# Assignment #9: 图论: 遍历,及 树算

Updated 1739 GMT+8 Apr 14, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by <mark>陈奕好 工学院</mark>

#### 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 <a href="https://typoraio.cn">https://typoraio.cn</a>,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

#### (请改为同学的操作系统、编程环境等)

操作系统: macOS Sonoma 14.4 (23E214)

Python编程环境: PyCharm 2023.3.1 (Professional Edition)

## 1. 题目

## 04081: 树的转换

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

思路: flag存储的是当前在当下节点之前层数的最大深度,

```
1
  def calculate_height(s):
2
      flag = [0]*10002 # 标记数组
      level, pre, post = 0, 0, 0 # 当前层数、最大层数、最大深度
3
      for char in s: # 遍历字符串
4
5
         if char == "u": # 如果字符为'u'
             level -= 1 # 层数减1
7
             flag[level] += 1 # 标记数组对应位置加1
8
          else: # 如果字符为'd'
             level += 1 # 层数加1
```

```
10
               flag[level] = flag[level-1] + 1 # 标记数组对应位置等于上一层的标记数加1
11
               pre = max(level, pre) # 更新最大层数
12
               post = max(post, flag[level]) # 更新最大深度
13
       return pre, post
14
15
16
    s = input() # 读取输入
17
   pre, post = calculate_height(s)
18
   print(f'{pre} => {post}')
19
20
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

#### #44682631提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
```

```
def calculate_height(s):
   flag = [0]*10002 # 标记数组
   level, pre, post = 0, 0, 0 # 当前层数、最大层数、最大深度
   for char in s: # 遍历字符串
       if char == "u": # 如果字符为'u'
          level -= 1 # <u>层数减</u>1
          flag[level] += 1 # 标记数组对应位置加1
       else: # 如果字符为'd'
          level += 1 # 层数加1
          flag[level] = flag[level-1] + 1 # 标记数组对应位置等于上一层的模
          pre = max(level, pre) # 更新最大层数
          post = max(post, flag[level]) # 更新最大深度
   return pre, post
s = input() # 读取输入
pre, post = calculate_height(s)
print(f'{pre} => {post}')
```

#### 基本信息

#: 44682631 题目: 04081

查看

提交人: 23n2300011030(陈奕好)

提交

统计

提问

内存: 3684kB 时间: 26ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-04-17 13:50:22

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English 帮助 关于

## 08581: 扩展二叉树

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

思路:一颗满二叉树

```
class TreeNode:
def __init__(self, x):
self.v = x
self.l = None
```

```
5
            self.r = None
 6
 7
 8
    index = 0
9
10
11
    def tree_build(pre_order):
        global index
12
        if index >= len(pre_order) or pre_order[index] == ".":
13
            index += 1
14
            return None
15
16
17
        root = TreeNode(pre_order[index])
18
19
        root.l = tree_build(pre_order)
20
        root.r = tree_build(pre_order)
21
        return root
22
23
    def midOrder(root):
24
        if root is None:
25
            return ''
26
27
        return midOrder(root.1) + root.v + midOrder(root.r)
28
29
30
    def postOrder(root):
31
       if root is None:
32
            return ''
33
        return postOrder(root.1) + postOrder(root.r) + root.v
34
35
36 | tree = input()
   root = tree_build(tree)
37
38
   print(midOrder(root))
39
   print(postOrder(root))
40
```

代码运行截图 <mark>(至少包含有"Accepted")</mark>

#44690494提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
```

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, x):
        self.v = x
        self.1 = None
        self.r = None
index = 0
def tree_build(pre_order):
   global index
    if index >= len(pre_order) or pre_order[index] == ".":
       index += 1
        return None
   root = TreeNode(pre_order[index])
   root.l = tree_build(pre_order)
    root.r = tree build(pre order)
   return root
def midOrder(root):
    if root is None:
```

#### 基本信息

#: 44690494 题目: 08581

提交人: 23n2300011030(陈奕好)

内存: 3632kB 时间: 32ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-04-17 21:21:56

