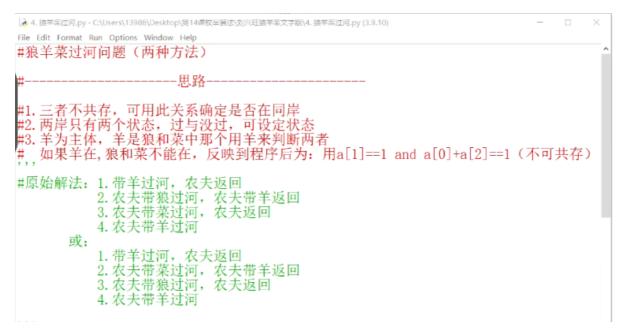
# 狼羊菜问题分享

### 一.文字版

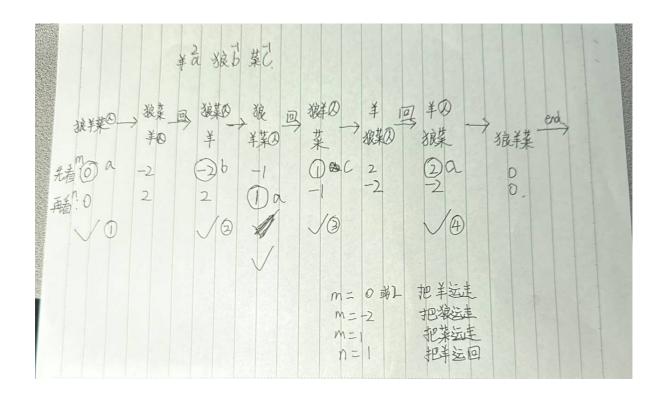
#### 事前功夫:明白狼羊菜问题具体有哪几种解法



经过分析,如果把一去一回算作一趟,我们发现这是一个可以用四次循环解决的问题.三者中只有羊最特殊,去了两次,返回了一次.既然已经找到答案,我们就要尝试着用代码描述它.

### 文件1

```
1 def move(x,M,N):
2 print(f"把{x}从{M}岸移动到{N}岸")
3 move("羊",1,2)
```



表达其中一次过程并不难,但是我们要表达四次,其中一次还有点特殊.所以我们可以分别给**羊,狼,菜**起代号 **a,b,c**将它们分别赋值**2,-1,-1**以后用于计算,我们会很自然地想到用列表来表示两个河岸,把a,b,c放到代表 其中一个河岸的列表里,计算一下列表内元素值的和,用于表示当前河岸的状态.

### 文件2

```
1 a=2
2 b=-1
3 c=-1
4 M=[a,b,c]
5 N=[]
6 m=sum(M)
7 n=sum(N)
8 print(M,N)
9 print(m,n)#文件2
```

这样一来,只要通过用m,n的大小条件对含有move的四次循环进行约束,我们就能达到目的 我们需要几个条件,观察运送的几个步骤,我们可以发现,m与n等于某几个值时发生运送,于是写代码如下:

### 文件3

```
1 a=2
2
   b=-1
3 c=-1
4 \mid M=[a,b,c]
5 N=[]
6
   def move(y,x,lst1,lst2,j,k):
       print(f"把{x}从{j}岸移动到{k}岸")
7
8
       i=lst1.index(y)#查找某个元素在某个列表中的位置
9
       1st1.pop(i)#把对应位置的元素从列表中删除
10
       1st2.append(y)
11
   for p in range(4):
12
       m = sum(M)
       if m==0 or m==2:
13
           move(a,"羊",M,N,"1","2")
14
15
       elif m==-2:
           move(b,"狼",M,N,"1","2")
16
17
       else:
           move(c,"菜",M,N,"1","2")
18
19
       n=sum(N)
       if n==1:
20
21
           move(a,"羊",N,M,"2","1")
   print(M,N)#文件3
```

