

算法设计与分析——第三章作业

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● 运行结果

一、 最长公共子序列

1. B 的结果为：

5a22n7#85a0l56g52o7r33752t41m68#44s#7a0n1746#803e8l05l3670653460581644167
83m8p3u64t036i53on512l5#217r245242826670806522t03756#7685a12ke624704o7me0#6v
4a044u2e62#0a0s71#38i2258pu5t0#415a8n5d3#100708o45u7c2e0s4#s7707m38115812577
u8e5388s#77701u13p04ut

2. C-D 的结果为：

35860525785351o710r1267447t57h00m6680lis682#518h75034306065681644164866
0e38035663186502o51521724524282667080652203756768st325p474s30#708086t4274462
0307185278713035818177415472167#24745307n8p53u46737#40i581257783087h0e#137o
3u0t37p42

3. A-D 的结果为：

3585n7#65al771g1752067447566573102566328140634005144#6834836664073804e4
1186562o12152064t6708t6i52o257a2l5#6127625347437866474#2826037524768535410563
5m11076084636537813022246450775778671737#40458412272853o0885#2780e18734813
777ut4

二、 最大字段和

1. A 的最大字段和是 2715，从第 43 个数字到第 329 个数字。

A 的最大字段和所对应的字段如下：

64 87 99 39 31 9 99 -2 -7 83 -46 8 16 55 -88 31 -96 51 -60 90 -13 80 50 -88 -9 -84 95 68
-23 24 53 -94 91 60 -34 -19 -53 -40 13 -31 -35 70 25 38 65 49 -99 68 -18 17 79 70 11 -93 93 -
24 13 74 70 20 -2 66 97 -20 -56 89 5 -86 87 -56 53 60 73 15 -83 -73 -11 59 -85 87 -24 -81 79
70 -12 29 -4 63 -58 -48 94 20 -68 -10 76 97 72 -56 -45 -96 3 53 60 13 97 65 22 78 99 -12 68 -
13 24 -73 -89 22 61 -31 73 5 2781 -85 55 68 -56 43 60 -19 -23 77 -91 -61 -57 22 -39 -64 29
41 -15 -43 -43 -4 -47 49 -21 66 0 56 45 71 -16 -35 68 60 -26 98 -22 -62 56 51 -63 -83 -62 -48
-33 911 5 57 93 35 32 -80 -54 -87 -82 -96 39 93 -89 50 29 47 7 -13 80 23 -85 -38 3 25 36 31
92 46 82 -23 -46 91 89 -40 76 -12 53 -88 -74 27 49 14 42 -60 -32 -43 -1865 -57 27 27 46 68 -
29 63 84 -9 40 -42 -4 -32 -35 82 19 35 -15 84 76 -28 -42 -99 39 79 -54 -9 98 -77 95 -82 -60 -
86 3 0 -85 70 -80 33 0 57 73 94 -50 -91 -46 0 42 -98 43 68 -18 -4 25 32 65 -29 -62 -76 78 12 -
30 -10 61 94 92 -67 20 -51 33 95