### 22067: 快速堆猪

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

思路: 三次实现

```
1
 2
    class pig_stack():
 3
        def __init__(self):
 4
            self.stack = []
 5
        def push(self, new):
 6
 7
             self.stack.append(new)
 8
9
        def pop(self):
10
            if self.stack:
11
                 self.stack.pop()
12
13
        def min(self):
14
            if len(self.stack):
15
                 return min(self.stack)
16
            return False
17
```

```
18
19
    stack1 = pig stack()
20
    while True:
21
        try:
22
            opt = list(map(str, input().split()))
23
            if opt[0] == 'push':
24
                 stack1.push(int(opt[1]))
25
            elif opt[0] == 'pop':
26
                 stack1.pop()
            elif opt[0] == 'min':
27
28
                 if stack1.min():
29
                     print(stack1.min())
30
        except EOFError:
31
            break
32
33
34
    0.000
35
36
    stack = []
37
    minValue = []
    while True:
38
39
        try:
40
            opt = list(map(str, input().split()))
41
            if opt[0] == 'push':
42
                x = int(opt[1])
                 if minValue:
43
44
                     if minValue[-1] >= x:
45
                         minValue.append(x)
46
                 else:
47
                     minValue.append(x)
                 stack.append(x)
48
49
            elif opt[0] == 'pop':
                 if stack:
50
51
                     if stack[-1] == minValue[-1]:
52
                         minValue.pop()
53
                     stack.pop()
54
            elif opt[0] == 'min':
55
                if stack:
56
                     print(minValue[-1])
57
        except EOFError:
            break
58
    0.00
59
60
61
62
    stack = []
    m_list = []
63
    while True:
64
65
        try:
66
            opt = input().split()
            if opt[0] == "pop":
67
68
                if stack:
69
                     out_ = stack.pop()
```

```
70
                      if m list[-1] == out :
71
                          m list.pop()
72
                      # print(out)
73
74
             elif opt[0] == "min":
                 if stack:
75
76
                     print(m_list[-1])
77
78
             else:
79
                 in_ = int(opt[1])
80
                 stack.append(in_)
                 if m list:
81
                      if in_ <= m_list[-1]:</pre>
82
83
                          m list.append(in )
84
                 else:
85
                     m_list.append(in_)
86
87
        except EOFError:
88
             break
89
90
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")

#44690641提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
```

```
class pig_stack():
   def __init__(self):
       self.stack = []
    def push(self, new):
       self.stack.append(new)
    def pop(self):
       if self.stack:
           self.stack.pop()
    def min(self):
       if len(self.stack):
           return min(self.stack)
       return False
```

#### 基本信息

#: 44690641 题目: 22067

提交人: 23n2300011030(陈奕好)

内存: 6792kB 时间: 304ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-04-17 21:38:58

## 04123: 马走日

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

思路: dfs

```
T = int(input())
    dir = [(2, 1), (1, 2), (-1, 2), (-2, 1), (-2, -1), (-1, -2), (1, -2), (2, -1)]
 4
 5
    def valid(x, y, n, m):
       return 0 \le x \le n and 0 \le y \le m
6
 7
8
9
    def dfs(x, y, n, m, visited, count):
        if count == n * m: # 看是否自我湮灭
10
11
            return 1
        total = 0
12
13
        visited[x][y] = True
        for dx, dy in dir:
14
            nx, ny = x + dx, y + dy # 举棋子
15
16
            if valid(nx, ny, n, m) and not visited[nx][ny]:
                total += dfs(nx, ny, n, m, visited, count + 1) # 放棋子
17
18
        visited[x][y] = False # 回溯
        return total
19
20
21
    for _ in range(T):
22
23
        n, m, x, y = map(int, input().split())
24
        visited = [[False]*m for _ in range(n)]
        print(dfs(x, y, n, m, visited, 1))
25
26
27
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")

#44691587提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

English 帮助 关于

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                 #: 44691587
                                                                               题目: 04123
 T = int(input())
                                                                             提交人: 23n2300011030(陈奕好)
 dir = [(2, 1), (1, 2), (-1, 2), (-2, 1), (-2, -1), (-1, -2), (1, -2), (2, -1)]
                                                                               内存: 3688kB
                                                                               时间: 3710ms
 \texttt{def} valid(x, y, n, m):
                                                                               语言: Python3
     提交时间: 2024-04-17 23:08:10
 def dfs(x, y, n, m, visited, count):
     if count == n * m: # 看是否自我湮灭
        return 1
     total = 0
     visited[x][y] = True
     for dx, dy in dir:
         nx, ny = x + dx, y + dy # <math>\##
         if valid(nx, ny, n, m) and not visited[nx][ny]:
            total += dfs(nx, ny, n, m, visited, count + 1) # 放棋子
     visited[x][y] = False # 回溯
     return total
 for \underline{\quad} in range (T):
     n, m, x, y = map(int, input().split())
     visited = [[False]*m for _ in range(n)]
     print(dfs(x, y, n, m, visited, 1))
```

