第3节 枚举算法

1.【NOIP2014】数字删除

下面程序的功能是将字符串中的数字字符删除后输出。请填空。

```
#include<iostream>
 using namespace std;
 int delnum(char *s) {
     int i, j;
     j = 0;
     for (i=0; s[i]!='\0'; i++)
        if (s[i]<'0'____s[i]>'9'){
            s[j]=s[i];
         }
     return ③
 }
 const int SIZE=30;
 int main() {
    char s[SIZE];
    int len, i;
    cin.getline(s, sizeof(s));
    len=delnum(s);
    for (i=0;i<len;i++)cout<< 4 ;
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
●选择题
(1)①处应填(
   A. &&
                                   B. &&s[i]>='a'&&s[i]<='z'&&
   C. 11
                                   D. &&s[i]>='A'&&s[i]<='Z'&&
(2)②处应填(
   A. i++
                                   B. i= j
   C. + + j
                                   D. j=i
(3)③处应填(
   А. ј
                                   В. і
  C. s[j]
                                   D. s[i]
(4)①处应填(
  A. i
                                   B. s[i]
  C. (!s[i])
                                   D. (s[i]==1)
```

2.【NOIP2012】坐标统计

输入 n 个整点在平面上的坐标。对于每个点,可以控制所有位于它左下方的点(即 x、y 坐标都比它小),它可以控制的点的数目称为"战斗力"。依次输出每个点的战斗力,最后输出战斗力最高的点的编号(如果若干个点的战斗力并列最高,输出其中最大的编号)。

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
const int SIZE=100;
int x[SIZE], y[SIZE], f[SIZE];
int n, i, j, max f, ans;
int main() {
    cin>>n:
    for (i=1; i < = n; i++)
        cin >> x[i] >> y[i];
    \max f=0;
    for (i=1; i <= n; i++) {
        f[i] = (1);
        for (j=1; j <= n; j++) {
             if (x[j] < x[i] & @ )
        }
        if ( 4) ){
             \max f = f[i];
               (5) ;
         }
     }
     for (i=1; i <= n; i++)
         cout<<f[i]<<endl;
     cout << ans << endl;
  〇造經回
  (1)①处应填(
                                    B. 0
     A. i
                                    D. y[i]
     C. x[i]
  (2)②处应填(
                                    B. y[j]<y[i]
     A. y[i] < y[j]
                                    D. y[j] <= y[i]
     C. y[i] <= y[j]
  (3)③处应填(____)。
                                    B. f[i]=0
     A. f[i] = x[i]
                                    D. f[i]=y[i]
     C. f[i]++
  (4)④处应填(
     A. f[i]>max f
                                    B. f[i]<max_f
                                    D. f[i] <= max_f
     C. f[i] > = max f
  (5)⑤处应填(
     A. ans=i
  C. ans=f[i]
```

```
3. 【NOIP2011】 子矩阵
   输入一个 n1 * m1 的矩阵 a 和一个 n2 * m2 的矩阵 b,问 a 中是否存在子矩阵和 b 相等。
若存在,输出所有子矩阵左上角的坐标,若不存在输出"There is no answer"。
    #include<iostream>
    using namespace std;
   const int SIZE=50;
   int n1, m1, n2, m2, a[SIZE][SIZE], b[SIZE][SIZE];
   int main() {
       int i, j, k1, k2;
       bool good, haveAns;
       cin>>n1>>m1;
       for (i=1; i <= n1; i++)
           for (j=1; j < m1; j++)
               cin>>a[i][j];
       cin>>n2>>m2;
       for (i=1; i <= n2; i++)
           for (j=1; j < m2; j++)
               ① ;
       haveAns=false;
       for (i=1; i <= n1-n2+1; i++)
           for (j=1; j <= 2 ; j++) {
                   for (k1=1; k1 <= n2; k1++)
                      for (k2=1; k2 <= ④ ; k2++) {
                          if (a[i+k1-1][j+k2-1]!=b[k1][k2])
                              good=false;
                      }
                  if (good) {
                      cout << i << ' ' << j << endl;
              }
       if (!haveAns)
          cout << "Thereisnoanswer" << endl;
       return 0;
   ○选择题
   (1)①处应填(
                                      B. cin>>a[i][j]
      A. cin>>b[i][j]
                                      D. cin > b[n2][m2]
      C. cin > b[n1][m1]
   (2)②处应填( )。
                                      B. m1-m2+1
      A. m1
                                      D. m1+1
      C. m1-1
   (3)③处应填(
                                      B. good='1'
      A. good=0
                                      D. good=1
      C. good=false
   (4) ④处应填(
                                      B. m2
      A. k1+1
                                      D. k1
     C. m2-1
   (5)⑤处应填(
     A. break
                                      B. return
```

C. haveAns=true

D. haveAns=false

