# Assignment #A: 图论: 遍历, 树算及栈

Updated 2018 GMT+8 Apr 21, 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

### 20743: 整人的提词本

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20743/

#### 思路:

括号会把里面的内容给反转,因此,将最外层括号中的内容用栈提取出来,用递归的方式反转并按相同规则处理后,放回原来的位置

需要注意,正序的括号起始是'(',反过来就是')',为了方便,用两个字符串l、r表示,每叠加一层括号就交换 l和r

代码

```
1  def read(s, 1, r):
2    word, count, stack = '', 0, []
3    for a in s:
4         if a == r:
5               count -= 1
6         if count:
```

```
7
                stack.append(a)
 8
            if a == 1:
9
                count += 1
            if stack and not count:
10
                word += read(stack[::-1], r, 1)
11
12
                stack = []
            if count == 0 and a not in '()':
13
14
                word += a
        if stack:
15
            word += read(stack[::-1], r, 1)
16
17
        return word
18
19
20
    s = input()
21
    print(read(s, '(', ')'))
22
```

#### #44317195提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                              #: 44317195
                                                                            题目: 20743
 def read(s, 1, r):
                                                                           提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选
    word, count, stack = '', 0, []
     for a in s:
                                                                             内存: 3604kB
        if a == r:
            count -= 1
                                                                             时间: 23ms
        if count:
                                                                             语言: Python3
            stack.append(a)
                                                                         提交时间: 2024-03-20 20:12:06
        if a == 1:
            count += 1
        if stack and not count:
            word += read(stack[::-1], r, 1)
            stack = []
        if count == 0 and a not in '()':
            word += a
     if stack:
        word += read(stack[::-1], r, 1)
    return word
 s = input()
 print(read(s, '(', ')'))
```

查看

提交

统计

提问

# 02255: 重建二叉树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02255/

#### 思路:

不同遍历顺序只有root、left和right相对位置变化,前序的第一个必定为root,在中序中找到root,则可以得到left和right的前序和中序

代码

```
def build(a, b):
 1
 2
        if a:
 3
            root = a[0]
            n = b.index(a[0])
 4
            la = a[1:n+1]
 5
 6
            1b = b[:n]
 7
            ra = a[n+1:]
 8
            rb = b[n+1:]
9
            return build(la, lb)+build(ra, rb)+root
10
        else:
            return ''
11
12
13
14
    while True:
15
        try:
            a, b = input().split()
16
17
        except EOFError:
18
            break
        print(build(a, b))
19
20
```

#### 代码运行截图

#### #44045336提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 def build(a, b):
    if a:
        root = a[0]
        n = b.index(a[0])
         la = a[1:n+1]
        lb = b[:n]
        ra = a[n+1:]
        rb = b[n+1:]
         return build(la, lb)+build(ra, rb)+root
        return ''
 while True:
     try:
        a, b = input().split()
     except EOFError:
        break
    print(build(a, b))
```

#### 基本信息

#: 44045336 题目: 02255

查看

提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选

提交

统计

提问

手)

内存: 3532kB 时间: 24ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-03-03 00:33:47

# 01426: Find The Multiple

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/01426/

要求用bfs实现

#### 思路:

先把输入变成奇数,除掉的2的数量,在最后用'0'补全,然后用bfs从0开始逐位添加0或者1,查找可以整除的数

代码

```
1
    def bfs(n):
 2
        1 = [0]
 3
        s, e = 0, 1
 4
        while s != e:
            for i in range(s, e):
 5
                for j in (0, 1):
 6
 7
                    x = 1[i]*10+j
 8
                    if x:
                        if x % n:
 9
10
                            1.append(x)
11
                        else:
12
                            return str(x)
13
            s, e = e, len(1)
14
        return ''
15
16
    while (n := int(input())):
17
18
        c = 0
19
        while (n+1) % 2:
20
           n //= 2
            c += 1
21
        print(bfs(n)+'0'*c)
22
23
```

代码运行截图

#44749934提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

#### 状态: Accepted

```
#: 44749934
源代码
                                                                              题目: 01426
 def bfs(n):
                                                                            提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选
    1 = [0]
                                                                          手)
    s, e = 0, 1
    while s != e:
                                                                              内存: 18212kB
        for i in range(s, e):
                                                                              时间: 334ms
            for j in (0, 1):
                                                                              语言: Python3
                x = l[i]*10+j
                                                                          提交时间: 2024-04-22 11:32:35
                if x:
                    if x % n:
                        1.append(x)
                    else:
                        return str(x)
        s, e = e, len(1)
     return ''
 while (n := int(input())):
    c = 0
     while (n+1) % 2:
        n //= 2
        c += 1
    print (bfs (n) + '0' *c)
```