2. B 的最大字段和是 377，从第 71 个数字到第 142 个数字。

B 的最大字段和所对应的字段如下：

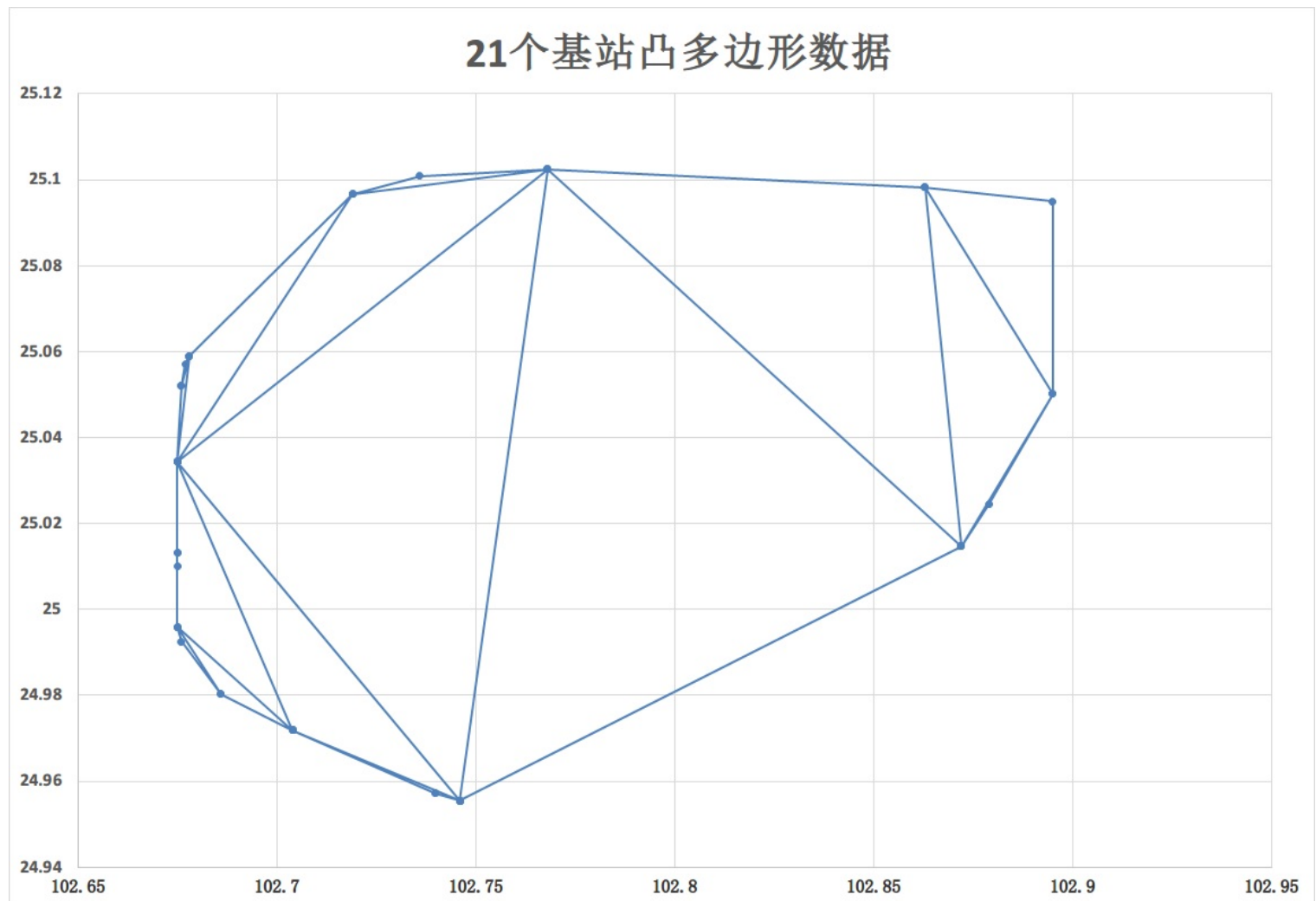
0 34 1 -5 40 8 2 6 23 30 42 -4 45 -25 -23 -22 34 -13 -11 -12 16 44 -3 -11 -7 -30 34 49 -47
1 -21 -37 14 33 -37 28 -33 15 -36 36 27 -8 -31 24 -16 -7 38 24 34 48 -27 -22 5 33 9 -26 -2 48 -
20 22 38 -42 4 5 -49 10 47 -6 27 8 -10 34

