Flood Fill

可以在线性时间内, 找到连通块

池塘计数

AC 代码

```
#include<iostream>
#include<queue>
#include<cstring>
using namespace std;
const int N = 1010;
int n,m,ans;
int dx[] = \{1,0,-1,0,1,1,-1,-1\};
int dy[] = \{0,1,0,-1,1,-1,-1,1\};
char mp[N][N];
bool st[N][N];
typedef pair<int,int> PII;
void bfs(int x,int y)
{
    queue<PII> q;
    q.push({x,y});
    mp[x][y] = 0;
    st[x][y] = 1;
    int xx,yy;
    while(q.size())
        auto t = q.front();
        q.pop();
        for(int i=0;i<8;i++)</pre>
            xx = t.first + dx[i];
            yy = t.second + dy[i];
            if(xx>=1 && xx<=n && yy>=1 && yy<=m
            && mp[xx][yy]==1 && !st[xx][yy])
            { //检查是否为连通块
                mp[xx][yy] = 0;
                st[xx][yy] = true;
                q.push({xx,yy});
            }
        }
   }
}
```

```
int main()
{
     cin>>n>>m;
     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
         for(int j=1;j<=m;j++)</pre>
              char t;
              cin>>t;
              if(t=='W')
                   mp[i][j] = 1;
         }
     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
         for(int j=1; j \le m; j++)
              if(mp[i][j]==1)
              {
                   bfs(i,j);
                   ans++;
              }
         }
    }
    cout<<ans;</pre>
}
```

城堡问题

```
每个方块中墙的特征由数字 P 来描述,我们用1表示西墙,2表示北墙,4表示东墙,8表示南墙,P 为该方块
包含墙的数字之和。
例如,如果一个方块的 P 为3,则 3 = 1 + 2,该方块包含西墙和北墙。
可以用二进制位来判断有没有墙,由于加起来和不超过 15 ,所以有四位 二进制数 ,第一位为 1 表示有西
以此类推, 我们将遍历方向 与 数字 P 右移 >> & 1 所到位置墙的方向表示一致
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int N = 55;
int m,n;
int g[N][N];
bool st[N][N];
int bfs(int sx,int sy)
   int dx[] = {0,-1,0,1}; //与二进制位一样的方向
   int dy[] = \{-1,0,1,0\};
   int area = 0;
   queue<pair<int,int>>q;
   q.push({sx,sy});
   st[sx][sy] = true;
```

```
while(q.size())
       auto t = q.front();
        q.pop();
        area ++; //记录房间面积
       for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
       {
           int xx = t.first + dx[i] , yy = t.second + dy[i];
           if( st[xx][yy] || xx < 1 || xx > m || yy < 1 || yy > n )
continue;
           if(g[t.first][t.second] >> i & 1 ) continue; //当前位置有墙 二进制位
           q.push({xx,yy});
           st[xx][yy] = true;
       }
   }
   return area;
}
int main()
   cin >> m >> n;
   for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
        for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
           cin >> g[i][j];
   }
   int cnt = 0, area = 0;
   for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
        for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
           if(!st[i][j])
           {
               area = max(area,bfs(i,j));
               cnt++;
   }
   cout << cnt << '\n' << area << endl;
   return 0;
}
```

山峰和山谷

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

const int N = 1010;
```

```
int n;
int g[N][N];
bool st[N][N];
void bfs(int sx,int sy,bool & has_higher,bool & has_lower)
    int dx[] = \{1,0,-1,0,1,1,-1,-1\};
    int dy[] = \{0,1,0,-1,1,-1,-1,1\};
    queue<pair<int,int>>q;
    q.push({sx,sy});
    st[sx][sy] = true;
    while(q.size())
        auto t = q.front();
        q.pop();
        for(int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
            int xx = t.first + dx[i] , yy = t.second + dy[i];
            if( xx < 1 \mid \mid xx > n \mid \mid yy < 1 \mid \mid yy > n ) continue;
            if(g[xx][yy] != g[t.first][t.second])
                if(g[xx][yy] > g[t.first][t.second]) has_higher = true;
                else has_lower = true;
            }
            else if(!st[xx][yy])
                q.push({xx,yy});
                st[xx][yy] = true;
            }
        }
   }
}
int main()
{
    cin >> n;
    for(int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
        for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
            cin >> g[i][j];
    int valley = 0 , peak = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
        {
            if(!st[i][j])
            {
                bool has_higher = false, has_lower = false;
                bfs(i,j,has_higher,has_lower);
                if(!has_lower) valley++;
```

