# Assignment #D: May月考

Updated 2013 GMT+8 May 8, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by 钟明衡 物理学院

### 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

操作系统: Windows\_NT x64 10.0.19045

Python编程环境: Visual Studio Code 1.76.1

C/C++编程环境: Visual Studio Code 1.76.1

# 1. 题目

02808: 校门外的树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02808/

#### 思路:

经典的模拟题,直接把树标记即可

```
ans, n = map(int, input().split())
 1
 2
    ans += 1
 3
    trees = []
 4
   for i in range(0, ans+1):
 5
        trees.append(True)
    for i in range(0, n):
 6
 7
        start, stop = map(int, input().split())
        for j in range(start, stop+1):
 8
 9
            if trees[j]:
10
                trees[j] = False
                ans -= 1
11
12
    print(ans)
13
```

#### #41251237提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
源代码
                                                                             #: 41251237
                                                                            题目: 02808
 ans, n = map(int, input().split())
                                                                          提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选
 ans += 1
                                                                        手)
 trees = []
                                                                            内存: 3900kB
 for i in range(0, ans+1):
   trees.append(True)
                                                                            时间: 46ms
 for i in range(0, n):
                                                                            语言: Python3
    start, stop = map(int, input().split())
                                                                         提交时间: 2023-09-19 15:56:20
    for j in range(start, stop+1):
        if trees[j]:
            trees[j] = False
            ans -= 1
 print(ans)
```

# 20449: 是否被5整除

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20449/

思路:

把数一位位用二进制补上并且判断即可

```
1    s = input()
2    count = 0
3    for a in s:
4         count = (count << 1)+int(a)
5         if count % 5 == 0:
             print(1, end='')
7         else:
8             print(0, end='')
9</pre>
```

### #44317206提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
      源代码
      #: 44317206

      s = input()
      题目: 20449

      count = 0
      捷交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选手)

      for a in s:
      方存: 3580kB

      count = (count % 5 == 0:
      时间: 23ms

      print(1, end='')
      语言: Python3

      else:
      print(0, end='')
```

# 01258: Agri-Net

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/01258/

#### 思路:

最小生成树,把边按照权重从小到大排序,每次用并查集判断一条边是否有必要添加

```
1
    p = []
 2
 3
 4
   def P(x):
 5
       if p[x] != x:
 6
            p[x] = P(p[x])
 7
        return p[x]
 8
9
10
    while True:
11
        try:
            n = int(input())
12
13
        except EOFError:
14
            break
```

```
15
         ans = 0
16
         M = [list(map(int, input().split())) for _ in range(n)]
17
         p = [i \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(n)]
         1 = []
18
19
         for i in range(n):
20
             for j in range(n):
                  if i != j:
21
                      1.append((i, j, M[i][j]))
22
23
         1.sort(key=lambda x: x[2])
24
         for i, j, k in 1:
             pi, pj = P(i), P(j)
25
             if pi != pj:
26
27
                  p[pi] = pj
                  ans += k
28
29
         print(ans)
30
```

#### #44902134提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 p = []
 def P(x):
     if p[x] != x:
        p[x] = P(p[x])
     return p[x]
 while True:
     try:
        n = int(input())
     except EOFError:
        break
     ans = 0
     M = [list(map(int, input().split())) for _ in range(n)]
     p = [i for i in range(n)]
     1 = []
     for i in range (n):
         for j in range(n):
             if i != j:
                1.append((i, j, M[i][j]))
     1.sort(key=lambda x: x[2])
     for i, j, k in 1:
         pi, pj = P(i), P(j)
         if pi != pj:
            p[pi] = pj
             ans += k
     print(ans)
```

#### 基本信息

#: 44902134 题目: 01258

提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选

手)

内存: 4916kB 时间: 56ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-05-08 19:46:17

## 27635: 判断无向图是否连通有无回路(同23163)

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27635/

#### 思路:

用广度优先搜索来标记同一个连通区域,如果标记完了一个连通区域,发现还有点未标记,则说明不连通 判断有无回路,我的方法和之前笔试里的不一样,我的方法是计算一个连通域中总边数和总节点数,如果边数不小于节点数,则存在环

