

## 栈 (2个经典题)

#22068: 合法出栈序列

```
from collections import deque
x=input()
while 1:
    try:
        s=input()
        i=0
        if len(x)!=len(s):
            print('NO')
            continue
        a=[];q=deque(s)
        i=0
        while 1:
            try:
                if a and a[-1]==q[0]:
                    a.pop()
                    q.popleft()
                else:
                    a.append(x[i])
                    i+=1
            except:
                break
        if a:
            print('NO')
        else:
            print('YES')
    except EOFError:
        break
```

#04077: 出栈序列统计 (卡特兰数)

```
from math import comb
n=int(input())
print(int(comb(2*n, n)/(n+1)))
```

### 单调栈: 略

#27205 护林员盖房子 (经典): 单调栈

```
m,n=map(int,input().split())
l=[list(map(int,input().split())) for _ in range(m)]
dp=[[0]*(n+1) for _ in range(m)]
for i in range(m):
    for j in range(n):
        if l[i][j]:
            dp[i][j]=0
        else:
            dp[i][j]=dp[i-1][j]+1
ans=0
for i in range(m):
    fl=[[0,0] for _ in range(n+1)]
    stack=[]
    for j in range(n+1):
```

```

ans=max(ans,dp[i][j])
while stack and dp[i][j]<dp[i][stack[-1]]:
    a=stack.pop()
    fl[a][1]=j
if stack:
    fl[j][0]=stack[-1]
else:
    fl[j][0]=-1
stack.append(j)
for j in range(n):
    ans=max(ans,(fl[j][1]-fl[j][0]-1)*dp[i][j])
print(ans)

```

## 调度场算法:

```

#中序转后序
d={'+':1,'-':1,'*':2,'/':2}
for _ in range(int(input())):
    s=input()
    l=[]
    j=0
    for i in range(len(s)):
        if s[i] in '+-*/()':
            l.append((s[j:i]))
            l.append(s[i])
            j=i+1
    l.append((s[j:]))
    ans=[]
    op=[]
    for u in l:
        if u==' ' or u==' ':
            continue
        if u not in '+-*/()':
            ans.append(u)
        elif u=='(':
            op.append(u)
        elif u==')':
            while op:
                x=op.pop()
                if x=='(':
                    break
            ans.append(x)
        else:
            while op and op[-1]!='(' and d[u]<=d[op[-1]]:
                x=op.pop()
                ans.append(x)
            op.append(u)
    while op:
        ans.append(op.pop())
    print(*ans)

```

#布尔表达式

```

def ShuntingYard(l:list):
    stack,output=[],[]
    for i in l:
        if i==" ":continue
        if i in 'vF':output.append(i)
        elif i=='(':stack.append(i)
        elif i in '&|!':
            while True:
                if i=='!':break
                elif not stack:break
                elif stack[-1]=="(":
                    break
                else:output.append(stack.pop())
            stack.append(i)
        elif i==')':
            while stack[-1]!='(':
                output.append(stack.pop())
            stack.pop()
    if stack:output.extend(reversed(stack))
    return output

def Bool_shift(a):
    if a=='V':return True
    elif a=='F':return False
    elif a==True:return 'V'
    elif a==False:return 'F'

def cal(a,operate,b=None):
    if operate=="&":return Bool_shift(Bool_shift(a) and Bool_shift(b))
    if operate=="|":return Bool_shift(Bool_shift(a) or Bool_shift(b))
    if operate=="!":return Bool_shift(not Bool_shift(a))

def post_cal(l:list):
    stack=[]
    for i in l:
        if i in 'vF':stack.append(i)
        elif i in "&|!":
            if i=="!":
                stack.append(cal(stack.pop(), '!'))
            else:
                a,b=stack.pop(),stack.pop()
                stack.append(cal(a,i,b))
    return stack[0]

while True:
    try:print(post_cal(ShuntingYard(list(input()))))
    except EOFError:break

```

# 堆：

## 1.实现堆结构

```
l=[0]
for _ in range(int(input())):
    s=input()
    if s[0]=='1':
        a,b=map(int,s.split())
        l.append(b)
        t=len(l)-1
        while t!=1 and l[t]<l[t//2]:
            l[t],l[t//2]=l[t//2],l[t]
            t=t//2
    else:
        print(l[1])
        x=l.pop()
        if len(l)>1:
            l[1]=x
        t=1
        while (2*t<len(l) and l[t]>l[2*t]) or (2*t+1<len(l) and l[t]>l[2*t+1]):
            if (2*t<len(l) and l[t]>l[2*t]) and (2*t+1<len(l) and l[t]>l[2*t+1]):
                if l[2*t]<l[2*t+1]:
                    l[t],l[2*t]=l[2*t+1],l[t]
                    t=2*t
                else:
                    l[t],l[2*t+1]=l[2*t+1],l[t]
                    t=2*t+1
            elif (2*t<len(l) and l[t]>l[2*t]):
                l[t],l[2*t]=l[2*t],l[t]
                t=2*t
            elif (2*t+1<len(l) and l[t]>l[2*t+1]):
                l[t],l[2*t+1]=l[2*t+1],l[t]
                t=2*t+1
```

## 并查集：注意路径压缩，可以用来判环

# 树

建树：注意节点名字可能会重复

```
#扩展二叉树（完全二叉树的先序遍历）
from collections import defaultdict
i=1
def f(a):
    global i
    child[a].append(s[i])
    if s[i]=='.':
        i+=1
```

```

        return
    t=s[i]
    i+=1
    f(t)
    f(t)
def g(a):
    if a=='.':
        return ''
    s=g(child[a][0])
    s+=a
    s+=g(child[a][1])
    return s
def h(a):
    if a=='.':
        return ''
    s=h(child[a][0])
    s+=h(child[a][1])+a
    return s
s=input()
child=defaultdict(list)
f(s[0])
f(s[0])
print(g(s[0]))
print(h(s[0]))

