# Assignment #7: Nov Mock Exam 立冬

Updated 1646 GMT+8 Nov 7, 2024

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

### \*\*说明: \*\*

- 1) 月考: AC6<mark>(请改为同学的通过数)</mark>。考试题目都在"题库(包括计概、数算题目)"里面,按照数字题号能找到,可以重新提交。作业中提交自己最满意版本的代码和截图。
- 2)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。
- 3)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。

4)如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

### ## 1. 题目

### ### E07618: 病人排队

```
sorttings, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/07618/
(30min)
```

思路:先输入病人信息,将病人 ID、年龄和输入顺序组成一个元组,添加到 patients 列表中,然后对病人信息进行排序,最后输出即可。

```
代码:
n = int(input())

patients = []

for i in range(n):

   patient_info = input().split()

   patient_id = patient_info[0]

   age = int(patient_info[1])
```

```
patients.append((patient_id, age, i))

patients.sort(key=lambda x: (-x[1] >= 60, -x[1] if

x[1] >= 60 else x[2]))

for patient in patients:
    print(patient[0])
```

### 状态: Accepted

```
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源代码
                                                                                문
 n = int(input())
                                                                               提る
 patients = []
                                                                                P
 for i in range(n):
                                                                                H
     patient_info = input().split()
                                                                                ì
     patient_id = patient_info[0]
                                                                             提交印
     age = int(patient info[1])
     patients.append((patient_id, age, i))
 patients.sort(key=lambda x: (-x[1] >= 60, -x[1] if x[1] >= 60 else x[2]
 for patient in patients:
     print(patient[0])
```

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### ### E23555: 节省存储的矩阵乘法

```
implementation, matrices,
http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/23555/
```

思路:用 X 存储矩阵的非零元素,用 Y 存储另一矩阵的非零元素,用 result 存储结果矩阵中的非零元素,然后计算矩阵乘法,并按照先行号后列号的方式进行递增排序,最后输出结果即可。(25min)

```
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n):
        sum_ij = 0
        for k in range(n):
            for x in X:
                if x[0] == i and x[1] == k:
                    for y in Y:
                        if y[0] == k \text{ and } y[1] == j:
                            sum_{ij} += x[2] * y[2]
        if sum_ij!= 0:
            result.append((i, j, sum_ij))
result.sort()
for triple in result:
    print(*triple)
```

```
代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==
```

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 n, m1, m2 = map(int, input().split())
                                                                                ŧ
 X = []
 for in range(m1):
     X.append(tuple(map(int, input().split())))
 Y = []
 for _ in range(m2):
                                                                              提
     Y.append(tuple(map(int, input().split())))
 result = []
 for i in range(n):
     for j in range(n):
         sum_{ij} = 0
         for k in range(n):
             for x in X:
                 if x[0] == i and x[1] == k:
                     for y in Y:
                         if y[0] == k and y[1] == j:
                             sum ij += x[2] * y[2]
         if sum_ij!= 0:
             result.append((i, j, sum_ij))
 result.sort()
 for triple in result:
```

基本

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print(\*triple)

### ### M18182: 打怪兽

```
implementation/sortings/data structures,
http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18182/
```

思路:核心1:data.sort(key = lambda x:(x[0],-x[1]))对 data 列表中的技能信息进行排序。排序依据是一个由 lambda 函数 定义的键,这里按照技能的可使用时刻 x[0] 进行升序排序,对于可使用时刻相同的技能,按照能造成的伤害值 x[1] 的相反数进行降序排序。

核心 2: 然后通过一个循环 for i in range (n) 遍历排序 后的 data 列表,看技能是否被使用

核心 3: 更新怪兽血量并判断是否杀死怪兽(2h)

```
代码:
t = int(input())
for _{-} in range (t):
   n,m,b = map(int,input().split())
    data = []
   for i in range (n):
       t,x = map(int,input().split())
       data.append((t,x))
    num = \{\}
    can = True
    data.sort(key = lambda x:(x[0],-x[1]))
   for i in range (n):
       if data[i][0] not in num:
           num[data[i][0]] = 0
```

#### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                  #: 47085094
                                                                                题目: 18182
 t = int(input())
                                                                              提交人: EuphoriaJ
 for _ in range (t):
                                                                                内存: 3816kB
    n,m,b = map(int,input().split())
     data = []
                                                                                时间: 80ms
     for i in range (n):
                                                                                语言: Python3
        t,x = map(int,input().split())
                                                                             提交时间: 2024-11-10 20:25:19
        data.append((t,x))
     num = \{\}
     can = True
     data.sort(key = lambda x: (x[0], -x[1]))
     for i in range (n):
        if data[i][0] not in num:
           num[data[i][0]] = 0
         num[data[i][0]] += 1
         if num[data[i][0]] <= m:</pre>
            b = b-data[i][1]
         if b <= 0:
            print(data[i][0])
             can = False
            break
     if can:
         print("alive")
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                                                                                                English 帮
```

