Assignment #C: 五味杂陈

Updated 1148 GMT+8 Dec 10, 2024

2024 fall, Complied by <mark>同学的姓名、院系</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。

1. 题目

1115. 取石子游戏

```
dfs,
https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/description/11
17/
```

思路:题目已经给出了思路,即找到第一次 a//b>=2 时谁是先手就可以。(1h)

```
代码:
memory = {}

def stone_game(a, b):
    if (a, b) in memory:
        return memory[(a, b)]

    if a == 0 or b == 0:
        return a > b

    flag = False
    large = max(a, b)
    small = min(a, b)
```

```
k = 1
   while k * small <= large:
       new_large = large - k * small
       new small = small
       result = not stone_game(new_large, new_small)
       if result:
           flag = True
           break
       k += 1
   memory[(a, b)] = flag
   return flag
while True:
   a, b = map(int, input().split())
   if a == 0 and b == 0:
       break
   print("win" if stone_game(a, b) else "lose")
```

```
挑战模式
 1 \text{ memory} = \{\}
 2 def stone_game(a, b):
 3 *
      if (a, b) in memory:
 4
           return memory[(a, b)]
      if a == 0 or b == 0:
 6
          return a > b
       flag = False
 7
 8
       large = max(a, b)
 9
        small = min(a, b)
       k = 1
 10
       while k * small <= large:</pre>
 11 *
        new_large = large - k * small
 12
           new_small = small
          result = not stone_game(new_large, new_small)
if result:
 14
 15 +
 16
                flag = True
 17
               break
         k += 1
 18
 19
       memory[(a, b)] = flag
 20
        return flag
 21 * while True:
 22
     a, b = map(int, input().split())
 23 +
       if a == 0 and b == 0:
 24
            break
print("win" if stone game(a, b) else "lose")
数据有点弱吗?可以申请加强数据
```

25570: 洋葱

Matrices, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/25570

思路:如果为空矩阵直接返回 Ø,如果只有一个元素输出该值即可,然后遍历边缘的元素,确定方向,再对第二层进行递归,注意长度变成 n-2. 最后输出即可(2h)

```
代码:
def dfs (n,s,x,y):
   if n==1:
       return s[x][y]
    if n==0:
        return 0
    curr=0
   directions=[(0,1),(1,0),(0,-1),(-1,0)]
   for i in range(4*(n-1)):
       dx,dy=directions[(i//(n-1))%4]
       x+=dx
       y+=dy
       curr+=s[x][y]
    return max(curr,dfs(n-2,s,x+1,y+1))
n=int(input())
s=[list(map(int,input().split())) for _ in range(n)]
result=dfs(n,s,0,0)
print(result)
```

代码运行截图 ==(至少包含有"Accepted")==

#47735962提交状态

查看

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                  #: 477
                                                                                题目: 255
 def dfs (n,s,x,y):
                                                                              提交人: 24n
     if n==1:
                                                                                内存: 393
        return s[x][y]
     if n==0:
                                                                                时间: 23n
        return 0
                                                                                语言: Pytl
     curr=0
                                                                             提交时间: 202
     directions=[(0,1),(1,0),(0,-1),(-1,0)]
     for i in range (4*(n-1)):
         dx, dy=directions[(i//(n-1))%4]
         x += dx
        curr+=s[x][y]
     return max(curr, dfs(n-2, s, x+1, y+1))
 n=int(input())
 s=[list(map(int,input().split())) for _ in range(n)]
 result=dfs(n,s,0,0)
 print(result)
```

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1526C1. Potions(Easy Version)

greedy, dp, data structures, brute force, *1500,
https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1526/C1

思路:从零开始学习堆的概念,感觉作用大致是找出'最差'的那一个, 并用 dp 表示喝下第 i 瓶药水后的生命值,如果生命值大于 Ø 就继续, 如果小于

```
代码:
import heapq
n = int(input())
s = list(map(int, input(). split()))
dp = [0] *(n+1)
ans = 0
q = []
for i in range(1,n+1):
   heapq. heappush(q, s[i-1])
   dp[i] = dp[i - 1] + s[i - 1]
   if dp[i]>=0:
       ans += 1
    else:
       worst_potion = heapq. heappop(q)
       dp[i]-=worst_potion
print(ans)
```

Who	Problem	Lang	Verdict
EuphoriaJ	<u> 1526C1 - Potions (Easy Version)</u>	Python 3	Accepted

22067: 快速堆猪

辅助栈,http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22067/

思路:该题运用了 heapq 与 defaultdict,对于 pop 命令,判断 s 是否为空,若不是取走最后一个即可,对于 min 命令,先找出堆里最 小的元素

,再通过 deleted 的值判断是否实际在猪堆里,对于 Push 命令,添加至 stack 中即可。(4h)

代码:

import heapq

from collections import defaultdict

stack=[]

