Assignment #9: dfs, bfs, & dp

Updated 2107 GMT+8 Nov 19, 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 typorahttps://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

18160: 最大连通域面积

dfs similar,

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18160

思路: 先用 dfs 函数找出所有的连通区域(遍历周围的八个空间)(关键: 第一个 area 是固定了坐标(x,y)然后对x,y 周围的连通区域向八个方向进行探索,而第二个 area 的含义是对于矩阵中的任意一个点来向外探索),用 dfs 找出连通区域中的最大值。(1h)

代码:

import sys

def dfs(x, y, grid, visited):

```
if x < 0 or x >= len(grid) or y < 0 or y >=
len(grid[0]) or visited[x][y] or grid[x][y] ==
       return 0
   visited[x][y] = True
   area = 1
   area += dfs(x - 1, y - 1, grid, visited)
   area += dfs(x - 1, y, grid, visited)
   area += dfs(x - 1, y + 1, grid, visited)
   area += dfs(x, y - 1, grid, visited)
   area += dfs(x, y + 1, grid, visited)
   area += dfs(x + 1, y - 1, grid, visited)
   area += dfs(x + 1, y, grid, visited)
   area += dfs(x + 1, y + 1, grid, visited)
   return area
```

```
def find_max_area(N, M, grid):
    visited = [[False] * M for _ in range(N)]
    max_area = 0
    for i in range(N):
        for j in range(M):
```

```
if not visited[i][j] and grid[i][j] ==
'W':
               area = dfs(i, j, grid, visited)
               max area = max(max area, area)
   return max area
T = int(sys.stdin.readline().strip())
for in range(T):
   N, M = map(int,
sys.stdin.readline().strip().split())
   grid = []
   for in range(N):
       row = sys.stdin.readline().strip()
       grid.append(list(row))
   print(find_max_area(N, M, grid))
```

代码运行截图 <mark>(至少包含有"Accepted")</mark>

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
   import sys
   def dfs(x, y, grid, visited):
               if x < 0 or x >= len(grid) or y < 0 or y >= len(grid[0]) or visited
                   visited[x][y] = True
                   area += dfs(x - 1, y - 1, grid, visited)
                   area += dfs(x - 1, y, grid, visited)
                  area += dfs(x - 1, y + 1, grid, visited)
                  area += dfs(x, y - 1, grid, visited)
                 area += dfs(x, y + 1, grid, visited)
area += dfs(x + 1, y - 1, grid, visited)
                  area += dfs(x + 1, y, grid, visited)
                   area += dfs(x + 1, y + 1, grid, visited)
   def find_max_area(N, M, grid):
   visited = [[False] * M for _ in range(N)]
                   max area = 0
                  for i in range(N):
                                for j in range(M):
                                             if not visited[i][j] and grid[i][j] == 'W':
                                                             area = dfs(i, j, grid, visited)
                                                               max_area = max(max_area, area)
   T = int(sys.stdin.readline().strip())
    \begin{tabular}{ll} \be
                 N, M = map(int, sys.stdin.readline().strip().split())
                   arid = []
                   for in range(N):
```

```
基本信息
#: 47323457
题目: 18160
提交人: EuphoriaJ
内存: 3740kB
时间: 109ms
语言: Python3
提交时间: 2024-11-22 12:16:07
```

19930: 寻宝

bfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/19930

思路:这道 bfs 感觉跟 dfs 有相似也有不同,首先是 import deque, 然后照样是初始化变量

(visited,real_list,start 的点,找出目标点),然后 就是 bfs 函数模板:

```
queue=deque(.....),while
queue,x,y,steps=queue.popleft(),然后再讨论终点情况与中间情况(中间情况与 dfs 有相似之处,也是要把那一点赋值为 True,但后面是 append...)
最后输出即可。(1h)
```

```
代码:
from collections import deque
def reach_target(m,n,real_list):
   visited=[[False]*n for _ in range(m)]
   directions=[(1,0),(-1,0),(0,1),(0,-1)]
    start_x, start_y=0,0
   target_x,target_y=None,None
   visited[start_x][start_y]=True
    queue=deque([(start_x,start_y,0)])
   for i in range(m):
       for j in range(n):
           if real_list[i][j]==1:
               target_x,target_y=i,j
           elif real_list[i][j]==2:
               real_list[i][j]=-1
```

