Assignment #2: 编程练习

Updated 0953 GMT+8 Feb 24, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by 杨乐山 2100011502

说明:

- 1) The complete process to learn DSA from scratch can be broken into 4 parts:
 - Learn about Time and Space complexities
 - Learn the basics of individual Data Structures
 - Learn the basics of Algorithms
 - Practice Problems on DSA
- 2)请把每个题目解题思路(可选),源码Python,或者C++(已经在Codeforces/Openjudge上AC),截图(包含Accepted),填写到下面作业模版中(推荐使用 typora https://typoraio.cn,或者用word)。AC或者没有AC,都请标上每个题目大致花费时间。
- 3) 课程网站是Canvas平台, https://pku.instructure.com, 学校通知3月1日导入选课名单后启用。**作业写好后,保留在自己手中,待3月1日提交。**

提交时候先提交pdf文件,再把md或者doc文件上传到右侧"作业评论"。Canvas需要有同学清晰头像、提交文件有pdf、"作业评论"区有上传的md或者doc附件。

4) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

编程环境

操作系统: Windows 11 专业版 23H2 22631.3155

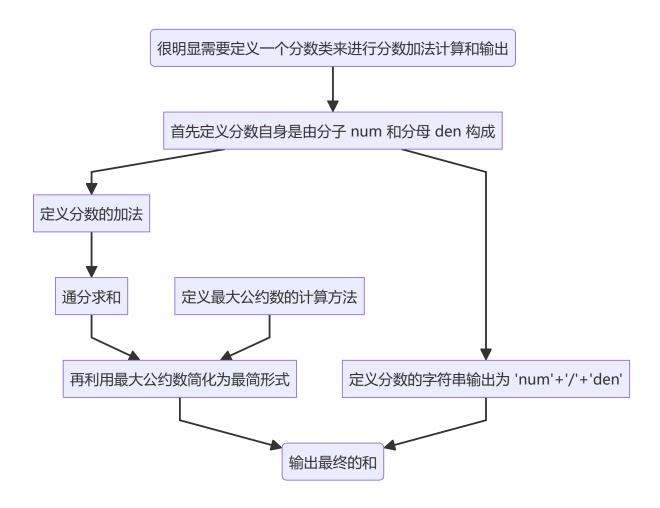
Python编程环境: PyCharm 2023.3.3 (Professional Edition)

1. 题目

27653: Fraction类

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp_routine/27653/

思路:



代码

```
import fractions
fracs = input().split()
def gcd(a,b):
    for i in range(min(a,b),0,-1):
        if a\%i == 0 and b\%i == 0:
            return i
            break
class Fraction:
    def __init__(self,num,den):
        self.num = int(num)
        self.den = int(den)
    def __add__(self,other):
        newnum = self.num*other.den+other.num*self.den
        newden = self.den*other.den
        commcn = gcd(newnum,newden)
        return Fraction(newnum/commcn, newden/commcn)
    def __str__(self):
        return str(self.num)+'/'+str(self.den)
```

```
f1 = Fraction(fracs[0], fracs[1])
f2 = Fraction(fracs[2], fracs[3])
f3 = f1 + f2
print(str(f3))
```