### 04115: 鸣人和佐助

bfs, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04115/">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04115/</a>

#### 思路:

用一个特殊的bfs,除了记录位置,还要记录剩下的查克拉数量,某个位置能走的前提是,这次走到这个位置 所剩下的查克拉,要比上一次来的时候多(初始为-1),其他的和正常bfs相同

代码

```
m, n, t = map(int, input().split())
    M = [input() for _ in range(m)]
    x = y = f = 0
 3
    for i in range(m):
 4
 5
        for j in range(n):
 6
            if M[i][j] == '@':
 7
                x, y = i, j
 8
                 f = 1
 9
                 break
10
        if f:
            break
11
    s, e = 0, 1
12
    1 = [(x, y, t)]
13
14
    g = [[-1]*n \text{ for i in } range(m)]
    g[x][y] = t
15
16
    c = 0
    dx, dy = [1, 0, -1, 0], [0, 1, 0, -1]
17
18
    while s != e:
```

```
19
        c += 1
20
        for i in range(s, e):
21
            for j in range(4):
                x, y, k = 1[i][0]+dx[j], 1[i][1]+dy[j], 1[i][2]
22
23
                if x in (-1, m) or y in (-1, n):
                    continue
24
                if M[x][y] == '+':
25
26
                    print(c)
27
                     exit()
28
                elif M[x][y] == '#':
29
                    if k-1 > g[x][y]:
30
                        g[x][y] = k-1
31
                        1.append((x, y, k-1))
                elif M[x][y] == '*':
32
33
                    if k > g[x][y]:
34
                        g[x][y] = k
35
                        1.append((x, y, k))
36
        s, e = e, len(1)
37
    print(-1)
38
```

基本信息

#### 状态: Accepted

```
#: 44750714
源代码
                                                                               题目: 04115
 m, n, t = map(int, input().split())
                                                                             提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选
 M = [input() for _ in range(m)]
                                                                           手)
 x = y = f = 0
 for i in range(m):
                                                                               内存: 5716kB
     for j in range(n):
                                                                               时间: 115ms
         if M[i][j] == '@':
                                                                               语言: Python3
            x, y = i, j
                                                                            提交时间: 2024-04-22 13:13:48
             f = 1
            break
     if f:
        break
 s, e = 0, 1
 1 = [(x, y, t)]
 g = [[-1]*n for i in range(m)]
 g[x][y] = t
 c = 0
 dx, dy = [1, 0, -1, 0], [0, 1, 0, -1]
 while s != e:
     c += 1
     for i in range(s, e):
         for j in range(4):
            x, y, k = 1[i][0]+dx[j], 1[i][1]+dy[j], 1[i][2]
             if x in (-1, m) or y in (-1, n):
                continue
             if M[x][y] == '+':
                print(c)
                exit()
             elif M[x][y] == '#':
                if k-1 > g[x][y]:
                    g[x][y] = k-1
                    1.append((x, y, k-1))
             elif M[x][y] == '*':
                if k > g[x][y]:
                    g[x][y] = k
                    1.append((x, y, k))
     s, e = e, len(1)
 print(-1)
```

# 20106: 走山路

Dijkstra, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20106/

#### 思路1:

很久以前用特殊的bfs过了,当时的思路是,走过的地方还可以继续走,只要走到那里消耗的体力比之前要低 代码

```
1
   dx, dy = [1, 0, -1, 0], [0, 1, 0, -1]
2
3
4
   def bfs(x, y, a, b):
5
       global M, ans
6
       1x, 1y = [x], [y]
7
       start, end = 0, 0
8
       while end != len(1x):
9
            start = end
```

```
end = len(lx)
10
11
             for i in range(start, end):
12
                 for j in range(4):
                     newx, newy = 1x[i]+dx[j], 1y[i]+dy[j]
13
                     if M[newx][newy] != '#':
14
15
                         newans = ans[lx[i]][ly[i]] + \
                              abs(int(M[]x[i]][]y[i]])-int(M[newx][newy]))
16
17
                         if ans[newx] [newy] == -1 or newans < ans[newx] [newy]:
18
                              ans[newx][newy] = newans
19
                              lx.append(newx)
20
                              ly.append(newy)
21
        return
22
23
24
    def intt(s):
25
        return int(s)+1
26
27
28
    m, n, p = map(int, input().split())
    M = [['#']*(n+2) \text{ for i in range}(m+2)]
29
30
    for i in range(m):
        M[i+1] = ['#']+input().split()+['#']
31
    for _ in range(p):
32
33
        x, y, a, b = map(intt, input().split())
34
        if M[x][y] == '#' \text{ or } M[a][b] == '#':
             print('NO')
35
36
        else:
             ans = [[-1]*(n+2) for i in range(m+2)]
37
38
             ans[x][y] = 0
39
            bfs(x, y, a, b)
40
            if ans[a][b] == -1:
41
                 print('NO')
42
             else:
43
                 print(ans[a][b])
44
```