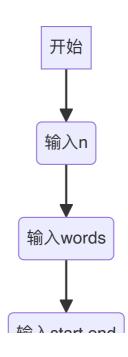
### 28046: 词梯

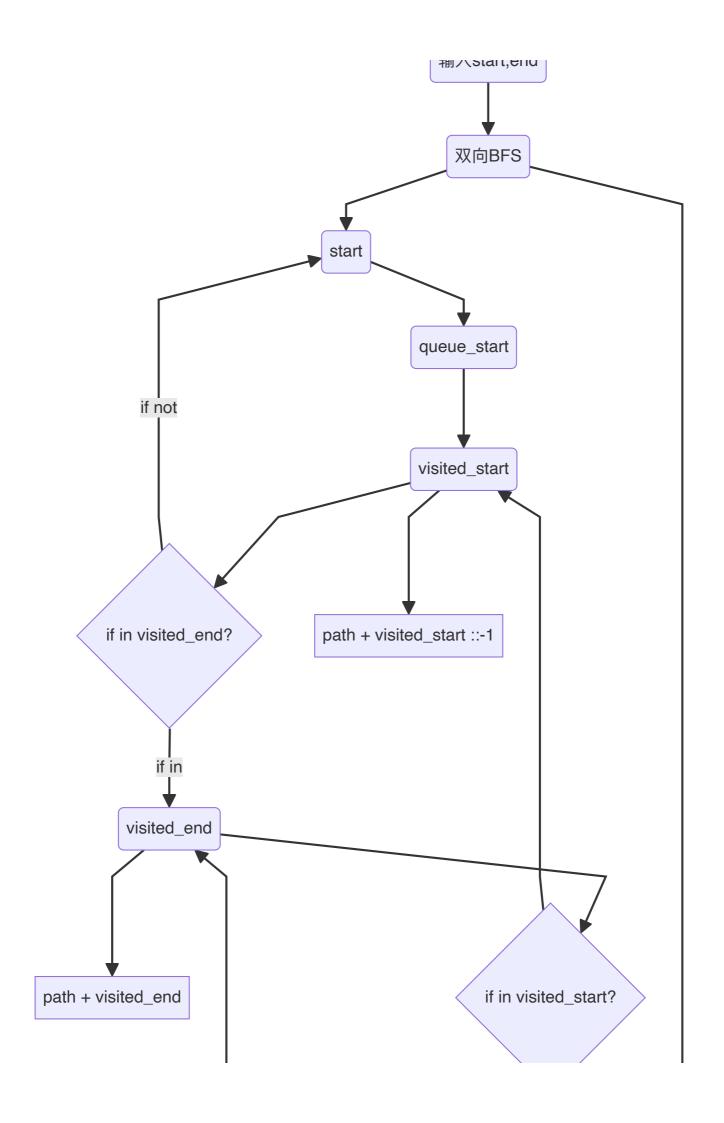
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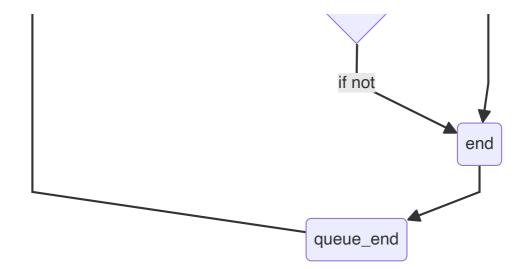
bfs, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28046/">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28046/</a>

思路:这个代码很直观,就是数据存储时犯了难,在copilot帮助下学习了双向BFS,以及对队列自我湮灭有了更深刻的理解。

流程图







```
1
    from collections import defaultdict, deque
 2
 3
 4
    def visit_vertex(queue, visited, other_visited, graph):
5
        word, path = queue.popleft()
 6
        for i in range(len(word)):
            pattern = word[:i] + '_' + word[i + 1:]
 7
            for next word in graph[pattern]:
8
9
                if next_word in other_visited:
                     return path + other_visited[next_word][::-1]
10
                if next_word not in visited:
11
12
                    visited[next word] = path + [next word]
13
                     queue.append((next word, path + [next word]))
14
15
16
    def word_ladder(words, start, end):
17
        graph = defaultdict(list)
        for word in words:
18
19
            for i in range(len(word)):
                pattern = word[:i] + '_' + word[i + 1:]
20
                graph[pattern].append(word)
21
22
23
        queue_start = deque([(start, [start])])
24
        queue_end = deque([(end, [end])])
25
        visited start = {start: [start]}
26
        visited_end = {end: [end]}
27
28
        while queue_start and queue_end:
29
            result = visit_vertex(queue_start, visited_start, visited_end, graph)
30
            if result:
                return ' '.join(result)
31
32
            result = visit vertex(queue end, visited end, visited start, graph)
33
            if result:
```

```
return ' '.join(result[::-1])
34
35
36
        return 'NO'
37
38
39
    n = int(input())
40
    words = [input() for i in range(n)]
41
    start, end = input().split()
    print(word_ladder(words, start, end))
42
43
44
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")

#44692645提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

### 状态: Accepted

源代码

