Assignment #E: 算法基础

Updated 2223 GMT+8 Dec 12, 2023

2023 fall, Complied by 钟明衡 物理学院

说明:

本周作业涉及到枚举、贪心、bfs、矩阵,建议提前开始作业,如果耗时太长,直接找答案看。两个题解,经常更新。所以最好从这个链接下载最新的,https://github.com/GMyhf/2020fall-cs101。

- 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, 学号),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。
- 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、作业评论有md或者doc。
- 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

如果耗时太长,直接看解题思路,或者源码

02692: 假币问题

brute force, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02692

思路:

由于数据量不大,可以采用枚举

首先,如果even,则两边的所有硬币都是真币,之后只需要枚举那些不一定是真币的硬币。

把可能轻、重的硬币放到同一边,然后分别假定每个不确定的硬币是轻或者重,如果完全符合条件就直接输出,因为解唯一。

```
n = int(input())
 1
 2
    for _ in range(n):
 3
        left = []
        right = []
 4
 5
        dic = {'A': False, 'B': False, 'C': False, 'D': False,
                'E': False, 'F': False, 'G': False, 'H': False,
 6
 7
                'I': False, 'J': False, 'K': False, 'L': False}
 8
        for i in range(3):
 9
            s = input().split(' ')
10
            if s[2] == 'even':
11
                 for a in s[0]:
                     dic[a] = True
12
13
                 for a in s[1]:
14
                     dic[a] = True
15
            else:
                 if s[2] == 'up':
16
17
                     left.append(s[0])
                     right.append(s[1])
18
19
                 else:
20
                     left.append(s[1])
21
                     right.append(s[0])
22
        for a in dic.keys():
23
            if not dic[a]:
24
                 b = True
25
                 for i in left:
26
                     if a not in i:
                         b = False
27
28
                         break
29
                 if b:
30
                     print(a+' is the counterfeit coin and it is heavy.')
                     break
31
                 b = True
32
                 for i in right:
33
34
                     if a not in i:
                         b = False
35
36
                         break
37
38
                     print(a+' is the counterfeit coin and it is light.')
39
                     break
40
```

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                    #: 41594964
                                                                                  题目: 02692
 n = int(input())
                                                                                提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选
 for _ in range(n):
     left = []
                                                                                  内存: 3604kB
     right = []
     dic = {'A': False, 'B': False, 'C': False, 'D': False,
                                                                                  时间: 33ms
            'E': False, 'F': False, 'G': False, 'H': False,
                                                                                  语言: Python3
            'I': False, 'J': False, 'K': False, 'L': False}
                                                                              提交时间: 2023-10-11 22:11:31
     for i in range(3):
         s = input().split(' ')
         if s[2] == 'even':
             for a in s[0]:
                dic[a] = True
             for a in s[1]:
                 dic[a] = True
         else:
             if s[2] == 'up':
                 left.append(s[0])
                 right.append(s[1])
                 left.append(s[1])
                 right.append(s[0])
     for a in dic.keys():
         if not dic[a]:
             b = True
             for i in left:
                 if a not in i:
                     b = False
                     break
             if b:
                 print(a+' is the counterfeit coin and it is heavy.')
                 break
             b = True
             for i in right:
                 if a not in i:
                     b = False
                     break
             if b:
                 print(a+' is the counterfeit coin and it is light.')
```

18164: 剪绳子

greedy/huffman, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18164/

思路:

可以反过来看这个问题, 把绳子合起来

由于合成绳子的次数是固定的,合成以后的绳长会加到答案里面,所以每次都取目前最短的两端绳子合成即可

用二分把新的绳长插回原来的列表中

```
from bisect import bisect
 1
 2
 3
   n = int(input())
   1 = sorted(list(map(int, input().split())))
 4
 5
   for i in range(n-1):
 6
        new = 1[2*i]+1[2*i+1]
 7
 8
        ans += new
        1.insert(bisect(1, new), new)
9
10
    print(ans)
11
```

代码运行截图

#43088416提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                            #: 43088416
                                                                           题目: 18164
 from bisect import bisect
                                                                          提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选
 n = int(input())
                                                                           内存: 5588kB
 1 = sorted(list(map(int, input().split())))
                                                                           时间: 54ms
 for i in range (n-1):
                                                                           语言: Python3
    new = 1[2*i]+1[2*i+1]
                                                                        提交时间: 2023-12-12 15:46:45
    ans += new
    1.insert(bisect(1, new), new)
 print(ans)
```

