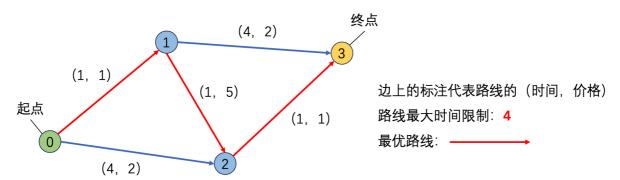
OJ9: 小明的火车旅行计划

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[Description]

小明计划乘坐火车去远方的城市旅游。铁路系统可以被抽象为一个有向图,其中每个节点代表一个城市的火车站,边表示不同城市之间的火车线路。每条边都有两个权重,分别表示乘坐该线路所需的时间和费用。小明需要在一定的时间之内到达目的地,并且希望尽量减少花费。请问,你能帮助小明计算在满足时间要求的情况下,到达目的地所需的最低费用是多少吗?



[Input]

输入共M+2行

第1行: 图的节点数、边数 (N, M)

第2到M+1行:代表N条路径的信息,每行包括4个整数,分别代表路线起点、路线终点、路线时间、路

线价格 (其中时间和价格为正整数)

第M+2行:包括3个整数,分别代表小明的起点、目的地、路线最大时间限制

[Output]

一个整数,代表满足时间条件的路线中价格最小路线的价格。如果没有符合要求的路线,请输出-1。

[Example]

Input:

45

0111

0242

1215

1342

2311

034

Output:

[Hints]

图节点数 N < 2^16

图边数 M < 2^20

每条边对应的时间和费用 < 2^16, 但最终的输出可能大于这个数

[Restrictions]

Time: 1000ms

Memory: 20000KB

[Ideas]

- 1. 可以考虑使用动态规划。 (未成功)
- 2. 考虑使用蒙特卡洛方法。 (未成功)
- 3. 递归算法。

[Code]

动态规划: (未成功,最后两个测试点超时)

```
1 #include <cstdio>
2 #include <vector>
3 #include <cstdlib>
   // #include <algorithm>
5
   // #include <cmath>
6
7
   struct Node
8
9
       int Start;
10
       int Time;
       int Price;
11
   };
12
13
14
   int main()
15
   {
       int N, M; // N个节点, M条边
16
        scanf("%d%d", &N, &M);
17
       int START, END, TIME; // 小明的起点和终点,时间限制
18
19
        std::vector<std::vector<Node>> graph(N);
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)
20
21
            int start, end, time, price;
22
            scanf("%d%d%d%d", &start, &end, &time, &price);
23
            graph[end].push_back({start, time, price});
24
```

```
25
        scanf("%d%d%d", &START, &END, &TIME);
26
27
        // std::vector<std::vector<int>> dp(N, std::vector<int>(TIME + 1, -1));
28
29
        // int dp[N][TIME + 1];
30
        // for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
31
        // {
               for (int j = 0; j \leftarrow TIME; j++)
32
        //
33
               {
34
        //
                    dp[i][j] = -1;
35
        // }
36
37
        int **dp = (int **)malloc(N * sizeof(int *));
        for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
38
39
        {
40
            dp[i] = (int *)malloc((TIME + 1) * sizeof(int));
41
        }
42
        // 初始化数组
43
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
44
45
            for (int j = 0; j \leftarrow TIME; j++)
46
47
            {
48
                dp[i][j] = -1;
49
            }
        }
50
51
52
        // dp[end][time]表示在时间不超过time的前提下,到达节点end的最小花费
53
        // dp[i][t]=min(dp[i][t],min(dp[k][t-time[i][k]]+cost[i][k])), k是能到达i的
    所有点
54
        dp[START][0] = 0;
        for (int t = 1; t \leftarrow TIME; t++)
55
56
57
            for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
58
                dp[i][t] = dp[i][t - 1];
59
60
                for (int j = 0; j < graph[i].size(); <math>j++)
61
                     if (t \ge graph[i][j].Time & dp[graph[i][j].Start][t -
62
    graph[i][j].Time] != -1)
63
                     {
                         if (dp[i][t] == -1)
64
65
66
                             dp[i][t] = dp[graph[i][j].Start][t - graph[i]
    [j].Time] + graph[i][j].Price;
67
68
                         else if (dp[i][t] > dp[graph[i][j].Start][t - graph[i]
    [j].Time] + graph[i][j].Price)
69
                             dp[i][t] = dp[graph[i][j].Start][t - graph[i]
    [j].Time] + graph[i][j].Price;
70
                     }
71
                }
            }
72
73
74
        // for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
75
        // {
```

```
// for (int j = 0; j \leftarrow TIME; j++)
76
77
        //
78
        //
                   printf("%d ", dp[i][j]);
79
        //
              }
        //
               printf("\n");
80
        // }
81
        printf("%d", dp[END][TIME]);
82
83
        return 0;
84
   }
85
```

