Assignment #7: 20250402 Mock Exam

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2025 spring, Complied by 颜鼎堃 工学院

说明:

- 1. <mark>月考</mark>: 没参加<mark>(请改为同学的通过数)</mark>。考试题目都在"题库(包括计概、数算题目)"里面,按照数字题号能找到,可以重新提交。作业中提交自己最满意版本的代码和截图。
- 2. 解题与记录:

对于每一个题目,请提供其解题思路(可选),并附上使用Python或C++编写的源代码(确保已在OpenJudge,Codeforces,LeetCode等平台上获得Accepted)。请将这些信息连同显示"Accepted"的截图一起填写到下方的作业模板中。(推荐使用Typora https://typoraio.cn 进行编辑,当然你也可以选择Word。)无论题目是否已通过,请标明每个题目大致花费的时间。

- 3. **提交安排**:...提交时,请首先上传PDF格式的文件,并将.md或.doc格式的文件作为附件上传至右侧的"作业评论"区。确保你的Canvas账户有一个清晰可见的头像,提交的文件为PDF格式,并且"作业评论"区包含上传的.md或.doc附件。
- 4. **延迟提交**:...如果你预计无法在截止日期前提交作业,请提前告知具体原因。这有助于我们了解情况并可能为你提供适当的延期或其他帮助。

请按照上述指导认真准备和提交作业,以保证顺利完成课程要求。

1. 题目

E05344:最后的最后

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05344/

思路:

• 正好上次约瑟夫环是用环形链表做的

```
Python
   class circleLinkedList:
2
      def __init__(self, val, next):
            self.val = val
4
            self.next = next
5
   n, k = map(int, input().split())
6
7
    head = circleLinkedList(1, None)
8
    p = head
9
   for i in range(2, n + 1):
        p.next = circleLinkedList(i, None)
10
        p = p.next
   p.next = head
13
    for i in range(n - 1):
14
        for j in range(k - 1):
15
            head = head.next
            p = p.next
        p.next = head.next
        print(head.val, end=" ")
18
        head = head.next
19
```



M02774: 木材加工

binary search, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02774/

思路:

• 二分

```
Python
    def check(length, n):
2
      ans = 0
        if length = 0:
           return True
5
       for i in logs:
            ans += i // length
7
       return ans ≥ n
8
    N, K = map(int, input().split())
9
   logs = [int(input()) for i in range(N)]
10
    lo = 0
   hi = 10000
13
    mid = 0
    while lo < hi:
14
      mid = (lo + hi) // 2
15
        if check(mid, K):
            lo = mid + 1
18
        else:
19
            hi = mid
   print(lo - 1)
```



M07161:森林的带度数层次序列存储

tree, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/07161/

思路:

• 看起来挺简单的,做起来挺难的,写起来挺简单的

```
Python
    from collections import deque
    ans = []
3
    class treeNode:
        def __init__(self, name, deg):
             self.name = name
6
             self.deg = deg
7
             self.val = []
8
    def backTra(tree):
9
10
        for node in tree.val:
             backTra(node)
        ans.append(tree.name)
13
14
    tree_seq = [input().split() for i in range(int(input()))]
    for seq in tree_seq:
16
        node = deque()
        queue = deque()
18
        queue.append(node)
19
        for i in range(0, len(seq), 2):
             node.append(treeNode(seq[i], int(seq[i + 1])))
20
        queue = deque()
        head = node[0]
        queue.append(node.popleft())
24
        while queue:
             n = queue.popleft()
26
             for i in range(n.deg):
                 n.val.append(node.popleft())
```

```
queue.append(n.val[-1])
backTra(head)
print(*ans)
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



M18156:寻找离目标数最近的两数之和

two pointers, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18156/

思路:

- 上学期做过
- O(n²)都不给过

代码:

```
Python
    abs_diff = diff = min_diff = min_abs_diff = 1e9
    T = int(input())
    S = sorted(map(int, input().split()))
    i, j = 0, len(S) - 1
4
5
    while i < j:
         diff = S[i] + S[j] - T
6
         abs_diff = abs(diff)
         if (abs_diff, diff) < (min_abs_diff, min_diff):</pre>
             min_diff = diff
9
10
             min_abs_diff = abs_diff
11
         else:
             if diff > 0:
13
                 j -= 1
             elif diff < 0:
14
15
                 i += 1
16
             else:
17
    print(T + min_diff)
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



M18159:个位为 1 的质数个数

sieve, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18159/

思路:

欧拉筛

```
Python
    from bisect import bisect_left
    prime = []
    isprime = [True] * 10001
     isprime[0] = isprime[1] = False
5
    for i in range(2, 10001):
         if isprime[i]:
6
             prime.append(i)
8
         for j in prime:
             if i * j \ge 10001:
9
10
                 break
11
             isprime[i * j] = False
             if i % j = 0 and j \neq i:
                 break
     prime1 = [p \text{ for } p \text{ in prime if } p \% 10 = 1]
14
     for i in range(1, 1 + int(input())):
         ans = []
16
         n = int(input())
18
         print(f"Case{i}:")
19
         if n \leq 11:
20
             print("NULL")
21
         else:
             ind = bisect_left(prime1, n)
             ans = prime1[:ind]
23
24
             print(*ans)
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



M28127:北大夺冠

hash table, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28127/

思路:

- 排序
- 读入可以用 defaultdict

代码:

```
Python
    from collections import defaultdict
2
    commits = defaultdict(lambda: [set(), 0])
    for i in range(int(input())):
        univ, question, status = input().split(",")
4
5
        if status = "yes":
            commits[univ][0].add(question)
6
        commits[univ][1] += 1
    rate = sorted(commits, key=lambda t: (-len(commits[t][0]), commits[t][1], t))[:12]
    for i in range(len(rate)):
9
        print(i + 1, rate[i], len(commits[rate[i]][0]), commits[rate[i]][1])
10
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")



2. 学习总结和收获

如果发现作业题目相对简单,有否寻找额外的练习题目,如"数算2025spring每日选做"、LeetCode、Codeforces、洛谷等网站上的题目。

这次月考没参加因为当时别的课作业要写不完了

感觉这次难度应该不算特别大,但如果我真在考场上写这个估计也就对个5个吧