三、 凸多边形最优三角剖分

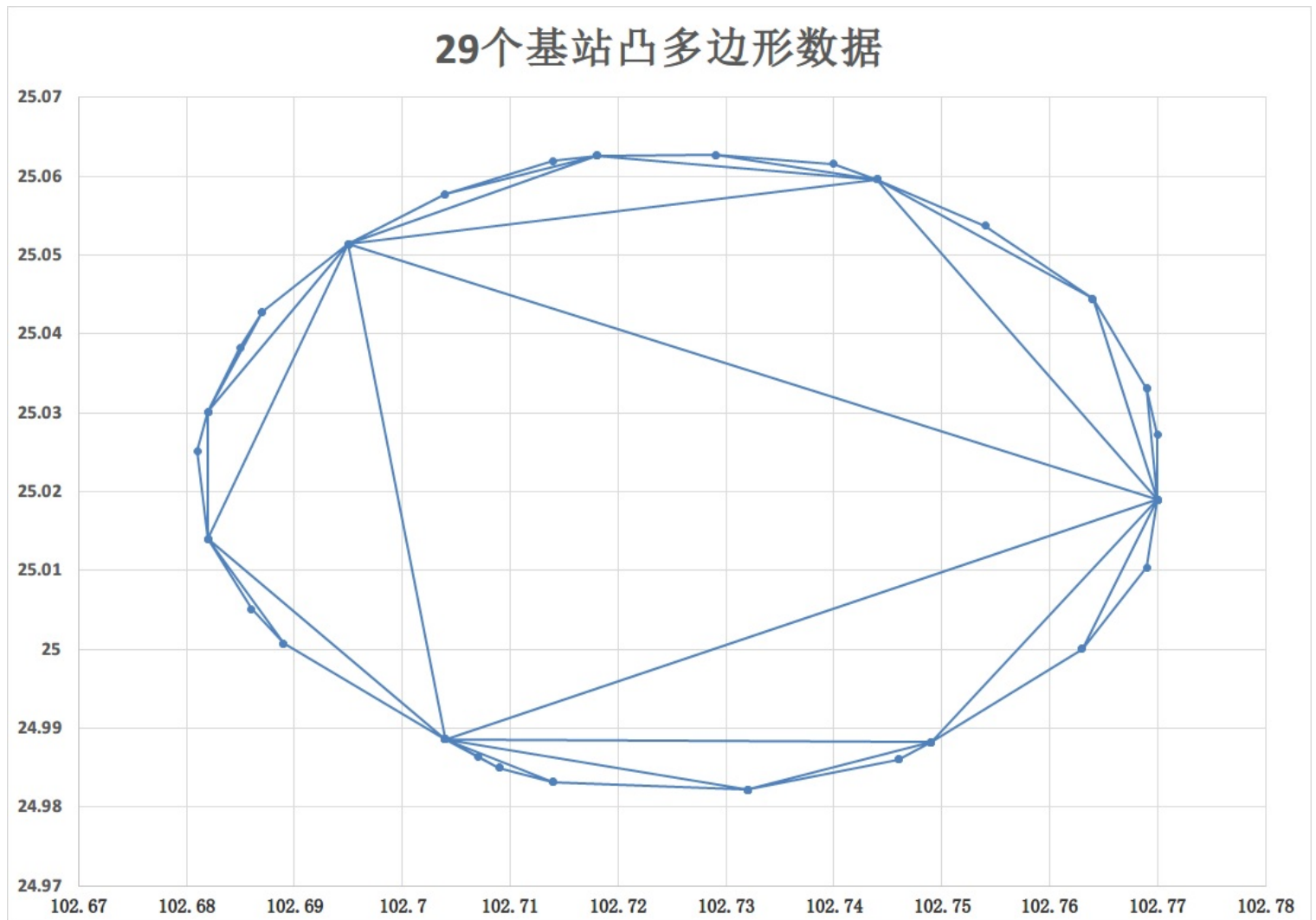
最优三角剖分结果如下：

1. 21 个基站凸多边形的最优剖分

最优三角剖分对应的最小边长弦长总和为 295847。



2. 29 个基站凸多边形的最优剖分
最优三角剖分对应的最小边长弦长总和为 194329。



四、 0-1 背包问题

1. 对于容量为 300 的背包 A 来说，能够容纳物品的最大价值为 1085，此时重量为 298。

所容纳的物品为：

Item 1 Weight: 14 Value: 50

Item 2 Weight: 11 Value: 72

Item 4 Weight: 17 Value: 69

Item 8 Weight: 26 Value: 59

Item 9 Weight: 10 Value: 49

Item 11 Weight: 16 Value: 36

Item 18 Weight: 19 Value: 71

Item 20 Weight: 29 Value: 61
Item 23 Weight: 13 Value: 63
Item 24 Weight: 15 Value: 59
Item 25 Weight: 9 Value: 48
Item 26 Weight: 10 Value: 41
Item 32 Weight: 8 Value: 50
Item 33 Weight: 11 Value: 48
Item 35 Weight: 11 Value: 22
Item 38 Weight: 8 Value: 51
Item 43 Weight: 28 Value: 72
Item 44 Weight: 16 Value: 46
Item 45 Weight: 9 Value: 41
Item 50 Weight: 18 Value: 77