```

#文本二叉树（用栈解决，到叶子节点回溯到上一个可插入的节点）

```

from collections import defaultdict
dic=defaultdict(list)
l=[]
root=''
for _ in range(int(input())):
    while 1:
        s=input()
        if s=='0':
            break
        if not root:
            root=s[-1]
        if not l:
            l.append([s[-1],len(s)])
        else:
            if len(s)==l[-1][1]+1:
                dic[l[-1][0]].append(s[-1])
                l.append([s[-1],len(s)])
            else:
                while len(s)!=l[-1][1]+1:
                    l.pop()
                dic[l[-1][0]].append(s[-1])
                l.append([s[-1],len(s)])

```

## 1.树状数组

#实现是很容易掌握的：注意几点：1.数组大小是+1 2.不要操作索引为0的情况，否则会陷入死循环 3.求区间和利用了前缀和思想

```
class FenwickTree:
    def __init__(self, size):
        self.size = size
        self.tree = [0] * (size + 1)

    def update(self, index, value):
        while index <= self.size:
            self.tree[index] += value
            index += index & -index

    def query(self, index):
        result = 0
        while index > 0:
            result += self.tree[index]
            index -= index & -index
        return result

    def range_query(self, start, end):
        return self.query(end) - self.query(start - 1)
```

## 2.关于3种遍历

1.

先序和后序不能唯一确定树的形状（找只有一个子树的节点数量即可）

2.前中序找后序 | 中后序找前序：简单递归

```
#22158 根据二叉树前中序序列建树
def f(a,b):
    if len(a)==0:
        return ''
    if len(a)==1:
        return a
    else:
        x=a[0]
        i=b.find(x)
        return f(a[1:i+1],b[:i])+f(a[i+1:],b[i+1:])+x
while 1:
    try:
        a=input()
        b=input()
        print(f(a, b))
    except:
        break
```

### 3.一些递归dp题（计算可能种类）

1.输入 $n(1 < n < 13)$ ，求 $n$ 个结点的二叉树有多少种形态

```
#P0720 其实是卡特兰数
l=[1,1,2]
for i in range(10):
    t=i+3
    res=0
    for j in range(t):
        res+=l[j]*l[t-1-j]
    l.append(res)
n=int(input())
print(l[n])
```

2.avl树

```
#27625 输入 $n(0 < n < 50)$ ，输出一个 $n$ 层的AVL树至少有多少个结点
l=[1,2]
for i in range(50):
    l.append(l[-1]+l[-2]+1)
print(l[int(input())-1])
```

```
#27626  $n$ 个结点的AVL树最多有多少层？
l=[1,2]
for i in range(100):
    l.append(l[-1]+l[-2]+1)
n=int(input())
for i in range(100):
    if l[i]<=n<l[i+1]:
        print(i+1)
        break
```

### 4.关于表达式

#24591:中序表达式转后序表达式

1.树写法

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val, l, r):
        self.val=val
        self.left=l
        self.right=r
def dfs(x):
    try:
        x.left
    except:
        return x
    if x.val in {'*', '/', '+', '-'}:
        if type(x.left)==str:
            r=x.left+' '
        else:
            r=dfs(x.left)+' '
        if type(x.right)==str:
```

```

        r+=x.right
    else:
        r+=dfs(x.right)
    return r+' '+x.val
else:
    return dfs(x.left)+' '+dfs(x.right)+' '+x.val
def f(t):
    if '(' not in t:
        while ('*' in t or '/' in t):
            for i in range(len(t)):
                u=t[i]
                if u=='*' or u=='/':
                    s=Node(u, t[i-1], t[i+1])
                    t=t[:i-1]+[s]+t[i+2:]
                    break
            if len(t)==1:
                return t[0]
        p=0;i=0
        while i<len(t):
            u=t[i]
            if u=='+':
                p=Node('+', p, t[i+1])
                i+=2
                if i==len(t):
                    return p
            elif u=='-':
                p=Node('-', p, t[i+1])
                i+=2
                if i==len(t):
                    return p
            else:
                p=u
                i+=1
        else:
            a=t.index(')')
            for i in range(a-1,-1,-1):
                if t[i]=='(':
                    break
            return f(t[:i]+[f(t[i+1:a])]+t[a+1:])
for _ in range(int(input())):
    s=input()
    t=[]
    i=0
    for uu in range(len(s)):
        u=s[uu]
        if u in {'+', '*', '(', ')', '-', '/'}:
            t.append(s[i:uu])
            t.append(u)
            i=uu+1
    t.append(s[i:])
    o=[]
    for u in t:
        if u:
            o.append(u)
    k=f(o)
    print(dfs(k))

```



### #24588: 后序表达式求值

```
for _ in range(int(input())):
    l=list(input().split())
    s=[]
    for u in l:
        try:
            float(u)
            s.append(float(u))
        except:
            b=float(s.pop())
            a=float(s.pop())
            if u=='+':
                s.append(a+b)
            elif u=='-':
                s.append(a-b)
            elif u=='*':
                s.append(a*b)
            else:
                s.append(a/b)
    print('%.2f'%s[0])
```

### #02694: 波兰表达式

描述

波兰表达式是一种把运算符前置的算术表达式，例如普通的表达式 $2 + 3$ 的波兰表示法为 $+ 2 3$ 。波兰表达式的优点是运算符之间不必有优先级关系，也不必用括号改变运算次序，例如 $(2 + 3) * 4$ 的波兰表示法为 $* + 2 3 4$ 。本题求解波兰表达式的值，其中运算符包括 $+ - * /$ 四个。

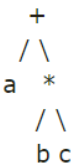
```
def f(x):
    try:
        float(x)
        return 1
    except:
        return 0
l=list(input().split())
stack=[]
for u in l[::-1]:
    if f(u):
        stack.append(u)
    else:
        a=float(stack.pop())
        b=float(stack.pop())
        if u=='+':
            stack.append(a+b)
        if u=='-':
            stack.append(a-b)
        if u=='*':
            stack.append(a*b)
        if u=='/':
            stack.append(a/b)
print('%.6f'%stack[0])
```

## 5.一些需要建树的题（递归写法，写Node的太麻烦仅作练习）