基本信息

代码运行截图

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                 #: 43997329
                                                                               题目: 27653
 import fractions
                                                                             提交人: 杨乐山+2100011502
                                                                              内存: 4088kB
 fracs = input().split()
                                                                               时间: 27ms
 def gcd(a,b):
                                                                               语言: Python3
     for i in range(min(a,b),0,-1):
                                                                            提交时间: 2024-02-27 16:55:57
        if a%i == 0 and b%i == 0:
            return i
            break
 class Fraction:
    def __init__(self, num, den):
         self.num = int(num)
         self.den = int(den)
     def __add__(self,other):
         newnum = self.num*other.den+other.num*self.den
         newden = self.den*other.den
         common = gcd(newnum, newden)
        return Fraction (newnum/common, newden/common)
    def __str__(self):
         return str(self.num)+'/'+str(self.den)
 f1 = Fraction(fracs[0], fracs[1])
 f2 = Fraction(fracs[2], fracs[3])
 f3 = f1 + f2
 print(str(f3))
```

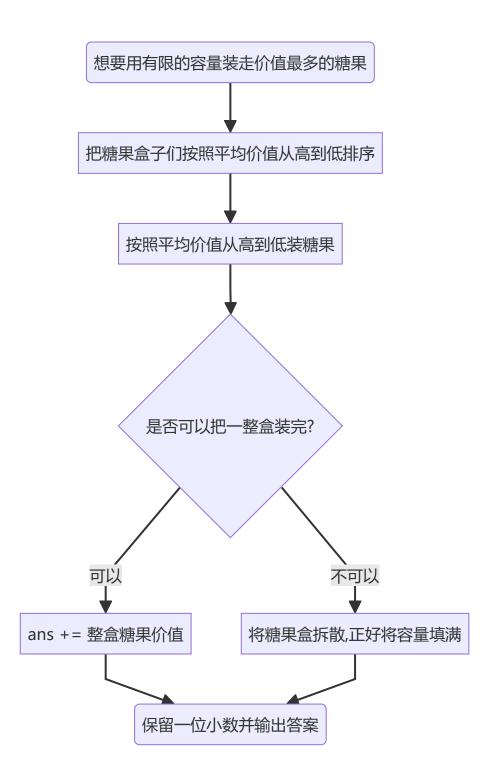
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English 帮助 关于

04110: 圣诞老人的礼物-Santa Clau's Gifts

greedy/dp, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04110

思路:



代码

```
N, W = map(int, input().split())
l = []

for i in range(N):
    l.append(list(map(int, input().split())))

for j in range(N):
    l[j].append(l[j][0]/l[j][1])
```

```
1_sorted = sorted(1,key=(lambda x:x[2]),reverse=True)

ans = 0

for i in range(N):
    if W >= l_sorted[i][1]:
        ans += l_sorted[i][0]
        W -= l_sorted[i][1]
    else:
        ans += l_sorted[i][2] * W
        break