2. 对于容量为 600 的背包 B 来说，能够容纳物品的最大价值为 1652，此时重量为 600。

所容纳的物品为：

Item 1 Weight: 10 Value: 50
Item 4 Weight: 13 Value: 61
Item 5 Weight: 33 Value: 79
Item 7 Weight: 11 Value: 52
Item 11 Weight: 12 Value: 31
Item 14 Weight: 11 Value: 55
Item 16 Weight: 10 Value: 44
Item 22 Weight: 20 Value: 46
Item 23 Weight: 18 Value: 60
Item 25 Weight: 10 Value: 22
Item 30 Weight: 28 Value: 64
Item 34 Weight: 31 Value: 63
Item 49 Weight: 9 Value: 21
Item 51 Weight: 26 Value: 67
Item 53 Weight: 39 Value: 73
Item 58 Weight: 11 Value: 24
Item 60 Weight: 18 Value: 79
Item 61 Weight: 8 Value: 51
Item 69 Weight: 30 Value: 77
Item 72 Weight: 23 Value: 70
Item 76 Weight: 35 Value: 74
Item 77 Weight: 18 Value: 71
Item 81 Weight: 11 Value: 46
Item 82 Weight: 23 Value: 73
Item 87 Weight: 34 Value: 74
Item 88 Weight: 36 Value: 67
Item 90 Weight: 9 Value: 37

Item 93 Weight: 23 Value: 41

Item 94 Weight: 40 Value: 80

● 源程序代码

一、 最长公共子序列

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include <cstdlib>
3  #include <cstring>
4
5  using namespace std;
6
7  int c[600][600], b[600][600]; //c[i][j]存储x[i]到y[j]的最长子序列
8  的长度, 而b[i][j]则存储c[i][j]是由哪一个子问题的解得到的
9  //b[i][j]中有三种取值, 1、2、3分别对应Zk=Xm=Yn, Xm!=Yn&Zk!=Xm,
10 Xm!=Yn&Zk!=Yn三种情况
11
12 void lcsLength(char x[], char y[], int c[][600], int
13 b[][600]); //lcsLength用于求源序列x和y的最长公共子序列的长度
14 void lcs(int i, int j, char x[], int b[][600]); //通过b[i][j]可以
15 构造出最长公共子序列, b[i][j]记录了原问题是由哪一种子问题的解得到的
16
17 int main(void){
18     //求解最长公共子序列
19     //从文件中读取序列a1、a2、a3、a4
20     FILE * fileOne;
21     fileOne = fopen("1.txt", "r");
22     char a1[600], a2[600], a3[600], a4[600];
23     char trash[600];
24     fgets(trash, 600, fileOne);
25     fgets(a1, 600, fileOne);
26     fgets(trash, 600, fileOne);
27     fgets(a2, 600, fileOne);
28     fgets(trash, 600, fileOne);
29     fgets(a3, 600, fileOne);
30     fgets(trash, 600, fileOne);
31     fgets(a4, 600, fileOne);
32
33     //对序列a1、a2求最长公共子序列并构造结果
34     lcsLength(a1, a2, c, b);
35     cout << "The longest common substring of A and B is:" <<
```