```
if(!has_higher) peak++;
}

}

cout << peak << ' ' << valley << endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

最短路模型

抓住那头牛

```
#include<iostream>
#include<queue>
using namespace std;
//注意数组范围应该开到两倍大,因为他可以一次跳 2*t 步
const int N = 2e5 + 10;
int g[N],n,k;
bool st[N];
//注意数组不要越界, 否则段错误
int bfs()
{
   queue<int>q;
   q.push(n);
   st[n] = true;
   while(q.size())
       int t = q.front();
       q.pop();
       if(t == k) return g[t];
       //枚举三种跳跃方式
       if(t + 1 < N \&\& !st[t + 1])
           g[t + 1] = g[t] + 1;
           st[t + 1] = true;
           q.push(t + 1);
       }
       if(t - 1 >= 0 \&\& !st[t - 1])
           g[t - 1] = g[t] + 1;
           st[t - 1] = true;
           q.push(t - 1);
       if(t * 2 < N && !st[2 * t])
       {
           g[t * 2] = g[t] + 1;
           st[t * 2] = true;
           q.push(t * 2);
       }
```

```
}
    return -1;
}

int main()
{
    cin >> n >> k;
    g[n] = 0;

    cout << bfs() << endl;

    return 0;
}
</pre>
```



```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
//没啥好说的,直接bfs一遍,记录一下路径就可以了
#define x first
#define y second
const int N = 1010;
int mp[N][N],n;
pair<int,int>pre[N][N];
int dx[] = \{1,0,-1,0\};
int dy[] = \{0,1,0,-1\};
void bfs(int sx,int sy)
   queue<pair<int,int> > q;
   q.push({sx,sy});
   pre[sx][sy] = \{-2, -2\};
   mp[sx][sy] = 1;
   while(q.size())
        auto t = q.front();
       q.pop();
        for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        {
           int xx = t.x + dx[i], yy = t.y + dy[i];
           if( xx >= 0 && xx <= n-1 && yy >= 0 && yy <= n-1
           && mp[xx][yy] == 0)
                pre[xx][yy] = \{t.x,t.y\};
                if(xx == n-1 \& yy == n-1) return;
                q.push({xx,yy});
                mp[xx][yy] = 1;
           }
        }
   }
```

多源BFS

多个源点开始搜

矩阵距离

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
//BFS的两段性和单调性保证了,每次更新的点都是最短的
const int N = 1010;
char g[N][N];
int n,m,dist[N][N];
typedef pair<int,int> PII;
void bfs()
{
   int dx[] = \{0,1,-1,0\};
   int dy[] = \{1,0,0,-1\};
   queue<PII>q;
   memset(dist,-1,sizeof dist);
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) //多起点源bfs
       for(int j = 0; j < m; j++)
           if(g[i][j] == '1') q.push({i,j}),dist[i][j] = 0;
```

```
while(q.size())
    {
        PII t = q.front();
        q.pop();
        for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        {
            int xx = t.first + dx[i] , yy = t.second + dy[i];
            if( xx < 0 \mid \mid xx >= n \mid \mid yy < 0 \mid \mid yy >= m)
            if( dist[xx][yy] != -1 ) continue; //更新过,已经是最短
            //BFS队列里有 两段性 和 单调性 故每次更新的都是最短距离
            dist[xx][yy] = dist[t.first][t.second] + 1; // 每次只往外扩展一层
            q.push({xx,yy});
       }
   }
}
int main()
    cin >> n >> m;
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) cin >> g[i];
    bfs();
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for(int j = 0; j < m; j++)
            cout << dist[i][j] << ' ';</pre>
        cout << endl;</pre>
    }
   return 0;
}
```

最小步数模型

魔板

