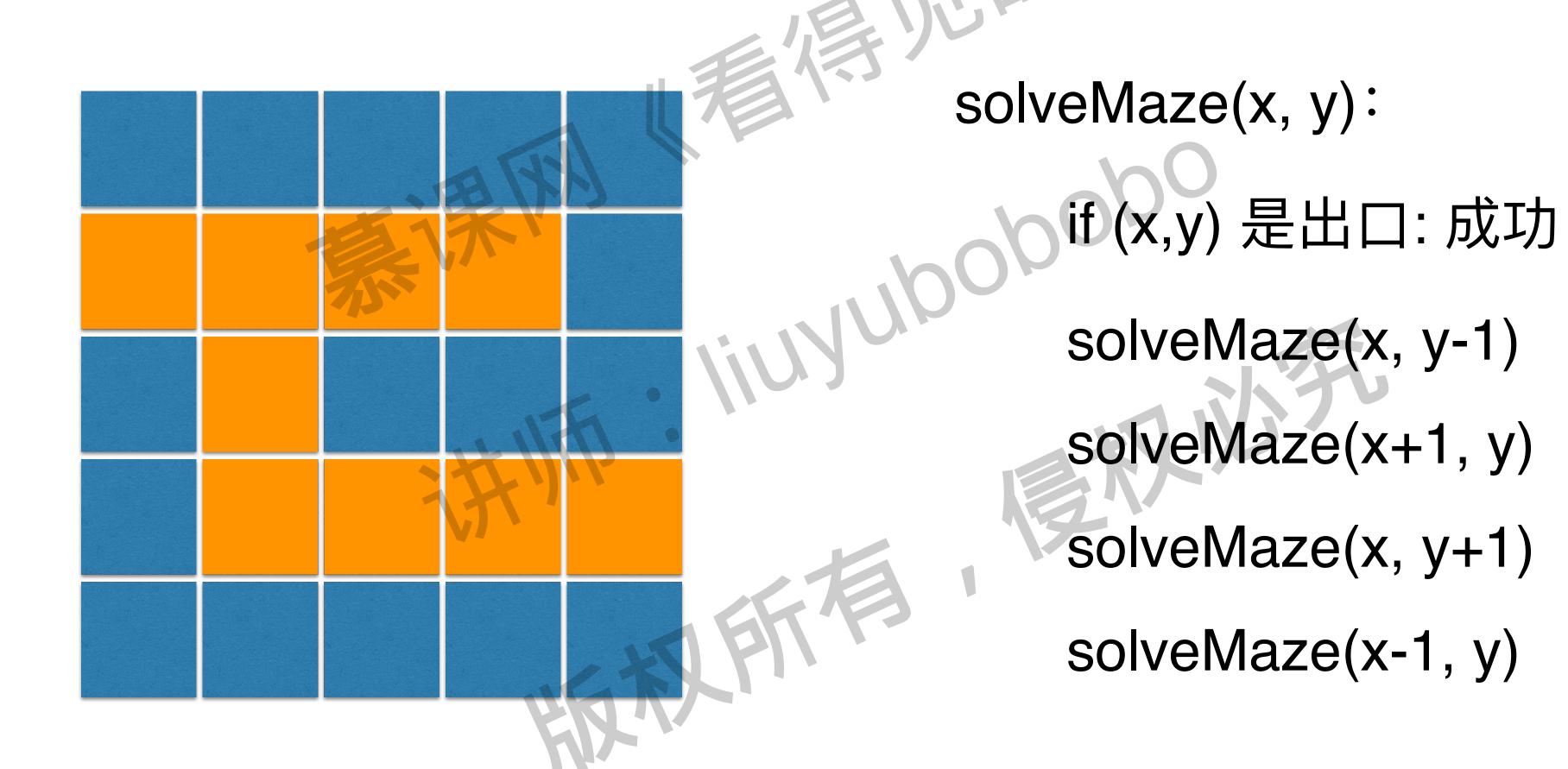
尝试向上走,继续求解迷宫

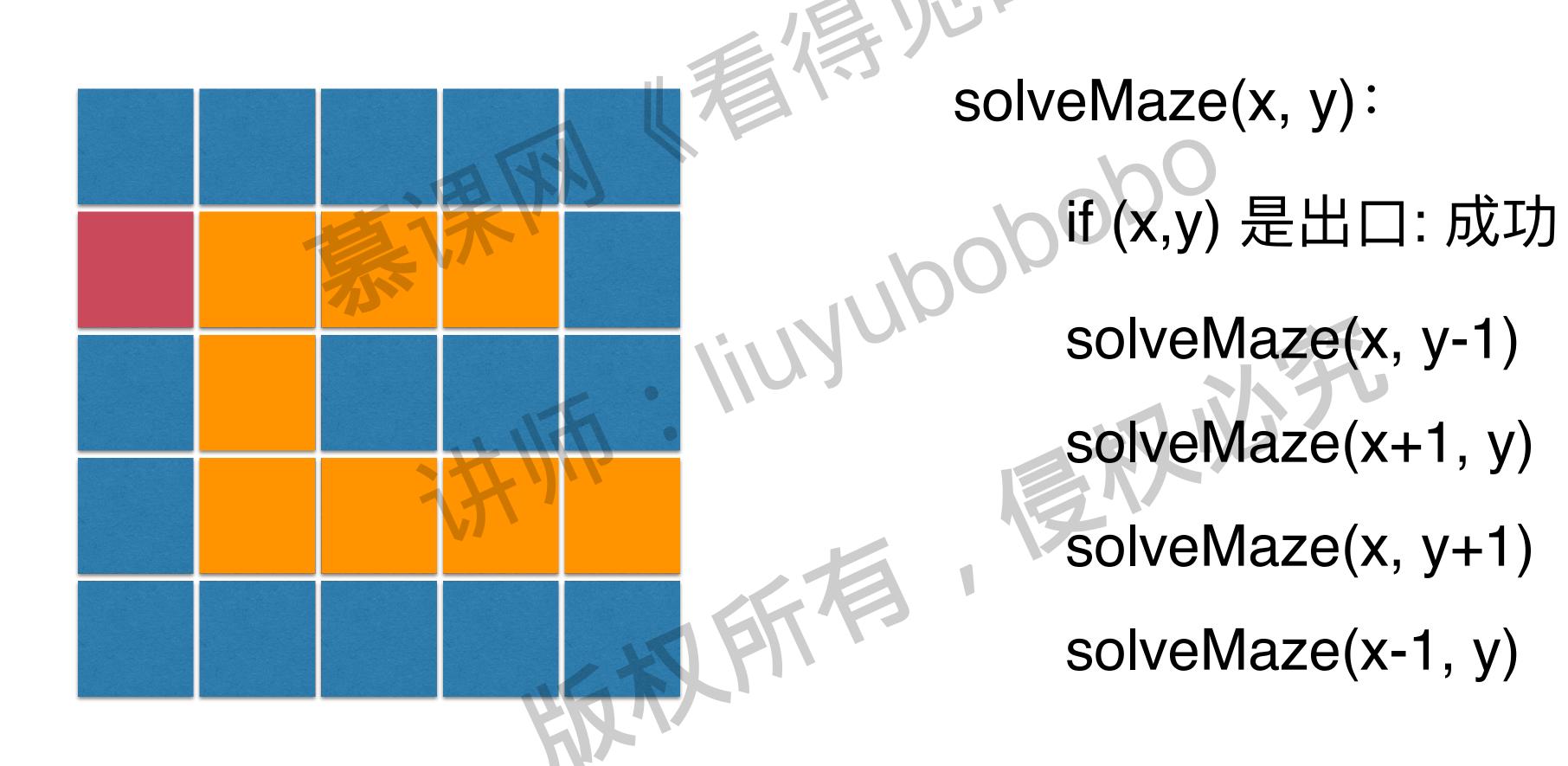
尝试向右走,继续求解迷宫

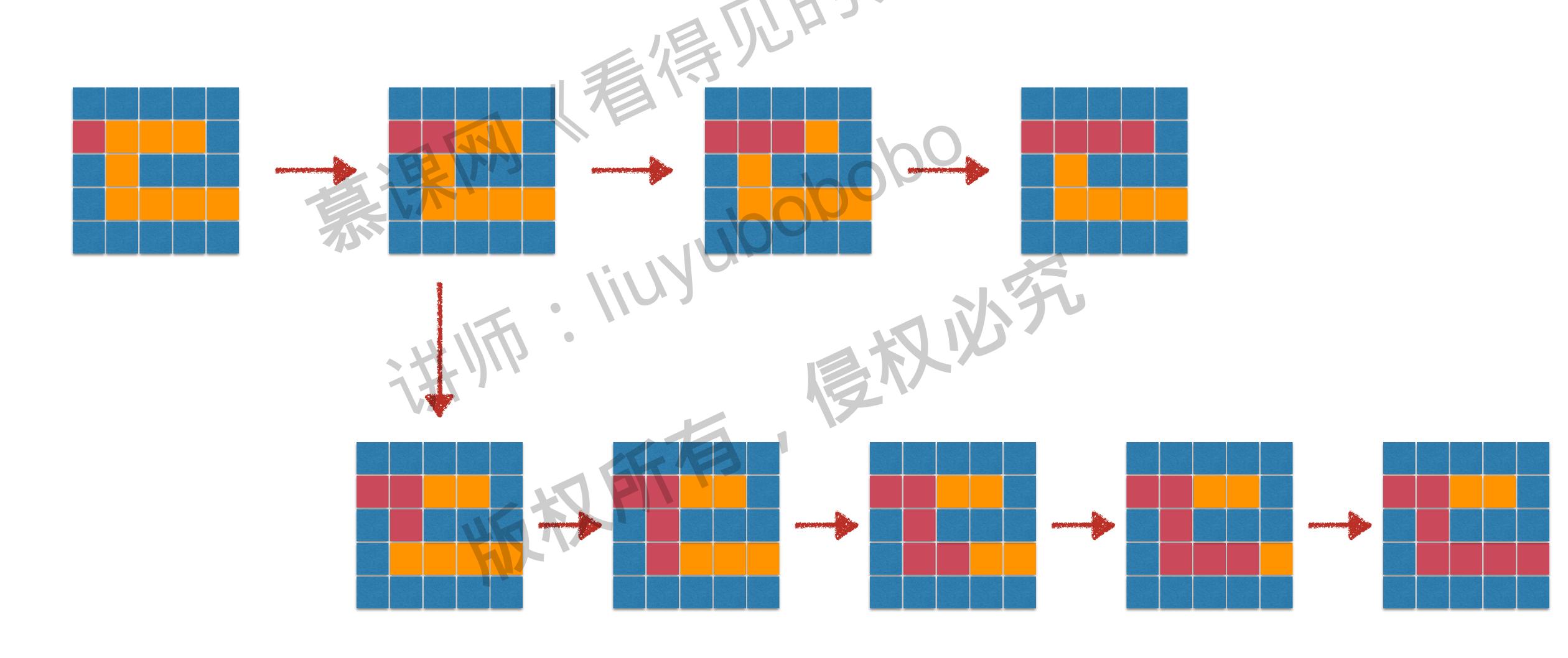
尝试向下走,继续求解迷宫

尝试向左走,继续求解迷宫

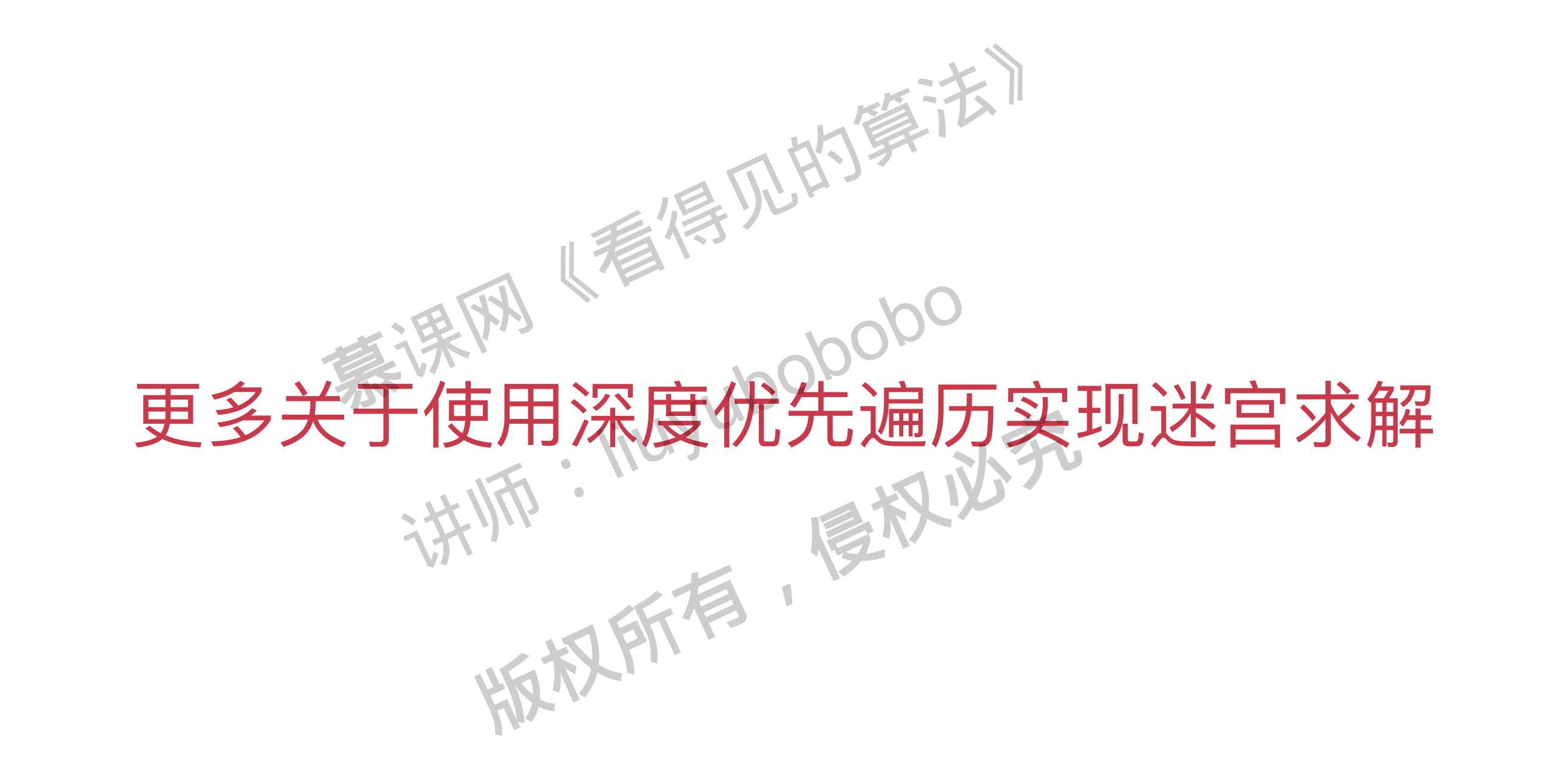


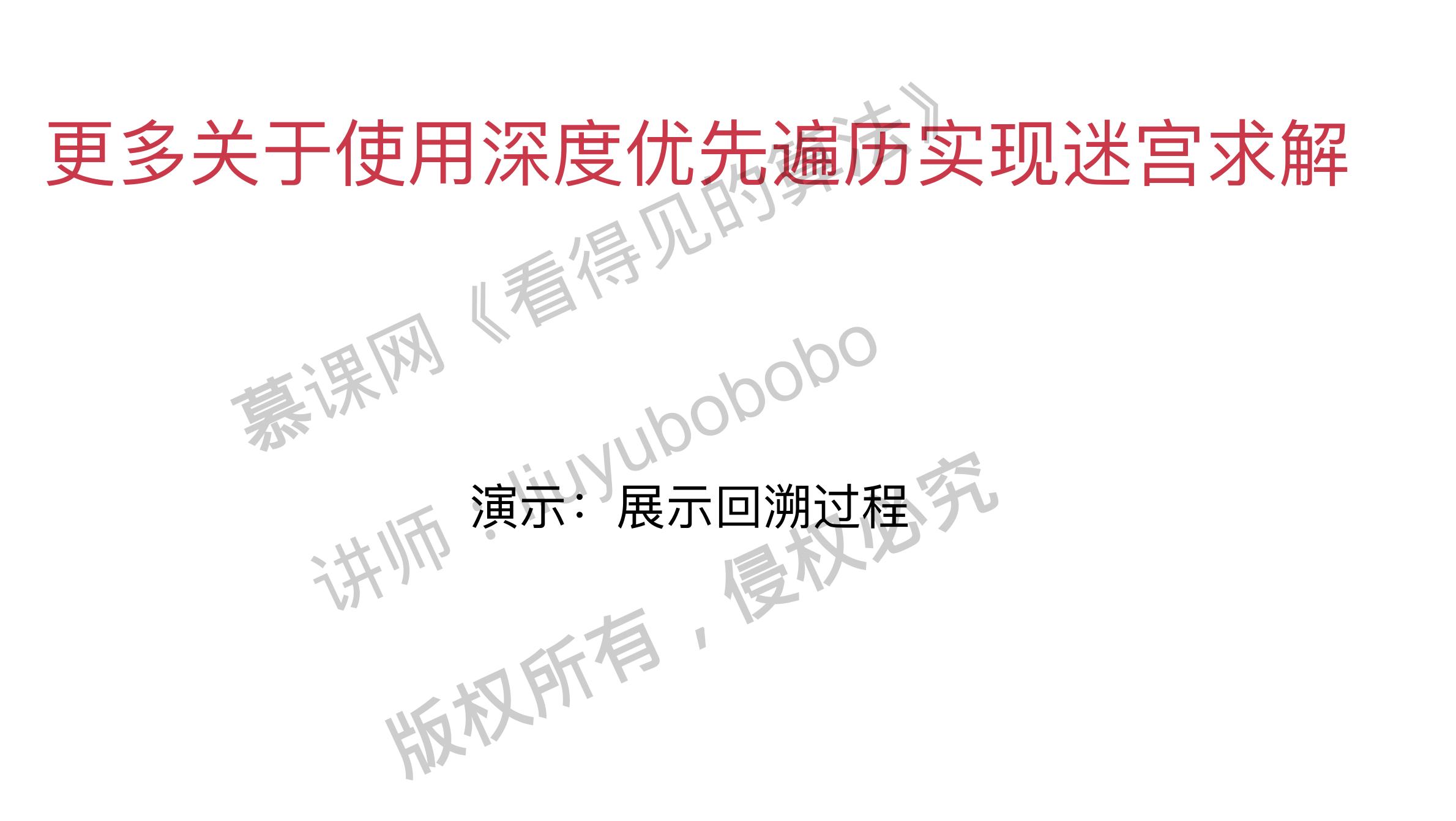


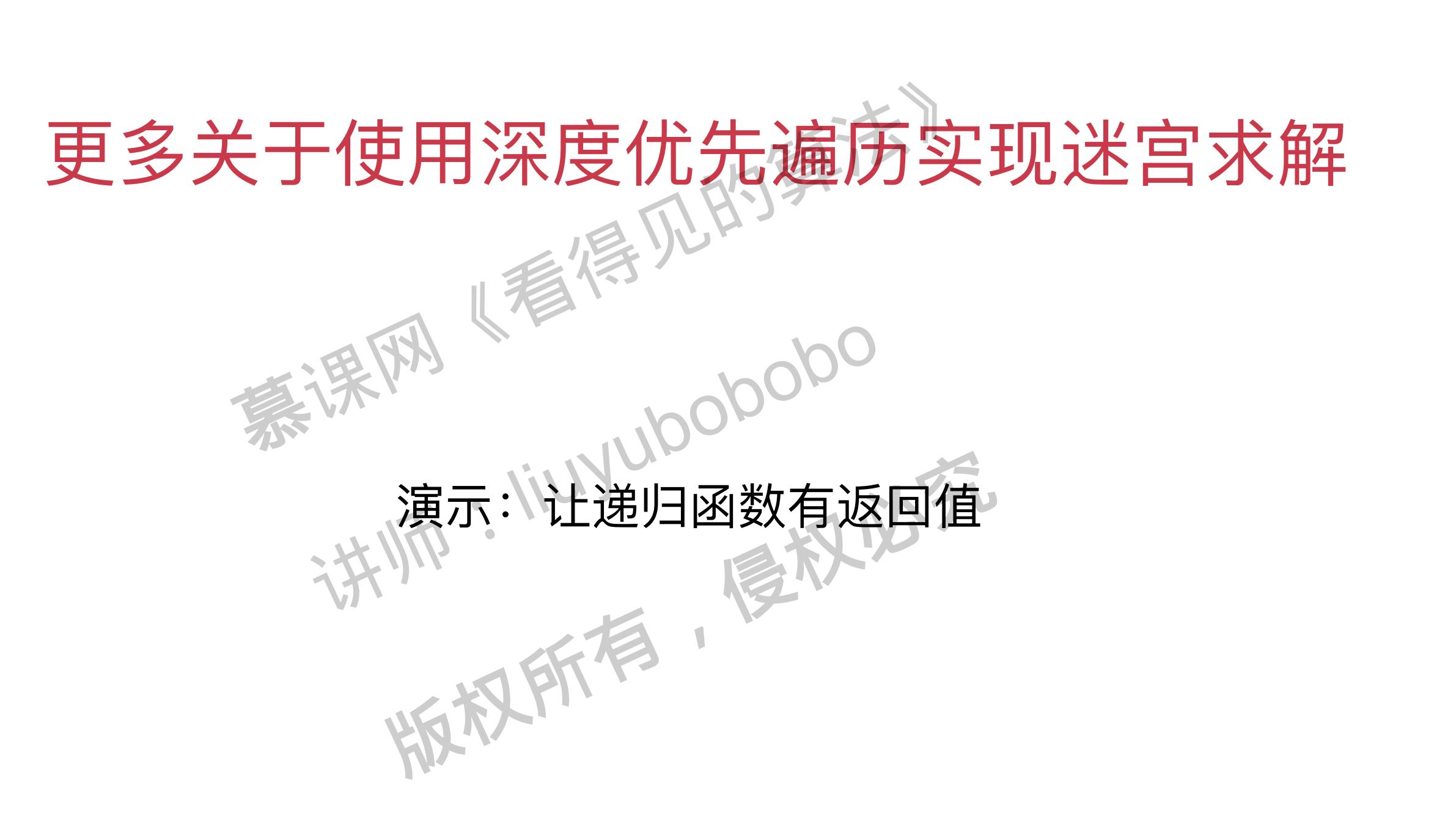


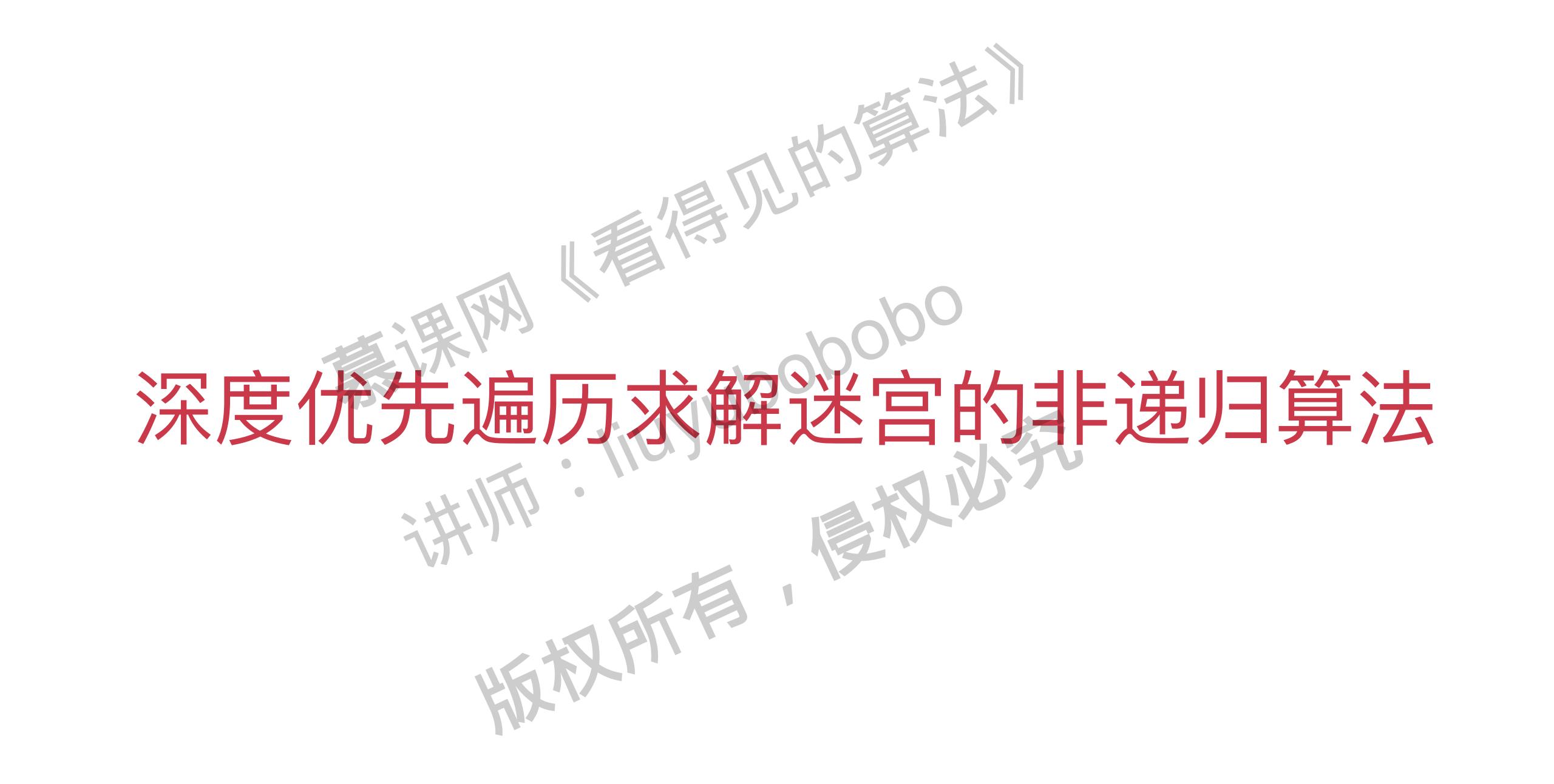