print('%.1f' % ans)
```

状态: Accepted

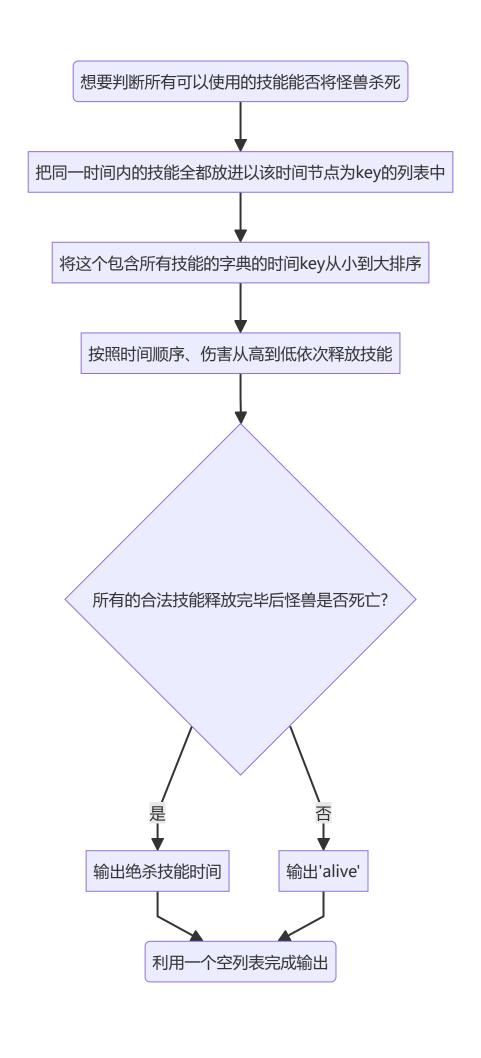
```
#: 43999937
                                                                                     题目: 04110
N, W = map(int, input().split())
                                                                                   提交人: 杨乐山+2100011502
 1 = []
                                                                                     内存: 3628kB
 for i in range(N):
                                                                                     时间: 22ms
     l.append(list(map(int, input().split())))
                                                                                    语言: Python3
                                                                                  提交时间: 2024-02-27 20:57:01
 for j in range (N):
     l[j].append(l[j][0]/l[j][1])
 1_sorted = sorted(1,key=(lambda x:x[2]),reverse=True)
 ans = 0
for i in range(N):
    if W >= l_sorted[i][1]:
        ans += l_sorted[i][0]
         W -= l_sorted[i][1]
         ans += 1_sorted[i][2] * W
         break
 print('%.1f' % ans)
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                                                                                                      English 帮助 关于
```

基本信息

18182: 打怪兽

implementation/sortings/data structures, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18182/

思路:



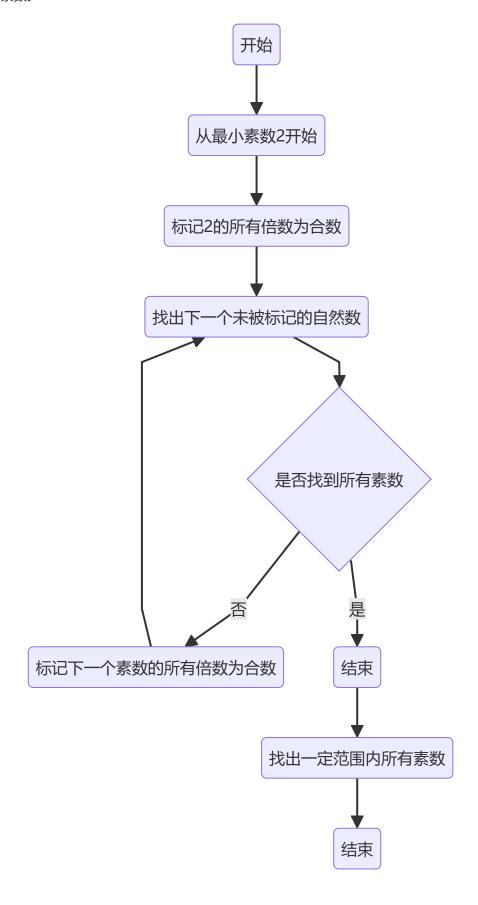
```
nCases = int(input())
ans = []
for i in range(nCases):
    n, m, b = map(int, input().split())
    skills = {}
    for j in range(n):
        t, x = map(int, input().split())
        if t not in skills.keys():
            skills[t] = [x]
        else:
            skills[t].append(x)
    skills_time = sorted(skills)
    for j in skills_time:
        skills[j].sort(reverse=True)
        if m >= len(skills[j]):
            b -= sum(skills[j])
        else:
            b -= sum(skills[j][0:m])
        if b <= 0:
            ans.append(str(j))
            break
    if b > 0:
        ans.append('alive')
print('\n'.join(ans))
```

230B. T-primes

binary search/implementation/math/number theory, 1300, <a href="http://codeforces.com/problemset/pr

思路:说来惭愧,这个代码还是我在21秋季学期写出来的。而现在的尝试反而会超时,所以我就在这分析一下我的这个"远古"代码的思路吧。

为了快速筛选prime,采用了**埃拉托斯特尼筛法**(古希腊语:κόσκινον Ἐρατοσθένους,英语:sieve of Eratosthenes),简称**埃氏筛**,是一种用来生成素数的筛法,得名于古希腊数学家埃拉托斯特尼。其基本步骤是从最小的素数2开始,将该素数的所有倍数标记成合数合數,而下一个尚未被标记的最小自然数3即是下一个素数。如此重复这一过程,将各个素数的倍数标记为合数并找出下一个素数,最终便可找出一定范围内所有素数。



```
def prime():
   flag = [0]*(10**6+1)
   for i in range(2):
       flag[i] = 1
   for i in range(2, 10**6+1):
        if flag[i] == 0:
            for j in range(i*i, 10**6+1, i): #原理上可行,可以节省时间
               flag[j] = 1
    return flag
n = int(input())
1 = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
flags = prime()
for i in range(n):
   a = 1[i] **(1/2)
   if a %1 != 0:
        print('NO')
   else:
        a = int(a)
        if flags[a] == 0:
            print('YES')
       else:
            print('NO')
```

By YangLs, contest: Codeforces Round 142 (Div. 2), problem: (B) T-primes, Accepted, #, Copy