```

36 endl;
37     lcs(strlen(a1), strlen(a2), a, y);
38
39     //对序列a3、a4求最长公共子序列并构造结果
40     lcsLength(a3, a4, x, y);
41     cout << "The longest common substring of C and D is:" <<
42 endl;
43     lcs(strlen(a3), strlen(a4, c, y);
44
45     //对序列a1、a4求最长公共子序列并构造结果
46     lcsLength(a1, a4, x, y);
47     cout << "The longest common substring of A and D is:" <<
48 endl;
49     lcs(strlen(a1), strlen(a4), a, y);
50
51     //end
52     fclose(fileOne);
53     system("PAUSE");
54     return 0;
55 }
56
57 void lcsLength(char x[], char y[], int c[][600], int
58 b[][600]){
59     //先求x和y的长度
60     int m = strlen(x);
61     int n = strlen(y) - 1;
62     //定义临时变量
63     int i = 0, j = 0;
64
65     //当i=0或j=0时, c[i][j]=0
66     for (i = 0; i <= m; i++)
67         c[i][0] = 0;
68     for (i = 0; i <= n; i++)
69         c[0][i] = 0;
70
71     for (i = 1; i <= m; i++)
72         for (j = 1; j <= n; j++){
73             //当x[i]=y[j]时, c[i][j] = c[i - 1][j - 1] + 1, 对应第一
74 种情况
75             if (x[i - 1] == y[j - 1]){
76                 c[i][j] = c[i - 1][j - 1] + 1;
77                 b[i][j] = 1;
78             }
79             //当x[i]!=y[j]时, c[i][j]=max(c[i-1][j], c[i][j-1]), 分

```

```

80 别对应第二种情况和第三种情况
81     else if (c[i - 1][j] >= c[i][j - 1]){
82         c[i][j] = c[i - 1][j];
83         b[i][j] = 2;
84     }
85     else{
86         c[i][j] = c[i][j - 1];
87         b[i][j] = 3;
88     }
89 }
90 }
91
92 void lcs(int i, int j, char x[], int b[][600]){ //根据b[][]来构
93 造最长子序列
94     if (i == 0 || j == 0)
95         return;
96     if (b[i][j] == 1){ //第一种情况 , x[i]=y[j], Zk = Zk-1 + z[k]
97         lcs(i - 1, j - 1, x, b);
98         cout << x[i - 1];
99     }
100     else if (b[i][j] == 2){ //第二种情况, x[i]!=y[j], 在x[i-1]和
101 y[j]中继续构造
102         lcs(i - 1, j, x, b);
103     }
104     else{ //第三种情况, x[i]!=y[j], 在x[i]和y[j-1]中继续构造
105         lcs(i, j - 1, x, b);
106     }
107 }

```

二、 最大字段和

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include <cstdlib>
3
4  using namespace std;
5
6  float maxSum(int n, float a[], int &x, int &y); //求a[]中的最大
7  字段和
8
9  int main(void){
10     //求最大字段和
11     //从文件读取a和b两个字段
12     FILE * fileTwo, *fileThree;
13     fileTwo = fopen("2.txt", "r");
14     fileThree = fopen("3.txt", "r");
15     int m = 350, n = 180, i = 0;
16     float a[350], b[180];
17     for (i = 0; i < m; i++)
18         fscanf(fileTwo, "%f", &a[i]);
19     for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
20         fscanf(fileThree, "%f", &b[i]);
21
22     int aX, aY, bX, bY; //aX和aY分别对应a[]字段的最大字段和的起始位置
23     和终止位置
24
25     //求出a和b的最大字段和
26     float aSum = maxSum(m, a, aX, aY);
27     float bSum = maxSum(n, b, bX, bY);
28     cout << "The max sum of subsequence of A is " << aSum << "
29     from " << aX << " to " << aY << endl;
30     cout << "The max sum of subsequence of B is " << bSum << "
31     from " << bX << " to " << bY << endl;
32     system("PAUSE");
33     return 0;
34 }
35
36 float maxSum(int n, float a[], int &x, int &y) { //求出a[]的最大
37  字段和
38     float sum = 0;
39     float b = 0;
40     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
41         if (b >= 0) //当从x到i的字段和为正时, 说明上一个字a[i-1]>0
```



```

42         b += a[i];
43     else{ //如果从x到i的字段和为负，说明上一个字a[i-1]<0，从i开始重
44 新计x和sum
45         x = i + 1;
46         b = a[i];
47     }
48     if (b > sum){ //如果b>sum的话，就令sum=b，且记此时的i为最大字
49 段和的终止位置y
50         sum = b;
51         y = i + 1;
52     }
53 }
54 return sum; //返回最大字段和
55 }