```
#include<iostream>
#include<string>
#include<unordered_map>
#include<queue>
using namespace std;

char g[2][4];
unordered_map<string,int>dist; //存最小花费(步数)
unordered_map<string,pair<char,string> >pre; //存路径与选择

void set(string str) //转化为矩阵字符
{
   int k = 0;
}
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++) g[0][i] = str[k++];
   for(int i = 3; i >=0; i--) g[1][i] = str[k++];
}
string get() //转化为行字符
   string res;
   for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++) res += g[0][i];
   for(int i = 3; i >= 0; i--) res += g[1][i];
   return res;
}
string opt_A(string str) //上下交换
   set(str);
   for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++) swap(g[0][i],g[1][i]);
   return get();
}
string opt_B(string str) //右移,最后一列变第一列
    set(str);
   char e1 = g[0][3], e2 = g[1][3];
   for(int i = 2; i >= 0; i--)
       g[0][i+1] = g[0][i],g[1][i+1] = g[1][i];
   g[0][0] = e1, g[1][0] = e2;
   return get();
}
string opt_C(string str) //旋转
   set(str);
   char t = g[0][1];
   g[0][1] = g[1][1];
   g[1][1] = g[1][2];
   g[1][2] = g[0][2];
   g[0][2] = t;
   return get();
}
void bfs(string start,string end)
   queue<string> q;
   q.push(start);
   dist[start] = 0;
                     return; // 初始既是答案。。
   if(start == end)
   while(q.size())
       string t = q.front();
```

```
q.pop();
       string m[3]; // 三种操作
       m[0] = opt_A(t);
       m[1] = opt_B(t);
       m[2] = opt_C(t);
       for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
           string u = m[i];
           if(dist.count(u)) continue; //该种状态已更新最小花费
           dist[u] = dist[t] + 1; // 更新最小花费
           pre[u] = \{char(i + 'A'), t\};
           if(u == end) return; // 到达答案
           q.push(u);
       }
   }
}
void print_opt(string &end,string &start)
   if(end == start) return;// 初始就是结束,无选择
   if(pre[end].second != "12345678") print_opt(pre[end].second,start);
   cout << pre[end].first; //递归求路径
}
int main()
   string start = "12345678", end;
   for(int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
       int x;
       cin >> x;
       end += char(x + '0');
   }
   bfs(start,end);
   cout << dist[end] << endl;</pre>
   print_opt(end,start);
   return 0;
}
```

双端队列BFS

电路维修

当路径的权值有两种情况时,使用双端队列BFS,保持BFS的两段性和单调性,将权值小的加到队 头,权值大的加到队尾。(和Dijkstra堆优化版有点像)

```
#include<iostream>
#include<cstring>
#include<deque>
using namespace std;
const int N = 510;
typedef pair<int,int> PII;
#define x first
#define y second
char g[N][N];
int n,m,dist[N][N];
bool st[N][N];
int bfs()
    int dx[] = \{-1,-1,1,1\}, dy[] = \{-1,1,1,-1\};
    int ix[] = \{-1,-1,0,0\}, iy[] = \{-1,0,0,-1\};
    char dir[5] = "\\/\/"; //按顺序枚举每种情况
    deque<PII> q;
    memset(dist,0x3f,sizeof dist);
   memset(st,0,sizeof st);
    dist[0][0] = 0;
   q.push_front({0,0});
   while(q.size())
    {
       PII t = q.front();
       q.pop_front();
       if(st[t.x][t.y]) continue;
       st[t.x][t.y] = true;
       if(t.x == n \& t.y == m) return dist[t.x][t.y];
       for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
           int xx = dx[i] + t.x, yy = dy[i] + t.y;
           int gx = ix[i] + t.x, gy = iy[i] + t.y; // gx,gy是找字符里的"/,\"这类
的坐标
           if( xx < 0 \mid \mid xx > n \mid \mid yy < 0 \mid \mid yy > m ) continue;
           // (t.x,t.y) (xx,yy)分别是两个点,而中间的线(权值)就是w
           int w = (g[gx][gy] != dir[i]);//能联通表示 0,无需操作,否则为 1,表示需要而
外操作
           if(dist[xx][yy] >= dist[t.x][t.y] + w)
               dist[xx][yy] = dist[t.x][t.y] + w;
               if(w) q.push_back({xx,yy}); //权值大(1)加到队尾
                       q.push_front({xx,yy}); //权值小(0)加到队头
               else
           }
       }
   }
    return -1;
```