```
while queue:
        x,y,steps=queue.popleft()
        if x==target_x and y==target_y:
             return steps
        for dx, dy in directions:
            new x=x+dx
            new_y=y+dy
            if 0 \le \text{new } x \le \text{m} and 0 \le \text{new } y \le \text{n} and not
visited[new_x][new_y] and real_list[new_x][new_y]!=-1:
                 visited[new_x][new_y]=True
                 queue.append((new_x,new_y,steps+1))
    return 'NO'
m,n=map(int,input().split())
real_list=[]
for r in range(m):
    real_list.append(list(map(int,input().split())))
print(reach_target(m,n,real_list))
```

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                                 #: 47321407
                                                                                              题目: 19930
 from collections import deque
                                                                                            提交人: EuphoriaJ
 def reach_target(m,n,real_list):
    visited=[[False]*n for _ in range(m)]
    directions=[(1,0),(-1,0),(0,1),(0,-1)]
                                                                                              内存: 3720kB
                                                                                              时间: 28ms
     start_x,start_y=0,0
target x,target y=None,None
                                                                                              语言: Python3
                                                                                          提交时间: 2024-11-22 10:36:58
      visited[start_x][start_y]=True
      queue=deque([(start_x,start_y,0)])
      for i in range(m):
          for j in range(n):
              if real_list[i][j]==1:
                    target_x,target_y=i,j
               elif real_list[i][j]==2:
    real_list[i][j]=-1
           x,y,steps=queue.popleft()
           if x==target_x and y==target_y:
               return steps
          for dx, dy in directions:
               new_x=x+dx
               new y=y+dy
               if 0<=new x<m and 0<=new y<n and not visited[new x] [new y]</pre>
                    visited[new_x][new_y]=True
                    queue.append((new x,new y,steps+1))
      return 'NO'
 m, n=map(int,input().split())
 real list=[]
```

04123: 马走日

dfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04123

思路: dfs 问题,与下面一个题很类似,也是先初始化变量(方向矩阵,False 列表标记位置,走过步数),再套用 dfs 函数模版,(最终状态,中间状态(注意 if 条件句有三个条件,况且要记得回溯),最后给出 dfs 函数从(x,y,1)开始运行。(1.5h)

```
代码:
def calculation(n,m,x,y):
   xi=[1,1,-1,-1,2,2,-2,-2]
   yi=[2,-2,2,-2,1,-1,1,-1]
   two_dimensional=[[False]*m for _ in range(n)]
   count=[0]
    def dfs(cur_x,cur_y,step):
       if step==n*m:
           count[0]+=1
           return
       two_dimensional[cur_x][cur_y]=True
       for k in range(8):
           new_x=cur_x+xi[k]
           new_y=cur_y+yi[k]
           if 0<=new_x<n and 0<=new_y<m and not
two dimensional[new x][new y]:
               dfs(new_x,new_y,step+1)
       two_dimensional[cur_x][cur_y]=False
   dfs(x,y,1)
    return count[0]
```

```
T=int(input())
for i in range(T):
    n,m,x,y=map(int,input().split())
    print(calculation(n,m,x,y))
```

代码运行截图 <mark>(至少包含有"Accepted")</mark>

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                 #: 47320088
                                                                               题目: 04123
 def calculation(n,m,x,y):
                                                                             提交人: EuphoriaJ
     xi=[1,1,-1,-1,2,2,-2,-2]
                                                                              内存: 3608kB
     yi=[2,-2,2,-2,1,-1,1,-1]
                                                                               时间: 3072ms
     two_dimensional=[[False]*m for _ in range(n)]
    count=[0]
                                                                               语言: Python3
     def dfs(cur_x,cur_y,step):
                                                                           提交时间: 2024-11-22 00:40:38
        if step==n*m:
            count[0]+=1
            return
         two dimensional[cur x][cur y]=True
         for k in range(8):
            new_x=cur_x+xi[k]
            new_y=cur_y+yi[k]
            if 0<=new_x<n and 0<=new_y<m and not two_dimensional[new_x]</pre>
                dfs(new_x,new_y,step+1)
         two_dimensional[cur_x][cur_y]=False
    dfs(x,y,1)
     return count[0]
 T=int(input())
 for i in range(T):
    n,m,x,y=map(int,input().split())
    print(calculation(n,m,x,y))
```

dfs, https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/8/1/316

```
思路: 经典的 dfs 问题,先初始化变量
(directions,opt_path,temp_path),然后套用 dfs 函数模板(最终结果,中间的过程并回溯),注意最后要将 x,y 加上 1
很巧妙的地方: 1.用 global 函数来全局化变量; 2.用 max_value
设为负无穷来不断更新最大的 value 值(30min)
```

