Assignment #9: 图论: 遍历, 及 树算

Updated 1739 GMT+8 Apr 14, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by 夏天明 元培学院

说明:

- 1)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。
- 2) 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。
- 3) 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 10 | 22H2

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.4.3 | Python 3.11.4 64-bit

1. 题目

04081: 树的转换

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/dsapre/04081/

思路:根据dfs序列递归建树,但并不需要把树转换为实体二叉树,可以递归地求高度(Height)和转换后高度(NewH),如以下代码中的关键推导式所示

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self):
        self.child = []

    def getHeight(self):
        return 1 + max([nd.getHeight() for nd in self.child], default=-1)

    def getNewH(self):
        return 1 + max([nd.getNewH() + i for i, nd in enumerate(self.child)],

    default=-1)
```

```
def call():
    res = Node()
    while s and s.pop() == 'd':
        res.child.append(call())
    return res

s = list(input())[::-1]
root = call()
print(f"{root.getHeight()} => {root.getNewH()}")
```

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
                                                                             #: 44336032
源代码
                                                                            题目: 04081
 class Node:
                                                                          提交人: 23n2300017735(夏天明
    def __init__(self):
                                                                        BrightSummer)
        self.child = []
                                                                            内存: 3652kB
    def getHeight(self):
                                                                            时间: 24ms
        return 1 + max([nd.getHeight() for nd in self.child], default=-1
                                                                            语言: Python3
                                                                        提交时间: 2024-03-22 13:16:40
    def getNewH(self):
        return 1 + max([nd.getNewH() + i for i, nd in enumerate(self.ch;
 def call():
    res = Node()
    while s and s.pop() == 'd':
       res.child.append(call())
    return res
```

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s = **list(input())**[::-1]

root = call()

English 帮助 关于

08581: 扩展二叉树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/dsapre/08581/

思路:

递归地建树:遇到字母就建立新的节点,再递归一层求子节点;遇到"."就return

同样递归地得到中序和后序遍历

```
class Node:
   def __init__(self, name, child):
```

```
self.name = name
    self.child = child

def getSeq(node, pos):
    if node:
        sub = [getSeq(nd, pos) for nd in node.child]
        sub.insert(pos, node.name)
        return ''.join(sub)
    return ''

def generateTree():
    if (token := s.pop()) != '.':
        return Node(token, [generateTree() for i in 'lr'])

s = list(input())[::-1]
root = generateTree()
for i in range(1, 3):
    print(getSeq(root, i))
```

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
基本信息
                                                                               #: 44684927
源代码
                                                                             题目: 08581
 class Node:
                                                                            提交人: 23n2300017735(夏天明
    def __init__(self, name, child):
                                                                          BrightSummer)
        self.name = name
        self.child = child
                                                                             内存: 7396kB
                                                                             时间: 28ms
 def getSeq(node, pos):
                                                                              语言: Python3
    if node:
                                                                          提交时间: 2024-04-17 16:02:14
        sub = [getSeq(nd, pos) for nd in node.child]
        sub.insert(pos, node.name)
        return ''.join(sub)
    return '
 def generateTree():
    if (token := s.pop()) != '.':
        return Node(token, [generateTree() for i in 'lr'])
 s = list(input())[::-1]
 root = generateTree()
 for i in range(1, 3):
    print(getSeq(root, i))
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                                                                                             English 帮助 关于
```

22067: 快速堆猪

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22067/

思路:维护已经入栈的猪的最小值的栈

```
minpig = []
while True:
    try:
        s = input()
    except EOFError:
        break
    if s == 'min' and minpig:
        print(minpig[-1])
    elif s == 'pop' and minpig:
        minpig.pop()
    elif s[-1].isdigit():
        p = int(s.split()[1])
        if not minpig:
            minpig.append(p)
        minpig.append(min(minpig[-1], p))
```

#44685025提交状态

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
minpig = []
while True:
    try:
        s = input()
    except EOFError:
        break
    if s == 'min' and minpig:
        print(minpig[-1])
    elif s == 'pop' and minpig:
        minpig.pop()
    elif s[-1].isdigit():
        p = int(s.split()[1])
        if not minpig:
            minpig.append(p)
        minpig.append(min(minpig[-1], p))
```