```
1 | m, n = map(int, input().split())
   1 = []
 2
   g = [set() for _ in range(m)]
 3
4 | f = [0]*m
   S = []
 5
 6
   for _ in range(n):
 7
        a, b = map(int, input().split())
8
        g[a].add(b)
 9
        g[b].add(a)
10
        1.append(a)
11 \mid S = set()
   a, b = 'yes', 'no'
12
13
   for i in range(m):
        if not f[i]:
14
15
            f[i] = 1
            if S:
16
                a = 'no'
17
18
            S = set([i])
19
            L = [i]
            s, e = 0, 1
20
            while s != e:
21
22
                for j in range(s, e):
23
                    for k in g[L[j]]:
24
                         if not f[k]:
25
                             f[k] = 1
26
                             L.append(k)
27
                             s.add(k)
28
                s, e = e, len(L)
29
            c = sum(j in S for j in 1)
30
            if c \ge len(s):
31
                b = 'yes'
    print('connected:%s\nloop:%s' % (a, b))
32
33
```

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
```

```
m, n = map(int, input().split())
1 = []
g = [set() for _ in range(m)]
f = [0]*m
S = []
for \underline{\phantom{a}} in range (n):
    a, b = map(int, input().split())
    g[a].add(b)
    q[b].add(a)
    l.append(a)
S = set()
a, b = 'yes', 'no'
for i in range(m):
    if not f[i]:
        f[i] = 1
        if S:
            a = 'no'
        S = set([i])
        L = [i]
        s, e = 0, 1
        while s != e:
            for j in range(s, e):
                 for k in g[L[j]]:
                     if not f[k]:
                         f[k] = 1
                         L.append(k)
                         S.add(k)
            s, e = e, len(L)
        c = sum(j in S for j in 1)
        if c >= len(S):
            b = 'yes'
print('connected:%s\nloop:%s' % (a, b))
```

```
#: 44672498
题目: 27635
提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选
手)
```

内存: 4256kB 时间: 34ms 语言: Python3

基本信息

提交时间: 2024-04-16 13:36:37

# 27947: 动态中位数

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27947/

#### 思路:

注意到每次中位数改变时,都是变为了前一个或者后一个,用两个堆正好能实现这个功能

比当前中位数小的,取负数放入small,大的则放入big,它们的堆顶始终是中位数的前一个或者后一个,另外用一个数来记录两边的非平衡,当计数达到2,就把多的那边堆顶的数取出成为新中位数,原来的中位数放入另一个堆,这样就不会超时了

```
from heapq import heappush, heappop

for _ in range(int(input())):
    l = list(map(int, input().split()))
    small, big, a = [], [], [1[0]]
    r = 0
    mid = 1[0]
```

```
8
        c = 1
 9
        for x in 1[1:]:
10
             c += 1
             if x >= mid:
11
                 heappush(big, x)
12
13
                 r += 1
             else:
14
15
                 heappush(small, -x)
                 r = 1
16
            if c % 2:
17
                 if r == 2:
18
19
                     heappush(small, -mid)
20
                     mid = heappop(big)
                     r = 0
21
                 if r == -2:
22
23
                     heappush(big, mid)
24
                     mid = -heappop(small)
25
                     r = 0
26
                 a.append(mid)
27
        print(len(a))
        print(' '.join(map(str, a)))
28
29
```

#### #44902355提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 from heapq import heappush, heappop
 for _ in range(int(input())):
     list(map(int, input().split()))
     small, big, a = [], [], [1[0]]
     r = 0
     mid = 1[0]
     c = 1
     for x in 1[1:]:
        c += 1
         if x >= mid:
            heappush (big, x)
            r += 1
             heappush (small, -x)
            r -= 1
         if c % 2:
             if r == 2:
                heappush (small, -mid)
                mid = heappop(big)
                r = 0
             if r == -2:
                heappush (big, mid)
                mid = -heappop(small)
                r = 0
             a.append(mid)
     print(len(a))
     print(' '.join(map(str, a)))
```

#### 基本信息

#: 44902355 题目: 27947

提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选

王)

内存: 10644kB 时间: 214ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-05-08 19:59:25

# 28190: 奶牛排队

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28190/

#### 思路:

N只有 $10^4$ ,用 $O(N^2)$ 的算法是能过的

用两个指针搜索头尾,同时用s和b分别记录当前队列中最小和最大的值,当右侧加入的值不大于最左侧,左侧指针右移并重新开始搜索,而当最右侧的值是唯一的最大值,就和当前答案取更大者作为新的答案

代码

```
1 | n = int(input())
   1 = [int(input()) for _ in range(n)]
   s, b = -1, -1
 3
 4
   ans = 0
 5
   for i in range(n-1):
 6
        s = b = 1[i]
 7
        for j in range(i+1, n):
            if 1[j] <= s:
 8
 9
                break
            if 1[j] > b:
10
                 b = l[j]
11
12
                 ans = \max(ans, j-i+1)
13
    print(ans)
14
```

#### 代码运行截图

### #44902469提交状态

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                             #: 44902469
                                                                           题目: 28190
 n = int(input())
                                                                          提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选
 1 = [int(input()) for _in range(n)]
 s, b = -1, -1
                                                                            内存: 3936kB
 ans = 0
 for i in range (n-1):
                                                                            时间: 47ms
    s = b = 1[i]
                                                                            语言: Python3
    for j in range(i+1, n):
                                                                         提交时间: 2024-05-08 20:04:39
        if l[j] <= s:
            break
        if 1[j] > b:
           b = 1[j]
            ans = max(ans, j-i+1)
 print(ans)
```

查看

基本信息

统计

提问

# 2. 学习总结和收获

月考挺难的,要不是有几题做过,真做不完

难题感觉全是计概风格, 果然还是计概更难