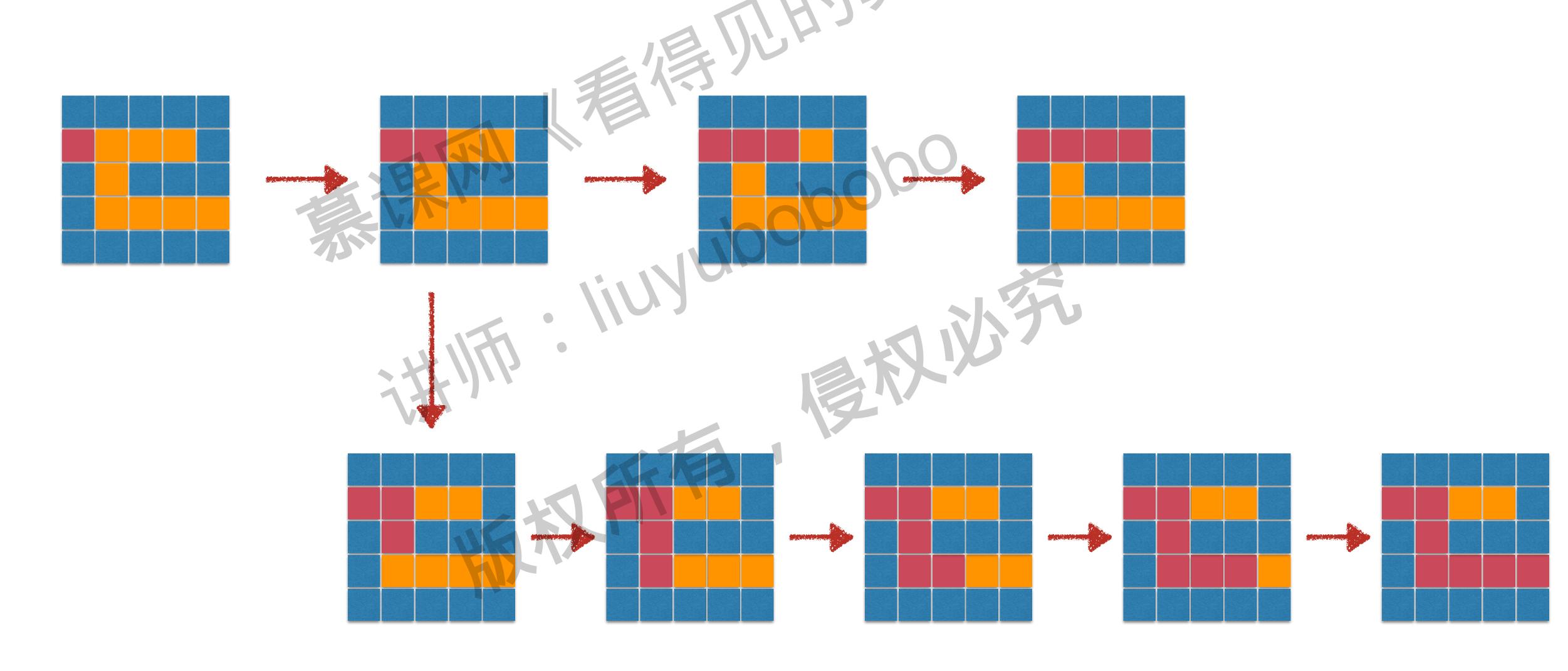
图的深度遍历求解迷宫问题 演示:图的深度遍历求解迷宫问题

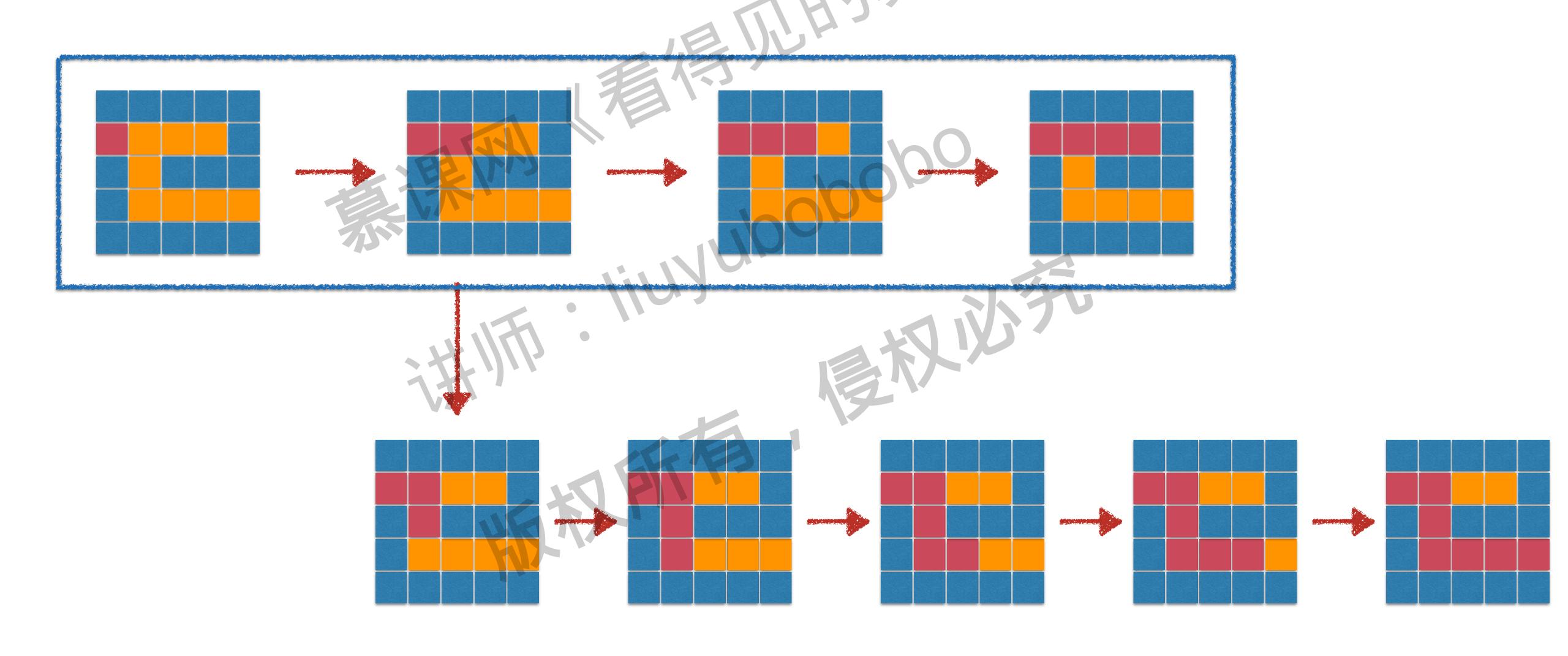


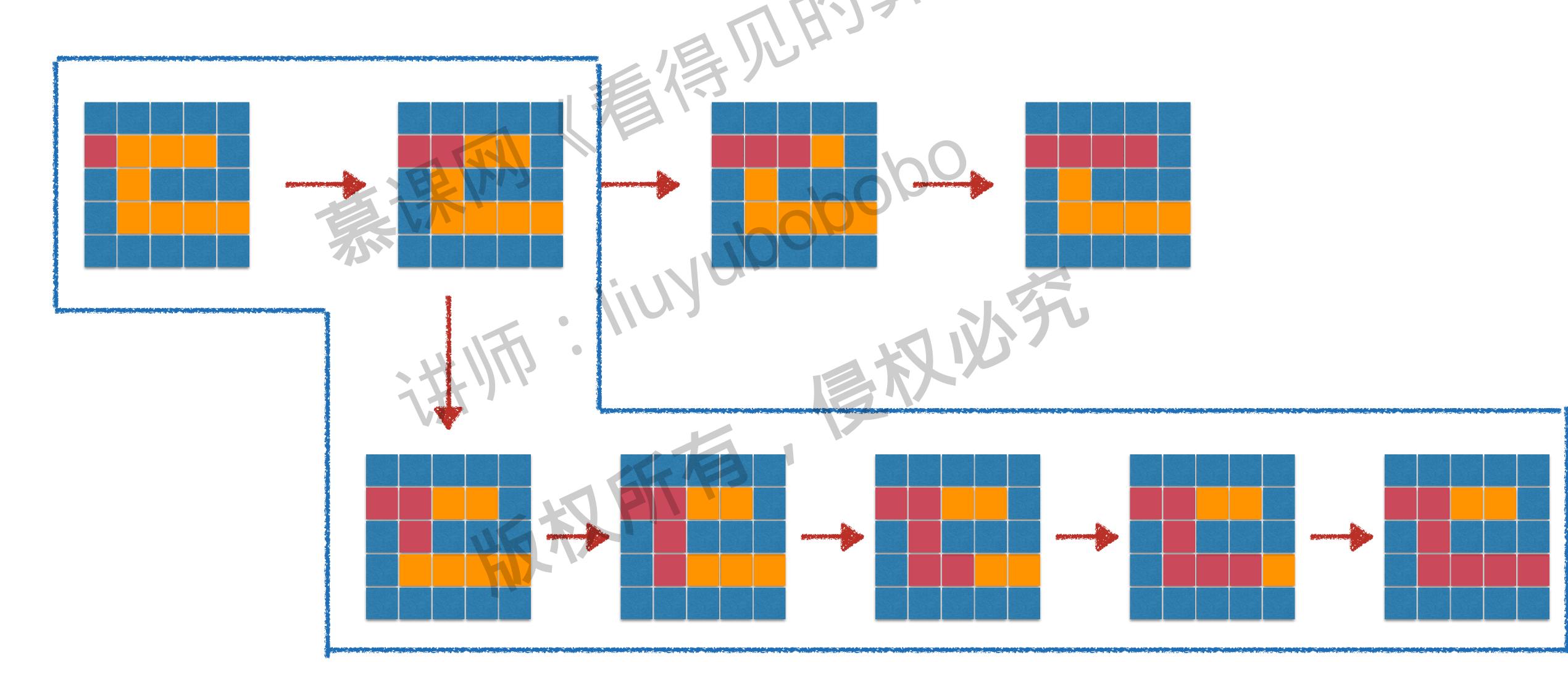


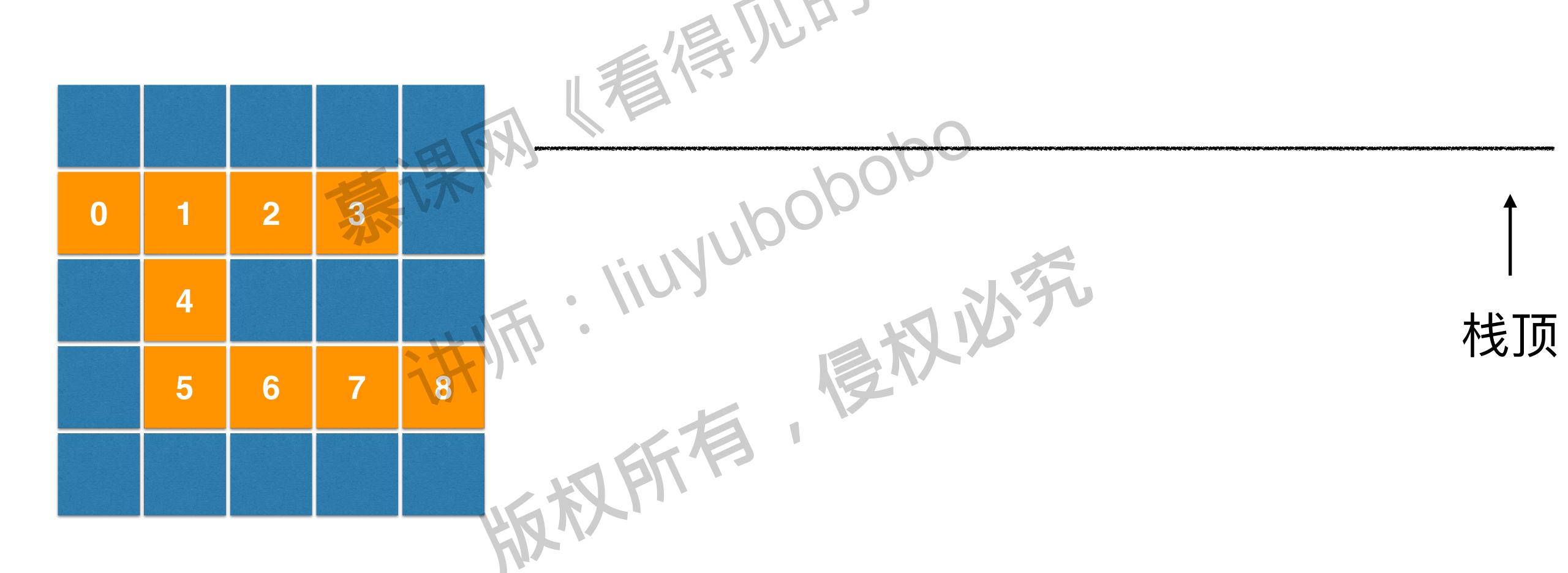


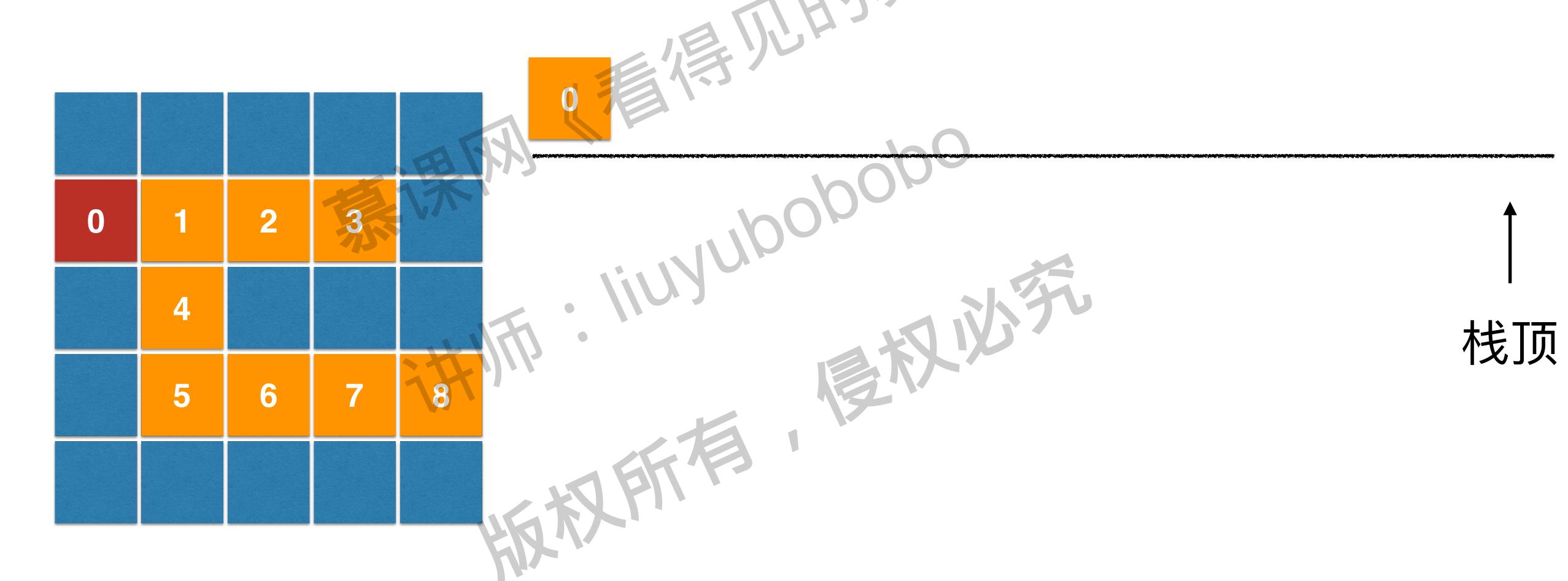






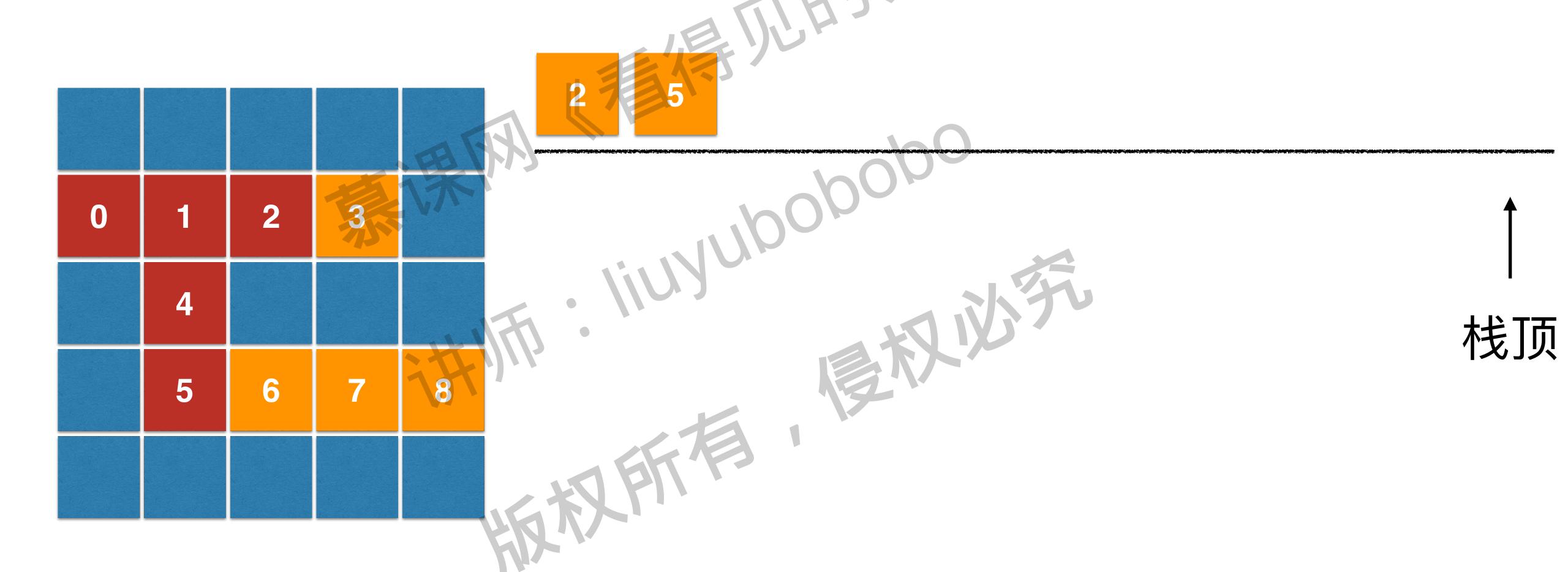






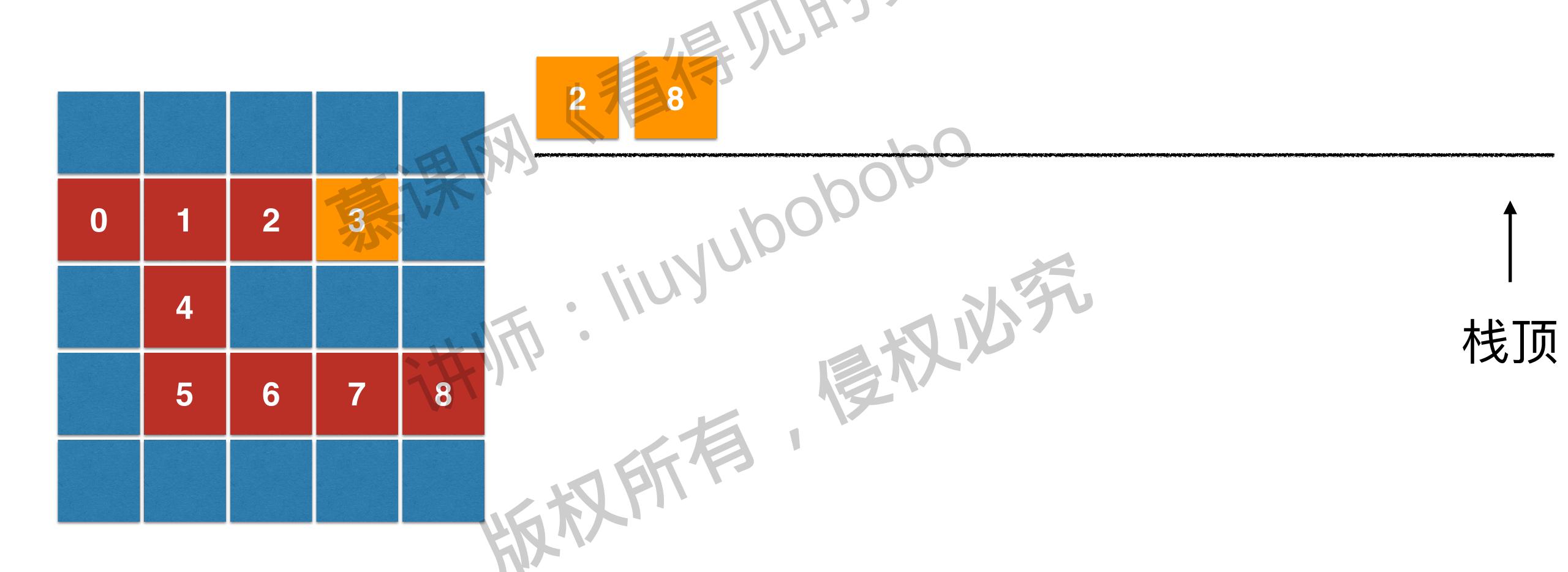












THIN WINDODOO

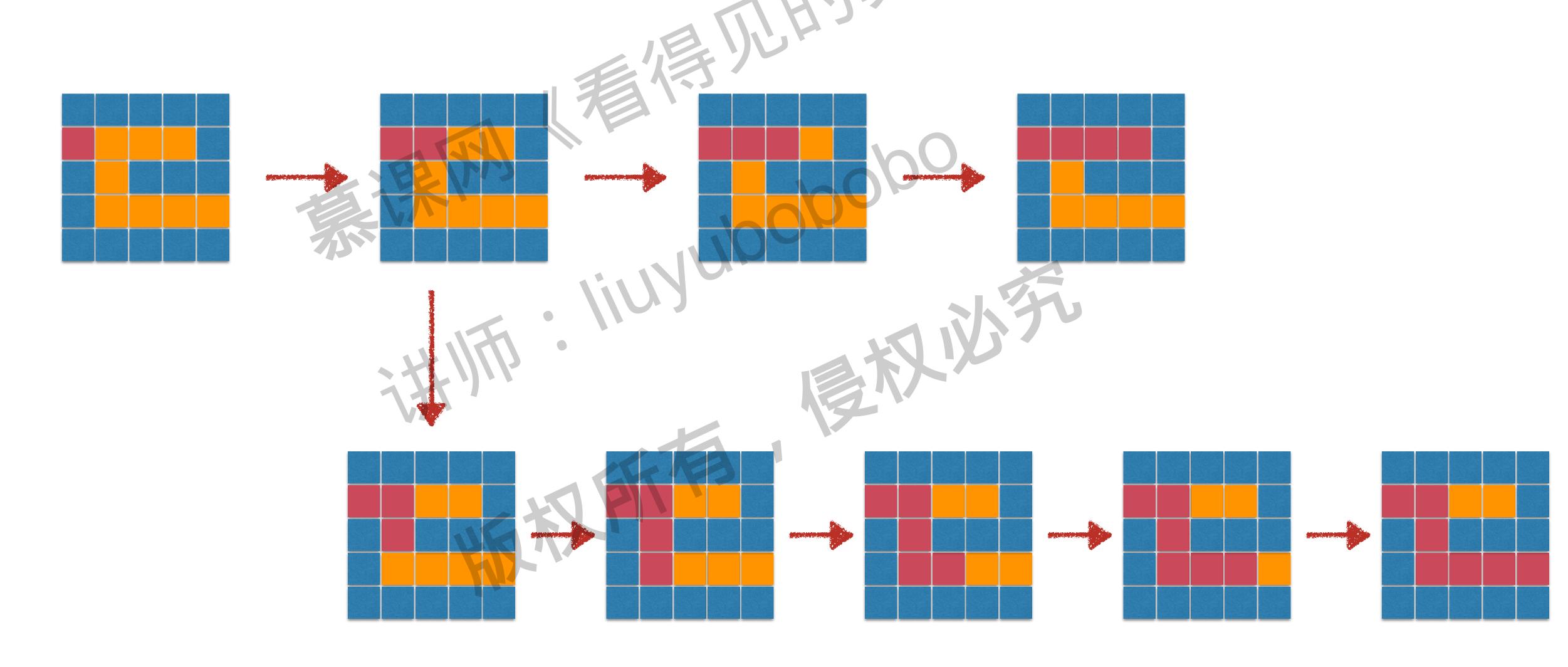