```
#扩展二叉树
from collections import defaultdict
i=1
def f(a):
    global i
    child[a].append(s[i])
    if s[i]=='.':
        i+=1
        return
    t=s[i]
    i+=1
    f(t)
    f(t)
def g(a):
    if a=='.':
        return ''
    s=g(child[a][0])
    s+=a
    s+=g(child[a][1])
    return s
def h(a):
    if a=='.':
        return ''
    s=h(child[a][0])
    s+=h(child[a][1])+a
    return s
s=input()
child=defaultdict(list)
f(s[0])
f(s[0])
print(g(s[0]))
print(h(s[0]))
```

描述

众所周知，任何一个表达式，都可以用一棵表达式树来表示。例如，表达式 $a+b*c$ ，可以表示为如下的表达式树：



现在，给你一个中缀表达式，这个中缀表达式用变量来表示（不含数字），请你将这个中缀表达式用表达式二叉树的形式输出出来。

输入

输入分为三个部分。  
第一部分为一行，即中缀表达式(长度不大于50)。中缀表达式可能含有小写字母代表变量（a-z），也可能含有运算符（+、-、\*、/、小括号），不含有数字，也不含有空格。  
第二部分为一个整数n(n < 10)，表示中缀表达式的变量数。  
第三部分有n行，每行格式为C x，C为变量的字符，x为该变量的值。

输出

输出分为三个部分，第一个部分为该表达式的逆波兰式，即该表达式树的后根遍历结果。占一行。  
第二部分为表达式树的显示，如样例输出所示。如果该二叉树是一棵满二叉树，则最底部的叶子结点，分别占据横坐标的第1、3、5、7.....个位置（最左边的坐标是1），然后它们的父结点的横坐标，在两个子结点的中间。如果不是满二叉树，则没有结点的地方，用空格填充（但请略去所有的行末空格）。每一行父结点与子结点中隔开一行，用斜杠 (/) 与反斜杠 (\) 来表示树的关系。/出现的横坐标位置为父结点的横坐标偏左一格，\出现的横坐标位置为父结点的横坐标偏右一格。也就是说，如果树高为m，则输出就有2m-1行。  
第三部分为一个整数，表示将值代入变量之后，该中缀表达式的值。需要注意的一点是，除法代表整除运算，即舍弃小数点后的部分。同时，测试数据保证不会出现除以0的现象。

样例输入

```
a+b*c
3
a 2
b 7
c 5
```

样例输出

```
abc*+
  +
 / \
a   *
   /\
  b c
37
```

...  
表达式树是一种特殊的二叉树。对于你的问题，需要先将中缀表达式转换为后缀表达式（逆波兰式），然后根据后缀表达式建立表达式树，最后进行计算。  
  
首先使用stack进行中缀到后缀的转换，然后根据后缀表达式建立表达式二叉树，再通过递归和映射获取表达式的值。  
最后，打印出整棵树

```

'''
#from collections import deque as q
import operator as op
#import os

class Node:
    def __init__(self, x):
        self.value = x
        self.left = None
        self.right = None

def priority(x):
    if x == '*' or x == '/':
        return 2
    if x == '+' or x == '-':
        return 1
    return 0

def infix_trans(infix):
    postfix = []
    op_stack = []
    for char in infix:
        if char.isalpha():
            postfix.append(char)
        else:
            if char == '(':
                op_stack.append(char)
            elif char == ')':
                while op_stack and op_stack[-1] != '(':
                    postfix.append(op_stack.pop())
                op_stack.pop()
            else:
                while op_stack and priority(op_stack[-1]) >= priority(char) and
op_stack[-1] != '(':
                    postfix.append(op_stack.pop())
                op_stack.append(char)
    while op_stack:
        postfix.append(op_stack.pop())
    return postfix

def build_tree(postfix):
    stack = []
    for item in postfix:
        if item in '+-*/':
            node = Node(item)
            node.right = stack.pop()
            node.left = stack.pop()
        else:
            node = Node(item)
            stack.append(node)
    return stack[0]

```

```
def get_val(expr_tree, var_vals):
    if expr_tree.value in '+-*/':
        operator = {'+': op.add, '-': op.sub, '*': op.mul, '/': op.floordiv}
        return operator[expr_tree.value](get_val(expr_tree.left, var_vals),
get_val(expr_tree.right, var_vals))
    else:
        return var_vals[expr_tree.value]
```

# 计算表达式树的深度。它通过递归地计算左右子树的深度，并取两者中的最大值再加1，得到整个表达式树的深度。

```
def getDepth(tree_root):
    #return max([self.child[i].getDepth() if self.child[i] else 0 for i in
range(2)]) + 1
    left_depth = getDepth(tree_root.left) if tree_root.left else 0
    right_depth = getDepth(tree_root.right) if tree_root.right else 0
    return max(left_depth, right_depth) + 1

    ...
```

首先，根据表达式树的值和深度信息构建第一行，然后构建第二行，该行包含斜线和反斜线，用于表示子树的链接关系。接下来，如果当前深度为0，表示已经遍历到叶子节点，直接返回该节点的值。否则，递减深度并分别获取左子树和右子树的打印结果。最后，将左子树和右子树的每一行拼接在一起，形成完整的树形打印图。

打印表达式树的函数。表达式树是一种抽象数据结构，它通过树的形式来表示数学表达式。在这段程序中，函数printExpressionTree接受两个参数：tree\_root表示树的根节点，d表示树的总深度。首先，函数会创建一个列表graph，列表中的每个元素代表树的一行。第一行包含根节点的值，并使用空格填充左右两边以保持树的形状。第二行显示左右子树的链接情况，使用斜杠/表示有左子树，反斜杠\表示有右子树，空格表示没有子树。

接下来，函数会判断深度d是否为0，若为0则表示已经达到树的最底层，直接返回根节点的值。否则，将深度减1，然后递归调用printExpressionTree函数打印左子树和右子树，并将结果分别存储在left和right中。

最后，函数通过循环遍历2倍深度加1次，将左子树和右子树的每一行连接起来，存储在graph中。最后返回graph，即可得到打印好的表达式树。

```
def printExpressionTree(tree_root, d): # d means total depth

    graph = [" "*(2**d-1) + tree_root.value + " "*(2**d-1)]
    graph.append(" "*(2**d-2) + ("/" if tree_root.left else " ")
                + " " + ("\" if tree_root.right else " ") + " "*(2**d-2))

    if d == 0:
        return tree_root.value
    d -= 1
    ...