```
weight=[]
deleted=defaultdict(int)
while True:
   try:
       s=input().split()
       if s[0]=='pop':
           if stack:
               deleted[stack.pop()]+=1
       elif s[0]=='min':
           if stack:
               while True:
                   x=heapq.heappop(weight)
                   if not deleted[x]:
                       heapq.heappush(weight,x)
                       print(x)
                       break
                   deleted[x]-=1
        else:
           n=int(s[1])
           stack.append(n)
           heapq.heappush(weight,n)
    except EOFError:
```

数目 排名 状态 提问

#47736925提交状态

查看

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
#: 47736
源代码
                                                                              题目: 22067
 import heapq
                                                                            提交人: 24n24
 from collections import defaultdict
                                                                              内存: 6844k
 stack=[]
 weight=[]
                                                                              时间: 347m:
 deleted=defaultdict(int)
                                                                              语言: Pytho
 while True:
                                                                           提交时间: 2024-
     try:
         s=input().split()
        if s[0]=='pop':
            if stack:
                deleted[stack.pop()]+=1
         elif s[0]=='min':
            if stack:
                    x=heapq.heappop(weight)
                    if not deleted[x]:
                        heapq.heappush(weight,x)
                        print(x)
                        break
```

20106: 走山路

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

思路:基本上可以按照 dijkstra 的模版来写,感觉 dijkstra 与 bfs 的套路很像,但具体区别在哪里还是不太明白(耗时半天往上)

```
代码:
import heapq
directions=[(-1,0),(1,0),(0,-1),(0,1)]
def min cost to travel(m,n,grid,start,end):
    dist=[[float('inf')]*n for _ in range(m)]
    if grid[start[0]][start[1]]=='#' or
grid[end[0]][end[1]]=='#':
        return 'NO'
    pq=[]
    heapq.heappush(pq,(0,start[0],start[1]))
    dist[start[0]][start[1]]=0
    while pq:
        cost,x,y=heapq.heappop(pq)
        if (x,y) = = end:
            return cost
        for dx, dy in directions:
            nx,ny=x+dx,y+dy
            if 0<=nx<m and 0<=ny<n and grid[nx][ny]!='#':</pre>
```

```
new_cost=cost+abs(int(grid[nx][ny])-in
t(grid[x][y])) if grid[nx][ny]!='#' else float('inf')
               if new_cost<dist[nx][ny]:</pre>
                   dist[nx][ny]=new cost
                   heapq.heappush(pq,(new_cost,nx,ny)
    return 'NO'
m,n,p=map(int,input().split())
grid=[]
for _ in range(m):
   grid.append(input().split())
for _ in range(p):
    sx,sy,ex,ey=map(int,input().split())
    result=min_cost_to_travel(m,n,grid,(sx,sy),(ex,ey)
    print(result)
```

#47738531提交状态

查看 提交 统计

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                    #: 47738531
                                                                                  题目: 20106
 import heapq
                                                                                提交人: 24n2400011009
 directions=[(-1,0),(1,0),(0,-1),(0,1)]
                                                                                  内存: 4012kB
 def min_cost_to_travel(m,n,grid,start,end):
                                                                                  时间: 235ms
     dist=[[float('inf')]*n for _ in range(m)]
     if grid[start[0]][start[1]]=='#' or grid[end[0]][end[1]]=='#':
                                                                                  语言: Python3
                                                                               提交时间: 2024-12-14 19:11:
     heapq.heappush(pq,(0,start[0],start[1]))
     dist[start[0]][start[1]]=0
     while pg:
         cost, x, y=heapq.heappop(pq)
         if (x,y) == end:
            return cost
         for dx, dy in directions:
             nx, ny=x+dx, y+dy
             if 0<=nx<m and 0<=ny<n and grid[nx][ny]!='#':</pre>
                 new cost=cost+abs(int(grid[nx][ny])-int(grid[x][y])) if
                 if new_cost<dist[nx][ny]:</pre>
                     dist[nx][ny]=new cost
                     heapq.heappush (pq, (new cost, nx, ny))
     return 'NO'
 m, n, p=map(int,input().split())
 grid=[]
 for _ in range(m):
     grid.append(input().split())
 for _ in range(p):
```

04129: 变换的迷宫

bfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04129/

思路:摆烂了,不会一点,直接放弃,看的群里的同学的题解,使用了堆(通过 heapq 模块实现)来辅助进行类似贪心策略的路径搜索在循环中不断取出堆顶元素(代表当前代价最小的待探索位置),判断是否到达终点,如果到达则返回当前的路径代价。如果未到达