DFS: (未成功, 几乎所有点超时)

```
1 #include <cstdio>
 2
   #include <vector>
   // #include <cstdlib>
 3
   // #include <algorithm>
 5
   // #include <cmath>
   struct Node
 7
 8
9
       int End;
10
       int Time;
11
       int Price;
12
   };
13
14
   int main()
15
16
       int N, M; // N个节点, M条边
       scanf("%d%d", &N, &M);
17
       int START, END, TIME; // 小明的起点和终点,时间限制
18
19
       std::vector<std::vector<Node>> graph(N);
       for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)
20
21
22
           int start, end, time, price;
           scanf("%d%d%d%d", &start, &end, &time, &price);
23
24
           graph[start].push_back({end, time, price});
25
       }
26
       scanf("%d%d%d", &START, &END, &TIME);
27
       int min_price = 0x7ffffffff; // 最小价格
28
                                          // 存放节点的栈
29
       std::vector<int> stk;
30
                                          // 存放当前路径
       std::vector<int> path;
       std::vector<bool> visited(N, false); // 是否被访问过
31
32
       std::vector<int> ready(N, 0); // 这一次该访问该节点的哪个邻接点
33
34
       stk.push_back(START);
35
       visited[START] = true;
36
       while (!stk.empty())
37
           // 当前节点的所有邻接点已经全部遍历完
38
39
           if (ready[stk.back()] >= graph[stk.back()].size())
40
```

```
41
                visited[stk.back()] = false;
42
                ready[stk.back()] = 0;
43
                stk.pop_back();
                path.pop_back(); // 把终点从栈和路径中弹出,继续寻找
44
            }
45
46
            else
47
            {
48
                for (int i = ready[stk.back()]; i < graph[stk.back()].size();</pre>
    i++)
49
                {
                    ready[stk.back()] = i + 1;
50
51
                    if (visited[graph[stk.back()][i].End] == false)
52
                    {
                        visited[graph[stk.back()][i].End] = true;
53
54
                        stk.push_back(graph[stk.back()][i].End);
55
                        path.push_back(i);
                        break:
56
57
                    }
58
                }
59
                if (stk.back() == END)
60
                {
                    // 找到了一条路径,计算总时间和总费用
61
62
                    int cur_time = 0, cur_price = 0;
63
                    int the_node = START;
64
                    for (int i = 0; i < path.size(); i++)</pre>
65
                    {
                        // printf("%d ", the_node);
66
                        cur_time += graph[the_node][path[i]].Time;
67
68
                        if (cur_time > TIME)
69
                            break; // 已经超出了时间限制,提前终止循环
70
71
                        }
72
                        cur_price += graph[the_node][path[i]].Price;
73
                        the_node = graph[the_node][path[i]].End;
74
                        // printf("%d ", the_node);
                    }
75
                    // printf("%d %d\n", cur_time, cur_price);
76
77
                    if (cur_time <= TIME && cur_price < min_price)</pre>
78
                    {
79
                        min_price = cur_price;
80
                    }
                    visited[stk.back()] = false;
81
82
                    ready[stk.back()] = 0;
83
                    stk.pop_back();
84
                    path.pop_back(); // 把终点从栈和路径中弹出,继续寻找
85
                }
86
            }
87
        }
88
        // 所有路径全部超时,输出-1
89
90
        if (min_price == 0x7ffffffff)
91
        {
            printf("%d", -1);
92
        }
93
94
        else
95
```