    应该是因为深度每增加一层，打印宽度就增加一倍，打印行数增加两行
    ...

    #left = printExpressionTree(tree_root.left, d) if tree_root.left else [
    #    " "*(2**(d+1)-1)]*(2*d+1)
    if tree_root.left:
```

```

        left = printExpressionTree(tree_root.left, d)
    else:
        #print("left_d",d)
        left = [" "*(2**(d+1)-1)]*(2*d+1)
        #print("left_left",left)

    right = printExpressionTree(tree_root.right, d) if tree_root.right else [
        " "*(2**(d+1)-1)]*(2*d+1)

    for i in range(2*d+1):
        graph.append(left[i] + " " + right[i])
        #print('graph=',graph)
    return graph

infix = input().strip()
n = int(input())
vars_vals = {}
for i in range(n):
    line = input().split()
    vars_vals[line[0]] = int(line[1])

'''
infix = "a+(b-c*d*e)"
#infix = "a+b*c"
n = 5
vars_vals = {'a': 2, 'b': 7, 'c': 5, 'd':1, 'e':1}
'''

postfix = infix_trans(infix)
tree_root = build_tree(postfix)
print(''.join(str(x) for x in postfix))
expression_value = get_val(tree_root, vars_vals)

for line in printExpressionTree(tree_root, getDepth(tree_root)-1):
    print(line.rstrip())

print(expression_value)

```

#25140: 根据后序表达式建立表达式树

#做法就是构建栈，然后不断地将计算的步骤转化成构建的新节点，最后返回根节点即可

```

class Node:
    def __init__(self, val, l, r):
        self.val = val
        self.left = l
        self.right = r

class Tree:
    def create(self, s):
        stack = []
        for u in s:
            if u.isupper():
                a = stack.pop()
                b = stack.pop()

```

```

        t=Node(u,b,a)
        stack.append(t)
    else:
        stack.append(u)
    return stack[0]
def dfs(self,x,layer):
    if type(x)!=Node:
        a1[layer].append(x)
        return
    a1[layer].append(x.val)
    self.dfs(x.left,layer+1)
    self.dfs(x.right,layer+1)
for _ in range(int(input())):
    s=input()
    t=Tree()
    x=t.create(s)
    a1=[[ ] for _ in range(100)]
    t.dfs(x,0)
    ans=[ ]
    for u in a1:
        ans.extend(u)
    print(*reversed(ans),sep='')

```

#P0680:括号嵌套二叉树

```

class Node():
    def __init__(self,v,p):
        self.val=v
        self.left=None
        self.right=None
        self.par=p
class Tree:
    def __init__(self,v):
        self.root=Node(v,None)
    def struct(self,s):
        cur=self.root
        r=len(s)
        for i in range(1,r):
            if s[i].isalpha() or s[i]=='*':
                if s[i-1]=='(':
                    cur.left=Node(s[i], cur)
                    if s[i+1]=='(':
                        cur=cur.left
                elif s[i-1]==',':
                    cur.right=Node(s[i], cur)
                    if s[i+1]=='(':
                        cur=cur.right
            if s[i]==')':
                cur=cur.par
    def a(self,x):
        if x==None or x.val=='*':
            return ''
        else:
            return x.val+self.a(x.left)+self.a(x.right)
    def b(self,x):
        if x==None or x.val=='*':

```

```

        return ''
    else:
        return self.b(x.left)+x.val+self.b(x.right)

for _ in range(int(input())):
    s=input()
    t=Tree(s[0])
    t.struct(s)
    print(t.a(t.root))
    print(t.b(t.root))

```

#二叉搜索树

```

l=list(map(int,input().split()))
class Node:
    def __init__(self,val,left=None,right=None):
        self.val=val
        self.left=left
        self.right=right
class Tree:
    def __init__(self,root):
        self.root=Node(root)
    def insert(self,w):
        cur=self.root
        while 1:
            if w<cur.val:
                if cur.left==None:
                    cur.left=Node(w)
                    break
                else:
                    cur=cur.left
            elif w>cur.val:
                if cur.right==None:
                    cur.right=Node(w)
                    break
                else:
                    cur=cur.right
            else:
                break
    def predfs(self,a):
        if a==None:
            return []
        return [a.val]+self.preds(a.left)+self.preds(a.right)
s=Tree(l[0])
for u in l[1:]:
    s.insert(u)
print(*s.preds(s.root))

```

#03720:文本二叉树

```

class Node:
    def __init__(self,v,layer,par):
        self.val=v
        self.left=None
        self.right=None
        self.layer=layer

```