基本信息

#### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                  #: 43224424
                                                                                题目: 20106
 dx, dy = [1, 0, -1, 0], [0, 1, 0, -1]
                                                                              提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选
 def bfs(x, y, a, b):
                                                                                内存: 3888kB
     global M, ans
                                                                                时间: 1023ms
     1x, 1y = [x], [y]
                                                                                语言: Python3
     start, end = 0, 0
                                                                             提交时间: 2023-12-19 15:56:37
     while end != len(lx):
        start = end
        end = len(lx)
         for i in range(start, end):
            for j in range(4):
                newx, newy = lx[i]+dx[j], ly[i]+dy[j]
                 if M[newx][newy] != '#':
                    newans = ans[lx[i]][ly[i]] + \
                        abs(int(M[lx[i]][ly[i]])-int(M[newx][newy]))
                     if ans[newx] [newy] == -1 or newans < ans[newx] [newy]</pre>
                         ans[newx][newy] = newans
                         lx.append(newx)
                        ly.append(newy)
     return
 def intt(s):
     return int(s)+1
 m, n, p = map(int, input().split())
 M = [['#']*(n+2) for i in range(m+2)]
 for i in range(m):
    M[i+1] = ['#']+input().split()+['#']
 for _ in range(p):
     x, y, a, b = map(intt, input().split())
     if M[x][y] == '#' or M[a][b] == '#':
        print('N0')
     else:
        ans = [[-1]*(n+2) for i in range(m+2)]
        ans[x][y] = 0
        bfs(x, y, a, b)
         if ans[a][b] == -1:
            print('NO')
         else:
            print(ans[a][b])
```

#### 思路2:

用Dijkstra,每次都走能走到的位置中消耗最低的位置,为了防止超时,如果一个位置不能往别处走了,就 删掉

代码

```
dx, dy = [1, 0, -1, 0], [0, 1, 0, -1]
 1
 2
 3
    def bfs(1, a, b):
 4
 5
        global M, ans
 6
        while True:
 7
             N = set()
 8
             S = set()
 9
             c = -1
10
             for x, y in 1:
```

```
f = 1
11
12
                 for k in range(4):
13
                     nx, ny = x+dx[k], y+dy[k]
                     if M[nx][ny] != '#' and ans[nx][ny] == -1:
14
                         f = 0
15
16
                         newans = ans[x][y] + abs(int(M[x][y])-int(M[nx][ny]))
                         if c == -1 or newans < c:
17
18
                             c = newans
19
                             N = set()
                         if newans == c:
20
21
                             N.add((nx, ny))
                 if f:
22
23
                     S.add((x, y))
            if N:
24
                 1 |= N
25
                 1 -= S
26
                 for Nx, Ny in N:
27
28
                     ans[Nx][Ny] = c
29
                     if Nx == a and Ny == b:
30
                         return
31
            else:
32
                 return
33
34
35
    def intt(s):
        return int(s)+1
36
37
38
39
    m, n, p = map(int, input().split())
40
    1 = ['#']
41
    M = [1*(n+2)]+[1+input().split()+1 for _ in range(m)]+[1*(n+2)]
42
    for _ in range(p):
43
        x, y, a, b = map(intt, input().split())
        ans = [[-1]*(n+2) for i in range(m+2)]
44
45
        ans[x][y] = 0
        if M[x][y] == '#' or M[a][b] == '#':
46
            print('NO')
47
48
            continue
49
        bfs({(x, y)}, a, b)
        if ans[a][b] == -1:
50
             print('NO')
51
52
        else:
53
             print(ans[a][b])
54
```

#44749705提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

#### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                      #: 44749705
                                                                                    题目: 20106
 dx, dy = [1, 0, -1, 0], [0, 1, 0, -1]
                                                                                  提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选
                                                                               手)
 def bfs(1, a, b):
                                                                                    内存: 3784kB
     global M, ans
                                                                                    时间: 969ms
     while True:
                                                                                    语言: Python3
         N = set()
                                                                                提交时间: 2024-04-22 11:11:40
         s = set()
         c = -1
         for x, y in 1:
             f = 1
              for k in range(4):
                  nx, ny = x+dx[k], y+dy[k]
                  if M[nx][ny] != '#' and ans[nx][ny] == -1:
                      \texttt{newans} = \texttt{ans}[x][y] + \texttt{abs}(\texttt{int}(M[x][y]) - \texttt{int}(M[nx][ny])
                      if c == -1 or newans < c:</pre>
                          c = newans
                         N = set()
                      if newans == c:
                         N.add((nx, ny))
             if f:
                 S.add((x, y))
         if N:
             1 |= N
             1 -= s
              for Nx, Ny in N:
                 ans[Nx][Ny] = c
                 if Nx == a and Ny == b:
                      return
         else:
              return
 def intt(s):
     return int(s)+1
 m, n, p = map(int, input().split())
 1 = ['#']
 M = [1*(n+2)]+[1+input().split()+1 for _ in range(m)]+[1*(n+2)]
 for _ in range(p):
     x, y, a, b = map(intt, input().split())
     ans = [[-1]*(n+2) for i in range(m+2)]
     ans[x][y] = 0
     if M[x][y] == '#' or M[a][b] == '#':
        print('NO')
         continue
     bfs({(x, y)}, a, b)
     if ans[a][b] == -1:
         print('NO')
     else:
         print(ans[a][b])
```

