

Assignment #5: Greedy穷举 Implementation

Updated 1939 GMT+8 Oct 21, 2024

2024 fall, Compiled by 同学的姓名、院系

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 <https://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。
- 3) 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。
- 4) 如果不能在截止前提交作业, 请写明原因。

1. 题目

04148: 生理周期

brute force, <http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04148>

思路:

根据已有数据, 列举出一个完整大周期内所有的周期节点, 然后寻找某单个共同值将它输出; 需注意发生在所给日期前还是后进而作出处理

代码:

```
num = 1
while True:
    p, e, i, d = list(map(int, input().split()))
    if [p, e, i, d] == [-1, -1, -1, -1]:
        break
    P = [(p % 23) + _*23 for _ in range(924)]
    E = [(e % 28) + _*28 for _ in range(759)]
    I = [(i % 33) + _*33 for _ in range(644)]
    for j in range(644):
        if I[j] in E and I[j] in P:
            print('Case %d: the next triple peak occurs in %d days.'%(num, 21252
+ I[j] - d) if d >= I[j] else 'Case %d: the next triple peak occurs in %d days.'
%(num, I[j] - d))
            num += 1
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

基本信息

源代码

```
num = 1
while True:
    p, e, i, d = list(map(int, input().split()))
    if [p, e, i, d] == [-1, -1, -1, -1]:
        break
    P = [(p % 23) + _ * 23 for _ in range(924)]
    E = [(e % 28) + _ * 28 for _ in range(759)]
    I = [(i % 33) + _ * 33 for _ in range(644)]
    for j in range(644):
        if I[j] in E and I[j] in P:
            print('Case %d: the next triple peak occurs in %d days.' % (num, 21252 - I[j]))
            num += 1
```

#:

题目:

提交人:

内存:

时间:

语言:

提交时间:

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18211: 军备竞赛

greedy, two pointers, <http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18211>

思路:

在有钱的情况下购买最便宜的东西，如果钱已经不足以支撑继续购买，进行判断：卖掉最贵的武器能否让我回本？

进而完成循环

代码:

```
p = int(input())
cost = sorted(list(map(int, input().split())))
w_m = 0
w_e = 0
total = len(cost)
while w_m + w_e < total:
    if cost[0] <= p:
        p -= cost[0]
        w_m += 1
        cost.remove(cost[0])
    else:
        if w_m > w_e and len(cost) > 1:
            p += max(cost)
            w_e += 1
            cost.pop()
        else:
            break
print(w_m - w_e)
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

状态: Accepted

基本信息

源代码

```
p = int(input())
cost = sorted(list(map(int, input().split())))
w_m = 0
w_e = 0
total = len(cost)
while w_m + w_e < total:
    if cost[0] <= p:
        p -= cost[0]
        w_m += 1
        cost.remove(cost[0])
    else:
        if w_m > w_e and len(cost) > 1:
            p += max(cost)
            w_e += 1
            cost.pop()
        else:
            break
print(w_m - w_e)
```

#: 4

题目: :

提交人: :

内存: :

时间: :

语言: I

提交时间: :

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21554: 排队做实验

greedy, <http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/21554>

思路:

现根据实验时间, 再根据提交时间 (人工添加赋值) 对列表进行排序与计算

代码:

```
n = int(input())
stu = list(map(int, input().split()))
stus = [[i + 1, stu[i]] for i in range(n)]
stus.sort(key = lambda x: (x[1], x[0]))
time = sum([(n - i - 1) * stus[i][1] for i in range(n)]) / n
print(' '.join([str(stus[i][0]) for i in range(n)]))
print(f'{time:.2f}')
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

源代码

```
n = int(input())
stu = list(map(int, input().split()))
stus = [[i + 1, stu[i]] for i in range(n)]
stus.sort(key = lambda x: (x[1], x[0]))
time = sum([(n - i - 1) * stus[i][1] for i in range(n)]) / n
print(' '.join([str(stus[i][0]) for i in range(n)]))
print(f'{time:.2f}')
```

01008: Maya Calendar

implementation, <http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/01008/>

思路:

使用字典把不同的月份/天和数字对应起来, 先通过累加还原具体天数, 再进行整除 (注意年数的处理)

因为一开始输出漏了输出(n) 卡了好久, 以后要多注意

代码:

```
habb = {'pop':1, 'no':2, 'zip':3, 'zotz':4, 'tzec':5, 'xul':6, 'yoxkin':7,
'mol':8, 'chen':9, 'yax':10, 'zac':11, 'ceh':12, 'mac':13, 'kankin':14,
'muan':15, 'pax':16, 'koyab':17, 'cumhu':18, 'uayet':19}
holly = {1:'imix', 2:'ik', 3:'akbal', 4:'kan', 5:'chicchan', 6:'cimi', 7:'manik',
8:'lamat', 9:'muluk', 10:'ok', 11:'chuen', 12:'eb', 13:'ben', 14:'ix', 15:'mem',
16:'cib', 17:'caban', 18:'eznab', 19:'canac', 0:'ahau'}

n = int(input())
print(n)
for i in range(n):
    d, m, y = input().split()
    day, month, year = int(d.replace('.', '')) + 1, habb[m], int(y)
    date = day + (month - 1)*20 + year*365
    Year = date//260
    if date%260 == 0:
        Year -= 1
    if date%13 == 0:
        print('13 ' + holly[date%20] + ' ' + str(Year))
    else:
        print(str(date%13) + ' ' + holly[date%20] + ' ' + str(Year))
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

源代码

```
habb = {'pop':1, 'no':2, 'zip':3, 'zotz':4, 'tzec':5, 'xul':6, 'yoxkin':7, 'mo.  
holly = {1:'imix', 2:'ik', 3:'akbal', 4:'kan', 5:'chicchan', 6:'cimi', 7:'manik  
  
n = int(input())  
print(n)  
for i in range(n):  
    d, m, y = input().split()  
    day, month, year = int(d.replace('.', '')) + 1, habb[m], int(y)  
    date = day + (month - 1)*20 + year*365  
    Year = date//260  
    if date%260 == 0:  
        Year -= 1  
    if date%13 == 0:  
        print('13' + holly[date%20] + ' ' + str(Year))  
    else:  
        print(str(date%13) + ' ' + holly[date%20] + ' ' + str(Year))
```

545C. Woodcutters

dp, greedy, 1500, <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/545/C>

思路:

每棵树只会影响其相邻的两棵树，左右两端的树直接暴力向两边倒不占据空间，进而进行计算

代码:

```
n = int(input())  
trees = []  
for i in range(n):  
    trees.append(list(map(int, input().split())))  
count = 2  
if n == 1:  
    print(1)  
else:  
    for i in range(1, n - 1):  
        if trees[i][0] - trees[i][1] > trees[i - 1][0]:  
            count += 1  
        elif trees[i][0] + trees[i][1] < trees[i + 1][0]:  
            count += 1  
            trees[i][0] += trees[i][1]  
    print(count)
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

287870129	Oct/25/2024 14:48 UTC+8	lyraleo	545C - Woodcutters	Python 3	Accepted	375 ms	19300 KB
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01328: Radar Installation

greedy, <http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/01328/>

思路:

不断找某一个岛的雷达可投射范围的交集，不够了就重开一个新的，鉴于python集合形式较为单一，使用列表比较始末点

代码:

```
import math

def f(d, islands):
    if d < 0:
        return -1
    count = 1
    ranges = []
    for [x, y] in islands:
        if y > d:
            return -1
        else:
            if y > d:
                return -1
            delta = math.sqrt(d * d - y * y)
            ranges.append((x - delta, x + delta))

    if not ranges:
        return -1

    ranges.sort(key=lambda x:x[1])
    r = ranges[0][1]
    for start, end in ranges[1:]:
        if r < start:
            r = end
            count += 1
    return count

case_num = 0
while True:
    n, d = map(int, input().split())
    if (n, d) == (0, 0):
        break
    data = []
    for i in range(n):
        data.append(list(map(int, input().split())))
    case_num += 1
    print('Case %d: %d' %(case_num, f(d, data)))
    input()
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

源代码

```
import math

def f(d, islands):
    if d < 0:
        return -1
    count = 1
    ranges = []
    for [x, y] in islands:
        if y > d:
            return -1
        else:
            if y > d:
                return -1
            delta = math.sqrt(d * d - y * y)
```

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“计概2024fall每日选做”、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网站题目。

最近精力没太放在做题上，有些跟不上，耗时又变长了，争取赶上进度。