```

        self.parent=par
class Tree:
    def __init__(self,v,la):
        self.root=Node(v,la,None)
    def insert(self,l):
        cur=self.root
        for u in l[1:]:
            t=len(u)-1
            v=u[-1]
            if v=='*':
                h=Node(v, t,cur)
                cur.left=h
            elif t==cur.layer+1:
                if cur.left==None:
                    cur.left=Node(v, t,cur)
                    cur=cur.left
                else:
                    cur.right=Node(v, t,cur)
                    cur=cur.right
            else:
                while cur.layer!=t-1:
                    cur=cur.parent
                if cur.left==None:
                    cur.left=Node(v, t,cur)
                    cur=cur.left
                else:
                    cur.right=Node(v, t,cur)
                    cur=cur.right

    def dfs1(self,p):
        if p==None or p.val=='*':
            return ''
        return p.val+self.dfs1(p.left)+self.dfs1(p.right)
    def dfs2(self,p):
        if p==None or p.val=='*':
            return ''
        return self.dfs2(p.left)+p.val+self.dfs2(p.right)
    def dfs3(self,p):
        if p==None or p.val=='*':
            return ''
        return self.dfs3(p.left)+self.dfs3(p.right)+p.val

n=int(input())
for _ in range(n):
    l=[]
    while 1:
        x=input()
        if x=='0':
            break
        else:
            l.append(x)
    s=Tree(l[0],0)
    s.insert(l)
    print(s.dfs1(s.root))
    print(s.dfs3(s.root))
    print(s.dfs2(s.root))

```

```
print()
```

## 5.字典树

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self):
        self.children = dict()
        self.isEnd = False

class Trie:
    # 初始化字典树
    def __init__(self):
        self.root = Node()

# 向字典树中插入一个单词
def insert(self, word: str) -> None:
    cur = self.root
    for ch in word:
        if ch not in cur.children:
            cur.children[ch] = Node()
        cur = cur.children[ch]
    cur.isEnd = True

# 查找字典树中是否存在一个单词
def search(self, word: str) -> bool:
    cur = self.root
    for ch in word:
        if ch not in cur.children:
            return False
        cur = cur.children[ch]
    return cur is not None and cur.isEnd

# 查找字典树中是否存在一个前缀
def startswith(self, prefix: str) -> bool:
    cur = self.root
    for ch in prefix:
        if ch not in cur.children:
            return False
        cur = cur.children[ch]
    return cur is not None
```

# 字符节点  
# 初始化字符节点  
# 初始化子节点  
# isEnd 用于标记单词结束

# 字典树

# 初始化字典树  
# 初始化根节点（根节点不保存字符）

# 遍历单词中的字符  
# 如果当前节点的子节点中，不存在键为 ch 的节点  
# 建立一个节点，并将其保存到当前节点的子节点  
# 令当前节点指向新建立的节点，继续处理下一个字符  
# 单词处理完成时，将当前节点标记为单词结束

# 遍历单词中的字符  
# 如果当前节点的子节点中，不存在键为 ch 的节点  
# 直接返回 False  
# 令当前节点指向新建立的节点，然后继续查找下一个字符  
# 判断当前节点是否为空，并且是否有单词结束标记

# 遍历前缀中的字符  
# 如果当前节点的子节点中，不存在键为 ch 的节点  
# 直接返回 False  
# 令当前节点指向新建立的节点，然后继续查找下一个字符  
# 判断当前节点是否为空，不为空则查找成功

## 6.avl树

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
        self.height = 1

class AVL:
    def __init__(self):
        self.root = None

    def insert(self, value):
        if not self.root:
            self.root = Node(value)
        else:
            self.root = self._insert(value, self.root)

    def _insert(self, value, node):
        if not node:
            return Node(value)
        elif value < node.value:
            node.left = self._insert(value, node.left)
        else:
            node.right = self._insert(value, node.right)

        node.height = 1 + max(self._get_height(node.left),
                               self._get_height(node.right))

        balance = self._get_balance(node)

        if balance > 1:
            if value < node.left.value: # 树形是 LL
                return self._rotate_right(node)
            else: # 树形是 LR
                node.left = self._rotate_left(node.left)
                return self._rotate_right(node)

        if balance < -1:
            if value > node.right.value: # 树形是 RR
                return self._rotate_left(node)
            else: # 树形是 RL
                node.right = self._rotate_right(node.right)
                return self._rotate_left(node)

        return node

    def _get_height(self, node):
        if not node:
            return 0
        return node.height

    def _get_balance(self, node):
        if not node:
```

```

        return 0
    return self._get_height(node.left) - self._get_height(node.right)

def _rotate_left(self, z):
    y = z.right
    T2 = y.left
    y.left = z
    z.right = T2
    z.height = 1 + max(self._get_height(z.left), self._get_height(z.right))
    y.height = 1 + max(self._get_height(y.left), self._get_height(y.right))
    return y

def _rotate_right(self, y):
    x = y.left
    T2 = x.right
    x.right = y
    y.left = T2
    y.height = 1 + max(self._get_height(y.left), self._get_height(y.right))
    x.height = 1 + max(self._get_height(x.left), self._get_height(x.right))
    return x

def preorder(self):
    return self._preorder(self.root)

def _preorder(self, node):
    if not node:
        return []
    return [node.value] + self._preorder(node.left) +
self._preorder(node.right)

n = int(input().strip())
sequence = list(map(int, input().strip().split()))

avl = AVL()
for value in sequence:
    avl.insert(value)

print(' '.join(map(str, avl.preorder())))
```

## 7.哈夫曼编码树

根据字符使用频率(权值)生成一棵唯一的哈夫曼编码树。生成树时需要遵循以下规则以确保唯一性:

选取最小的两个节点合并时, 节点比大小的规则是:

1) 权值小的节点算小。权值相同的两个节点, 字符集里最小字符小的, 算小。

例如 ({'c','k'},12) 和 ({'b','z'},12), 后者小。

2) 合并两个节点时, 小的节点必须作为左子节点

3) 连接左子节点的边代表0,连接右子节点的边代表1

然后对输入的串进行编码或解码

### 输入

第一行是整数n, 表示字符集有n个字符。

接下来n行, 每行是一个字符及其使用频率(权重)。字符都是英文字母。

再接下来是若干行, 有的是字母串, 有的是01编码串。

### 输出

对输入中的字母串, 输出该字符串的编码

对输入中的01串,将其解码, 输出原始字符串

### 样例输入