基本信息

#: 44685025 题目: 22067

提交人: 23n2300017735(夏天明

BrightSummer) 内存: 4856kB 时间: 303ms

语言: Python3 提交时间: 2024-04-17 16:09:02

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English 帮助 关于

04123: 马走日

dfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04123

思路:直接dfs

```
direc = [(j*i, k*(3-i))] for i in [1,2] for j in [-1,1] for k in [-1,1]
for o in range(int(input())):
    n, m, x, y = map(int, input().split())
    graph = [[1]*m for i in range(n)]
    ans = 0
    def dfs(x, y, num):
        graph[x][y] = 0
        if num == n*m:
             global ans
             ans += 1
             return
        for dx, dy in direc:
             if 0 \le x + dx \le n and 0 \le y + dy \le m and graph[x + dx][y + dy]:
                 dfs(x+dx, y+dy, num+1)
                 graph[x+dx][y+dy] = 1
    dfs(x, y, 1)
    print(ans)
```

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                                              #: 44685706
                                                                                                           题目: 04123
 direc = [(j*i, k*(3-i)) \text{ for } i \text{ in } [1,2] \text{ for } j \text{ in } [-1,1] \text{ for } k \text{ in } [-1,1]]
                                                                                                        提交人: 23n2300017735(夏天明
 for 0 in range(int(input())):
      n, m, x, y = map(int, input().split())
                                                                                                     BrightSummer)
                                                                                                          内存: 3600kB
      graph = [[1]*m for i in range(n)]
      ans = 0
                                                                                                          时间: 2797ms
      def dfs(x, y, num):
                                                                                                          语言: Python3
            graph[x][y] = 0
                                                                                                      提交时间: 2024-04-17 16:32:29
            if num == n*m:
                global ans
                 ans += 1
                return
            for dx, dy in direc:
                 \label{eq:condition} \textbf{if} \ 0 \!\!<\!\! = \!\! x \!\!+\!\! dx \!\!<\!\! n \ \textbf{and} \ 0 \!\!<\!\! = \!\! y \!\!+\!\! dy \!\!<\!\! m \ \textbf{and} \ graph[x \!\!+\!\! dx][y \!\!+\!\! dy] \textbf{:}
                      dfs(x+dx, y+dy, num+1)
                      graph[x+dx][y+dy] = 1
      dfs(x, y, 1)
      print(ans)
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                                                                                                                                English 帮助 关于
```

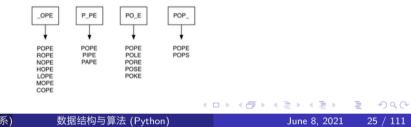
28046: 词梯

bfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28046/

思路:参考谢老师讲义,用桶辅助建图,然后直接bfs

词梯问题:构建单词关系图-边的发现

- 单词关系图可以通过不同的算法来构建,以4个字母的单词表为例, 单词表 vocabulary.txt,共3993个。
 - 首先是将所有单词作为顶点加入图中,再设法建立顶点之间的边
- 建立边的最直接算法,是对每个顶点(单词),与其它所有单词进行比较,如果相差仅1个字母,则建立一条边
 - 时间复杂度是 $O(n^2)$, 对于所有 4 个字母的 3993 个单词, 需要超过 1547 万次比较
- 改进的算法是创建大量的桶,每个桶可以存放若干单词,桶的标记 是去掉1个字母,以通配符"_"占空的单词,所有匹配标记的单 词都放到这个桶里,所有单词就位后,再在同一个桶的单词之间建 立边即可。
 - 最多有多少个桶? 以空间换时间。



谢正茂 webg@PKU-Mail (北京大学计算机系)