最后,两种解法中,狼和菜没有本质区别,我们只需要**把"狼"和"菜","b"和"c"交换一下位置就好了**,记得在一次游戏结尾把列表还原为最初的样子,添加再来一次的功能,文字版就搞定了.

```
1
    a=2
2
    b=-1
    c=-1
3
4
    u=1
5
   M=[a,b,c]
6
   N=[]
7
8
    def move(y,x,lst1,lst2,j,k):
9
        print(f"把{x}从{j}岸移动到{k}岸")
10
        i=1st1.index(y)
11
        lst1.pop(i)
12
        1st2.append(y)
13
    def trans(b,c,tex1,tex2):
14
       for p in range(4):
15
            m=sum(M)
16
            if m==0 or m==2:
                move(a,"羊",M,N,"1","2")
17
18
            elif m==-2:
19
                move(b,tex1,M,N,"1","2")
20
            else:
21
                move(c,tex2,M,N,"1","2")
22
           n=sum(N)
23
            if n==1:
               move(a,"羊",N,M,"2","1")
24
25
    while(u==1):
26
27
        s=int(input("您要选择: 1.方案一 2.方案二\n"))
28
        if s==1:
           trans(b,c,"狼","菜")
29
30
            M=[a,b,c]
31
           N=[]
            print("")
32
33
       if s==2:
34
            trans(c,b,"菜","狼")
35
            M=[a,b,c]
36
           N=[]
            print("")
37
        u=int(input("您可以尝试: 1.再玩一次 2.退出\n"))#文件4
38
```

## 二.图像版

### 文件5

图像版得先有图像,可以自己找网图再用ps转成gif,把箭头形状设置成gif图像是一种很简便的方法,船和河的文件也在一个夹里,这里就不写出来占空间了

```
1 import turtle as t
2 def set(tex1,tex2,tex3):
3 t.register_shape(tex1)#登记一下
4 t1 = t.Turtle()
```

```
t1.color('white')
 6
        t1.shape(tex1)
 7
        t1.fd(150)
 8
 9
        t.register_shape(tex2)
10
        t2 = t.Turtle()
11
        t2.color('white')
12
        t2.shape(tex2)
13
        t2.seth(-90)
14
        t2.fd(150)
15
16
        t.register_shape(tex3)
17
        t3 = t.Turtle()
        t3.color('white')
18
19
        t3.shape(tex3)
20
       t3.seth(90)
21
        t3.fd(150)
22 set('狼.gif','羊.gif','菜.gif')
23
24 t.done()
```

### 文件6

有了能跟着画笔动的图像,和文字版作为基础,我们已经成功一大半

我们只需要设置好参数(包括两岸的横坐标,狼羊菜的纵坐标),再根据文字版作为提示,我们就能把图像平移到河对岸的对应位置.

有一点细节需要注意,我们的文字版可以通过替换方案一几个字符的位置来简单地打印出方案二,但图像版中三只画笔分别对应了一个图像,我们需要在方案二中把t1和t3两支笔的位置也换一下,就ok了.

```
1 | import turtle as t
2
   a=2
3 b=-1
4
   c=-1
   u=1
6
   M = [a,b,c]#-300
7
   N=[]#300
   t.register_shape('狼.gif')#分别申请三支画笔画三个运动体
10
   t1 = t.Turtle()
11
   t1.shape('狼.gif')
12
   t1.pu()
13
14
    t.register_shape('羊.gif')
15
   t2 = t.Turtle()
   t2.shape('羊.gif')
16
17
   t2.pu()
18
19
   t.register_shape('菜.gif')
   t3 = t.Turtle()
20
21
   t3.shape('菜.gif')
22
   t3.pu()
23
   def move(y,x,1st1,1st2,j,k):
24
       print(f"把{x}从{j}岸移动到{k}岸")
```

```
25
       i=lst1.index(y)
26
        lst1.pop(i)
27
        1st2.append(y)
    def trans1():#方案一
28
29
        for p in range(4):
30
            m=sum(M)
            if m>=0 and m\%2==0:
31
                move(a,"羊",M,N,"1","2")
32
33
                t2.goto(300,0)
34
            elif m==-2:
                move(b,"狼",M,N,"1","2")
35
36
                t1.goto(300,300)
37
            else:
38
                move(c,"菜",M,N,"1","2")
39
                t3.goto(300, -300)
40
            n=sum(N)
41
            if n==1:
42
                move(a,"羊",N,M,"2","1")
43
                t2.goto(-300,0)
44
    def trans2():#方案二
45
        for p in range(4):
46
            m=sum(M)
47
            if m>=0 and m\%2==0:
                move(a,"羊",M,N,"1","2")
48
49
                t2.goto(300,0)
                                            #注意换画笔
            elif m==-2:
50
                move(b,"菜",M,N,"1","2")
51
52
                t3.goto(300,-300)
53
            else:
                move(c,"狼",M,N,"1","2")
54
55
                t1.goto(300,300)
56
            n=sum(N)
57
            if n==1:
                move(a,"羊",N,M,"2","1")
58
59
                t2.goto(-300,0)
60
61
    t1.goto(-300,300)#设置初始位置
62
    t2.goto(-300,0)
63
    t3.goto(-300, -300)
64
    trans1()
    #----第一次到这里结束
65
    M=[a,b,c]
66
67
    N = []
68
    t1.goto(-300,300)
69
    t2.goto(-300,0)
    t3.goto(-300,-300)
70
    print("")
71
72
   trans2()
73
    #-----
    t.done#申请多画笔时加在结尾
```

