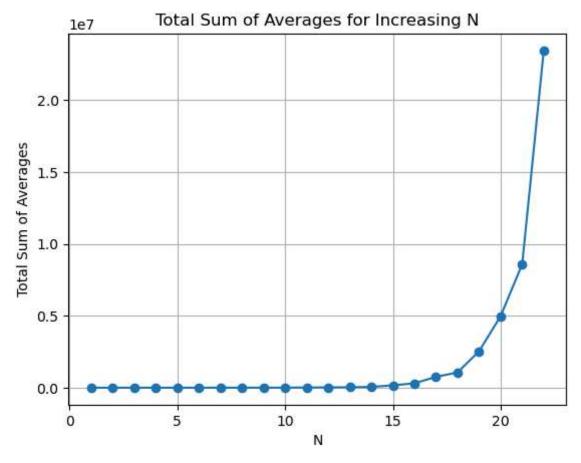
```
In [87]: # 1. Flowchart
         import random
         # 生成1到100之间的随机整数
         a = random.randint(1, 100)
         b = random.randint(1, 100)
         c = random.randint(1, 100)
         def Print_values(a, b, c):
             if a > b:
                if b > c:
                    values = [a, b, c]
                 elif a > c:
                    values = [a, c, b]
                else:
                    values = [c, a, b]
             elif b > c:
                values = [b, a, c]
             else:
                values = [c, b, a]
             # 进行额外计算
             modified_values = [values[i] * (1 if i < 2 else -10) for i in range(3)]</pre>
             # 返回 modified_values 的和
             result = sum(modified_values)
             return result
         # 调用函数并打印结果
         final result = Print values(a, b, c)
         print("Final Result:", final_result)
         example_result = Print_values(10,5,1)
         print("Example Result:", example_result)
        Final Result: -588
       Example Result: 5
In [2]: # 2. Continuous ceiling function
         # memo={1: 1},将F(1)储存为1
         def F(x, memo={1: 1}):
             if x in memo:
                return memo[x]
             result = F((x + 2) // 3) + 2 * x
             memo[x] = result
             return result
         #测试
         N = [1, 3, 9, 27]
         results = [F(x) \text{ for } x \text{ in } N]
         print(results)
        [1, 7, 25, 79]
In [21]: # 3. Dice rolling
         # 3.1.
         def Find_number_of_ways(x):
             # 初始化 dp 数组,dp[i][j] 表示使用 i 个骰子得到和为 j 的方法数
             # dp[0][0] = 1 表示使用 0 个骰子得到和为 0 的方法只有 1 种(即不使用任何骰子)
```

```
dp = [[0] * (x + 1) for _ in range(11)]
           dp[0][0] = 1
           # 遍历每个可能的骰子数量(从 1 到 10)
           for i in range(1, 11):
               # 遍历每个可能的和(从 i 到 6*i, 因为每个骰子最小是 1, 最大是 6)
               for j in range(i, x + 1):
                  # 更新 dp 数组,对于每个可能的骰子值 k (从 1 到 6)
                  for k in range(1, 7):
                      if j >= k:
                         dp[i][j] += dp[i - 1][j - k]
           # 返回使用 10 个骰子得到和为 x 的方法数
           return dp[10][x]
        x = 30
        print(Find number of ways(x))
        # 定义一个空列表用于存储每个x的和的方式数量
        Number_of_ways = []
        # 计算从10到60的每个x的和的方式数量
        for x in range(10, 61):
           number_of_ways = Find_number_of_ways(x)
           Number_of_ways.append(number_of_ways)
        # 找出方式数量最多的x
        max_index = Number_of_ways.index(max(Number_of_ways))
        max_x = 10 + max_index
        print(max_x)
       2930455
       35
In [45]: # 4.Dynamic programming
        # 4.1
        import random
        def Random integer(N):
           # 定义一个空列表用于存储随机整数
           random array = []
           for _ in range(N):
               # 生成随机从@到10之间的随机整数
               random integer = random.randint(0,10)
               # 将随机整数添加到列表中
               random_array.append(random_integer)
           # 输出填充好的列表
           return random_array
        print(Random integer(10))
        # 4.2
        from itertools import combinations
        def Sum_averages(arr):
           total sum = 0.0
           n = len(arr)
           # 遍历所有可能的子集长度(从1到数组长度)
           for r in range(1, n + 1):
               # 生成长度为r的所有子集
```

```
for subset in combinations(arr, r):