```
代码:
import heapq
from math import inf
directions = [(1,0),(0,1),(-1,0),(0,-1)]
def check(x,y,s):
    if M[x][y] == 1:
        return False
    if k == 2 and s != 0:
        return True
    for dx, dy in directions:
        if 0 \le (nx:=x+dx) \le a and 0 \le (ny:=y+dy) \le b and
M[nx][ny] == 0:
            return True
    return False
```

```
def best_way(points):
    while points:
        s,x,y = heapq.heappop(points)
    if x == ex and y == ey:
```

```
return s
        for dx, dy in directions:
            if 0 \leftarrow (nx:=x+dx) \leftarrow a and 0 \leftarrow (ny:=y+dy) \leftarrow a
b:
                 if M[nx][ny] == 1 and check(x,y,s):
                     if S[nx][ny] > (ns:=(1+s//k)*k) and
s%2 != ns%2:
                         S[nx][ny] = ns
                         if not C[nx][ny]:
                              heapq.heappush(points,(ns,n
x,ny))
                             C[nx][ny] = True
                     elif S[nx][ny] > (ns:=ns+k) and
s%2 != ns%2:
                         S[nx][ny] = ns
                         if not C[nx][ny]:
                              heapq.heappush(points,(ns,n
x,ny))
                             C[nx][ny] = True
                 elif M[nx][ny] == 0 and S[nx][ny] >
(ns:=s+1):
                     S[nx][ny] = ns
```

```
if not C[nx][ny]:
                       heapq.heappush(points,(ns,nx,ny)
                       C[nx][ny] = True
    return "Oop!"
Ans = []
T = int(input())
for t in range(T):
   a,b,k = map(int,input().split())
   M = [[0]*b for _ in range(a)]
   for i in range(a):
       1 = input()
       for j in range(b):
           if l[j] == 'S':
               sx,sy = i,j
           elif l[j] == 'E':
               ex, ey = i, j
           elif l[j] == '#':
               M[i][j] = 1
```

```
S = [[inf]*b for _ in range(a)]
S[sx][sy] = 0
```

```
C = [[False]*b for _ in range(a)]
C[sx][sy] = True
Ans.append(best_way([(0,sx,sy)]))
```

```
for ans in Ans:
print(ans)
```

状态: Accepted

源代码

```
import heapq
from math import inf
directions = [(1,0),(0,1),(-1,0),(0,-1)]
def check(x,y,s):
    if M[x][y] == 1:
        return False
    if k == 2 and s != 0:
       return True
    for dx, dv in directions:
        if 0 \le (nx:=x+dx) \le a and 0 \le (ny:=y+dy) \le b and M[nx][ny] ==
            return True
    return False
def best_way(points):
    while points:
        s,x,y = heapq.heappop(points)
if x == ex and y == ey:
            return s
         for dx, dy in directions:
             if 0 \le (nx:=x+dx) \le a and 0 \le (ny:=y+dy) \le b:
                 if M[nx][ny] == 1 and check(x,y,s):
                      if S[nx][ny] > (ns:=(1+s//k)*k) and s%2 != ns%2:
                          S[nx][ny] = ns
                          if not C[nx][ny]:
                               heapq.heappush(points,(ns,nx,ny))
```

基本信息

#: 47737545 题目: 04129 提交人: 24n2400011 内存: 3912kB 时间: 94ms 语言: Python3 提交时间: 2024-12-14

2. 学习总结和收获

<mark>如果作业题目简单,有否额外练习题目,比如: OJ"计概 2024fall每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网站题目。</mark>也没觉得这周作业简单啊....还有两周机考,只能希望搜索碰见模版题,dp 听天由命,希望两个简单题难度可以降一点,真的有点担心要是一个题都做不出来该怎么办,这周刷了小几十道 leetcode 和晴问上的题,突然发现晴问有些简单题就开始用搜索,真的

打击人的心态...要是两个 E 题像晴问上的入门难度就好了(只是临 死前的幻想)

快要被计概逼疯, 花的时间比专业课还多还没有什么好效果, 反正就 是很让人绝望。。。