更多关于深度优先遍历的非递归算之,求解迷宫问题

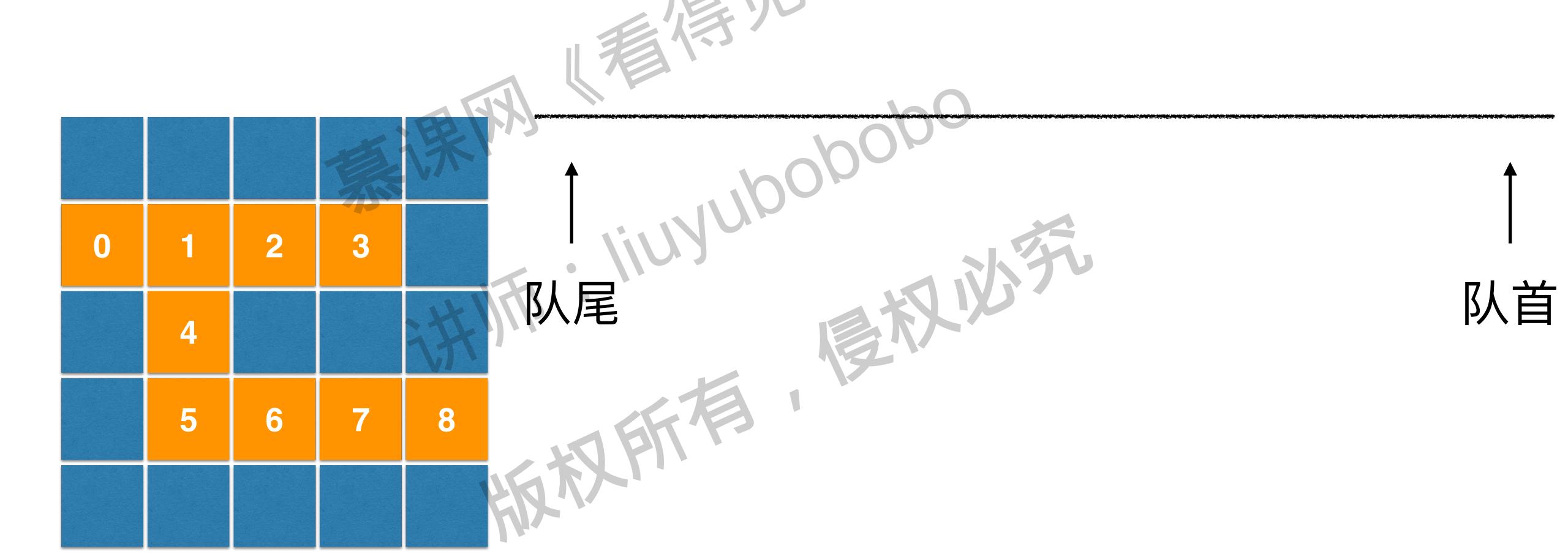
更多关于深度优先遍历的非递归算法求解迷宫问题

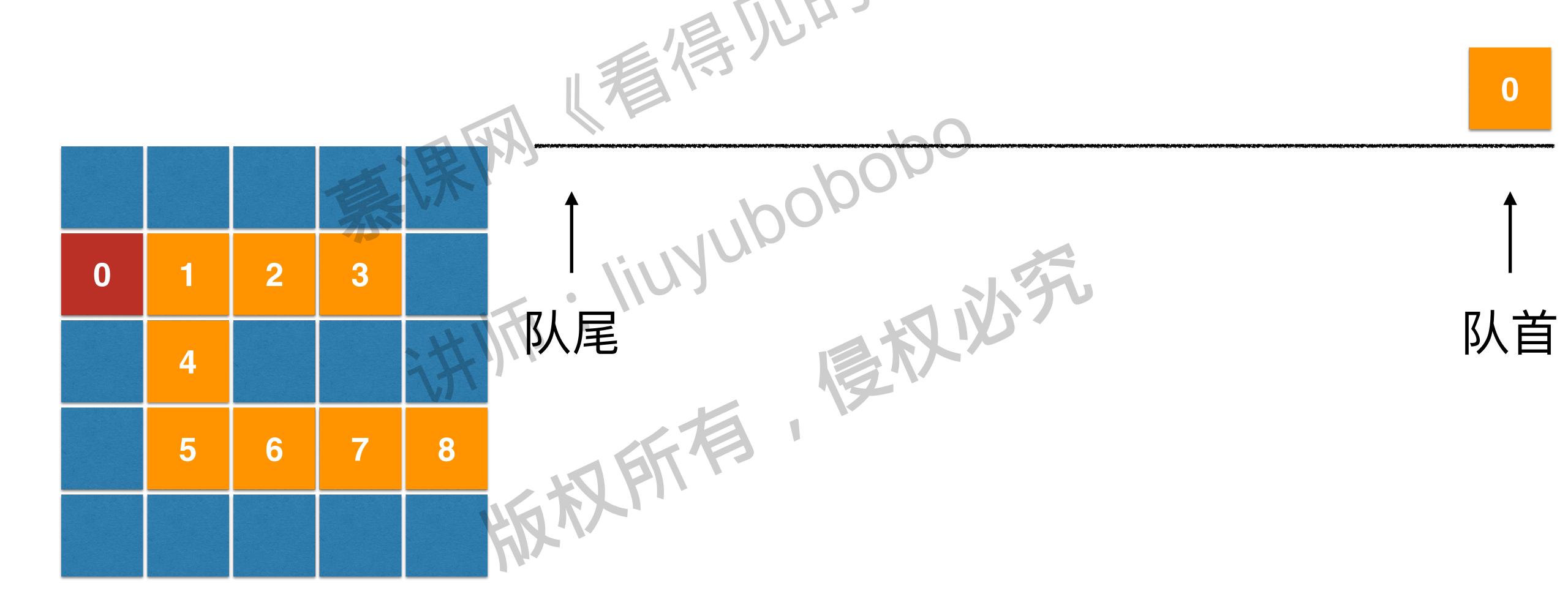
演示:对迷宫无解的情况的处理

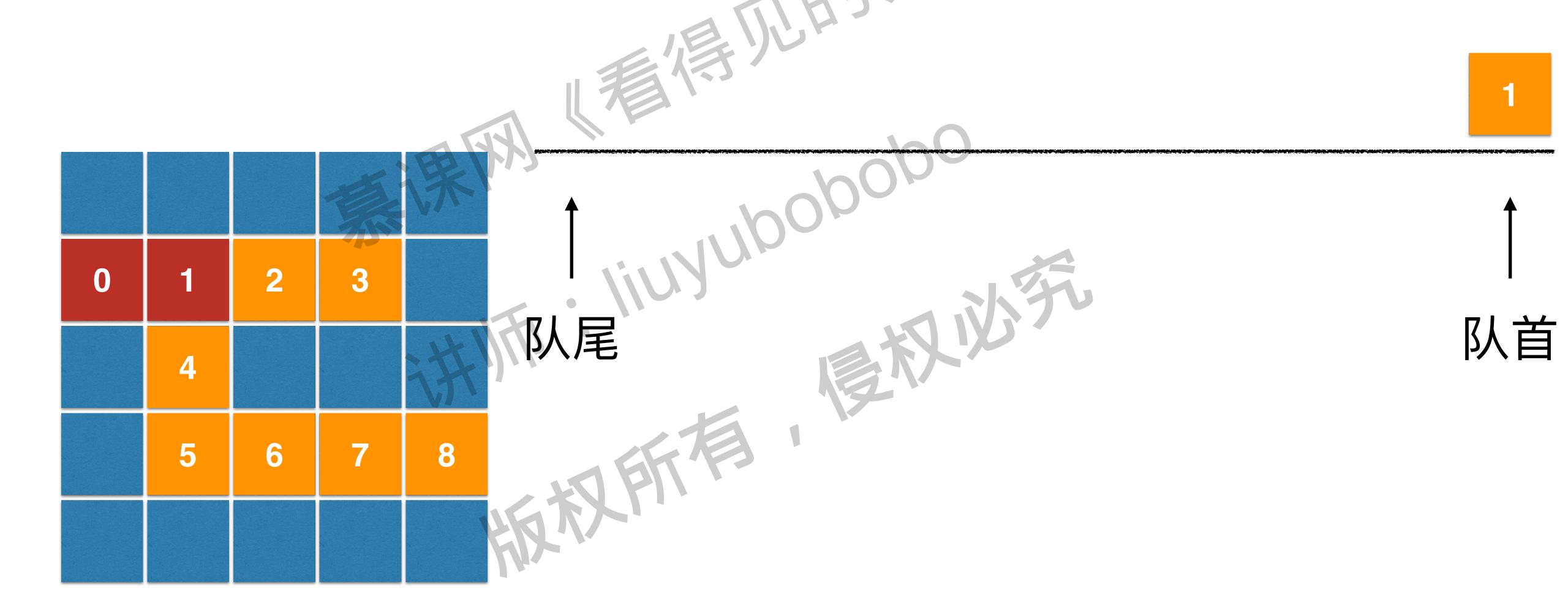
文多关于深度优先遍历的非递归算_运 求解迷宫问题 演示: 寻找最终的路径

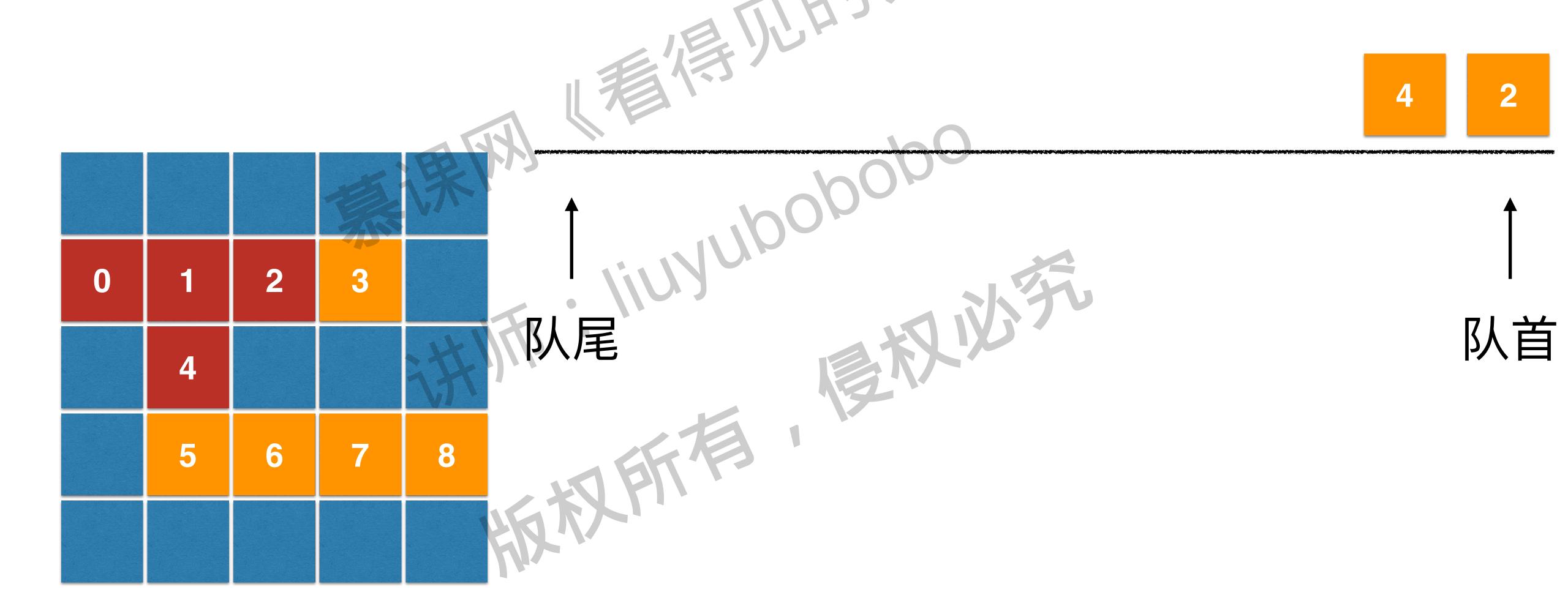


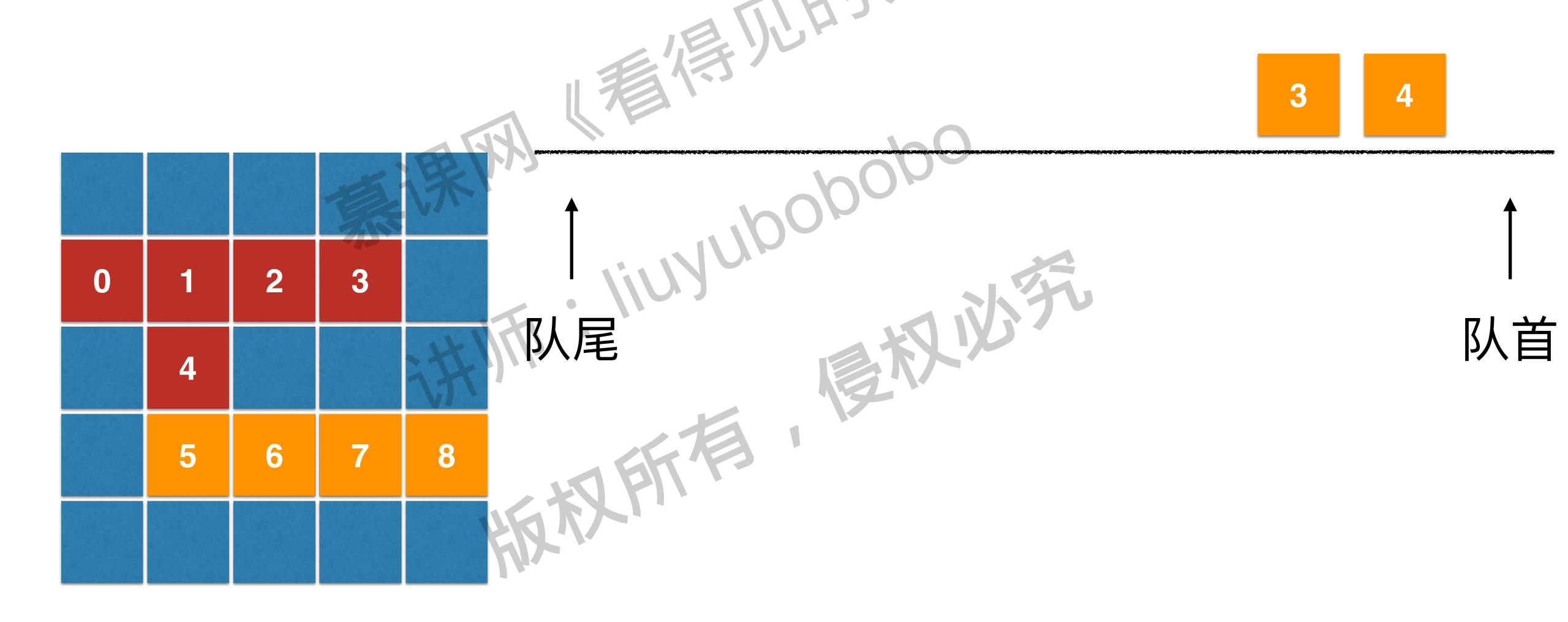


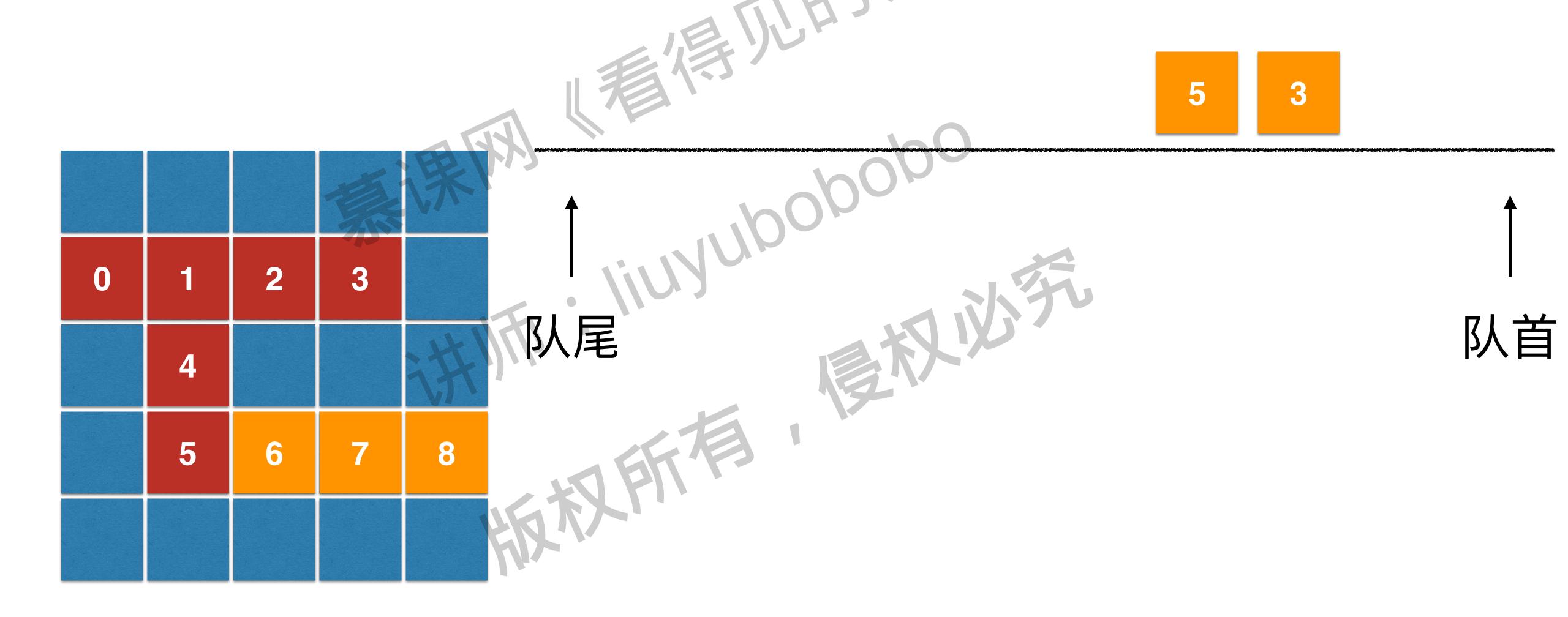


