# Assignment #4: 位操作、栈、链表、堆和 NN

Updated 1203 GMT+8 Mar 10, 2025

2025 spring, Complied by 同学的姓名、院系

#### 说明:

#### 1. 解题与记录:

对于每一个题目,请提供其解题思路(可选),并附上使用Python或C++编写的源代码(确保已在OpenJudge,Codeforces,LeetCode等平台上获得Accepted)。请将这些信息连同显示"Accepted"的截图一起填写到下方的作业模板中。(推荐使用Typora <a href="https://typoraio.c">https://typoraio.c</a> 进行编辑,当然你也可以选择Word。)无论题目是否已通过,请标明每个题目大致花费的时间。

- 2. **提交安排**: 提交时,请首先上传PDF格式的文件,并将.md或.doc格式的文件作为附件上传至右侧的"作业评论"区。确保你的Canvas账户有一个清晰可见的头像,提交的文件为PDF格式,并且"作业评论"区包含上传的.md或.doc附件。
- 3. **延迟提交**:如果你预计无法在截止日期前提交作业,请提前告知具体原因。这有助于我们了解情况并可能为你提供适当的延期或其他帮助。

请按照上述指导认真准备和提交作业,以保证顺利完成课程要求。

### 1. 题目

## 136.只出现一次的数字

bit manipulation, <a href="https://leetcode.cn/problems/single-number/">https://leetcode.cn/problems/single-number/</a>

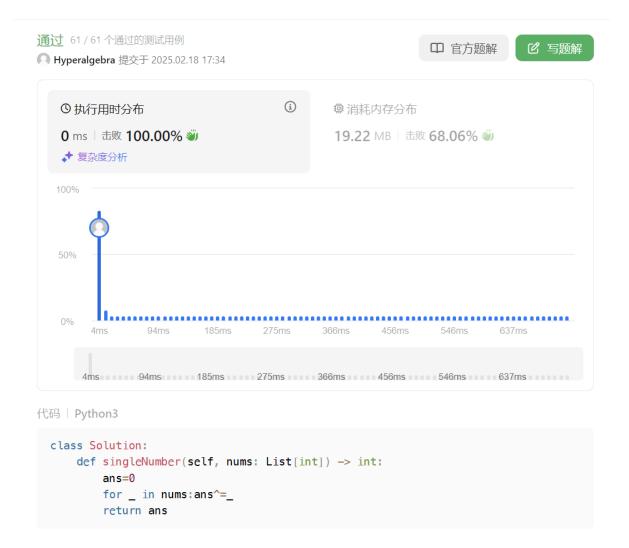
利用异或运算,两个相同的数异或结果为0,所有数异或的最终结果即为只出现一次的数。约2min。

请用位操作来实现,并且只使用常量额外空间。

#### 代码:

```
class Solution:
    def singleNumber(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        ans=0
        for _ in nums:ans^=_
        return ans
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



## 20140:今日化学论文

stack, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20140/">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20140/</a>

#### 思路:

用栈存储左括号,扫到右括号时从栈顶弹出对应的左括号,然后把两括号之间的字符串复制相应次数即可。约10min。

#### 代码:

```
s=input()
stack = []
i = 0
while i < len(s):
    if s[i] == '[':
        stack.append(i)
    elif s[i] == ']':
        temp = stack.pop()
        ind = temp + 1
        n = ''
        while s[ind].isdigit():
        n += s[ind]
        ind += 1</pre>
```

```
n = int(n)
s = s[:temp] + s[ind:i] * n + s[i + 1:]
i = temp + n * (i - ind)-1
i += 1
print(s)
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

```
#48510304提交状态
                                                                                             提交
                                                                                                    统计
                                                                                       杳看
                                                                                                              提问
状态: Accepted
                                                                               基本信息
源代码
                                                                                     #: 48510304
                                                                                   题目: 20140
 s=input()
                                                                                 提交人: 24n2400010617
 stack = []
                                                                                   内存: 3808kB
 i = 0
 while i < len(s):</pre>
                                                                                   时间: 29ms
    if s[i] == '[':
                                                                                   语言: Python3
         stack.append(i)
                                                                                提交时间: 2025-03-10 14:00:06
     elif s[i] == ']':
   temp = stack.pop()
         ind = temp + 1
         while s[ind].isdigit():
           n += s[ind]
ind += 1
         n = int(n)
         s = s[:temp] + s[ind:i] * n + s[i + 1:]

i = temp + n * (i - ind) -1
     i += 1
 print(s)
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                                                                                                    English 帮助 关于
```

