暴力遍历每一种列和行组合,对于每一种组合,先判断其是否符合条件,对于满足条件的不难发现最小操作数就是逆序对数量,但是此时求逆序对数量可以 $O(N^2)$ 解决,所以可以使用类似冒泡排序的思想快速求出,详细细节可以看代码。

```
void solve(){
   int n,m;
    cin >> n >> m;
    vector < vector < LL >> a(n + 1, vector < LL > (m + 1)), b(n + 1, vector < LL > (m + 1));
    for(int i = 1;i <= n;i ++){
       for(int j = 1;j <= m;j ++){
            cin >> a[i][j];
        }
    for(int i = 1;i <= n;i ++){
        for(int j = 1; j <= m; j ++){
            cin >> b[i][j];
        }
    vector<int> raw(n + 1), col(m + 1);
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i ++){
        raw[i] = i;
    for(int i = 1;i <= m;i ++){</pre>
        col[i] = i;
    auto check = [&](vector<int> r,vector<int> c) -> int{
        for(int i = 1;i <= n;i ++){
            for(int j = 1; j \leftarrow m; j ++){}
                if(a[r[i]][c[j]] != b[i][j]){
                    return INF;
               }
            }
        int num = 0;
        for(int i = 1;i <= n;i ++){
            for(int j = 2; j \le n - i + 1; j ++){
                if(r[j - 1] > r[j]){
                    swap(r[j],r[j - 1]);
                    num ++;
            }
        for(int i = 1;i <= m;i ++){
            for(int j = 2; j \le m - i + 1; j ++){
                if(c[j-1] > c[j]){
                    swap(c[j],c[j - 1]);
                    num ++;
                }
```

```
}

return num;

};

int ans = INF;

do{
    do{
        ans = min(ans,check(raw,col));
        }while(next_permutation(col.begin() + 1,col.end()));

}while(next_permutation(raw.begin() + 1,raw.end()));

if(ans == INF) cout << -1 << endl;

else cout << ans << endl;

}
</pre>
```