查看

提交统计

提问

01328: Radar Installation

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

思路:

可以转化为x轴上的覆盖问题,要使得每个区间都至少有一个雷达

按照区间的右端从小到大排列,然后依次放置雷达,每放置一次就把被覆盖了的区间排除掉即可

```
from math import sqrt

step = 0
while True:
    step += 1
    n, d = map(int, input().split())
    if n == d == 0:
```

```
8
     break
 9
         1 = [(0, 0)]*n
         used = [False]*n
10
11
         b = False
12
         for i in range(n):
             x, y = map(int, input().split())
13
             if y > d:
14
15
                 b = True
16
             else:
                 1[i] = (x-sqrt(d**2-y**2), x+sqrt(d**2-y**2))
17
18
         s = input()
19
         if b:
 20
             print('Case %d: -1' % step)
 21
             continue
 22
         ans = 0
 23
         l.sort(key=lambda x: x[1])
 24
         for i in range(n):
 25
             if not used[i]:
                 ans += 1
 26
 27
                 used[i] = True
 28
                 for j in range(i+1, n):
 29
                     if l[j][0] \leftarrow l[i][1] and not used[j]:
                         used[j] = True
 30
 31
         print('Case %d: %d' % (step, ans))
 32
```

代码运行截图

#43097364提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                  #: 43097364
                                                                                题目: 01328
 from math import sqrt
                                                                              提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选
 step = 0
 while True:
                                                                                内存: 3688kB
     step += 1
                                                                                时间: 92ms
     n, d = map(int, input().split())
                                                                                语言: Python3
     if n == d == 0:
                                                                            提交时间: 2023-12-12 22:22:12
        break
     1 = [(0, 0)] *n
     used = [False]*n
     b = False
     for i in range(n):
         x, y = map(int, input().split())
         if y > d:
            b = True
            1[i] = (x-sqrt(d**2-y**2), x+sqrt(d**2-y**2))
     s = input()
     if b:
         print('Case %d: -1' % step)
         continue
     ans = 0
     1.sort(key=lambda x: x[1])
     for i in range(n):
         if not used[i]:
            ans += 1
             used[i] = True
             for j in range(i+1, n):
                 if l[j][0] <= l[i][1] and not used[j]:</pre>
                    used[j] = True
     print('Case %d: %d' % (step, ans))
```

19930: 寻宝

bfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/19930

思路:

标准的bfs,把下一步能走的存进去,step+1然后继续走

```
from sys import exit
 2
 3
    m, n = map(int, input().split())
    M = [[2]*(n+2)]
 4
 5
    for i in range(m):
        M.append([2]+list(map(int, input().split()))+[2])
 6
    M.append([2]*(n+2))
 8
    if M[1][1] == 1:
 9
        print(0)
10
        exit()
11
   step, next = 0, 0
    x = [1]
12
13
    y = [1]
```

```
used = [[False]*(n+2) for i in range(m+2)]
14
15
    used[1][1] = True
    dx = [1, 0, -1, 0]
16
    dy = [0, 1, 0, -1]
17
    while next != len(x):
18
19
        step += 1
20
        start = next
        next = len(x)
21
22
        for i in range(start, next):
             for j in range(4):
23
24
                 newx = x[i]+dx[j]
25
                 newy = y[i]+dy[j]
26
                 if M[newy][newx] == 1:
27
                     print(step)
28
                     exit()
29
                 elif not used[newy][newx] and M[newy][newx] == 0:
30
                     x.append(newx)
31
                     y.append(newy)
                     used[newy][newx] = True
32
    print('NO')
33
34
```

代码运行截图

#43089754提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 from sys import exit
 m, n = map(int, input().split())
 M = [[2] * (n+2)]
 for i in range(m):
    M.append([2]+list(map(int, input().split()))+[2])
 M.append([2]*(n+2))
 if M[1][1] == 1:
    print(0)
     exit()
 step, next = 0, 0
 x = [1]
 y = [1]
 used = [[False]*(n+2) for i in range(m+2)]
 used[1][1] = True
 dx = [1, 0, -1, 0]
 dy = [0, 1, 0, -1]
 while next != len(x):
     step += 1
     start = next
     next = len(x)
     for i in range(start, next):
         for j in range(4):
             newx = x[i]+dx[j]
             newy = y[i]+dy[j]
             if M[newy][newx] == 1:
                 print(step)
                 exit()
             elif not used[newy][newx] and M[newy][newx] == 0:
                 x.append (newx)
                 y.append(newy)
                 used[newy] [newx] = True
 print('N0')
```