### 160.相交链表

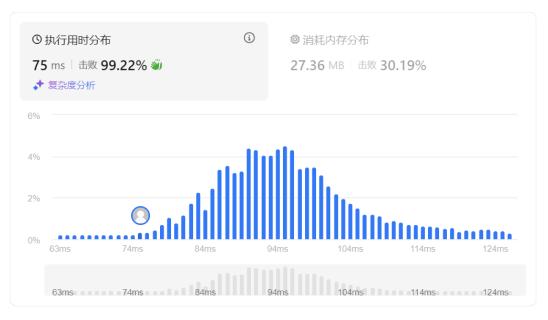
linked list, <a href="https://leetcode.cn/problems/intersection-of-two-linked-lists/">https://leetcode.cn/problems/intersection-of-two-linked-lists/</a>

思路:

遍历两个链表各一次,存储路径在栈中,再依次出栈找出路径中第一个相同节点。约5min。

代码:

```
class Solution:
    def getIntersectionNode(self, headA: ListNode, headB: ListNode) ->
Optional[ListNode]:
        sta,stb=[headA],[headB]
        while sta[-1]:
            sta.append(sta[-1].next)
        while stb[-1]:
            stb.append(stb[-1].next)
        while sta and stb and sta[-1]==stb[-1]:
            temp=sta.pop()
            stb.pop()
        return temp
```



#### 代码 | Python3

```
# Definition for singly-linked list.
# class ListNode:
     def __init__(self, x):
#
         self.val = x
         self.next = None
#
class Solution:
    def getIntersectionNode(self, headA: ListNode, headB: ListNode) -> Optional[L
        sta,stb=[headA],[headB]
        while sta[-1]:
            sta.append(sta[-1].next)
        while stb[-1]:
            stb append(stb[-1] next)
        while sta and stb and sta[-1] == stb[-1]:
            temp=sta.pop()
            stb.pop()
       return temp
                                      众 收起
```

### 206.反转链表

linked list, <a href="https://leetcode.cn/problems/reverse-linked-list/">https://leetcode.cn/problems/reverse-linked-list/</a>

思路:

遍历链表,节点存储在栈中,再依次出栈并修改后继结点。约5min。

代码:

```
class Solution:
    def reverseList(self, head: Optional[ListNode]) -> Optional[ListNode]:
        st=[None]
        while head:
            st.append(head)
            head=head.next
        head=st[-1]
        for i in range(len(st)-1):
            p=st.pop()
            p.next=st[-1]
        return head
```

### 代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



### 代码 | Python3

```
# Definition for singly-linked list.
# class ListNode:
    def __init__(self, val=0, next=None):
#
         self.val = val
#
         self.next = next
class Solution:
   def reverseList(self, head: Optional[ListNode]) -> Optional[ListNode]:
       st=[None]
       while head:
           st.append(head)
           head=head.next
       head=st[-1]
        for i in range(len(st)-1):
           p=st.pop()
           p.next=st[-1]
        return head
                                      ◇ 收起
```

### 3478.选出和最大的K个元素

heap, https://leetcode.cn/problems/choose-k-elements-with-maximum-sum/

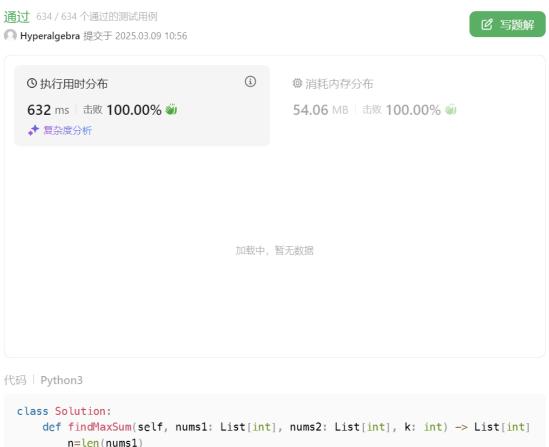
#### 思路:

将 nums1 与 nums2 的元素配对并排序,依次遍历,维护一个长度为 k 的 heapq ,以及这 k 个元素总和,用字典存储 nums1 每个数值对应的结果,最后再赋值给 nums1 每个元素即可。约23min。