```

三、 凸多边形最优三角剖分

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include <cmath>
3  #include "libxl.h" //用于读取excel文件
4
5  using namespace libxl; //用于读取excel文件
6  using namespace std;
7
8  #define NUM1 21 //第一个文件是凸21边形, 即21个顶点
9  #define NUM2 29 //第二个文件是凸29边形, 即29个顶点
10 #define RADIUM 6378137 //半径
11 const double PI = acos(-1.0); //常数PI
12
13 struct baseData{ //定义基站数据的结构
14     int num; //序号
15     int enodebid; //基站编号
16     double longitude, latitude; //精度和纬度
17 };
18
19 //数据和文件处理
20 int readData(Book* book, struct baseData data[], wchar_t
21 loadFileName[], int n);
22 //求凸多边形的最优三角剖分对应的各边的权值
23 void minWeightTriangulation(int n, double t[][30], int
24 s[][30], struct baseData * data);
25 double dist(struct baseData a, struct baseData b); // dist用于
26 计算Va和Vb的距离
27 double w(struct baseData * data, int a, int b, int c); //w用于
28 计算Va,Vb和Vc构成的三角形的权值
29 //通过s[][]来构造最优三角剖分中的子三角形
30 void Traceback(int i, int j, int s[][30]);
31
32 int main(void){
33     //从excel文件中读取数据
34     Book* book = xlCreateBook();
35     if (!book){
36         cout << "Error when init book." << endl;
37         return -1;
38     }
39     struct baseData data1[30];
40     wchar_t loadFileName1[] = L"附件3-1.21个基站凸多边形数据.xls";
41     if (readData(book, data1, loadFileName1, NUM1) <= 0)
42         return -2;
```

```

43
44     //定义t[i][j]和s[i][j]并初始化, t[i][j]记录了从vi-1...vk...到vj组成的凸多
45 边形的最优三角剖分的各边的权值
46     //而s[i][j]则记录了与vi-1和vj一起构成三角形的顶点
47     double t[30][30];
48     int s[30][30];
49     for (int i = 0; i < 30; i++)
50         for (int j = 0; j < 30; j++){
51             t[i][j] = 0;
52             s[i][j] = 0;
53         }
54     //计算凸多边形的最优三角剖分所对应的权函数值
55     minWeightTriangulation(NUM1 - 1, t, s, data1);
56     cout << endl << t[1][NUM1 - 1] << endl;
57     //根据s[i][j]来构造最优三角剖分的解
58     Traceback(1, NUM1 - 1, s);
59
60     //读取第二份数据"29个基站凸多边形数据"并重新初始化s[i][j]和t[i][j]
61     Book* book2 = xlCreateBook();
62     if (!book2){
63         cout << "Error when init book." << endl;
64         return -1;
65     }
66     struct baseData data2[30];
67     wchar_t loadFileName2[] = L"附件3-2.29个基站凸多边形数据.xls";
68     if (readData(book2, data2, loadFileName2, NUM2) <= 0)
69         return -2;
70     for (int i = 0; i < 30; i++)
71         for (int j = 0; j < 30; j++){
72             s[i][j] = 0;
73             t[i][j] = 0;
74         }
75
76
77     minWeightTriangulation(NUM2 - 1, t, s, data2);
78     cout << endl << t[1][NUM2 - 1] << endl;
79     Traceback(1, NUM2 - 1, s);
80     system("PAUSE");
81     return 0;
82 }
83
84 void minWeightTriangulation(int n, double t[][30], int
85 s[][30], struct baseData * data){
86     //求凸多边形的最优三角剖分对应的各边的权值

```