基本信息

#: 43089754 题目: 19930 提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选 手)

提交

统计

提问

内存: 3684kB 时间: 25ms 语言: Python3

杳看

提交时间: 2023-12-12 16:39:26

1163B2. Cat Party (Hard Edition)

https://codeforces.com/contest/1163/problem/B2

好题。通过维护双层 (三层?) 数据结构可以O(n)。

确实好题,而且感觉难度适合作业没有复杂的东西。多维护了几个数就做到O(n)了。

思路:

满足要求的有以下四种情况:

- 1. 只出现了一个数
- 2. 每个数都只出现一次
- 3. 有一个数只出现了一次, 其他数出现次数相同
- 4. 有一个数出现次数最多,其他数出现次数相同,都比最多次数少一次

每次只要判断新加入一个数以后是否满足上述四种情况的其中一种即可。

具体方法是,用一个数组记录每个数出现的次数,用另一个数组记录每一个出现次数上的数的数量。后面的这个数组,可以通过每次加入一个数,就从这个数出现次数的前一个的那个位置挪一给现在它出现的位置,这样第零位上自然会保存出现的不同数字个数,便于检查是否所有数都处于(最大次数/次数为一)或者(最大次数/最大次数减一)的位置上。

```
1 | n = int(input())
 2 | 1 = list(map(int, input().split()))
 3 count = [0]*100001
4 \mid \text{num} = [0]*100001
 5
   ans = 0
6 \mid \text{maxn} = 0
   for i in range(n):
 7
 8
        count[num[1[i]]] -= 1
 9
        num[l[i]] += 1
        count[num[1[i]]] += 1
10
        maxn = max(maxn, num[1[i]])
11
        if count[0] == -1 or maxn == 1 or (count[maxn] == 1 and count[maxn-
12
    1]+count[maxn]+count[0] == 0) or (count[1] == 1) and
    count[maxn]+count[1]+count[0] == 0):
13
             ans = i
14
    print(ans+1)
15
```



02811: 熄灯问题

brute force, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02811

思路:

理论上可以列方程把答案矩阵解出来, 但是太难了

所以枚举答案矩阵的第一列(选择列而不是行是因为行数小于列数),只有64种情况,之后就可以把每一列都按要求唯一地生成出来,再判断最后一列是否符合要求即可

```
M = [[0]*8]
 1
 2
    for _ in range(5):
 3
        M.append([0]+list(map(int, input().split()))+[0])
 4
    M.append([0]*8)
 5
    ans = [[0]*8 for i in range(7)]
    for k in range(64):
 6
 7
        for i in range(1, 6):
 8
            ans[i][1] = k \% 2
 9
            k //= 2
        for i in range(2, 7):
10
11
            for j in range(1, 6):
12
                 ans[j][i] = (ans[j][i-1]+ans[j-1][i-1]+ans[j+1]
13
                              [i-1]+ans[j][i-2]+M[j][i-1]) % 2
        b = True
14
15
        for i in range(1, 6):
16
            if M[i][6] != (ans[i][6]+ans[i][5]+ans[i-1][6]+ans[i+1][6]) % 2:
17
                 b = False
                 break
18
19
        if b:
20
             for i in range(1, 6):
                 print(' '.join(map(str, ans[i][1:-1])))
21
22
            break
23
```

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                #: 43096663
                                                                              题目: 02811
 M = [[0] *8]
                                                                            提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选
 for in range(5):
    M.append([0]+list(map(int, input().split()))+[0])
 M.append([0]*8)
                                                                              内存: 3684kB
 ans = [[0]*8 for i in range(7)]
                                                                              时间: 22ms
 for k in range (64):
                                                                              语言: Python3
     for i in range(1, 6):
                                                                           提交时间: 2023-12-12 21:39:34
        ans[i][1] = k % 2
        k //= 2
     for i in range (2, 7):
        for j in range (1, 6):
            ans[j][i] = (ans[j][i-1]+ans[j-1][i-1]+ans[j+1]
                         [i-1]+ans[j][i-2]+M[j][i-1]) % 2
    b = True
     for i in range(1, 6):
         if M[i][6] != (ans[i][6]+ans[i][5]+ans[i-1][6]+ans[i+1][6]) % 2
            b = False
            break
     if b:
         for i in range(1, 6):
            print(' '.join(map(str, ans[i][1:-1])))
         break
```

02802: 小游戏

dfs, bfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02802/

思路:

采用一个特殊的bfs,优先搜索线段数少的路径,其他步骤和传统bfs一致

注意每组数据最后输出空行

