```
1 /*
2
   格雷编码是一个二进制数字系统,在该系统中,两个连续的数值仅有一个位数的差异。
   给定一个代表编码总位数的非负整数 n, 打印其格雷编码序列。格雷编码序列必须以 0 开头。
4
6
   示例 1:
7
  输入: 2
8
9
  输出: [0,1,3,2]
10
  解释:
11 00 - 0
12
  01 - 1
13 | 11 - 3
14
  10 - 2
15
16 对于给定的 n, 其格雷编码序列并不唯一。
   例如, [0,2,3,1] 也是一个有效的格雷编码序列。
17
18
19
  00 - 0
20 10 - 2
21 11 - 3
  01 - 1
22
23
24
   示例 2:
25
26 输入: 0
27
   输出: [0]
28
   解释: 我们定义格雷编码序列必须以 0 开头。
29
       给定编码总位数为 n 的格雷编码序列, 其长度为 2n。当 n = 0 时, 长度为 20 = 1。
30
      因此, 当 n = 0 时, 其格雷编码序列为 [0]。
31
  来源:力扣(LeetCode)
32
33 链接: https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/gray-code
34 著作权归领扣网络所有。商业转载请联系官方授权,非商业转载请注明出处。
35 */
```

分析:

• 探索**方法一(失败方法)**:从左到右从右到左依次迭代取反某一位,在n=2, 3的时候碰巧通过,对于 $n\geq 4$ 时,总会在生成4(n-1)个数后陷入死循环且无法再生成更多(只验证到了n=10).

```
[0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,95,79,71,67,65,64,66,70,78,94,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,
    7, 15, 31, 63, 127, 95, 79, 71, 67, 65, 64, 66, 70, 78, 94, 126, 62, 30, 14, 6, 2, 0, 1, 3, 7, 15, 31
    ,63,127,95,79,71,67,65,64,66,70,78,94,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127
    ,95,79,71,67,65,64,66,70,78,94,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,95,79,
    71,67,65,64,66,70,78,94,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127]
    n = 8, C = 28
10
11
    [0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,191,159,143,135,131,129,128,130,134,142,158,190,2]
    54,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,191,159,143,135,131,129,128,13
    0,134,142,158,190,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,191,159,143
    ,135,131,129,128,130,134,142,158,190,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,
    127,255,191,159,143,135,131,129,128,130,134,142,158,190,254,126,62,30,14,6,
    2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,191,159,143,135,131,129,128,130,134,142,158,190,
    254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,191,159,143,135,131,129,128,1
    30,134,142,158,190,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,191,159,14
    3,135,131,129,128,130,134,142,158,190,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63
    ,127,255,191,159,143,135,131,129,128,130,134,142,158,190,254,126,62,30,14,6
    ,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,191,159,143,135,131,129,128,130,134,142,158,190
    ,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7]
    n = 9, C = 32
12
    [0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,511,383,319,287,271,263,259,257,256,258,262,270,2
    86,318,382,510,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,511,383,319,28
    7,271,263,259,257,256,258,262,270,286,318,382,510,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,
    3,7,15,31,63,127,255,511,383,319,287,271,263,259,257,256,258,262,270,286,31
    8,382,510,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,511,383,319,287,271
    ,263,259,257,256,258,262,270,286,318,382,510,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,1
    5,31,63,127,255,511,383,319,287,271,263,259,257,256,258,262,270,286,318,382
    ,510,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,511,383,319,287,271,263,
    259,257,256,258,262,270,286,318,382,510,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,
    63,127,255,511,383,319,287,271,263,259,257,256,258,262,270,286,318,382,510,
    254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,511,383,319,287,271,263,259,2
    57,256,258,262,270,286,318,382,510,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,12
    7,255,511,383,319,287,271,263,259,257,256,258,262,270,286,318,382,510,254,1
    26,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,1...
14
    n = 10, C = 36
    [0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,511,1023,767,639,575,543,527,519,515,513,512,514,
    518,526,542,574,638,766,1022,510,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,
    255,511,1023,767,639,575,543,527,519,515,513,512,514,518,526,542,574,638,76
    6,1022,510,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,511,1023,767,639,5
    75,543,527,519,515,513,512,514,518,526,542,574,638,766,1022,510,254,126,62,
    30, 14, 6, 2, 0, 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, 127, 255, 511, 1023, 767, 639, 575, 543, 527, 519, 515, 513
    ,512,514,518,526,542,574,638,766,1022,510,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,3
    1,63,127,255,511,1023,767,639,575,543,527,519,515,513,512,514,518,526,542,5
    74,638,766,1022,510,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,511,1023,
    767,639,575,543,527,519,515,513,512,514,518,526,542,574,638,766,1022,510,25
    4,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,511,1023,767,639,575,543,527,51
    9,515,513,512,514,518,526,542,574,638,766,1022,510,254,126,62,30,14,6,2,0,1
    ,3,7,15,31,63,127,255,511,1023,767,639,575,543,527,519,515,513,512,514,518,
    526,542,574,638,766,1022,...
16
17
    */
```

- 方法二:格雷编码的生成过程,好吧,我背的答案, $vi[i]=i\ xor\ (i/2)$.
- 方法三:递归算法,致谢ygh578890840
 - 若已知n-1的格雷编码集合,在前面加一个0,然后把n-1的集合倒转在前面加一个1,就得到了n的格雷编码集合.

方法一:C++_失败方法

```
2
    class Solution
 3
4
        public:
5
           vector<int> grayCode(int n)
 6
 7
                vector<int> vi
8
                int
                           cur_v
                                      = 0
9
                           i
               int
                                           0
10
               int
                          sum\_count = pow(2,n)
11
                int
                           cur_count = 0
12
               int
                           cur_idx =
                           direction =
13
                int
                                           0
               if(n >=0)
14
15
                {
16
                    vi.push_back(cur_v) ;
17
                    cur\_count = 1
                    cur_idx = 0
18
19
                    while(cur_count<sum_count)</pre>
20
21
                        cur_v \wedge = (0x01 \ll cur_idx);
22
                        if(cur_idx == n-1)
23
                            direction = 0; /* left->right*/
24
25
                           cur_idx--;
26
                        }
27
                        else if(cur_idx == 0)
28
29
                           direction = 1;
30
                           cur_idx++;
31
32
                        }
33
                        else if(direction==0)
34
35
                           cur_idx--;
36
                        }
37
                        else
38
                        {
39
                           cur_idx++;
40
                        }
41
42
                        vi.push_back(cur_v) ;
43
                        cur_count++;
44
                    }
45
46
                return vi;
47
            }
48
    };
49
50
   在 n >= 4,无法生成满足要求的序列.
```

```
52 */
53
```

方法三:C++_递归算法

```
class Solution
2
   {
3
       public:
4
          vector<int> grayCode(int n)
5
          {
             if(n == 0)
6
7
8
                 return {0};
9
             }
10
             vector<int> vi = grayCode(n-1) ;
             int i = 0
11
              /*n层共有 2^n 个格雷码, 前(n-1)层共有 2^(n-1)个格雷码*/
12
13
             for( i = pow(2,n-1)-1; i >= 0; i--)
14
15
                 vi.push_back(vi[i] | (0x01 << (n-1)));
16
             }
17
             return vi;
18
     }
19 };
20
21 执行结果:
22
   通过
23 显示详情
24 执行用时 :12 ms, 在所有 cpp 提交中击败了18.56% 的用户
25 内存消耗 :8.7 MB, 在所有 cpp 提交中击败了20.23%的用户
26 */
```

AlimyBreak 2019.12.20