Assignment #A: 图论: 算法,树算及栈

Updated 2018 GMT+8 Apr 21, 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 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

(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

20743: 整人的提词本

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20743/

思路:直接折叠,偶数次括号内折叠不变,奇数次折叠reverse,这里把括号内的反复折叠,结果不变

```
1
  string = input()
2
  opt = []
3
  turn = 0
  for i in range(len(string)):
4
5
      if string[i] == "(":
           opt.append(i)
7
           turn += 1
8
       elif string[i] == ")":
           left = opt.pop()
```

```
10 string = string[:left] + " " + string[left+1:i][::-1] + " " + string[i+1:]

11 turn -= 1

12 print("".join(string.split()))

13 # Path: 20744:整人的提词本.py

14

15
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

#44784468提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

```
源代码

string = input()
opt = []
s = ""
turn = 0
for i in range(len(string)):
    if string[i] == "(":
        opt.append(i)
        turn += 1
    elif string[i] == ")":
        left = opt.pop()
        string = string[:left] + " " + string[left+1:i][::-1] + " " + st
        turn -= 1
print("".join(string.split()))
# Path: 20744:整人的提词本.py
```

基本信息

#: 44784468 题目: 20743

提交人: 23n2300011030(陈奕好)

内存: 3612kB 时间: 27ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-04-24 14:18:05

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English 帮助 关于

02255: 重建二叉树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02255/

思路:用了index,先前序找根,在mid分树。

```
1
    class TreeNode:
 2
        def __init__(self, value):
            self.val = value
 3
 4
            self.left = None
 5
            self.right = None
 6
 7
    def rebuild(pre, mid):
8
9
        if not pre:
10
            return None
11
        node = TreeNode(pre[0])
```

```
12
        k = mid.index(pre[0])
13
        node.left = rebuild(pre[1:k+1], mid[:k])
14
        node.right = rebuild(pre[k+1:], mid[k+1:])
15
        return node
16
17
18
    def postOrder(root):
19
        if root is None:
20
            return []
        return postOrder(root.left) + postOrder(root.right) + [root.val]
21
22
23
24
    while True:
25
        try:
            pre, mid = input().split()
26
27
            root = rebuild(pre, mid)
28
            print("".join(postOrder(root)))
29
        except EOFError:
30
            break
31
32
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

#44798886提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
```

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.val = value
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
def rebuild(pre, mid):
    if not pre:
       return None
    node = TreeNode(pre[0])
    k = mid.index(pre[0])
    node.left = rebuild(pre[1:k+1], mid[:k])
    node.right = rebuild(pre[k+1:], mid[k+1:])
    return node
def postOrder(root):
   if root is None:
        return []
    return postOrder(root.left) + postOrder(root.right) + [root.val]
while True:
    try:
        pre, mid = input().split()
        root = rebuild(pre, mid)
```

基本信息

#: 44798886 题目: 02255

提交人: 23n2300011030(陈奕好) 内存: 3536kB

时间: 33ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-04-26 08:45:44

01426: Find The Multiple

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/01426/

要求用bfs实现

思路: bfs的一种强剪枝, 没想到余数法这么好用

代码

```
from collections import deque
    while 1:
2
 3
       n=int(input())
        if n==0:
 4
 5
            break
 6
        q=deque([(1,'1')])
 7
        vis={1}
8
        while q:
9
            remainder,num=q.popleft()
            if remainder==0:
10
                print(num)
11
                break
12
            for digit in [0,1]:
13
                new_remainder=(remainder*10+digit)%n
14
                if new_remainder not in vis:
15
16
                    vis.add(new remainder)
17
                    q.append((new_remainder,num+str(digit)))
18
```

#44784632提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                   #: 44784632
                                                                                 题目: 01426
 from collections import deque
                                                                               提交人: 23n2300011030(陈奕好)
 while 1:
                                                                                 内存: 3628kB
     n=int(input())
     if n==0:
                                                                                 时间: 54ms
        break
                                                                                 语言: Python3
     q=deque([(1, '1')])
                                                                             提交时间: 2024-04-24 14:42:02
     vis={1}
     while q:
         remainder, num=q.popleft()
         if remainder==0:
             print(num)
             break
         for digit in [0,1]:
             new remainder=(remainder*10+digit)%n
             if new_remainder not in vis:
                 vis.add(new_remainder)
                 q.append((new_remainder,num+str(digit)))
```

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English 帮助 关于

04115: 鸣人和佐助

bfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04115/

思路:大于号加上=就可过了,=的情况太多了