```

87     for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) //当i=j时, t[i][j]=0
88         t[i][i] = 0;
89     for (int r = 2; r <= n; r++)
90         for (int i = 1; i <= n - r + 1; i++){
91             int j = i + r - 1;
92             t[i][j] = t[i + 1][j] + w(data, i - 1, i, j); //当i<j
93             时t[i][j]=t[i+1][j]+w(i-1,i,j), 即凸多边形vi...vj=(凸多边形
94             vi+1...vj)+三角形vi-1vivj
95             s[i][j] = i;
96             for (int k = i + 1; k < i + r - 1; k++){ //k从i遍历到
97             j, 当存在t[i][k]<t[i][j]时 更新t[i][j]和s[i][j]
98                 double u = t[i][k] + t[k + 1][j] + w(data, i - 1,
99                 k, j);
100                 if (u < t[i][j]){
101                     t[i][j] = u;
102                     s[i][j] = k;
103                 }
104             }
105         }
106     }
107
108     double w(struct baseData * data, int a, int b, int c){ //计算三
109     角形vavbvc的三边之和
110         return (dist(data[a], data[b]) + dist(data[a], data[c]) +
111         dist(data[b], data[c]));
112     }
113
114     double dist(struct baseData a, struct baseData b){ //已知经度和
115     纬度求距离
116         return RADIUM*acos(cos(a.latitude*PI /
117         180)*cos(b.latitude*PI / 180)*cos(a.longitude*PI / 180 -
118         b.longitude*PI / 180) + sin(a.latitude*PI /
119         180)*sin(b.latitude*PI / 180));
120     }
121
122     void Traceback(int i, int j, int s[][30]){ //根据s[][]来推得最优
123     三角剖分的解
124         if (i == j) return;
125         cout << i - 1 << "," << s[i][j] << "," << j << endl;
126         Traceback(i, s[i][j], s);
127         Traceback(s[i][j] + 1, j, s);
128     }
129
130     //数据与文件处理

```

```

131 int readData(Book* book, struct baseData data[], wchar_t
132 loadFileName[], int n){ //将数据从excel文件中读出
133     if (book->load(loadFileName)){ //读取book
134         cout << "已读取文件。" << endl;
135     }
136     else{
137         cout << "读取文件时错误。" << endl;
138         return -2;
139     }
140     Sheet* sheet = book->getSheet(1); //读取excel文件中的sheet2
141     if (sheet){ //将sheet中的数据复制到结构数组中
142         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
143             data[i].num = i + 1;
144             data[i].enodebid = (int)sheet->readNum(i + 1, 0);
145             data[i].longitude = sheet->readNum(i + 1, 1);
146             data[i].latitude = sheet->readNum(i + 1, 2);
147         }
148     }
149     book->release();
150     return 1;
151 }

```

四、 0-1 背包问题

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include <cstdlib>
3
4  #define MAX 601
5
6  using namespace std;
7
8  void knapsack(int v[], int w[], int c, int n); //动态规划计算0-1背
9  包问题的最优值
10 void traceback(int w[], int c, int x[], int n); //在得到最优值的
11  情况下反向构造最优解
12
13  int m[MAX][MAX]; //m[i][j]包括了0-1背包问题的最优值, 其中m[i][j]指可
14  选物品为i,i+1,...,n, 背包容量还剩j时的0-1背包问题的最优值
15  //那么m[1][c]就是整个0-1背包问题的最优值
16
17  int main(void){
18      //打开文件并将数据读取到w1[],w2[],v1[],v2[]中, 其中wi[]是重量,
19  vi[]是与重量对应的价值
20      FILE * fileFour;
21      fileFour = fopen("4.txt", "r");
22      int n1 = 50, n2 = 100, i = 0; //n是物品个数, i是临时变量
23      int w1[51], w2[101], v1[51], v2[101], x1[51], x2[101];
24      int c1, c2; //c是最大容量
25      fscanf(fileFour, "%d", &c1);
26      for (i = 1; i <= n1; i++)
27          fscanf(fileFour, "%d", &w1[i]);
28      for (i = 1; i <= n1; i++)
29          fscanf(fileFour, "%d", &v1[i]);
30      fscanf(fileFour, "%d", &c2);
31      for (i = 1; i <= n2; i++)
32          fscanf(fileFour, "%d", &w2[i]);
33      for (i = 1; i <= n2; i++)
34          fscanf(fileFour, "%d", &v2[i]);
35
36      //计算第一个背包的解(50个物品, 最大容量为300)
37      knapsack(v1, w1, c1, n1); //计算最优值
38      traceback(w1, c1, x1, n1); //根据最优值构建最优解
39      cout << "The best value of the pack A is " << m[1][c1] <<
40  endl; //输出结果
41      cout << "The items are:" << endl;
42      int weight = 0, value = 0;
```

```

43     for (int i = 1; i <= n1; i++)
44         if (x1[i] == 1){
45             cout << "Item " << i << " Weight: " << w1[i] << "
46 Value: " << v1[i] << endl;
47             weight += w1[i];
48             value += v1[i];
49         }
50     cout << "The total weight is " << weight << ' ' << value <<
51 endl << endl;
52
53     //计算第二个背包的解 (100个物品, 最大容量600)
54     knapsack(v2, w2, c2, n2);
55     traceback(w2, c2, x2, n2);
56     cout << "The best value of the pack B is " << m[1][c2] <<
57 endl;
58     cout << "The items are:" << endl;
59     weight = 0;
60     value = 0;
61     for (int i = 1; i <= n2; i++)
62         if (x2[i] == 1){
63             cout << "Item " << i << " Weight: " << w2[i] << "
64 Value: " << v2[i] << endl;
65             weight += w2[i];
66             value += v2[i];
67         }
68     cout << "The total weight is " << weight << ' ' << value <<
69 endl;
70     system("PAUSE");
71     return 0;
72 }
73
74 void knapsack(int v[], int w[], int c, int n){
75     //根据v[]和w[]来计算0-1背包问题的最优值, v[]是价值, w[]是重量, c是
76 最大容量, n是物品个数
77     n++;
78     int jMax = (w[n] - 1 > c) ? c : (w[n] - 1);
79     //jMax=min(w[n]-1,c), 即jmax=第n个物品重量-1和最大容量二者中的较小值
80
81     for (int j = 0; j <= jMax; j++) //令
82 m[n][0],m[n][1],...,m[n][jMax]=0,即仅剩第n个物品, 容量还剩
83 0,1,...,jMax时, 不能将物品n放入
84     m[n][j] = 0;
85     for (int j = w[n] - 1; j <= c; j++) //令m[n][w[n]-
86 1],m[n][w[n]],...,m[n][c]=0,即仅剩第n个物品, 容量还剩w[n]-