```
from collections import defaultdict, deque
from itertools import permutations
bucket = defaultdict(list)
for o in range(int(input())):
    word = input()
    for i in range(4):
        label = list(word)
        label[i] = '_'
        bucket[''.join(label)].append(word)
graph = defaultdict(list)
for words in bucket.values():
    for a, b in permutations(words, 2):
        graph[a].append(b)
start, end = input().split()
q = deque([start])
pre = dict()
used = set(q)
def bfs():
    while q:
        word = q.popleft()
        for nex in graph[word]:
            if nex not in used:
                used.add(nex)
                pre[nex] = word
```

#44686424提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 from collections import defaultdict, deque
 from itertools import permutations
 bucket = defaultdict(list)
 for 0 in range(int(input())):
    word = input()
    for i in range(4):
        label = list(word)
        label[i] =
        bucket[''.join(label)].append(word)
 graph = defaultdict(list)
 for words in bucket.values():
    for a, b in permutations(words, 2):
       graph[a].append(b)
 start, end = input().split()
 q = deque([start])
pre = dict()
used = set(q)
 def bfs():
    while q:
        word = q.popleft()
        for nex in graph[word]:
            if nex not in used:
                used.add(nex)
```

基本信息

#: 44686424 题目: 28046 提交人: 23n2300017735(夏天明 BrightSummer) 内存: 6724kB

时间: 56ms 语言: Python3 提交时间: 2024-04-17 16:53:18

28050: 骑士周游

dfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28050/

思路:和马走日相同,但是Warnsdorff优化

```
def getNeighbor(pos):
    x, y = pos
```

```
return [(x+dx, y+dy)] for dx, dy in direc if 0 \le x+dx \le n and 0 \le y+dy \le n and
graph[x+dx][y+dy]]
def dfs(x, y, num):
    graph[x][y] = 0
    if num == n*n:
         return True
    for x2, y2 in sorted(getNeighbor((x, y)), key=lambda p:len(getNeighbor(p))):
         if graph[x2][y2]:
              if dfs(x2, y2, num+1):
                  return True
              graph[x2][y2] = 1
n = int(input())
x, y = map(int, input().split())
direc = [(j*i, k*(3-i)) \text{ for } i \text{ in } [1,2] \text{ for } j \text{ in } [-1,1] \text{ for } k \text{ in } [-1,1]]
graph = [[1]*n for i in range(n)]
ans = 0
print('success' if dfs(x, y, 1) else 'fail')
```

#44690229提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 def getNeighbor(pos):
    def dfs(x, y, num):
    graph[x][y] = 0
    if num == n*n:
    for x2, y2 in sorted(getNeighbor((x, y)), key=lambda p:len(getNeighb
       if graph[x2][y2]:
           if dfs(x2, y2, num+1):
              return True
           graph[x2][y2] = 1
 n = int(input())
 x, y = map(int, input().split())
direc = [(j*i, k*(3-i))] for i in [1,2] for j in [-1,1] for k in [-1,1]
 graph = [[1]*n for i in range(n)]
ans = 0
print('success' if dfs(x, y, 1) else 'fail')
```

基本信息

#: 44690229 题目: 28050

杳看

提交人: 23n2300017735(夏天明 BrightSummer)

提交

统计

提问

内存: 3936kB 时间: 31ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-04-17 20:59:36

2. 学习总结和收获

这次作业涉及面比较广,有之前学的树和栈,递归思想的应用,但是与之前作业中较多模板题不同,本次作业的递归问题更灵活,比如树的转换需要一定的观察能力和数学直觉()

图的问题也不是典型模板,涉及到额外的优化,例如词梯需要使用桶预处理;骑士周游需要引入排序,调整 dfs的顺序。因此可以看出,课程中所学典型的数据结构虽然是普适的,但具体问题往往又有其独特性,可以 结合学过的各种其他数据结构和算法讲行处理和优化。