Assignment #A: Graph starts

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2025 spring, Complied by 颜鼎堃 工学院

说明:

1. 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。

- 2. <mark>提交安排:...</mark>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。
- 3. **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

M19943:图的拉普拉斯矩阵

OOP, implementation, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/19943/

要求创建Graph, Vertex两个类, 建图实现。

思路:

• 想起来线性代数课上老师讲过这个

```
Python
    class Vertex:
2
        def __init__(self, n, D=[[]]):
            self.D = D
3
            for i in range(n):
                 for j in range(n):
6
                     D[-1].append(0)
7
                 D.append([])
8
   class Graph:
9
        def __init__(self, n, A=[[]]):
10
             self.A = A
            for i in range(n):
12
                 for j in range(n):
                     A[-1].append(0)
14
                 A.append([])
    n, m = map(int, input().split())
16
17
    v = [Vertex(n)] * n
18
    G = Graph(n)
    ans = [[0 for j in range(n)] for i in range(n)]
19
    for i in range(m):
20
      v1, v2 = map(int, input().split())
21
22
        v[v1].D[v1][v1] += 1
        v[v2].D[v2][v2] += 1
        G.A[v1][v2] = G.A[v2][v1] = 1
24
25
    for i in range(n):
26
        for j in range(n):
             ans[i][j] = v[0].D[i][j] - G.A[i][j]
27
```

```
print(*ans[i])
```



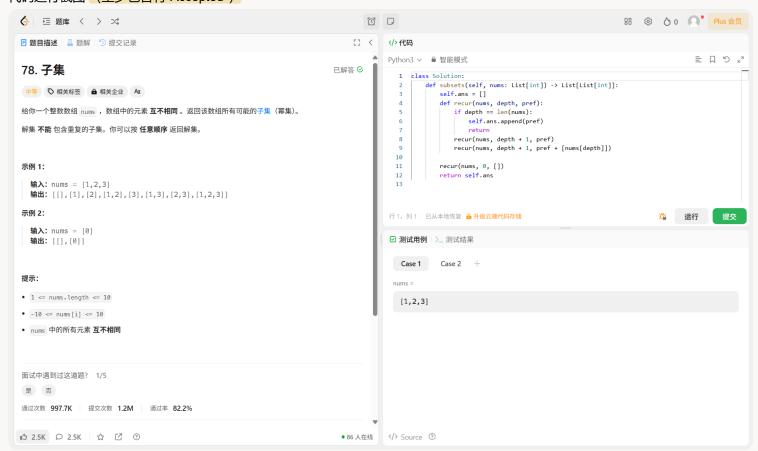
LC78.子集

backtracking, https://leetcode.cn/problems/subsets/

思路:

• 其实我一直没理解回溯是什么意思,反正大概应该就是递归吧

```
Python
    from typing import *
    class Solution:
2
        def subsets(self, nums: List[int]) → List[List[int]]:
            self.ans = []
            def recur(nums, depth, pref):
                 if depth = len(nums):
                     self.ans.append(pref)
8
                     return
                 recur(nums, depth + 1, pref)
10
                 recur(nums, depth + 1, pref + [nums[depth]])
12
            recur(nums, 0, [])
            return self.ans
14
    if __name__ = '__main__':
        sol = Solution()
16
        print(sol.subsets([1, 2, 3]))
```



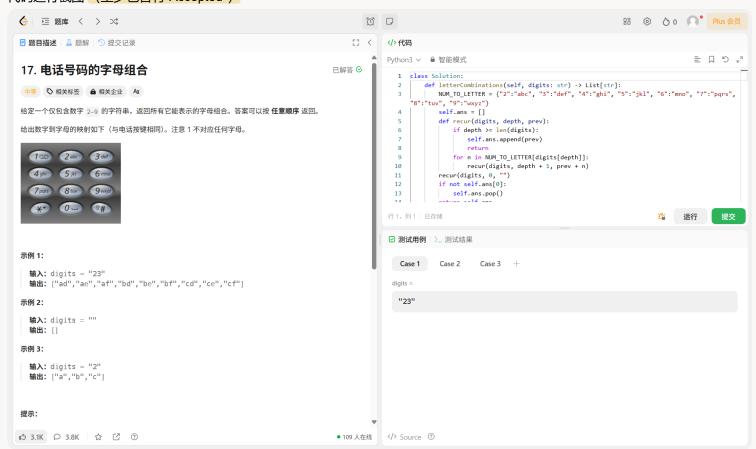
LC17.电话号码的字母组合

hash table, backtracking, https://leetcode.cn/problems/letter-combinations-of-a-phone-number/

思路:

跟子集差不多

```
Python
    from typing import *
2
    class Solution:
3
        def letterCombinations(self, digits: str) → List[str]:
             NUM_TO_LETTER = {"2":"abc", "3":"def", "4":"ghi", "5":"jkl", "6":"mno", "7":"pqrs", "8":"tuv",
    "9":"wxyz"}
5
             self.ans = []
             def recur(digits, depth, prev):
6
                 if depth ≥ len(digits):
                     self.ans.append(prev)
8
9
                 for n in NUM_TO_LETTER[digits[depth]]:
10
                     recur(digits, depth + 1, prev + n)
             recur(digits, 0, "")
             if not self.ans[0]:
14
                 self.ans.pop()
15
             return self.ans
16
17
    if __name__ = "__main__":
18
        sol = Solution()
19
        print(sol.letterCombinations(""))
20
```



M04089:电话号码

trie, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04089/

思路:

- 理解了前缀树会发现没那么难
- 最开始写的时候没考虑到可能会有相同的电话号码,我还专门把相同的电话号码设成了不矛盾
- 也就是下面第14行写的是 if p and "end" not in p:
- 确实不太合理,不同的人怎么会用同一个电话号码呢
- 最后问了小北explore,回答是挺胡扯八道的,但代码是对的
- · ai还是厉害, ai快取代我吧

```
Pvthon
     class Trie:
         def __init__(self):
3
             self.trie = {}
         def add(self, num):
4
5
             p = self.trie
             for n in num:
                  if "end" in p:
8
                      return False
9
                 if n in p:
10
                      p = p[n]
                  else:
                      p[n] = \{\}
13
                      p = p[n]
             if p:
                  return False
16
             p["end"] = True
             return True
18
19
     for i in range(int(input())):
20
         t = Trie()
```

```
flag = True
for i in range(int(input())):
flag &= t.add(input())
print("YES" if flag else "NO")
```



T28046:词梯

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

思路:

• 上课听到了做桶的思路, 所以整体做起来没那么难

```
Python
    from collections import deque, defaultdict
2
    def find_barrel(word):
        for c in range(len(word)):
3
            yield word[:c] + " " + word[c+1:]
4
5
    words = [input() for i in range(int(input()))]
    barrels = defaultdict(list)
6
7
    for word in words:
        for b in find_barrel(word):
8
             barrels[b].append(word)
9
10
    start, end = input().split()
    queue = deque([(start, [])])
12
    inq = {start}
13
    while queue:
14
        node, route = queue.popleft()
        if node = end:
             print(*(route + [node]))
17
             exit()
        for b in find_barrel(node):
             for w in barrels[b]:
19
                 if w not in inq and b \neq node:
20
                     inq.add(w)
                     queue.append((w, route + [node]))
```

```
23
24 print("NO")
```



T51.N皇后

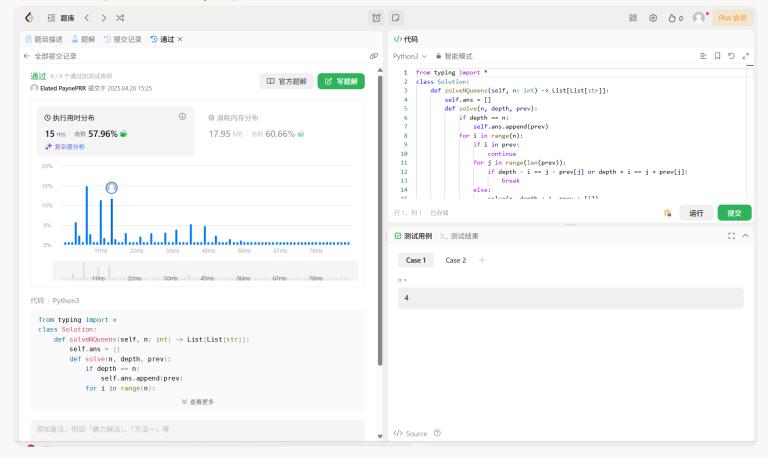
backtracking, https://leetcode.cn/problems/n-queens/

思路:

• 跟上学期八皇后一个思路

```
Python
1
    from typing import *
    class Solution:
        def solveNQueens(self, n: int) → List[List[str]]:
4
            self.ans = []
            def solve(n, depth, prev):
                if depth = n:
6
                     self.ans.append(prev)
                for i in range(n):
9
                     if i in prev:
10
                         continue
                     for j in range(len(prev)):
                         if depth -i = j - prev[j] or depth +i = j + prev[j]:
                             break
14
                         solve(n, depth + 1, prev + [i])
16
17
            solve(n, 0, [])
            board = []
19
                 board.append(["".join(["." if i \neq a[j] else "0" for i in range(n)]) for j in range(n)])
20
            return board
    if __name__ = "__main__":
24
```

```
25     sol = Solution()
26     print(sol.solveNQueens(4))
27
```



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。

这次作业因为上课听了点思路,做起来不是很难。如果上课没听到剧透,自己确实很难做出来了