# Assignment #B: 图论和树算

Updated 1709 GMT+8 Apr 28, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by 李佳霖,心理与认知科学学院

#### 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 typora <a href="https://typoraio.cn">https://typoraio.cn</a> ,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。

#### 编程环境

(请改为同学的操作系统、编程环境等)

操作系统: macOS Sonama 14.3

Python编程环境: VSCode

C/C++编程环境: Mac terminal vi (version 9.0.1424), g++/gcc (Apple clang version 14.0.3, clang-1403.0.22.14.1)

# 1. 题目

## 28170: 算鹰

dfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28170/

思路:题干给的表述有点问题,以为是找上下左右都是''的棋子,在给的例子里也是8个,但实际上是找连通域的数量,就用dfs就可以解决。

```
#
def count_eagles(board):
def dfs(x, y):
```

```
visited[x][y] = True
   for dx, dy in [(-1, 0), (1, 0), (0, -1), (0, 1)]:
      nx, ny = x + dx, y + dy
      # 确保新位置在棋盘范围内,并且是己方棋子,并且未被访问
     if 0 <= nx < 10 and 0 <= ny < 10 and board[nx][ny] == '.' and not visited[nx][ny]:
        dfs(nx, ny)
 visited = [[False] * 10 for _ in range(10)]
 eagle_count = 0
 for i in range(10):
   for j in range(10):
      if board[i][j] == '.' and not visited[i][j]:
        dfs(i, j)
        eagle_count += 1
 return eagle_count
grid = []
for i in range(10):
 grid.append(list(input()))
print(count_eagles(grid))
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

#44871002提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

### 状态: Accepted

```
      interview
      #: 44871002

      def count_eagles (board):
      题目: 28170

      def dfs(x, y):
      提交人: 李佳霖2000013713

      visited[x][y] = True
      内存: 3936kB

      pii: 23ms
      pii: 23ms

      for dx, dy in [(-1, 0), (1, 0), (0, -1), (0, 1)]:
      语言: Python3

      nx, ny = x + dx, y + dy
      # 确保新位置在棋盘范围内,并且是己方棋子,并且未被访问
```

# 02754: 八皇后

dfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02754/

思路: 老题新做

```
ans = []
def queen_dfs(A, cur=0):
 if cur == len(A):
   ans.append(".join([str(x+1) for x in A]))
   return
 for col in range(len(A)):
   for row in range(cur):
     #检查之前的行是否有皇后在同一列或在同一对角线上
     if A[row] == col or abs(col - A[row]) == cur - row:
       break
   else:
     A[cur] = col #对应行的皇后所在的列
     queen_dfs(A, cur+1)
queen_dfs([None]*8)
for _ in range(int(input())):
 print(ans[int(input()) - 1])
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

#44871435提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

### 状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                            #: 44871435
                                                                         题目: 02754
 ans = []
                                                                        提交人: 李佳霖2000013713
 def queen_dfs(A, cur=0):
                                                                          内存: 3616kB
    if cur == len(A):
                                                                          时间: 30ms
        ans.append(''.join([str(x+1) for x in A]))
        return
                                                                          语言: Python3
    for col in range(len(A)):
                                                                       提交时间: 2024-05-05 16:48:35
        for row in range(cur):
            # 检查之前的行是否有皇后在同一列或在同一对角线上
```

# 03151: Pots

bfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/03151/

思路:和上周的bfs题目有一些异曲同工之处,也是通过优先队列的方式进行bfs。但乍一看这个题目第一次还没有想到该怎么用bfs做,还是需要培养一下敏感性

```
from collections import deque
def bfs(a, b, c):
 queue = deque()
 #初始化
 queue.append(((0, 0), []))
 visited = set()
 visited.add((0, 0))
 while queue:
   (current_a, current_b), operations = queue.popleft()
   if current_a == c or current_b == c:
     return operations
   #定义可能的操作
   possible operations = [
     ((a, current_b), operations + ['FILL(1)']),
     ((current_a, b), operations + ['FILL(2)']),
     ((0, current_b), operations + ['DROP(1)']),
     ((current_a, 0), operations + ['DROP(2)']),
     #b-current_b为还能往b里灌多少水,所以current_a - (b - current_b)是灌剩下的
     ((max(0, current_a - (b - current_b)), min(b, current_b + current_a)), operations + ['POUR(1,2)']), # 要么a空了(取
max因为容量不能是负数),要么b满了(取min不能超出b的容量)
     ((min(a, current_a + current_b), max(0, current_b - (a - current_a))), operations + ['POUR(2,1)']) # 要么a满了,要么b
空了
   1
   #将所有可能的操作加入队列
   for new_state, new_operations in possible_operations:
     if new_state not in visited:
       visited.add(new state)
       queue.append((new_state, new_operations))
 return None
A, B, C = map(int, input().split())
result = bfs(A, B, C)
if result is None:
```

```
print("impossible")
else:
  print(len(result))
for operation in result:
  print(operation)
```

基本信息

### 状态: Accepted

```
      源代码
      #: 44872074

      from collections import deque
      题目: 03151

      提交人: 李佳霖2000013713
      提交人: 李佳霖2000013713

      def bfs(a, b, c):
      内存: 3672kB

      queue = deque()
      时间: 20ms

      # 初始化
      语言: Python3

      queue.append(((0, 0), []))
      提交时间: 2024-05-05 17:16:39
```

# 05907: 二叉树的操作

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05907/

思路:题目思路比较直接,但是debug了好久,考虑交换节点时要想清楚