            # 计算当前子集的平均值
            average = sum(subset) / len(subset)
            # 将平均值加到总和中
            total sum += average
    return total sum
 # 示例
 arr = [1, 2, 3]
 result = Sum_averages(arr)
 print(result)
 # 4.3
 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 # 定义一个空列表来存储每个N对应的Sum_averages输出
 Total sum averages = []
 # 对N从1到100进行循环
 for N in range(1, 23):
    # 创建包含从1到N的整数的数组
    arr = Random_integer(N)
    # 计算Sum_averages并添加到列表中
    total_sum = Sum_averages(arr)
    Total_sum_averages.append(total_sum)
 print(Total_sum_averages)
 #使用matplotLib进行绘图
 plt.plot(range(1, 23), Total_sum_averages, marker='o')
 plt.xlabel('N')
 plt.ylabel('Total Sum of Averages')
 plt.title('Total Sum of Averages for Increasing N')
 plt.grid(True)
 plt.show()
[1, 0, 5, 4, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 7]
```

14.0 [7.0, 4.5, 67.6666666666667, 120.0, 155.0, 210.0000000000006, 616.857142857142 8, 1753.12500000000002, 2441.444444444447, 4910.4, 10979.3636363634, 23887.50000 0000007, 34654.23076923082, 55000.07142857155, 166019.46666666714, 303099.3750000 007, 755585.7647058811, 1063135.4999999884, 2538652.842105272, 4980731.250000359 5, 8588332.666666855, 23449966.77272771]

将#4.3代码中的range(1,23)改变为(1,101)即可计算出N为100时的数组所有子集的总平均数,该总平均数与N大致呈指数关系。



```
In [208...
         # 5. Path counting
          import numpy as np
          # 5.1
          def create_matrix(N, M):
             # 创建一个N行M列的矩阵, 初始化为0
             matrix = np.zeros((N, M), dtype=int)
             if N>1 and M>1:
                 for i in range(0, N):
                     for j in range(0, M):
                         matrix[i, j] = np.random.randint(0, 2)
             elif N>1 and M==1:
                 for i in range(1, N):
                     matrix[i,0]=np.random.randint(0, 2)
                     matrix[-1,0]=1
             elif N==1 and M>1:
                 for j in range(1, M-1):
                     matrix[0, j] = np.random.randint(0, 2)
                     matrix[0,-1]=1
             # 填充左上角为1
             matrix[0,0] = 1
             matrix[-1,-1]=1
             return matrix
          random_matrix = create_matrix(3,5)
          print(random_matrix)
          # 5.2
          def Count_path(matrix):
             N = len(matrix)
             M = len(matrix[0])
             # 创建一个与原始矩阵相同大小的DP数组,并初始化为Θ(表示不可达)
```

```
dp = [[0] * M for _ in range(N)]
   # 左上角是起点,路径数为1(因为起点总是可达的)
   dp[0][0] = 1
   #填充第一列(如果可能)
   for i in range(1, N):
       # 如果当前单元格是可达的,从上方累加路径数(如果上方也是可达的)
       if matrix[i][0] == 1:
          dp[i][0] = dp[i-1][0] if matrix[i-1][0] == 1 else 0
   # 填充第一行(如果可能)
   for j in range(1, M):
       # 如果当前单元格是可达的,从左方累加路径数(如果左方也是可达的)
      if matrix[0][j] == 1:
          dp[0][j] = dp[0][j-1] if matrix[0][j-1] == 1 else 0
   # 填充剩余的网格
   for i in range(1, N):
       for j in range(1, M):
          # 如果当前单元格是可达的,从上方和左方累加路径数(如果它们是可达的)
          if matrix[i][j] == 1:
              dp[i][j] = (dp[i-1][j] \text{ if } matrix[i-1][j] == 1 \text{ else } 0) + (dp[i][j]
   # 返回右下角单元格的路径数
   return dp[N-1][M-1]
#5.3
total_sum = 0
for i in range(1000):
   matrix = create_matrix(10,8)
   path_num = Count_path(matrix)
   total_sum += path_num
mean_path_num = total_sum/1000
print(mean_path_num)
```

```
[[1 0 0 1 0]
[0 0 1 0 0]
[1 0 1 1 1]]
0.49
```