# 05442: 兔子与星空

Prim, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05442/

#### 思路:

最小生成树,按权重从小到大的顺序,判断一条边是否有必要添加(利用并查集)

```
d, p = [], {}
 1
 2
 3
 4
    def F(x):
 5
        if p[x] != x:
 6
            p[x] = F(p[x])
 7
        return p[x]
 8
 9
10
    for _ in range(int(input())-1):
        s = input().split()
11
        a = s[0]
12
13
        p[a] = a
14
        for i in range(int(s[1])):
             d.append((a, s[2+2*i], int(s[3+2*i])))
15
16
            p[s[2+2*i]] = s[2+2*i]
17
    d.sort(key=lambda x: x[2])
18
    ans = 0
19
    for u, v, x in d:
20
        pu, pv = F(u), F(v)
        if pu != pv:
21
            p[pu] = pv
22
23
            ans += x
24
    print(ans)
25
```

#### #44753899提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 d, p = [], \{\}
 def F(x):
    if p[x] != x:
        p[x] = \mathbf{F}(p[x])
     return p[x]
 s = input().split()
     a = s[0]
     p[a] = a
     for i in range(int(s[1])):
        d.append((a, s[2+2*i], int(s[3+2*i])))
         p[s[2+2*i]] = s[2+2*i]
 d.sort(key=lambda x: x[2])
 ans = 0
 for u, v, x in d:
     pu, pv = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{u}), \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{v})
     if pu != pv:
        p[pu] = pv
         ans += x
 print(ans)
```

#### 基本信息

#: 44753899 题目: 05442 提交人: 23n2300011505(12号娱乐选

查看

提交

统计

提问

手)

内存: 3660kB 时间: 27ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-04-22 19:12:07

# 2. 学习总结和收获

通过作业题复习了栈和遍历二叉树,以及特殊条件的bfs

这一类特殊bfs的一般思路可以概括为:不能"两败俱伤",即,如果将要走到一个走过的节点时,耗费的能量比之前到这里时还多,就不能走,因为这是必定亏损的。要实现这个,可以在记录走过位置的表中,记录上次走到这个位置所耗费的能量,下次走到一个走过的点,如果更省能量,就允许走这一步,走完后记得更新

这种bfs和Dijstra可以解决的问题挺像的,不过后者的思路是,挑最节约的下一步去走,每个位置只会走一次,根据实际情况选择用哪种

最小生成树的思路很好理解,感觉这种算法很实用,比如城市之间铺设电缆

许多问题说到底就是贪心,怎么多贪的法子,雅称"算法",其中主流的两种方法是"稳赚"和"不亏",根据这两个,可以理解很多算法,比如Dijkstra每次只走权重最小的边就是"稳赚",bfs不允许步数和消耗同时增大就是"不亏"

总是说"贪心"就好像程序员是什么坏人一样,还是"算法"比较好听