```
4. 【NOIP2015】打印月历
             输入月份 m(1≤m≤12),按一定格式打印 2015 年第 m 月的月历。
            例如,2020年1月的月历打印效果如下(第一列为周日):
            S
                                         T
                                                                     \mathbf{T}
                                                                                  F
                                                                                                S
                                                       1
                                                                     2
                                                                                  3
                                                                                              4
                                          7
              5
                            6
                                                  8
                                                                   9
                                                                               10 11
                                      14 15
                                                                16 17 18
            12
                            13
                                         21 22
                                                                23 24
                                                                                             25
            19
                            20
                                         28 29 30 31
                           27
            26
            #include<iostream>
           using namespace std;
           const int dayNum[]=\{-1, 31, 0, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 3
           int m, offset, i;
           int main() {
                        cin>>m;
                        cout<<"S\tM\tT\tW\tT\tF\tS"<<endl; // '\t'为 TAB 制表符
                        offset=3;
                        for (i=1;i<m;i++)
                                    offset=(offset+ 2) )%7;
                       for (i=0;i<offset;i++)
                                    cout<<'\t';
                       for (i=1;i<=_____;i++) {
                                   cout<<i;
                                   if (i==dayNum[m]_ 4
                                                                                                                     \$7 = = 0
                                                cout << endl;
                                   else
                                                cout<<'\t';
                       return 0;
             }
             ●选择题
             (1)①处应填(
                     A. 28
                                                                                                                         B. 29
                     C. 30
                                                                                                                         D. 31
             (2)②处应填(
                     A. dayNum[0]
                                                                                                                         B. dayNum[i-1]
                     C. dayNum[i]
                                                                                                                         D. dayNum[3]
             (3)③处应填(
                     A. dayNum[m]
                                                                                                                         B. dayNum[m*m]
                     C. m
                                                                                                                         D. m * m
             (4) ④处应填(
                      A. &&
                                                                                                                         B. 11
                      C. !
                                                                                                                         D. ==
              (5)⑤处应填(
                      A. dayNum[offset]
                                                                                                                         B. !
                      C. (offset+dayNum[0])
                                                                                                                        D. (offset+i)
```

```
5. 【NOIP2012】排列数
   输入两个正整数 n,m(1 \le n \le 20,1 \le m \le n),在 1 \sim n 中任取 m 个数,按字典序从小到
大输出所有这样的排列。
   例如:
   输入:
   3 2
   输出:
   12
   1 3
   2 1
   2 3
   3 1
   3 2
   #include<iostream>
   #include<cstring>
   using namespace std;
   const int SIZE=25;
  bool used[SIZE];
   int data[SIZE];
   int n, m, i, j, k;
  bool flag;
   int main() {
      cin>>n>>m;
      memset(used, false, sizeof(used));
      for (i=1; i < = m; i++) {
          data[i]=i;
        used[i]=true;
      }
      flag=true;
      while (flag) {
          for (i=1;i<=m-1;i++)cout<<data[i]<<"";
         cout<<data[m]<<endl;</pre>
          flag= ①;
          for (i=m; i>=1; i--) {
             for (j=data[i]+1;j<=n;j++)</pre>
                 if (!used[j]) {
                    used[j]=true;
                    data[i]=_ ③ ;
                    flag=true;
                    break;
                 }
                          if (flag) {
                 for (k=i+1; k<=m; k++)
                    for (j=1;j<=_____;j++)
                       if (!used[j]) {
                           data[k]=j;
                           used[j]=true:
                           break;
                       }
                ____;
             }
          }
```

}

(1)①处应填(人)。

A. 0

C.!flag

(2)②处应填(一)。

A. used[data[i]]=false

C. used[data[i]]=true

(3)③处应填()。

A.!flag

С. ј

(4)①处应填(

A. n+m

C. n

(5)⑤处应填(

A. return 0

C. !flag

B. 1

D. used[m]

B. used[i]=false

D. used[i]=true

B. data[j]

D. flag

B. k

D. m

B. continue

D. break

链表

1.【NOIP2018】简单链表

C. n-i

对于一个1到n的排列P(即1到n中每一个数在P中恰好出现了一次),令 q.为第i个 位置之后第一个比凡值更大的位置,如果不存在这样的位置,则 q,=n+1。

举例来说,如果 n-5 日 P 为 15423,则 q 为 26656。

下列程序读入了排列 P. 使用双向链表求解了答案。试补全程序·数据范围 1≤n≤10°。

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
 const int N=100010;
int n;
 int L[N], R[N], a[N];
int main()
 1
    cin>>n;
    for (int i=1; i <= n; ++i) {
        int x;
        cin>>x;
          ① ;
    }
    for (int i=1; i<=n; ++i) {
        R[i] = 2;
        L[i]=i-1;
    }
    for (int i=1; i<=n; ++i) {
       L[ 3 _]=L[a[i]];
       R[L[a[i]]]=R[ 4 ];
    }
    for (int i=1; i<=n;++i) {
       }
    cout << endl;
   return 0;
}
●选择题
(1)①处应填(
  A. a[i]=x
                                  B. a[x]=i
                                  D. a[x]=*i
  C. x=a[i]
(2)②处应填(
                                  B. i*2
  A. i+1
                                  D. i+1
```

```
(3)③处应填(
               ) ,
  A. R[a[i]]
                                     B. L[a[i]]
  C. L[R[i]]
                                     D. R[L[i]]
(4)④处应填(
                ) ,
  A. a[L[i]]
                                     B. a[i]
  C. R[L[i]]
                                     D. L[i]
(5)⑤处应填(
                ) 。
  A. L[i]
                                     B. a[i]
  C. R[i]
                                     D. R[L[i]]
```