```
3
g 4
d 8
c 10
dc
110
```

### 样例输出

```
110
dc
```

```
import heapq

class Node:
    def __init__(self, weight, char=None):
        self.weight = weight
        self.char = char
        self.left = None
        self.right = None

    def __lt__(self, other):
        if self.weight == other.weight:
            return self.char < other.char
        return self.weight < other.weight

def build_huffman_tree(characters):
    heap = []
    for char, weight in characters.items():
        heapq.heappush(heap, Node(weight, char))
```

```

while len(heap) > 1:
    left = heapq.heappop(heap)
    right = heapq.heappop(heap)
    #merged = Node(left.weight + right.weight) #note: 合并后, char 字段默认值是空
    merged = Node(left.weight + right.weight, min(left.char, right.char))
    merged.left = left
    merged.right = right
    heapq.heappush(heap, merged)

return heap[0]

def encode_huffman_tree(root):
    codes = {}

    def traverse(node, code):
        #if node.char:
        if node.left is None and node.right is None:
            codes[node.char] = code
        else:
            traverse(node.left, code + '0')
            traverse(node.right, code + '1')

    traverse(root, '')
    return codes

def huffman_encoding(codes, string):
    encoded = ''
    for char in string:
        encoded += codes[char]
    return encoded

def huffman_decoding(root, encoded_string):
    decoded = ''
    node = root
    for bit in encoded_string:
        if bit == '0':
            node = node.left
        else:
            node = node.right

        #if node.char:
        if node.left is None and node.right is None:
            decoded += node.char
            node = root
    return decoded

# 读取输入
n = int(input())
characters = {}
for _ in range(n):
    char, weight = input().split()
    characters[char] = int(weight)

#string = input().strip()
#encoded_string = input().strip()

```

```

# 构建哈夫曼编码树
huffman_tree = build_huffman_tree(characters)

# 编码和解码
codes = encode_huffman_tree(huffman_tree)

strings = []
while True:
    try:
        line = input()
        strings.append(line)

    except EOFError:
        break

results = []
#print(strings)
for string in strings:
    if string[0] in ('0', '1'):
        results.append(huffman_decoding(huffman_tree, string))
    else:
        results.append(huffman_encoding(codes, string))

for result in results:
    print(result)

```



建图非常关键：1.单双向边 2.注意连接2点的道路如果超过1条，如何存储的问题，可以用字典或邻接矩阵存最小值，但是像road这样的题可能会时间更长但路费少，所以必须全部存下

## 1.dijkstra

```

#roads (1: 没有vis 2: 控制条件的k可能会陷入存一维的思维陷阱，但是这里只是加了判断，实际速度反而快了)
from collections import deque
import heapq
k=int(input())
n=int(input())
r=int(input())
p=[[list() for __ in range(102)] for _ in range(102)]
for _ in range(r):
    s,d,a,b=map(int,input().split())
    p[s][d].append((a,b))
t=[]
for i in range(2,n+1):
    for u in p[1][i]:
        heapq.heappush(t, (u[0],u[1],i))

ans=-1
while t:
    a,b,c=heapq.heappop(t)
    #print(a,b,c)
    if b>k:

```

```

        continue
    if c==n:
        print(a)
        exit()
    for i in range(1,n+1):
        for u in p[c][i]:
            heapq.heappush(t, (a+u[0],b+u[1],i))
print(ans)

```

#### #05443 兔子与樱花

```

from collections import defaultdict
import heapq
dic=defaultdict(list)
p=int(input())
l=[input() for _ in range(p)]
q=int(input())
for _ in range(q):
    a,b,c=input().split()
    c=int(c)
    dic[a].append((c,a,b))
    dic[b].append((c,b,a))
for _ in range(int(input())):
    s,e=input().split()
    if s==e:
        print(s)
        continue
    u=dic[s]
    heapq.heapify(u)
    vis=set([s])
    par={}
    while 1:
        while 1:
            x,y,z=heapq.heappop(u)
            if z not in vis:
                break
            vis.add(z)
            par[z]=(y,x)
            if z==e:
                al=[]
                break
        for k in dic[z]:
            n,m,h=k
            heapq.heappush(u, (n+x,z,h))
    cur=e
    while 1:
        a,b=par[cur]
        al.append((cur,b))
        if a==s:
            break
        cur=a
    al.reverse()
    al=[(s,0)]+al
    ans=s

```



```

for i in range(1,len(a1)):
    a,b=a1[i-1]
    x,y=a1[i]
    ans+='->('+str(y-b)+'->'+x
print(ans)

```

## 2.最小生成树

prim算法: 需要defaultdict建边, 需要vis记录已访问, 需要heapq把每次可扩展的边加入

kruskal算法: 需要字典用来并查集, 先开始记录了边不需要邻接矩阵, 需要heapq (或排序好的边), 不需要vis但需要记录已经加了多少条边 (和最短路区别是第一个元素是边的权重, 而最短路是到那个点的距离)

```

def prim(graph,start):
    pq = PriorityQueue()
    for vertex in graph:
        vertex.distance = sys.maxsize
        vertex.previous = None
    start.distance = 0
    pq.buildHeap([(v.distance,v) for v in graph])
    while pq:
        distance, current_v = pq.delete()
        for next_v in current_v.get_eighbors():
            new_distance = current_v.get_neighbor(next_v)
            if next_v in pq and new_distance < next_v.distance:
                next_v.previous = current_v
                next_v.distance = new_distance
                pq.change_priority(next_v,new_distance)

#
class DisjointSet:
    def __init__(self, num_vertices):
        self.parent = list(range(num_vertices))
        self.rank = [0] * num_vertices

    def find(self, x):
        if self.parent[x] != x:
            self.parent[x] = self.find(self.parent[x])
        return self.parent[x]

    def union(self, x, y):
        root_x = self.find(x)
        root_y = self.find(y)

        if root_x != root_y:
            if self.rank[root_x] < self.rank[root_y]:
                self.parent[root_x] = root_y
            elif self.rank[root_x] > self.rank[root_y]:
                self.parent[root_y] = root_x
            else:
                self.parent[root_x] = root_y
                self.rank[root_y] += 1

```