### 文件7

天丁川色:我直接找了河和船的图片用改成合适大小放在屏幕中间,几个物体的白边还没有扣掉.由于船也申请了一支画笔,大家也可以发挥想象力让船动一动,好看点.

关于再玩一次:原理和文字版一毛一样,记得每次都要把列表和三个运动物的位置还原.

这里贴上我的作业,也就是文件7

```
1 import turtle as t
2 a=2
3
   b=-1
4 c=-1
5
   u=1
6 M=[a,b,c]#-300
7
   N=[]#300
8
   #-----
9
   t.register_shape('河.gif')
10 | t4 = t.Turtle()
11
   t4.shape('河.gif')
12
   t4.pu()
13
14
   t.register_shape('船.gif')
15
   t5 = t.Turtle()
16 t5.shape('船.gif')
17
   t5.pu()
18
19
   t.register_shape('狼.gif')
20 t1 = t.Turtle()
21 t1.shape('狼.gif')
22
  t1.pu()
23
  t.register_shape('羊.gif')
24
25
   t2 = t.Turtle()
26 t2.shape('羊.gif')
27
   t2.pu()
28
29
   t.register_shape('菜.gif')
30 t3 = t.Turtle()
31 t3.shape('菜.gif')
32
   t3.pu()
33
   def move(y,x,1st1,1st2,j,k):
34
       print(f"把{x}从{j}岸移动到{k}岸")
35
       i=1st1.index(y)
36
       lst1.pop(i)
37
       1st2.append(y)
38
   def trans1():
39
       for p in range(4):
40
           m=sum(M)
           if m>=0 and m\%2==0:
41
42
               move(a,"羊",M,N,"1","2")
43
               t2.goto(0,0)
44
               t2.goto(300,0)
45
           elif m==-2:
46
               move(b,"狼",M,N,"1","2")
47
               t1.goto(0,0)
48
               t1.goto(300,300)
49
           else:
```

```
50
                move(c,"菜",M,N,"1","2")
51
                t3.goto(0,0)
52
                t3.goto(300,-300)
53
            n=sum(N)
            if n==1:
54
55
                move(a,"羊",N,M,"2","1")
56
                t2.goto(0,0)
57
                t2.goto(-300,0)
58
    def trans2():
59
        for p in range(4):
60
            m=sum(M)
            if m>=0 and m\%2==0:
61
62
                move(a,"羊",M,N,"1","2")
63
                t2.goto(0,0)
                t2.goto(300,0)
64
65
            elif m==-2:
66
                move(b,"菜",M,N,"1","2")
67
                t3.goto(0,0)
68
                t3.goto(300,-300)
69
            else:
70
                move(c,"狼",M,N,"1","2")
71
                t1.goto(0,0)
                t1.goto(300,300)
72
73
            n=sum(N)
74
            if n==1:
75
                move(a,"羊",N,M,"2","1")
76
                t2.goto(0,0)
77
                t2.goto(-300,0)
78
79
    while(u==1):
80
        t1.goto(-300,300)
81
        t2.goto(-300,0)
        t3.goto(-300,-300)
82
83
        M=[a,b,c]
84
        N=[]
85
        s=int(input("您要选择: 1.方案一 2.方案二\n"))
86
        if s==1:
87
            trans1()
88
        if s==2:
89
            trans2()
        u=int(input("您可以尝试: 1.再玩一次 2.退出\n"))
90
91
    t.done
```

# 完结撒花,感谢陪伴!