```
def prime():
    flag = [0]*(10**6+1)
    for i in range(2):
        flag[i] = 1
    for i in range(2, 10**6+1):
        if flag[i] == 0:
            for j in range(i*i, 10**6+1, i): #原理上可行,可以节省时间
            flag[j] = 1
    return flag

n = int(input())

l = [int(x) for x in input().split()]

flags = prime()

for i in range(n):
    a = l[i] **(1/2)
    if a %! != 0:
        print('NO')

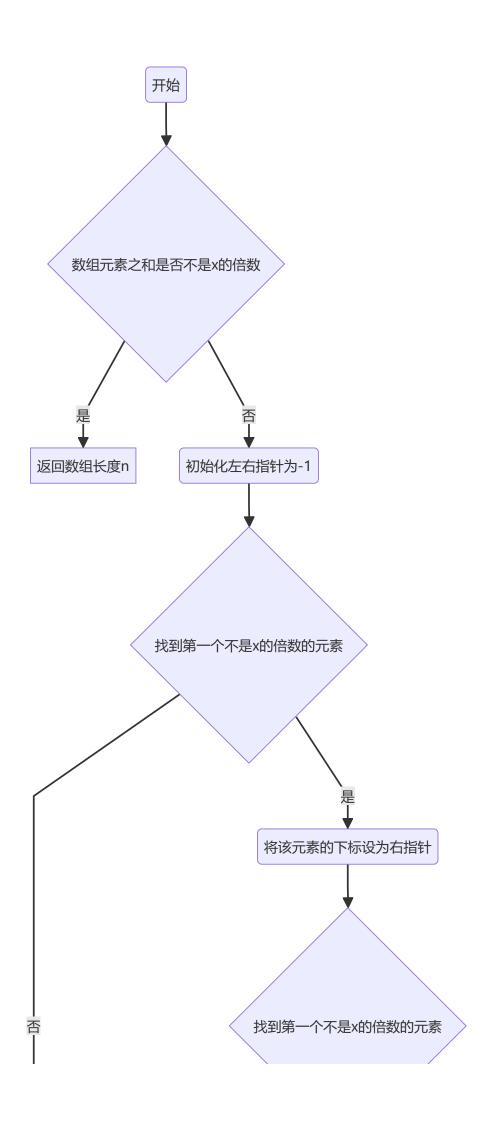
else:
    a = int(a)
    if flags[a] == 0:
        print('YES')
    else:
        print('NO')
```

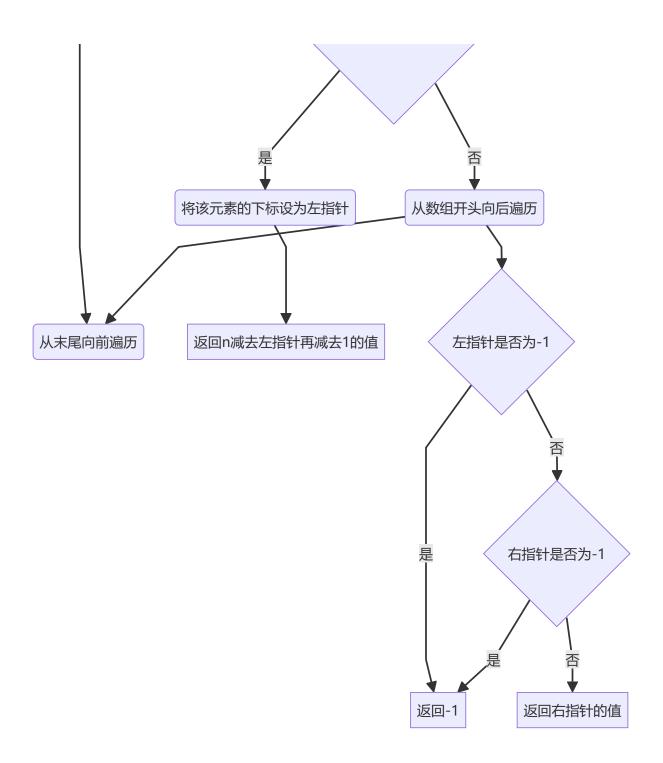
1364A. XXXXX

brute force/data structures/number theory/two pointers, 1200, https://codeforces.com/problemset/problemset/problem/1364/A

思路:由于子数组既可能从左边开始,也有可能从右边开始,那么可以考虑使用双指针辅助判断。 首先判断整个数组能否被x整除,如果不可以,那么最长的数组就是a本身。

如果可以被整除,那么我们只需要本别从左和从右开始寻找第一个不能被x整除的数字即可。





代码