复杂版蒙特卡洛法,未成功(6、7、9、10难通过)

```
1 #include <cstdio>
   #include <vector>
   #include <cstdlib>
 3
   #include <ctime>
 4
   // #include <algorithm>
 6
    // #include <cmath>
 7
 8
    struct Node
9
    {
10
        int End;
        int Time;
11
12
        int Price;
13
   };
14
15
   int main()
16
17
        int N, M; // N个节点, M条边
18
        scanf("%d%d", &N, &M);
19
        int START, END, TIME; // 小明的起点和终点,时间限制
20
        std::vector<std::vector<Node>> graph(N);
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)
21
22
23
            int start, end, time, price;
            scanf("%d%d%d%d", &start, &end, &time, &price);
24
            graph[start].push_back({end, time, price});
25
26
        }
27
        scanf("%d%d%d", &START, &END, &TIME);
28
29
        int min_price = 0x7fffffff;
30
        int repeat = 720000; // 随机的重复次数
31
        srand(static_cast<unsigned int>(time(NULL)));
32
33
        for (int r = 0; r < repeat; r++)
34
35
            // srand(static_cast<unsigned int>(time(NULL) + r));
            std::vector<bool> visited(N, false);
36
37
            visited[START] = true;
            int cur_time = 0, cur_price = 0;
38
            int current = START;
39
40
            while (current != END)
41
            {
42
                std::vector<int> temp;
43
                for (int i = 0; i < graph[current].size(); i++)</pre>
44
45
                    if (visited[graph[current][i].End] == false)
46
                    {
47
                        temp.push_back(i);
```

```
48
49
                }
50
                if (temp.empty())
51
                {
52
                     break;
53
                }
54
                int random = rand() % temp.size();
55
                visited[graph[current][temp[random]].End] = true;
56
                cur_time += graph[current][temp[random]].Time;
57
                if (cur_time > TIME)
58
                {
59
                     break;
60
                cur_price += graph[current][temp[random]].Price;
61
                current = graph[current][temp[random]].End;
62
63
            }
            if (current == END && cur_time <= TIME && cur_price < min_price)</pre>
64
65
            {
66
                min_price = cur_price;
67
            }
68
        }
69
        // 所有路径全部超时,输出-1
70
71
        if (min_price == 0x7fffffff)
72
        {
73
            printf("%d", -1);
74
        }
75
        else
76
        {
77
            printf("%d", min_price);
78
79
        return 0;
80
   }
81
```

简单版蒙特卡洛,未成功(6、7、9、10未通过)

```
1 #include <cstdio>
 2
   #include <vector>
   #include <cstdlib>
 3
   #include <ctime>
    // #include <algorithm>
 6
   // #include <cmath>
 7
8
    struct Node
9
    {
        int End;
10
11
        int Time;
12
        int Price;
   };
13
14
15
    int main()
16
   {
        int N, M; // N个节点, M条边
17
        scanf("%d%d", &N, &M);
18
```

```
int START, END, TIME; // 小明的起点和终点,时间限制
19
20
        std::vector<std::vector<Node>> graph(N);
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)
21
22
        {
23
            int start, end, time, price;
24
            scanf("%d%d%d%d", &start, &end, &time, &price);
25
            graph[start].push_back({end, time, price});
26
        }
27
        scanf("%d%d%d", &START, &END, &TIME);
28
        29
30
        int repeat = 1600000; // 随机的重复次数
31
32
        srand(static_cast<unsigned int>(time(NULL)));
33
        for (int r = 0; r < repeat; r++)
34
            // srand(static_cast<unsigned int>(time(NULL) + r));
35
36
            std::vector<bool> visited(N, false);
37
            visited[START] = true;
38
            long long cur_time = 0, cur_price = 0;
39
            int current = START;
40
            while (current != END)
41
            {
42
                if (graph[current].size() > 1)
43
44
                    int random = rand() % graph[current].size();
45
                    cur_time += graph[current][random].Time;
                    if (cur_time > TIME)
46
47
                    {
48
                        break;
49
                    cur_price += graph[current][random].Price;
50
51
                    current = graph[current][random].End;
52
                }
                else
53
54
                {
55
                    break;
56
57
                // std::vector<int> temp;
58
                // for (int i = 0; i < graph[current].size(); i++)</pre>
59
                       if (visited[graph[current][i].End] == false)
60
                //
61
                //
                       {
62
                //
                           temp.push_back(i);
63
                //
                       }
64
                // }
65
                // if (temp.empty())
                // {
66
                //
                       break;
67
68
                // }
69
                // int random = rand() % temp.size();
70
                // visited[graph[current][temp[random]].End] = true;
                // cur_time += graph[current][temp[random]].Time;
71
72
                // if (cur_time > TIME)
73
                // {
74
                // break;
```

```
75
               // }
76
               // cur_price += graph[current][temp[random]].Price;
77
               // current = graph[current][temp[random]].End;
           }
78
79
           if (current == END && cur_time <= TIME && cur_price < min_price)</pre>
80
               min_price = cur_price;
81
82
           }
83
       }
84
       // 所有路径全部超时,输出-1
85
       86
87
       {
           printf("%d", -1);
88
89
       }
90
       else
91
       {
           printf("%d", min_price);
92
93
94
       return 0;
95
   }
96
```