```
#
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.val = val
        self.left = None
        self.parent = None

def find_leftmost(node):
    while node.left:
    node = node.left
    return node.val

def swap_nodes(nodes, x, y):
```

```
node x, node y = nodes[x], nodes[y]
  parent_x, parent_y = node_x.parent, node_y.parent
 #如果两个节点是兄弟节点
 if parent_x == parent_y:
   if parent_x.left == node_x:
     parent_x.left, parent_x.right = node_y, node_x
   else:
     parent_x.left, parent_x.right = node_x, node_y #同样的父节点记得要交换回去
   return
 #更新父节点的子节点引用
 if parent_x:
   if parent x.left == node x:
     parent_x.left = node_y
   elif parent_x.right == node_x:
     parent_x.right = node_y
 if parent_y:
   if parent_y.left == node_y:
     parent_y.left = node_x
   elif parent_y.right == node_y:
     parent_y.right = node_x
 #更新节点的父节点引用
 node_x.parent, node_y.parent = parent_y, parent_x
cases = int(input())
for case in range(cases):
 n, m = map(int, input().split())
 nodes = {i: TreeNode(i) for i in range(n)}
 root = nodes[0]
 for i in range(n):
   X, Y, Z = map(int, input().split())
   if Y != -1:
     nodes[X].left = nodes[Y]
     nodes[Y].parent = nodes[X]
   if Z != -1:
     nodes[X].right = nodes[Z]
     nodes[Z].parent = nodes[X]
 for j in range(m):
   operations = input().split()
   if int(operations[0]) == 1:
     x, y = int(operations[1]), int(operations[2])
     swap_nodes(nodes, x, y)
   if int(operations[0]) == 2:
     res = find_leftmost(nodes[int(operations[1])])
```

#### #44873602提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

# 状态: Accepted

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.val = val
        self.left = None
        self.right = None
        self.parent = None
```

### 基本信息

#: 44873602 题目: 05907

内存: 4372kB 时间: 76ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-05-05 19:25:51

提交人: 李佳霖2000013713

# 18250: 冰阔落 I

Disjoint set, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18250/">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18250/</a>

思路:看了题解,对于并查集问题还没有建立起感觉,还需要多加练习

```
#
def find(x):
    if parent[x]!= x:
        parent[x] = find(parent[x])
    return parent[x]

def union(x, y):
    root_x = find(x)
    root_y = find(y)
    if root_x!= root_y:
        parent[root_y] = root_x

while True:
    try:
        n, m = map(int, input().split())
        parent = list(range(n + 1))
```

```
for _ in range(m):
    a, b = map(int, input().split())
    if find(a) == find(b):
        print('Yes')
    else:
        print('No')
        union(a, b)

unique_parents = set(find(x) for x in range(1, n + 1)) # 获取不同集合的根节点
ans = sorted(unique_parents) # 输出有冰阔落的杯子编号
print(len(ans))
print(*ans)

except EOFError:
break
```

基本信息

### 状态: Accepted

```
      源代码
      #: 44874095

      def find(x):
      题目: 18250

      if parent[x] != x:
      提交人: 李佳霖2000013713

      parent[x] = find(parent[x])
      内存: 6216kB

      return parent[x]
      时间: 401ms

      语言: Python3
      接交时间: 2024-05-05 19:59:19
```

# 05443: 兔子与樱花

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05443/

思路:和上周的兔子和樱花应该属于姊妹题目,上周需要找最小生成树,而这周需要借助diskstra算法来找出最短路 径,还是需要通过字典来存储一个图,然后借助最小堆来实现一个优先队列,最后处理字符串的时候有一些麻烦

```
#
import heapq
```

```
def dijkstra(graph, start, end):
 if start == end:
   return f"{start}"
 #初始化距离字典和路径字典
 dist = {vertex: float('inf') for vertex in graph}
 dist[start] = 0
 path = {vertex: ([]) for vertex in graph}
 path[start] = [(start, 0)] # 起点没有前一个节点,距离为0
 #优先队列,用于存储待处理的顶点和距离
 priority_queue = []
 heapq.heappush(priority_queue, (0, start))
 while priority_queue:
   current_dist, current_vertex = heapq.heappop(priority_queue)
   #遍历当前顶点的邻接顶点
   for neighbor, weight in graph[current_vertex].items():
     distance = current_dist + weight
     #如果找到更短的路径,则更新
     if distance < dist[neighbor]:</pre>
       dist[neighbor] = distance
       path[neighbor] = path[current_vertex] + [(neighbor, weight)]
       heapq.heappush(priority_queue, (distance, neighbor))
   # 如果当前顶点是终点,格式化输出路径
   if current vertex == end:
     return format_path(path[end])
 #如果终点不可达,返回空字符串
 return ""
def format_path(path):
 if not path:
   return ""
 formatted_path = path[0][0] # 起始节点
 for vertex, weight in path[1:]:
   formatted_path += f"->({weight})->{vertex}"
 return formatted_path
P = int(input())
graph = {}
graph = {input(): {} for _ in range(P)}
Q = int(input())
```

```
for i in range(Q):
    start, end, cost = input().split()
    graph[start][end] = graph[end][start] = int(cost)

R = int(input())
for i in range(R):
    start, end = input().split()
    path = dijkstra(graph, start, end)
    print(path)
```

#44874857提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
```

```
import heapq

def dijkstra(graph, start, end):
    if start == end:
        return f"{start}"

# 初始化距离字典和路径字典
```

#### 基本信息

#: 44874857 题目: 05443

提交人: 李佳霖2000013713 内存: 3708kB

时间: 25ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-05-05 20:51:01

# 2. 学习总结和收获

如果作业题目简单,有否额外练习题目,比如:OJ"2024spring每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网站题目。

这周因为还在赶工毕设,所以画在数算的时间上比较少,但这周的几个题目都很有价值,让我逐渐找到了一点感觉,特别是之前不熟悉的算法类题目。等忙完这一阵子多花一些时间在数算上。