```
int main()
{
    int T;
    cin >> T;
    while(T --)
    {
        cin >> n >> m;
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) cin >> g[i];

        if( (n + m) & 1 ) puts("NO SOLUTION"); //奇点, 无法从起点(0,0)沿对角线到达, 例如(1,2)
        else cout << bfs() << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

双向广搜 BFS

从起点和终点两个方向开始搜索,能降低枚举次数(BFS入队数量成指数级增长,两边往中间搜能降低 很多)

```
#include<iostream>
#include<unordered_map>
#include<queue>
#include<string>
using namespace std;
const int N = 6;
int n;
string a[N],b[N];
int extend(queue<string>& q,unordered_map<string,int> &
da,unordered_map<string,int>& db,string a[],string b[])
{
    string t = q.front();
    q.pop();
    for(int j = 0; j < n; j++)
    {
        for(int i = 0; i < t.size(); i++)
            if( i + a[j].size() <= t.size() && t.substr(i,a[j].size()) == a[j])</pre>
                string state = t.substr(0,i) + b[j] + t.substr(i + a[j].size());
                if(da.count(state)) continue;
                if(db.count(state)) return da[t] + 1 + db[state];
                da[state] = da[t] + 1;
                q.push(state);
            }
    }
```

```
return 11;
}
int bfs(string A,string B)
    queue<string> qa;
    queue<string> qb;
    unordered_map<string,int> da;
    unordered_map<string,int> db;
    qa.push(A),qb.push(B);
    da[A] = 0, db[B] = 0;
    while(qa.size() && qb.size())
        int t;
        if(qa.size() <= qb.size())</pre>
            t = extend(qa,da,db,a,b);
        else
            t = extend(qb,db,da,b,a);
        if(t <= 10) return t;</pre>
    }
    return 11;
}
int main()
    string A,B;
    cin >> A >> B;
    while(cin \rightarrow a[n] \rightarrow b[n++]);
    int t = bfs(A,B);
    if(t > 10) puts("NO ANSWER!");
    else cout << t << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

A star 启发式搜索

A star算法是一直沿着某条估计出来的路劲搜索的,且估计出来的路劲一定要小于等于实际路劲

A star的形式与Dijkstra的形式非常接近(Dijkstra估计函数为0),但是Dijkstra在每次出队之后就已经定下来出队点已是最小距离,而A star不行。A star只能保证终点状态是最小的。

八码数 题解

```
#include<iostream>
#include<algorithm>
#include<unordered_map>
#include<queue>
#include<string>
using namespace std;
int dx[] = \{-1,0,1,0\};
int dy[] = \{0,1,0,-1\};
char op[5] = "urd1";
int f(string state)
{//曼哈顿估价函数,估价值为每个位置离终点的曼哈顿距离之和
   int res = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < 9; i++)
       if(state[i] != 'x')
        {
           int t = state[i] - '1';
           res += abs(t/3 - i/3) + abs(t%3 - i%3);
        }
   return res;
}
void bfs(string start)
    string end = "12345678x";
    unordered_map<string,int> dist; //存真实距离
    unordered_map<string,pair<char,string>>pre; //存路径
    priority_queue<pair<int,string>,vector<pair<int,string>
>,greater<pair<int,string> > > heap;//存离终点的估计距离
    dist[start] = 0;
    heap.push({dist[start] + f(start),start});
    while(heap.size())
    {
        auto t = heap.top();
        heap.pop();
        string state = t.second , source = t.second;
        int distance = t.first;
        if(state == end)
        { //到达终点,输出路径
           string path;
           while(start != end)
            {
               path += pre[end].first;
               end = pre[end].second;
            reverse(path.begin(),path.end());
           cout << path << endl;</pre>
            return;
        }
        int location;
        for(int i = 0; i < 9; i++)
```