2.【NOIP2016】交朋友

根据社会学研究表明,人们都喜欢找和自己身高相近的人做朋友。现在有 n 名身高两两不相同的同学依次走入教室,调查人员想预测每个人在走入教室的瞬间最想和已经进入教室的哪个人做朋友。当有两名同学和这名同学的身高差一样时,这名同学会更想和高的那个人做朋友。比如一名身高为 1.80 米的同学进入教室时,有一名身高为 1.79 米的同学和一名身高为 1.81 米的同学在教室里,那么这名身高为 1.80 米的同学会更想和身高为 1.81 米的同学做朋友。对于第一个走入教室的同学我们不作预测。

由于我们知道所有人的身高和走进教室的次序,所以我们可以采用离线的做法来解决这样的问题,用排序加链表的方式帮助每一个人找到在他之前进入教室的并且和他身高最相近的人。

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
#define MAXN 200000
#define infinity 2147483647
int answer[MAXN], height[MAXN], previous[MAXN], next[MAXN];
int rank[MAXN];
int n;
Void sort (int 1, int r) {
```

```
int x=height[rank[(1+r)/2]], i=1, j=r, temp;
           while (i <= j) {
          while (height[rank[i]]<x)i++;</pre>
          while (height[rank[j]]>x)j--;
           if ( \bigcirc ) {
              temp=rank[i];rank[i]=rank[j];rank[j]=temp;
              i++; j--;
           }
       if (i < r) sort(i, r);
       if (1 < j) sort(1, j);
   }
   int main() {
       cin>>n;
       int i, higher, shorter;
       for (i=1; i <= n; i++) {
           cin>>height[i];
           rank[i]=i;
       sort(1, n);
       for (i=1;i<=n;i++) {
           previous[rank[i]]=rank[i-1];
       }
for (i=n; i>=2; i--) {
higher=shorter=infinity;
          if (previous[i]!=0)
              shorter=height[i]-height[previous[i]];
          if (next[i]!=0)
                3 ;
           if (_ ④ )
              answer[i]=previous[i];
           else
              answer[i]=next[i];
          next[previous[i]]=next[i];
                                       11/10
       }
       for (i=2;i<=n;i++)
          cout<<i:"<<answer[i];
       return 0;
   }
```

```
●选择题
(1)①处应填(
              ),
  A. i<j
                                  B. i>j
  C. i<=j
                                  D. i>=j
(2)②处应填(
              ),
  A. next[rank[i-1]]=rank[i]
                                  B. next[rank[i+1]]=rank[i]
  C. next[i]=rank[i+1]
                                  D. next[rank[i]]=rank[i+1]
(3)③处应填(
  A. higher=height[next[i]]-height[i]
  B. higher=height[i]-height[previous[i]]
  C. higher=max(higher, height[next[i]]-height[i])
  D. higher=min(higher, height[next[i]]-height[i])
(4) ④处应填(
              )。
  A. shorter<=higher
                                  B. shorter<higher
  C. answer[i]>previous[i];
                                  D. answer[i]<previous[i];</pre>
(5)⑤处应填(
              )。
  A. next[previous[i]]=next[i]
                                  B. previous[next[i]]=previous[i]
```

D. next[next[i]]=next[i]

C. previous[next[i]]=next[i]