```
# 真就拯救行动了
 2
    import heapq
 3
    def find(matrix, N, M):
 4
        for i in range(N):
 5
            for j in range(M):
                 if matrix[i][j] == '@':
 6
 7
                     return i, j
 8
        return -2, -2
 9
10
11
    def bfs(matrix, N, M, T, i, j):
12
        dir = [(0, 1), (0, -1), (1, 0), (-1, 0)]
13
        queue = [(0, i, j, T)]
14
        heapq.heapify(queue)
        visited = [[-1] * M for _ in range(N)]
15
        visited[i][j] = T
16
17
        while queue:
18
            step, i, j, cha = heapq.heappop(queue)
19
            for dx, dy in dir:
20
                x, y = i + dx, j + dy
21
                 if 0 \le x \le N and 0 \le y \le M and matrix[x][y] == '+':
22
```

```
23
                     return step + 1
24
25
                if 0 \le x \le N and 0 \le y \le M:
                     if matrix[x][y] == '#' and cha > 0:
26
27
                         if visited[x][y] >= cha - 1:
28
                             continue
                         else:
29
                             heapq.heappush(queue, (step + 1, x, y, cha - 1))
30
                             visited[x][y] = cha - 1
31
                    elif matrix[x][y] == '*':
32
                         if visited[x][y] >= cha:
33
                             continue
34
35
                         else:
36
                             heapq.heappush(queue, (step + 1, x, y, cha))
37
                             visited[x][y] = cha
38
        return -1
39
40
    while True:
41
       try:
42
43
            N, M, T = map(int, input().split())
            matrix = [list(map(str, input())) for _ in range(N)]
44
45
            i, j = find(matrix, N, M)
            res = bfs(matrix, N, M, T, i, j)
46
47
            print(res)
48
        except EOFError:
            break
49
50
51
```

#44799016提交状态 杳看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

#: 44799016

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                 题目: 04115
 # 真就拯救行动了
                                                                               提交人: 23n2300011030(陈奕好)
 import heapq
                                                                                 内存: 4168kB
 def find(matrix, N, M):
     for i in range(N):
                                                                                 时间: 91ms
         for j in range(M):
                                                                                 语言: Python3
            if matrix[i][j] == '@':
                                                                              提交时间: 2024-04-26 09:18:39
                return i, j
     return -2, -2
 def bfs(matrix, N, M, T, i, j):
     dir = [(0, 1), (0, -1), (1, 0), (-1, 0)]
     queue = [(0, i, j, T)]
     heapq.heapify(queue)
     visited = [[-1] * M for _ in range(N)]
     visited[i][j] = T
     while queue:
         step, i, j, cha = heapq.heappop(queue)
         for dx, dy in dir:
             x, y = i + dx, j + dy
             if 0 <= x < N and 0 <= y < M and matrix[x][y] == '+':</pre>
                 return step + 1
             if 0 \le x \le N and 0 \le y \le M:
                 if matrix[x][y] == '#' and cha > 0:
                     if visited[x][y] >= cha - 1:
                         continue
                     else:
                        heapq.heappush (queue, (step + 1, x, y, cha - 1))
                         visited[x][y] = cha - 1
                 elif matrix[x][y] == '*':
                     if visited[x][y] >= cha:
                        continue
                     else:
```

20106: 走山路

Dijkstra, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20106/

思路: 老题了, 主要是改推进条件

```
1
   from heapq import heappop, heappush
2
3
4
   def bfs(x1, y1):
5
       q = [(0, x1, y1)] # 初始化堆
       v = set() # 走过的路径
6
7
       while q:
8
           t, x, y = heappop(q) # 省略建堆
           v.add((x, y))
9
```

```
10
           if x == x2 and y == y2:
11
               return t
           for dx, dy in dir: # 这里把(x,y)因为的所有情况走完,因为是算高度差,所以一步走到已经
12
    是最优路径。
13
               nx, ny = x+dx, y+dy
14
               if 0 \le nx \le m and 0 \le ny \le n and ma[nx][ny] != '#' and (nx, ny) not in
    v: # can_visit()模版, if不能则不返回堆
15
                  nt = t+abs(int(ma[nx][ny])-int(ma[x][y])) # 根据题意加上相对高度差
                  heappush(q, (nt, nx, ny)) # bfs压入堆(每次处理优先处理当前最优解, 但还是贪
16
    心)
      return 'NO'
17
18
19
   # 主程序
20
21
   m, n, p = map(int, input().split())
22
   ma = [list(input().split()) for _ in range(m)]
23
   dir = [(1, 0), (-1, 0), (0, 1), (0, -1)] # 移动方向
24
   for _ in range(p):
       x1, y1, x2, y2 = map(int, input().split())
25
       if ma[x1][y1] == '#' or ma[x2][y2] == '#': # 题目给的补充死亡条件
26
27
          print('NO')
           continue
28
29
      print(bfs(x1, y1))
30
```