```
代码:

n,m=map(int,input().split())

value_list=[list(map(int,input().split())) for _ in range(n)]

visit_list=[[False]*m for i in range(n)]

directions=[(1,0),(-1,0),(0,1),(0,-1)]

max_value=float('-inf')

opt_path=[]

temp_path=[(0,0)]

def dfs(x,y,now_value):

    global max_value,opt_path
    if x==n-1 and y==m-1:
        if now_value>max_value:
```

```
max_value=now_value
            opt_path=temp_path[:]
        return
    visit list[x][y]=True
    for dx, dy in directions:
        next_x=x+dx
        next_y=y+dy
        if 0 < = next_x < n and 0 < = next_y < m and not
visit_list[next_x][next_y]:
            next value=now value+value list[next x][ne
xt_y]
            temp_path.append((next_x,next_y))
            dfs(next_x,next_y,next_value)
            temp_path.pop()
    visit_list[x][y]=False
dfs(0,0,value_list[0][0])
for x,y in opt_path:
    x+=1
    y+=1
    print(x,y)
```



LeetCode62.不同路径

dp, https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths/

思路:从起点到终点一定有(m+n-2)步,其中横着走一共(m-1)步,即从(m+n-2)个数中取出(m-1)个的组合数表示即可(8min)

```
代码:
class Solution:
    def uniquePaths(self, m: int, n: int) -> int:
        k1=1
        p1=1
        k2=1
        p2=1
        k3=1
        p3=1
        while 1 <= k1 <= (m+n-2):
            p1*=k1
            k1+=1
        while 1<=k2<=(m-1):
            p2*=k2
            k2+=1
        while 1<=k3<=(n-1):
            p3*=k3
            k3+=1
        return(int(p1/(p2*p3)))
```



dfs, dp, https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/8/3/539

```
思路:也是一道典型的 dfs 问题,先初始化变量,然后再把所有平方数生成列表,再套用 dfs 模版(最终状态,即idx=len(each_number)),中间状态(巧妙之处就在于它很好表示了拆分后
再将数字给组合起来),再写出 dfs 从哪里开始(0)。(1h)
```

```
代码:

def break_numbers(A):
    square_numbers=[]
    i=1
    while i**2<=10**9:
        square_numbers.append(i**2)
        i+=1
    each_number=list(map(int,str(A)))
    def dfs(idx):
        if idx==len(each_number):
            return True
        num=0
        for i in range(idx,len(each_number)):
```

```
num = num*10 +each_number[i]

if num in square_numbers:

   if dfs(i+1):

      return True

   return False

   return "Yes" if dfs(0) else "No"

A=int(input())

print(break_numbers(A))
```

代码运行截图 <mark>(至少包含有"Accepted")</mark>

```
Ď.
代码书写
                                                       Python -
  1
      def break numbers (A):
  2
          square_numbers=[]
  3
          i=1
          while i**2<=10**9:
  4
  5
              square_numbers.append(i**2)
  6
  7
          each number=list(map(int,str(A)))
  8
          def dfs(idx):
  9
              if idx==len(each_number):
                  return True
 10
 11
              num=0
 12
              for i in range(idx,len(each number)):
 13
                  num = num*10 +each number[i]
                  if num in square_numbers:
 14
 15
                      if dfs(i+1):
                          return True
 16
 17
              return False
          return "Yes" if dfs(0) else "No"
 18
 19
      A=int(input())
 20
      print(break numbers(A))
 21
测试输入
         提交结果
                   历史提交
                                                       查看题解
 完美通过
 100% 数据通过测试
 运行时长: 0 ms
                                                          提交
收起面板
```

<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> 感觉学到了很多很多东西,对 bfs 和 dfs 熟悉了很多,还学会了 sys 和 try except,但作业实在太难了 qwq,只能独立写出一个题,剩 下的倒是用 AI 很快能看懂,但感觉

离自己写出来还差了很多(感觉自己写就会漏掉很多东西,比如初始 化变量根本不完全, def 的变量老是搞不清楚),找这种感觉期末考 试是完犊紫啊....(每日选做倒是补上很多

毕竟一周没看数学....)据说有些班的月考题能很快 AC4-5 个,而 我们班的题明显比他们难,这种放在期末考试中是否对我们不会太好 (尤其是对苯人这种比较菜的),到时候只 AC

两三个岂不是完蛋了.....