```
1 \mid t, n, m, ans = 0, 0, 0, 0
 2
   dx = [1, 0, -1, 0]
 3
   dy = [0, 1, 0, -1]
 4
   used = []
 5
    M = []
 6
 7
 8
    def check(x, y, a, b):
9
        global used
10
        if x == a and y == b:
11
             return True
        return M[y+1][x+1] == ' ' and not used[y][x]
12
13
14
```

```
def bfs(x, y, a, b):
15
16
        global used, ans
17
        used = [[False]*(n+2) for i in range(m+2)]
18
        1y = [y]
19
20
        start = 0
        used[y][x] = True
21
22
        seg = 0
23
        while start != len(1x):
24
             seg += 1
25
             end = len(lx)
26
             for i in range(start, end):
27
                 for k in range(4):
28
                     newx = 1x[i]+dx[k]
29
                     newy = ly[i]+dy[k]
30
                     while check(newx, newy, a, b):
31
                          if newx == a and newy == b:
32
                              ans = seg
33
                              return
                         lx.append(newx)
34
35
                          ly.append(newy)
36
                          used[newy][newx] = True
37
                          newx = newx + dx[k]
38
                         newy = newy+dy[k]
39
             start = end
40
         return
41
42
43
    while True:
44
        n, m = map(int, input().split())
45
        if n == m == 0:
46
             break
47
        t += 1
        M = ['X'*(n+4), 'X'+' '*(n+2)+'X']
48
49
        for _ in range(m):
             M.append('X '+input()+' X')
50
        M += ['X'+' '*(n+2)+'X', 'X'*(n+4)]
51
52
        print('Board #%d:' % t)
        tt = 0
53
        while True:
54
55
             x, y, a, b = map(int, input().split())
56
             if x == y == a == b == 0:
57
                 break
58
             tt += 1
             ans = -1
59
             bfs(x, y, a, b)
60
             if ans == -1:
61
62
                 print('Pair %d: impossible.' % tt)
63
64
                 print('Pair %d: %d segments.' % (tt, ans))
        print('')
65
66
```

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 t, n, m, ans = 0, 0, 0
 dx = [1, 0, -1, 0]
 dy = [0, 1, 0, -1]
 used = []
 M = []
 def check(x, y, a, b):
     global used
     if x == a and y == b:
         return True
     return M[y+1][x+1] == ' ' and not used[y][x]
 def bfs(x, y, a, b):
     global used, ans
     used = [[False]*(n+2) for i in range(m+2)]
     lx = [x]
     ly = [y]
     start = 0
     used[y][x] = True
     seq = 0
     while start != len(lx):
         seg += 1
         end = len(lx)
         for i in range(start, end):
             for k in range (4):
                 newx = lx[i]+dx[k]
                 newy = ly[i] + dy[k]
                 while check(newx, newy, a, b):
                     if newx == a and newy == b:
                         ans = seg
                          return
                     lx.append(newx)
                     ly.append(newy)
                     used[newy][newx] = True
                     newx = newx + dx[k]
                     newy = newy + dy[k]
         start = end
     return
 while True:
     n, m = map(int, input().split())
     if n == m == 0:
        break
     M = ['X'*(n+4), 'X'+' '*(n+2)+'X']
     for \underline{\phantom{a}} in range (m):
         M.append('X'+input()+'X')
     M += [X' + X' + X', X' * (n+4)]
     print('Board #%d:' % t)
     tt = 0
     while True:
         x, y, a, b = map(int, input().split())
         if x == y == a == b == 0:
            break
         tt += 1
         ans = -1
         bfs(x, y, a, b)
         if ans == -1:
            print('Pair %d: impossible.' % tt)
             print('Pair %d: %d segments.' % (tt, ans))
     print('')
```

```
基本信息
```

#: 43096419 题目: 02802 提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选 F) 内存: 3848kB 时间: 38ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2023-12-12 21:26:27

2. 学习总结和收获

收获最大的是最后一题,用了一个非传统的bfs,不是按照步数优先,而是按照路径线段数优先,现在感觉对这个算法有了更深的理解。

有些题目需要用到优化后的枚举,一般可以这样做出来的题目,也可以用纯数学,但是想出来方法要好久, 用枚举就完全够用。