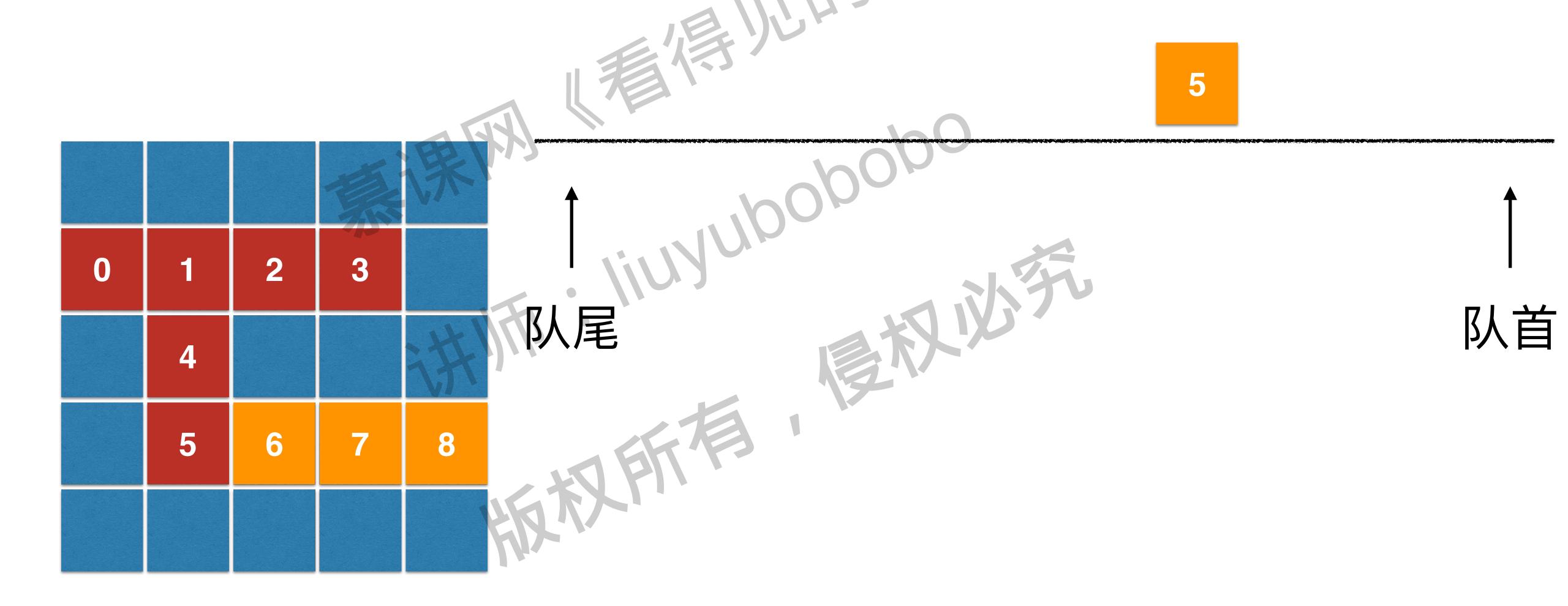


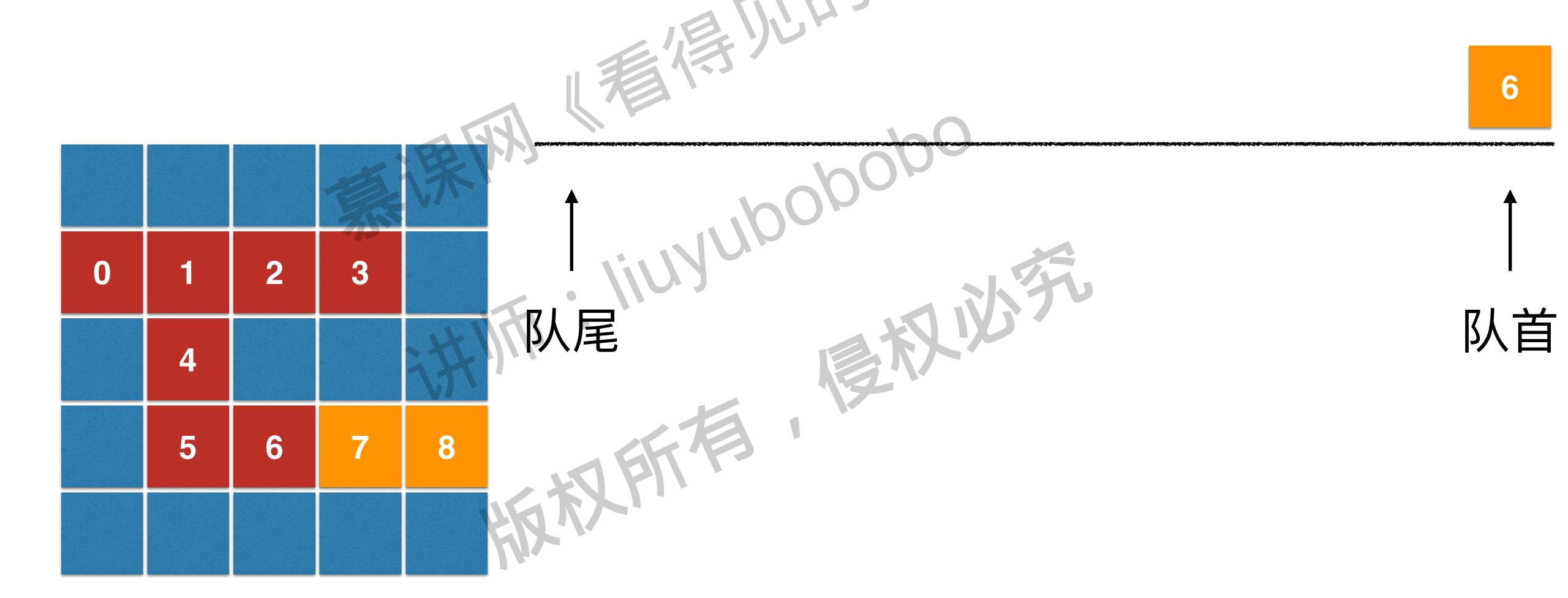


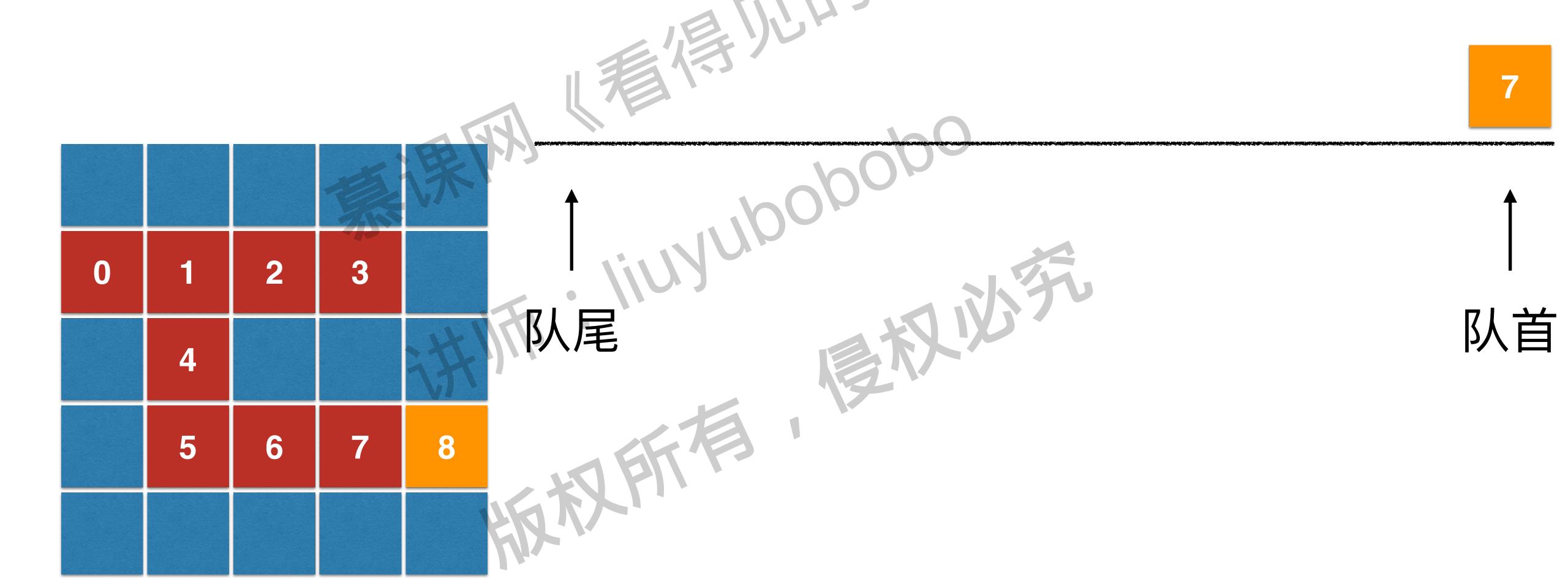


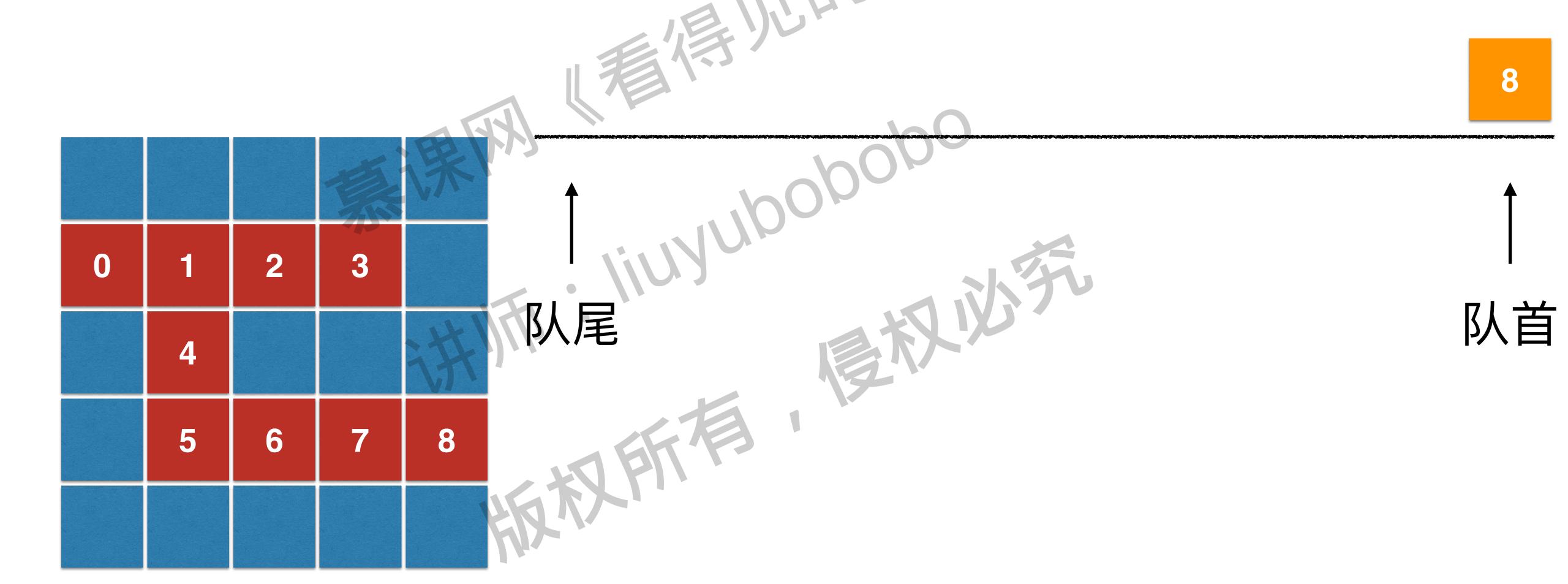












广度优先遍历求解迷宫问题 演示:广度优先遍历求解迷宫问题

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如果迷宫有多个解

广度优先遍历求得的是最短解



```
stack.push(\lambda \square)
while(!stack.empty()
  curPos = stack.pop()