```

def kruskal(graph):
    num_vertices = len(graph)
    edges = []

    # 构建边集
    for i in range(num_vertices):
        for j in range(i + 1, num_vertices):
            if graph[i][j] != 0:
                edges.append((i, j, graph[i][j]))

    # 按照权重排序
    edges.sort(key=lambda x: x[2])

    # 初始化并查集
    disjoint_set = DisjointSet(num_vertices)

    # 构建最小生成树的边集
    minimum_spanning_tree = []

    for edge in edges:
        u, v, weight = edge
        if disjoint_set.find(u) != disjoint_set.find(v):
            disjoint_set.union(u, v)
            minimum_spanning_tree.append((u, v, weight))

    return minimum_spanning_tree

```

3.如走山路，鸣人等，都是多加一维的dp题。一般的bfs储存走过的vis其实是知道第一次到达某个点一定是最小值了，其他时候往往加入其他维度来控制，或者用dp存储已知最小步数

```

#20106 走山路
import heapq
m,n,p=map(int,input().split())
mp=[list(input().split()) for _ in range(m)]
for _ in range(p):
    a,b,c,d=map(int,input().split())
    l=[(0,a,b)]
    dp=[[1e9]*n for __ in range(m)]
    heapq.heapify(l)
    ans='NO'
    if mp[a][b]=='#' or mp[c][d]=='#':
        print(ans)
        continue
    while l:
        num,x,y=heapq.heappop(l)
        if x==c and y==d:
            ans=num
            break
        for u in [(x-1,y),(x+1,y),(x,y-1),(x,y+1)]:
            xx,yy=u

```

```

        if 0<=xx<m and 0<=yy<n and mp[xx][yy]!='#':
            t=abs(int(mp[xx][yy])-int(mp[x][y]))
            if num+t<dp[xx][yy]:
                dp[xx][yy]=num+t
                heapq.heappush(l, (num+t,xx,yy))

print(ans)

```

#01376:Robot

```

from collections import deque
dic={'north':0,'west':1,'south':2,'east':-1}
dr={0:(-1,0),1:(0,-1),2:(1,0),-1:(0,1)}
while 1:
    m,n=map(int,input().split())
    if m==0:
        break
    l=[]
    for _ in range(m):
        t=list(map(int,input().split()))
        l.append(t)
    a,b,c,d,e=input().split()
    a,b,c,d=int(a),int(b),int(c),int(d)
    fl=[[1e9]*n for _ in range(m)] for __ in range(4)]
    fl[dic[e]][a][b]=0
    q=deque([(a,b,dic[e],0)])
    ans=1e9
    while q:
        a,b,e,f=q.popleft()
        if a==c and b==d:
            ans=min(ans,f)
        for u in range(1,4):
            aa,bb=a+u*dr[e][0],b+u*dr[e][1]
            if 1<=aa<m and 1<=bb<n and fl[aa][bb]==1[aa][bb-1]==1[aa-1][bb]==1[aa-1][bb-1]==0:
                if fl[e][aa][bb]>f+1:
                    fl[e][aa][bb]=f+1
                    q.append((aa,bb,e,f+1))
            else:
                break
        for u in range(-1,3):
            if u==e:
                continue
            if fl[u][a][b]>f+min(4-abs(u-e),abs(u-e)):
                fl[u][a][b]=f+min(4-abs(u-e),abs(u-e))
                q.append((a,b,u,f+min(4-abs(u-e),abs(u-e))))
    if ans==1e9:
        print(-1)
    else:
        print(ans)

```

```

//Saving Tang Monk
#include<iostream>
#include<queue>
#include<cstring>

```



```

    }
    else{
        queue.push({step+1,nx,ny,tmp,s});
        record[nx][ny][tmp]=1;
    }
}
else{
    queue.push({step+1,nx,ny,tmp,s});
    record[nx][ny][tmp]=1;
}
}
}
}
if(!flag) cout<<"impossible"<<endl;
}
return 0;
}

```

5.拓扑排序：给出的是这些事件的逻辑顺序

```

from collections import deque, defaultdict

def topological_sort(graph):
    indegree = defaultdict(int)
    result = []
    queue = deque()

    # 计算每个顶点的入度
    for u in graph:
        for v in graph[u]:
            indegree[v] += 1

    # 将入度为 0 的顶点加入队列
    for u in graph:
        if indegree[u] == 0:
            queue.append(u)

    # 执行拓扑排序
    while queue:
        u = queue.popleft()
        result.append(u)

        for v in graph[u]:
            indegree[v] -= 1
            if indegree[v] == 0:
                queue.append(v)

    # 检查是否存在环
    if len(result) == len(graph):
        return result
    else:
        return None

```

```

# 示例调用代码
graph = {
    'A': ['B', 'C'],
    'B': ['C', 'D'],
    'C': ['E'],
    'D': ['F'],
    'E': ['F'],
    'F': []
}

sorted_vertices = topological_sort(graph)
if sorted_vertices:
    print("Topological sort order:", sorted_vertices)
else:
    print("The graph contains a cycle.")

```

```

#sorting it all out (判定是否可确定序列, 看每次入度为0的节点是否为1)
import heapq
from collections import defaultdict
while 1:
    n,m=map(int,input().split())
    if n==0 and m==0:
        break
    dic={}
    already=1
    for u in 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ'[:n]:
        dic[u]=0
    t=defaultdict(list)#记录小于的字母
    cycle=0
    sure=0
    al=set()
    for _ in range(m):
        s=input()
        if s in al:
            continue
        f=1#检验是否determined
        al.add(s)
        a,b=s[0],s[2]
        t[a].append(b)
        dic[b]+=1
        l=[]
        p=dic.copy()
        vis=set()
        res=[]
        c=0
        for u in p:
            if p[u]==0:
                heapq.heappush(l, u)
                vis.add(u)
                res.append(u)
                c+=1
        if c>1:
            f=0
        while l and len(vis)<n:

```