```
def longest_non_divisible_subarray(n, x, a):
    if sum(a) % x != 0:
        return n

left = right = -1
for i in range(n):
    if a[i] % x != 0:
        left = i
        break
```

```
for i in range(n-1, -1, -1):
    if a[i] % x != 0:
        right = i
        break

if left == -1 or right == -1:
    return -1

return max(n - left - 1, right)

t = int(input())
for _ in range(t):
    n, x = map(int, input().split())
    a = list(map(int, input().split()))
    print(longest_non_divisible_subarray(n, x, a))
```

By YangLs, contest: Codeforces Round 649 (Div. 2), problem: (A) XXXXX, Accepted, #, Copy

```
def longest_non_divisible_subarray(n, x, a):
    if sum(a) % x != 0:
        return n

left = right = -1
    for i in range(n):
        if a[i] % x != 0:
            left = i
            break

for i in range(m-1, -1, -1):
        if a[i] % x != 0:
            right = i
            break

if left == -1 or right == -1:
        return -1

return max(n - left - 1, right)

t = int(input())
for _ in range(t):
        n, x = map(int, input().split())
        a = list(map(int, input().split()))
        print(longest_non_divisible_subarray(n, x, a))
```

18176: 2050年成绩计算

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18176/

思路:基于T-prime的一个简单的题目,只要把T-prime的几个痛点都解决,这题没有什么特别的困难点。

```
def prime():
    flag = [0] * (10 ** 4 + 1)
    for i in range(2):
       flag[i] = 1
    for i in range(2, 10 ** 4 + 1):
        if flag[i] == 0:
            for j in range(i * i, 10 ** 4 + 1, i): # 原理上可行,可以节省时间
               flag[j] = 1
    return flag
prime_flag = prime()
m, n = map(int, input().split())
for _ in range(m):
   1 = list(map(int, input().split()))
    points = 0
    for i in range(len(1)):
        a = 1[i] ** (1 / 2)
        if a % 1 == 0:
            a = int(a)
            if prime_flag[a] == 0:
               points += 1[i]
    if points == 0:
        print('0')
    else:
        print('%.2f' % (points/len(1)))
```

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                  #: 44187647
                                                                                题目: 18176
 def prime():
                                                                               提交人: 杨乐山+2100011502
    flag = [0] * (10 ** 4 + 1)
                                                                                内存: 4268kB
     for i in range(2):
                                                                                时间: 66ms
        flag[i] = 1
     for i in range(2, 10 ** 4 + 1):
                                                                                语言: Python3
         if flag[i] == 0:
                                                                             提交时间: 2024-03-12 20:11:35
            for j in range(i * i, 10 ** 4 + 1, i): # 原理上可行,可以节省。
                flag[j] = 1
     return flag
 prime_flag = prime()
 m, n = map(int, input().split())
 for _ in range(m):
    1 = list(map(int, input().split()))
     points = 0
     for i in range (len(1)):
         a = 1[i] ** (1 / 2)
if a % 1 == 0:
            a = int(a)
            if prime_flag[a] == 0:
               points += l[i]
     if points == 0:
        print('0')
         print('%.2f' % (points/len(1)))
```

基本信息

2. 学习总结和收获

这次作业给我的最大收获就是学会了"类",我相信这个环境会在我以后的学习中提供很多帮助。

最有趣的是我的"考古式"写作业,还得靠三年前的作业来为先在的我提供思路,说明我的复健之路任重而道远啊。 **2**