  if(curPos == 出口) break
  对和curPso相邻的每-
    if(newPos可达)
       stack.push(newPos)
```

```
queue.enqueue(\lambda \square)
while( queue.size() != 0 )
  curPos = queue.dequeue()
  if(curPos == 出口) break
  对和curPso相邻的每一个可能的方向
    if(newPos可达)
      queue.enqueue(newPos)
```

```
stack.push(\lambda \square)
while(!stack.empty()
  curPos = stack.pop()
  if(curPos == 出口) break
  对和curPos相邻的每-
                         可能的方向
    if(newPos可达)
      stack.push(newPos)
```

```
queue.enqueue(\lambda\square)
while( queue.size() != 0 )
  curPos = queue.dequeue()
  if(curPos == 出口) break
  对和curPos相邻的每一个可能的方向
    if(newPos可达)
      queue.enqueue(newPos)
```

```
queue.add(\lambda\square)
stack.add(\Lambda \square)
while (!stack.empty()
                                       while(!queue.empty() )
  curPos = stack.remove()
                                         curPos = queue.remove()
  if(curPos == 出口) break
                                         if(curPos == 出口) break
  对和curPos相邻的每-
                                          对和curPos相邻的每一个可能的方向
    if(newPos可达)
                                            if(newPos可达)
      stack.add(newPos)
                                              queue.add(newPos)
```

```
while(!q.empty())
curPos = q.remove(
  if(curPos == 出口) break
  对和curPos相邻的每一个可能的方向
     if(newPos可达
   q.add(newPos)
```

抽象队列:

可入队,可出队

LIFO(stack);FIFO(queue);优先队列(堆)都可以成为是一个抽象队列

入队,出队的规则不同

其他点法

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看得见的算法 脚和單法