```

a=heapq.heappop(l)
vis.add(a)
c=0
for u in t[a]:
    p[u]-=1
    if u not in vis and p[u]==0:
        heapq.heappush(l, u)
        res.append(u)
        vis.add(u)
        c+=1
    if c>1:
        f=0
if already and len(vis)<n:
    cycle=_+1
    print('Inconsistency found after %d relations.'%cycle)
    already=0
if already and f and cycle==0 and sure==0:
    sure=_+1
    print('Sorted sequence determined after %d relations: %s.'%
(sure, ''.join(res)))
    already=0
if already:
    print('Sorted sequence cannot be determined.')

```

## 附录（其他算法内容）

#####

### 1.辅助栈，维护min数组

```

//P0510:快速堆猪
#include <string>
#include <stack>
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    string s;
    stack<int> a;
    vector<int> m;

    while (cin >> s) {
        if (s == "pop") {
            if (!a.empty()) {
                a.pop();
                if (!m.empty()) m.pop_back();
            }
        } else if (s == "min") {
            if (!m.empty()) cout << m.back() << endl;
        } else {
            int h;
            cin >> h;

```

```

        a.push(h);
        if (m.empty()) m.push_back(h);
        else {
            int k = m.back();
            m.push_back(min(k, h));
        }
    }
}

return 0;
}

```

## 2.dp(0219 zipper)

```

#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

bool f(const string& a, const string& b, const string& c) {
    int cc = c.length();
    int dp[402][202];
    for(int i=0;i<402;i++){
        for(int j=0;j<202;j++){
            dp[i][j]=0;
        }
    }
    if (a[0] == c[0]) {
        dp[0][1]=1;
    }
    if (b[0] == c[0]) {
        dp[0][0]=1;
    }
    for (int u = 1; u < cc; ++u) {
        bool found = false;
        for (int k=0;k<202;k++) {
            if(not dp[u-1][k]) continue;
            if (k < a.length() && a[k] == c[u]) {
                found = true;
                dp[u][k+1]=1;
            }
            if (u - k < b.length() && b[u - k] == c[u]) {
                found = true;
                dp[u][k]=1;
            }
        }
        if (!found) {
            return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}

int main() {
    int datasets;

```



```

cin >> datasets;
for (int i = 0; i < datasets; ++i) {
    string a, b, c;
    cin >> a >> b >> c;
    bool t = f(a, b, c);
    if (t) {
        cout << "Data set " << i + 1 << ": yes" << endl;
    } else {
        cout << "Data set " << i + 1 << ": no" << endl;
    }
}
return 0;
}

```

### 3.dp(最佳加法表达式)

```

#04152
while 1:
    try:
        m=int(input())
        s=input()
        t=len(s)
        if m==0:
            print(s)
            continue
        dp=[[([0]+[float('inf')])*m) for _ in range(t)]
        for i in range(t):
            for j in range(1,m+1):
                if j==1:
                    dp[i][j]=int(s[:i+1])
                    continue
                for h in range(i):
                    dp[i][j]=min(dp[i][j],dp[h][j-1]+int(s[h+1:i+1]))
        ans=float('inf')
        for i in range(t-1):
            ans=min(ans,dp[i][-1]+int(s[i+1:]))
        print(ans)
    except Exception as e:
        break

```

### 4.02775 文件结构图

```

from collections import defaultdict
k=1
while 1:
    f=0
    g=0
    alfile=set()
    ans=[]
    ans.append("ROOT")
    temp=defaultdict(list)
    while 1:
        x=input()
        if x=='*':
            break

```

```

if x=='#':
    f=1
    break
if x[0]=='f':
    if g:
        temp[g].append("|      "*g+x)
    else:
        alfile.add(x)
if x[0]=='d':
    g+=1
    ans.append("|      "*g+x)
if x==']':
    g-=1
    for u in sorted(temp[g+1]):
        ans.append(u)
    temp[g+1]=[]
if f:
    break
print(f"DATA SET {k}:")
k+=1
al=list(alfile)
for u in ans:
    print(u)
for u in sorted(al):
    print(u)
print()

```

## 5.dp (核电站)

```

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){
    int n,m,i;
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    long long dp[n+1];
    dp[0]=1;//n>1,m>1;
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++){
        if(i<m) dp[i]=dp[i-1]*2;
        else if(i==m) dp[i]=dp[i-1]*2-1;
        else dp[i]=dp[i-1]*2-dp[i-m-1];
    }
    printf("%lld",dp[n]);
}

```

6.dp(上机): 这题dp难在每个状态还会由他后面所影响, 那么这题就考虑多种情况把后面的状态也进行分类, 那么后面状态dp的时候就要考虑只能由前面标定的后面状态来推。像酒鬼, 核电站这种题, 难在当前状态会随前面不同的状态而改变递推方式, 所以也要多情况考虑。

```

n=int(input())
a=list(map(int,input().split()))
b=list(map(int,input().split()))
c=list(map(int,input().split()))
dp=[[0,0,0,0]for _ in range(n)]
dp[0][1]=dp[0][3]=-99

```

```
dp[0][0]=a[0]
dp[0][3]=b[0]
for i in range(1,n):
    dp[i][0]=max(dp[i-1][2],dp[i-1][3])+a[i]
    dp[i][1]=max(dp[i-1][1],dp[i-1][0])+b[i]
    dp[i][2]=max(dp[i-1][2],dp[i-1][3])+b[i]
    dp[i][3]=max(dp[i-1][1],dp[i-1][0])+c[i]
print(max(dp[-1][0],dp[-1][1]))
```