#### ### M28780: 零钱兑换 3

dp, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28780/

思路:核心1:创建一个长度为 m+1 的列表 dp,并将所有元素初始化为正无穷大(float('inf'))。这个列表用于存储达到每个金额所需的最少硬币数。

核心 2: 利用外层循环(遍历从 1 到 m 的每个金额)与内层循环(判断当前硬币面值是否小于等于当前要凑的金额 i)

```
代码:
n, m = map(int, input().split())
coins = list(map(int, input().split()))
dp = [float('inf')] * (m + 1)
```

## #47084526提交状态

# 状态: Accepted

## 源代码

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## ### T12757: 阿尔法星人翻译官

```
implementation,
http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/12757
```

思路:首先定义由字母到数字的映射字典,然后初始化temp,result, is\_negative 这三个变量,再遍历输入的英文单词列表并转换,最后输出结果即可。(45min)

```
代码:
num_words = {
    "negative": -1,
    "zero": 0,
    "one": 1,
    "two": 2,
```

```
"three": 3,
"four": 4,
"five": 5,
"six": 6,
"seven": 7,
"eight": 8,
"nine": 9,
"ten": 10,
"eleven": 11,
"twelve": 12,
"thirteen": 13,
"fourteen": 14,
"fifteen": 15,
"sixteen": 16,
"seventeen": 17,
"eighteen": 18,
"nineteen": 19,
"twenty": 20,
"thirty": 30,
"forty": 40,
"fifty": 50,
"sixty": 60,
```

```
"seventy": 70,

"eighty": 80,

"ninety": 90,

"hundred": 100,

"thousand": 1000,

"million": 1000000
```

```
words = input().split()
result = 0
temp = 0
is negative = False
for word in words:
   if word == "negative":
       is_negative = True
   elif word == "million":
       result += temp * num_words["million"]
       temp = 0
   elif word == "thousand":
       result += temp * num_words["thousand"]
       temp = 0
   elif word == "hundred":
```

```
temp *= 100
else:
    value = num_words[word]
    if value >= 100:
        temp += value
    else:
        temp += value

result += temp
if is_negative:
    result = -result
print(result)
```

## #47084641提交状态

# 状态: Accepted

## 源代码

```
num_words = {
    "negative": -1,
    "zero": 0,
    "one": 1,
    "two": 2,
    "three": 3,
    "four": 4,
    "five": 5,
    "six": 6,
    "seven": 7,
    "eight": 8,
    "nine": 9,
    "ten": 10,
    "eleven": 11,
```

## ### T16528: 充实的寒假生活

```
greedy/dp, cs10117 Final Exam,
http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/16528/
```

### 思路:

核心 1:使用列表的 sort 方法对 activities 列表进行排序(通过 lambda 函数,即 lambda x: x[1],表示按照元组中的第二个元素(也就是活动的结束时间)进行排序)。 核心 2:首先初始化 count 和 current\_end\_time 两个变量,然后通过一个循环遍历已经按照结束时间排好序的 activities 列表。(30min)

```
代码:
n = int(input())
activities = []
for _ in range(n):
    start, end = map(int, input().split())
    activities.append((start, end))
```

```
activities.sort(key=lambda x: x[1])
count = 0
current_end_time = -1
for activity in activities:
   if activity[0] > current_end_time:
      count += 1
      current_end_time = activity[1]
print(count)
```

### 状态: Accepted

源代码

```
n = int(input())
activities = []
for _ in range(n):
    start, end = map(int, input().split())
    activities.append((start, end))
activities.sort(key=lambda x: x[1])
count = 0
current_end_time = -1
for activity in activities:
    if activity[0] > current_end_time:
        count += 1
        current_end_time = activity[1]
print(count)
```

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## ## 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>又是除了作业外啥都没做的一周(数分的压力太大了。。)(有几个题,比如打怪兽还WA了很久),下周二就可以开始补计概了,希望还能跟上.....