递归算法,成功,时间性能较好: (从终点往起点找能通过,从起点往终点找10会超时)

```
1 #include <cstdio>
   #include <vector>
   // #include <cstdlib>
   // #include <algorithm>
5
   // #include <cmath>
6
7
   struct Node
8
   {
9
       int Start;
       int Time;
10
       int Cost;
11
12
   };
13
   int searchPath(int current, int START, int cur_time, int cur_cost, int TIME,
14
    std::vector<std::vector<Node>> &graph, std::vector<bool> &visited)
15
    {
       // 在当前节点处,在时间限制下,能够到达终点的最低价格。如果不能到达终点或者时间超出限
16
    制,返回无穷大
17
       if (current == START && cur_time <= TIME)</pre>
18
       {
19
           return cur_cost;
       }
20
21
       if (graph[current].empty())
22
       {
23
           return 0x7fffffff;
24
       }
25
       int flag = 0;
26
       int min_cost = 0x7fffffff;
        for (const Node &neighbor : graph[current])
27
28
        {
```

```
29
            if (visited[neighbor.Start] == false)
30
            {
                if (cur_time + neighbor.Time > TIME)
31
32
                {
                    continue; // 已经超时,提前退出
33
34
                }
                else
35
36
                {
37
                    visited[neighbor.Start] = true;
38
                    int cost = searchPath(neighbor.Start, START, cur_time +
    neighbor.Time, cur_cost + neighbor.Cost, TIME, graph, visited);
39
                    if (cost < min_cost)</pre>
40
                     {
41
                         min_cost = cost;
42
43
                    visited[neighbor.Start] = false;
                    flag = 1;
44
45
                }
46
            }
47
        }
48
        if (flag == 0)
49
            return 0x7ffffffff; // 没有可以访问的节点
50
51
52
        return min_cost;
53
    }
54
55
    int main()
56
    {
57
        int N, M; // N个节点, M条边
58
        scanf("%d%d", &N, &M);
59
        int START, END, TIME; // 小明的起点和终点,时间限制
60
        std::vector<std::vector<Node>> graph(N);
61
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)
62
        {
63
            int start, end, time, cost;
64
            scanf("%d%d%d%d", &start, &end, &time, &cost);
65
            graph[end].push_back({start, time, cost});
66
        scanf("%d%d%d", &START, &END, &TIME);
67
68
        int cur_time = 0, cur_cost = 0;
69
70
        std::vector<bool> visited(N, false);
71
        int min_cost = searchPath(END, START, cur_time, cur_cost, TIME, graph,
    visited);
72
73
        if (min_cost == 0x7ffffffff)
74
        {
75
            printf("%d", -1);
        }
76
77
        else
78
        {
            printf("%d", min_cost);
79
80
        }
81
        return 0;
82
```

最后附上通过照片:

运行结果			分数 100.00
#	状态	时间	内存
1	Accepted	0 ms	920 KB
2	Accepted	0 ms	916 KB
3	Accepted	0 ms	936 KB
4	Accepted	0 ms	996 KB
5	Accepted	4 ms	964 KB
6	Accepted	4 ms	1184 KB
7	Accepted	20 ms	1804 KB
8	Accepted	16 ms	1844 KB
9	Accepted	16 ms	1844 KB
10	Accepted	64 ms	4748 KB