基本信息

English 帮助 关于

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                              #: 43297352
                                                                            题目: 20106
 from heapq import heappop, heappush
                                                                           提交人: 23n2300011030(陈奕好)
                                                                            内存: 4152kB
 def bfs(x1, y1):
                                                                            时间: 1082ms
    q = [(0, x1, y1)] # 初始化堆
                                                                            语言: Python3
    v = set() # 走过的路径
                                                                         提交时间: 2023-12-22 18:23:40
     while q:
        t, x, y = heappop(q) # 省略建堆
        v.add((x, y))
        if x == x2 and y == y2:
           return t
        for dx, dy in dir: # 这里把 <math>(x,y) 因为的所有情况走完,因为是算高度差,是
            nx, ny = x+dx, y+dy
            if 0 <= nx < m and 0 <= ny < n and ma[nx][ny] != '#' and (nx)</pre>
                nt = t+abs(int(ma[nx][ny])-int(ma[x][y])) # 根据题意加上
                heappush (q, (nt, nx, ny)) # bfs压入堆(每次处理优先处理当前
    return 'NO'
 # 主程序
 m, n, p = map(int, input().split())
 ma = [list(input().split()) for _ in range(m)]
 dir = [(1, 0), (-1, 0), (0, 1), (0, -1)] # 移动方向
 for _ in range(p):
    x1, y1, x2, y2 = map(int, input().split())
     if ma[x1][y1] == '#' or ma[x2][y2] == '#': # 题目给的补充死亡条件
        print('NO')
        continue
    print(bfs(x1, y1))
```

05442: 兔子与星空

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Prim, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05442/

思路:快五一了,这道题先看的题解,这是一道bfs+贪心的树遍历问题,heap使用优化了路径。

```
1
    import heapq
2
 3
    def prim(graph, start):
4
        mst = []
5
        used = set([start]) # 已经使用过的点
 6
        edges = [
 7
           (cost, start, to)
 8
           for to, cost in graph[start].items()
        ] # (cost, frm, to) 的列表
9
10
        heapq.heapify(edges) # 转换成最小堆
11
```

```
12
       while edges: # 当还有边可以选择时
13
           cost, frm, to = heapq.heappop(edges)
                                                # 弹出最小边
14
           if to not in used: # 如果这个点还没被使用过
               used.add(to) # 标记为已使用
15
               mst.append((frm, to, cost)) # 加入到最小生成树中
16
17
               for to_next, cost2 in graph[to].items(): # 将与这个点相连的边加入到堆中
18
                   if to_next not in used: # 如果这个点还没被使用过
19
                       heapq.heappush(edges, (cost2, to, to_next)) # 加入到堆中
20
       return mst # 返回最小生成树
21
22
23
   n = int(input())
24
   graph = \{chr(i+65): \{\} \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(n)\}
25
   for i in range(n-1):
       data = input().split()
26
27
       node = data[0]
28
       for j in range(2, len(data), 2):
29
           graph[node][data[j]] = int(data[j+1])
30
           graph[data[j]][node] = int(data[j+1])
31
   mst = prim(graph, 'A') # 从A开始生成最小生成树
32
   print(sum([cost for frm, to, cost in mst])) # 输出最小生成树的总权值
33
```

#44799072提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                           #: 44799072
                                                                          题目: 05442
 import heapq
                                                                        提交人: 23n2300011030(陈奕好)
                                                                          内存: 4024kB
 def prim(graph, start):
    mst = []
                                                                          时间: 30ms
    used = set([start]) # 已经使用过的点
                                                                          语言: Pvthon3
     edges = [
                                                                       提交时间: 2024-04-26 09:29:25
        (cost, start, to)
        for to, cost in graph[start].items()
       # (cost, frm, to) 的列表
    heapq.heapify(edges) # 转换成最小堆
    while edges: # 当还有边可以选择时
                                            # 弹出最小边
        cost, frm, to = heapq.heappop(edges)
        if to not in used: # 如果这个点还没被使用过
            used.add(to) # 标记为已使用
                                      # 加入到最小生成树中
            mst.append((frm, to, cost))
            for to_next, cost2 in graph[to].items(): # 将与这个点相连的边
                if to next not in used: # 如果这个点还没被使用过
                   heapq.heappush(edges, (cost2, to, to_next)) # 加入至
    return mst # 返回最小生成树
 n = int(input())
 graph = \{chr(i+65): \{\} for i in range(n)\}
 for i in range(n-1):
    data = input().split()
    node = data[0]
    for j in range(2, len(data), 2):
        graph[node][data[j]] = int(data[j+1])
        graph[data[j]][node] = int(data[j+1])
 mst = prim(graph, 'A') # 从A开始生成最小生成树
 print(sum([cost for frm, to, cost in mst])) # 输出最小生成树的总权值
```

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English 帮助 关于

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。 感觉再这样下去就会荒废了,数学压力比上学期还大,数算不能做陪葬品,51要狠狠的卷。