

有一个数组 a[N]顺序存放 0-N,要求没隔两个数删掉一个数,到末尾时循环至开头继续进行,求最后一个被删掉的数的原始下标位置。以 8 个数(N=7)为 例: $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$,0->1->2(删除)->3->4->5(删除)->6->7->0(删除),如此循环直到最后一个数被删除。

```
import java.util.Scanner;
   public class Main {
2
     public static void main(String[] args) {
3
       Scanner scan = new Scanner (System. in);
       while (scan.hasNext()) {
4
         int n = scan.nextInt();
5
6
         boolean[] delete = new boolean[n];
7
         int count = 0;
8
         int index = 0;
9
         int num = 0;
         while (count < n) {
10
           for (int i = 0; i != n; ++i) {
11
             if (delete[i] == false) {
12
13
               ++num;
               if (num == 3)
14
                 delete[i] = true;
15
16
                 num = 0;
                 ++count;
17
                 index = i;
18
19
20
21
22
```





```
23
         System. out. println(index);
24
25
26
输入一个字符串, 求出该字符串包含的字符集合
    import java.util.HashSet;
1
    import java.util.Scanner;
    import java.util.Set;
    public class Main{
5
            public static void main(String[] args) {
                    Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
6
7
                    while(in.hasNext()) {
8
                            char[] c = in.next().toCharArray();
                            StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();
9
                            Set<Character> set = new HashSet<Character>();
10
                            for (int i = 0; i < c. length; i++) {
11
                                    if(set.add(c[i]))
12
                                            sb.append(c[i]);
13
14
                            System.out.println(sb. toString());
15
16
17
18
```





数独是一个我们都非常熟悉的经典游戏,运用计算机我们可以很快地解开数独难题,现在有一些简单的数独题目,请编写一个程序求解。

```
1
2
3
    #include <iostream>
    #include <vector>
4
    #include <set>
    #define REP(i, n) for (int i=0; i < (n); i++)
    #define FOR(i, a, b) for(int i=(a); i<(b); i++)
    using namespace std;
    int Matrix[9][9];
9
   int RE[9][9];
10
    int x[81];
11
12
    int y[81];
13
    int sum0;
    bool shuchu=false;
14
    void dfs(int i) {
15
             if(i==sum0) {
16
                     if(!shuchu) {
17
                                REP(i1, 9) REP(i2, 9) RE[i1][i2]=Matrix[i1][i2];
18
19
                              shuchu=true;
20
21
                     return;
22
23
             else{
24
                     set<int> st;
```



```
REP(t, 9) {st. insert(Matrix[x[i]][t]); st. insert(Matrix[t][y[i]]);}
25
26
                     FOR(t, 1, 10) {
27
                             if (st. count (t)!=0) continue;
28
                             Matrix[x[i]][y[i]]=t;
29
                             dfs(i+1);
30
                     Matrix[x[i]][y[i]]=0;
31
32
33
34
    int main() {
35
            while(cin>>Matrix[0][0]) {
                     FOR(i, 1, 9) cin>>Matrix[0][i];
36
                     FOR(i, 1, 9) REP(j, 9) cin>>Matrix[i][j];
37
                     REP(i, 9) REP(j, 9) RE[i][j]=Matrix[i][j];
38
                                                                                                 發取更多资料礼包
39
                     sum0=0;
                     REP(i,9) REP(j,9) if (Matrix[i][j]==0) \{x[sum0]=i; y[sum0]=j; sum0++;\}
40
                     dfs(0);
41
                     REP(i, 9) { REP(j, 9) {cout<<RE[i][j]; if(j!=8) cout<<" ";} cout<<end1;}</pre>
42
43
44
45
                                                                                 感信米江
```