```
from collections import defaultdict, deque
def visit_vertex(queue, visited, other_visited, graph):
    word, path = queue.popleft()
    for i in range(len(word)):
        pattern = word[:i] + '_' + word[i + 1:]
        for next word in graph[pattern]:
            if next_word in other_visited:
               return path + other_visited[next_word][::-1]
            if next_word not in visited:
                visited[next_word] = path + [next_word]
                queue.append((next_word, path + [next_word]))
def word_ladder(words, start, end):
    graph = defaultdict(list)
    for word in words:
        for i in range(len(word)):
            pattern = word[:i] + '_' + word[i + 1:]
            graph[pattern].append(word)
    queue start = deque([(start, [start])])
    queue_end = deque([(end, [end])])
```

#### 基本信息

#: 44692645 题目: 28046

语言: Python3

提交人: 23n2300011030(陈奕好) 内存: 5528kB 时间: 38ms

提交时间: 2024-04-18 09:42:43

## 28050: 骑士周游

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

思路: get\_degree 这个小剪枝很好!

第二版加了个lru\_cache,感觉大一点的数据估计出生点在中间(?,还是说受边界的影响较小,提升并不明显。 代码

```
1 from functools import lru_cache
```

```
2
 3
    # initializing
 4
   size = int(input())
    matrix = [[False]*size for i in range(size)]
    x, y = map(int, input().split())
 6
7
    dir = [(2, 1), (1, 2), (-1, 2), (-2, 1), (-2, -1), (-1, -2), (1, -2), (2, -1)]
8
9
    def valid(x, y):
10
        return 0 \le x \le size and 0 \le y \le size and not matrix[x][y]
11
12
13
14
    def get_degree(x, y):
15
        count = 0
        for dx, dy in dir:
16
17
            nx, ny = x + dx, y + dy
18
            if valid(nx, ny):
19
                count += 1
        return count
20
21
22
    @lru_cache(maxsize = 1<<30)</pre>
23
24
    def dfs(x, y, count):
25
        if count == size**2:
            return True
26
27
28
        matrix[x][y] = True
29
30
        next\_moves = [(dx, dy) for dx, dy in dir if valid(x + dx, y + dy)]
        next moves.sort(key=lambda move: get degree(x + move[0], y + move[1]))
31
32
33
        for dx, dy in next_moves:
34
            if dfs(x + dx, y + dy, count + 1):
35
                return True
36
37
        matrix[x][y] = False
38
        return False
39
40
    if dfs(x, y, 1):
        print("success")
41
    else:
42
        print("fail")
43
44
45
46
```

#44694646提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                    #: 44694646
                                                                                  题目: 28050
 from functools import lru_cache
                                                                                 提交人: 23n2300011030(陈奕好)
                                                                                  内存: 4100kB
 # initializing
 size = int(input())
                                                                                  时间: 29ms
 matrix = [[False]*size for i in range(size)]
                                                                                  语言: Python3
 x, y = map(int, input().split())
                                                                               提交时间: 2024-04-18 14:28:37
 dir = [(2, 1), (1, 2), (-1, 2), (-2, 1), (-2, -1), (-1, -2), (1, -2), (2, -1)]
 def valid(x, y):
     return 0 <= x < size and 0 <= y < size and not matrix[x][y]</pre>
 def get_degree(x, y):
     count = 0
     for dx, dy in dir:
         nx, ny = x + dx, y + dy
         if valid(nx, ny):
             count += 1
     return count
 @lru_cache(maxsize = 1<<30)</pre>
 def dfs(x, y, count):
```

## 2. 学习总结和收获

如果作业题目简单,有否额外练习题目,比如:OJ"2024spring每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网站题目。 在补每日选坐了,再不补就补不完了。