```

```

87 1],w[n],...,c时,可以将物品n放入,且这个子背包的价值为v
88     m[n][j] = v[n];
89
90     for (int i = n - 1; i > 1; i--){
91         jMax = (w[i] - 1 > c) ? c : (w[i] - 1); //jMax=min(w[i]-
92 1,c)
93         for (int j = 0; j <= jMax; j++) //令
94 m[i][0],m[i][1],...,m[i][jMax]=m[i+1][j],即对于第i个物品,容量还剩
95 0,1,...,jMax时,不能将物品n放入,子背包的价值没加入第i个物品时是相同的
96         m[i][j] = m[i + 1][j];
97         for (int j = w[i]; j <= c; j++) //对于
98 m[i][w[i]],m[i][w[i]+1],...,m[i][c]来说,m[i][j]= max( m[i +
99 1][j] , m[i + 1][j - w[i]] + v[i] )
100         m[i][j] = (m[i + 1][j] > (m[i + 1][j - w[i]] +
101 v[i])) ? m[i + 1][j] : (m[i + 1][j - w[i]] + v[i]);
102     }
103     m[1][c] = m[2][c];
104     if (c >= w[1]) //如果c大于w[1]的话, m[1][c]= max( m[1][c] ,
105 m[2][c - w[1]] + v[1] )
106         m[1][c] = (m[1][c] > (m[2][c - w[1]] + v[1])) ?
107 m[1][c] : (m[2][c - w[1]] + v[1]);
108 }
109
110 void traceback(int w[], int c, int x[], int n){
111     //根据m[][]来反向构造0-1背包问题的最优解, x[i]用以存储物品i是否被放
112 入
113     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++){
114         if (m[i][c] == m[i + 1][c]) //如果m[i][c]=m[i-1][c], 说明
115 这个物品没被放进去, 则x[i]=0
116         x[i] = 0;
117         else{ //否则x[i]=1, 且由m[i+1][ c-w[i] ]来继续构造最优解
118             x[i] = 1;
119             c -= w[i];
120         }
121     }
122     x[n] = (m[n][c] > 0) ? 1 : 0; //如果m[n]c[c]>0说明第n个物品被放
123 入, 防止c为负数造成数组访问越界

```