```
if(state[i] == 'x') location = i;//找到'x'的位置
        for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
       {//向四个方向扩展
           state = source;
           int x = (location / 3) + dx[i];
           int y = (location % 3) + dy[i];
           swap(state[location], state[x*3 + y]);
           if(x < 0 || x >= 3 || y < 0 || y >= 3) continue;
           if(dist.count(state) == 0 || dist[state] > dist[source] + 1)
            { // 如果是第一次扩展到这个状态 或 走到这个状态有更小的步数
               dist[state] = dist[source] + 1;
               heap.push({dist[state] + f(state), state});
               pre[state] = {op[i],source};
           }
       }
   }
}
int main()
{
    string start;
   for(int i = 0; i < 9; i++)
       char c;
       cin >> c;
       start += c;
   }
   int cnt = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < 9; i++)
       for(int j = i; j < 9; j++)
           if(start[i] != 'x' && start[j] != 'x' && start[i] > start[j])
               cnt++;
   if(cnt & 1) puts("unsolvable");
    else bfs(start);
   return 0;
}
```

第k短路

```
#include<iostream>
#include<algorithm>
#include<queue>
#include<cstring>
using namespace std;

const int N = 1010, M = 1e5 + 10;
```

```
int n, m, S, T, K, dist[N];
int h[N], rear_h[N], w[M], e[M], ne[M], idx;
bool st[N];
void add(int a, int b, int c, int h[])
    e[idx] = b, w[idx] = c, ne[idx] = h[a], h[a] = idx++;
}
void Dijkstra(int s)
    memset(dist, 0x3f, sizeof dist);
    priority_queue<pair<int, int>, vector<pair<int, int> >, greater<pair<int,</pre>
int> > >heap;
    heap.push({ 0,s });
    dist[s] = 0;
   while (heap.size())
        auto t = heap.top();
        heap.pop();
        int ver = t.second;
        if (st[ver])
                        continue;
        st[ver] = true;
        for (int i = rear_h[ver]; i != -1; i = ne[i])
            int j = e[i];
            if (dist[j] > dist[ver] + w[i])
                dist[j] = dist[ver] + w[i];
                heap.push({ dist[j],j });
            }
        }
    }
}
int a_star_bfs(int s, int end)
    int cnt = 0;
    priority_queue<pair<int, int>, vector<pair<int, int> >, greater<pair<int,</pre>
int> > >heap;
    if (dist[s] == 0x3f3f3f3f) return -1;
    heap.push({ dist[s],s });
    while (heap.size())
    {
        auto t = heap.top();
        heap.pop();
        int ver = t.second, t_dist = t.first - dist[ver];
        if (ver == end) cnt++;
        if (cnt == K)
                       return t.first;
```

```
for (int i = h[ver]; i != -1; i = ne[i])
        {
            int j = e[i];
            if (dist[j] == 0x3f3f3f3f) continue;
            heap.push({ dist[j] + t\_dist + w[i],j });
       }
    }
   return -1;
}
int main()
{
   memset(h, -1, sizeof h);
    memset(rear_h, -1, sizeof rear_h);
    for (cin >> n >> m; m; m--)
       int a, b, w;
        cin >> a >> b >> w;
        add(a, b, w, h);
        add(b, a, w, rear_h);
   }
   cin >> S >> T >> K;
   if (S == T) K++;
   Dijkstra(T);
    cout << a_star_bfs(S, T) << endl;</pre>
   return 0;
}
```