#### 代码:

```
class Solution:
    def findMaxSum(self, nums1: List[int], nums2: List[int], k: int) ->
List[int]:
        n=len(nums1)
        pairs=sorted(zip(nums1,nums2))
        cur=0
        ans=defaultdict(int)
        q = []
        temp=[pairs[0][1]]
        for i in range(1, n):
            if pairs[i][0] != pairs[i - 1][0]:
                while temp:
                    x=temp.pop()
                    heapq.heappush(q, x)
                    cur += x
                while len(q) > k: cur -= heapq.heappop(q)
            temp.append(pairs[i][1])
            ans[pairs[i][0]] = max(ans[pairs[i][0]], cur)
        return list(map(lambda x: ans[x], nums1))
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



```
n=len(nums1)
pairs=sorted(zip(nums1,nums2))
cur=0
ans=defaultdict(int)
q = []
temp=[pairs[0][1]]
for i in range(1, n):
    if pairs[i][0] != pairs[i - 1][0]:
        while temp:
            x=temp.pop()
            heapq.heappush(q, x)
            cur += x
        while len(q) > k: cur -= heapq.heappop(q)
    temp.append(pairs[i][1])
    ans [pairs [i] [0]] = max(ans [pairs [i] [0]], cur)
return list(map(lambda x: ans[x], nums1))
                               △ 收起
```

### Q6.交互可视化neural network

https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/crash-course/neural-networks/interactive-exercises

**Your task:** configure a neural network that can separate the orange dots from the blue dots in the diagram, achieving a loss of less than 0.2 on both the training and test data.

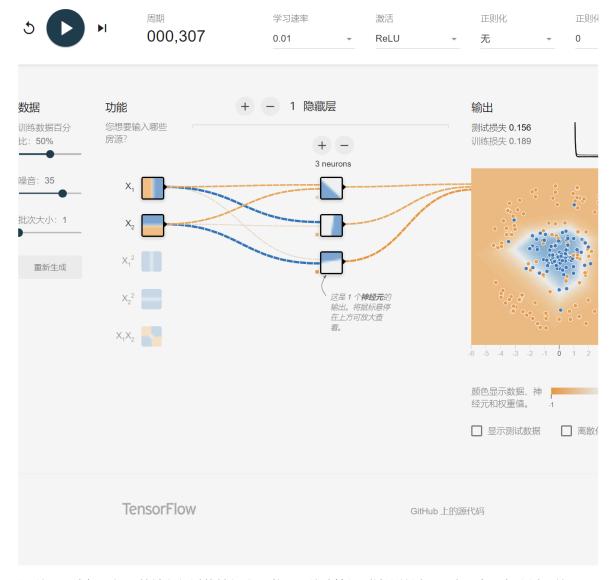
#### **Instructions:**

In the interactive widget:

1. Modify the neural network hyperparameters by experimenting with some of the following config settings:

- Add or remove hidden layers by clicking the + and buttons to the left of the HIDDEN LAYERS heading in the network diagram.
- Add or remove neurons from a hidden layer by clicking the + and buttons above a hidden-layer column.
- Change the learning rate by choosing a new value from the **Learning rate** drop-down above the diagram.
- Change the activation function by choosing a new value from the **Activation** drop-down above the diagram.
- 2. Click the Play button above the diagram to train the neural network model using the specified parameters.
- 3. Observe the visualization of the model fitting the data as training progresses, as well as the **Test loss** and **Training loss** values in the **Output** section.
- 4. If the model does not achieve loss below 0.2 on the test and training data, click reset, and repeat steps 1–3 with a different set of configuration settings. Repeat this process until you achieve the preferred results.

给出满足约束条件的截图,并说明学习到的概念和原理。



看了教程,大概了解了从输入经过线性组合和激活函数计算得到输出的过程,也明白了各个过程的目的,但对于反向传播之类的具体算法还不了解。最后也就是按要求调了参数,训练后测试损失也就很快降到0.2以下了。

# 2. 学习总结和收获

如果发现作业题目相对简单,有否寻找额外的练习题目,如"数算2025spring每日选做"、LeetCode、 Codeforces、洛谷等网站上的题目。

最近的每日选做基本上都是之前做过的,难度不大。平时也在做leetcode的每日一题,有时也去codeforces上写几道近期比赛的题目。周末参加leetcode周赛,侥幸AC3(Q3没有用线段树,写了一个更简短的代码,理论上会被一些极端数据卡超时,但是测试用例能通过),感觉自己还是得熟悉一下线段树、树状数组的写法,争取能多攻克一些难题。