

Assignment #F: All-Killed 满分

Updated 1844 GMT+8 May 20, 2024

2024 spring, Compiled by 王申睿——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<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”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 Ventura 13.4.1 (c)

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.2.2, PyCharm 2023.1.4 (Professional Edition)

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

22485: 升空的焰火, 从侧面看

<http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22485/>

思路:

代码

```
from collections import deque
```

```
class TreeNode():
```

```
def __init__(self,val):
```

```
    self.value=val
```

```
    self.left=None
```

```
    self.right=None
```

```
    self.parent=None
```

```
def side(x):
```

```
    queue=deque([(x,0)])
```

```
    res=[]
```

```
    while queue:
```

```
        cu_node,cu_high=queue.popleft()
```

```
        if cu_node.left:
```

```
            queue.append((cu_node.left,cu_high+1))
```

```
        if cu_node.right:
```

```
queue.append((cu_node.right,cu_high+1))
```

```
if (queue and queue[0][1]==cu_high+1) or not queue:
```

```
res.append(cu_node.value)
```

```
ans=list(map(str,res))
```

```
return (' '.join(ans))
```

```
N=int(input())
```

```
nodes=[0]+[TreeNode(i) for i in range(1,N+1)]
```

```
for i in range(1,N+1):
```

```
a,b=map(int,input().split())
```

```
if a!=-1:
```

```
nodes[i].left=nodes[a]
```

```
nodes[a].parent=nodes[i]
```

```
if b!=-1:
```

```
    nodes[i].right=nodes[b]
```

```
    nodes[b].parent=nodes[i]
```

```
root=None
```

```
for i in range(1,N+1):
```

```
    if nodes[i].parent is None:
```

```
        root=nodes[i]
```

```
print(side(root))
```

状态: Accepted

源代码

```
from collections import deque
class TreeNode():
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.value=val
        self.left=None
        self.right=None
        self.parent=None

def side(x):
    queue=deque([(x,0)])
    res=[]
    while queue:
        cu_node,cu_high=queue.popleft()
        if cu_node.left:
            queue.append((cu_node.left,cu_high+1))
        if cu_node.right:
            queue.append((cu_node.right,cu_high+1))

        if (queue and queue[0][1]==cu_high+1) or not queue:
            res.append(cu_node.value)
    ans=list(map(str,res))
    return ' '.join(ans)

N=int(input())
nodes=[0]+[TreeNode(i) for i in range(1,N+1)]
for i in range(1,N+1):
    a,b=map(int,input().split())
    if a!=-1:
        nodes[i].left=nodes[a]
        nodes[a].parent=nodes[i]

    if b!=-1:
        nodes[i].right=nodes[b]
        nodes[b].parent=nodes[i]

root=None
for i in range(1,N+1):
    if nodes[i].parent is None:
```

基本信息

#: 45046541
题目: 22485
提交人: 23n2300011621
内存: 3728kB
时间: 22ms
语言: Python3
提交时间: 2024-05-22 18:18:13

搜索

18:19
2024/5/22

28203: 【模板】单调栈

<http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28203/>

思路:

代码

```
n=int(input())
```

```
lst=list(map(int,input().split()))
```

```
stack=[]
```

```
for i in range(len(lst)):
```

```
    while stack and lst[stack[-1]]<lst[i]:
```

```
        lst[stack.pop()]=str(i+1)
```

```
    stack.append(i)
```

```
while stack:
```

```
    lst[stack.pop()]='0'
```

```
print(' '.join(lst))
```

OpenJudge

题目ID, 标题, 描述

23n2300011621

信箱

账号

CS101 / 题库

题目

排名

状态

提问

#45047311提交状态

查看

提交

统计

提问

状态: Accepted

源代码

```
n=int(input())
lst=list(map(int,input().split()))
stack=[]
for i in range(len(lst)):
    while stack and lst[stack[-1]]<lst[i]:
        lst[stack.pop()]=str(i+1)
    stack.append(i)
while stack:
    lst[stack.pop()]=str(0)

print(' '.join(lst))
```

基本信息

#: 45047311

题目: 28203

提交人: 23n2300011621

内存: 364960kB

时间: 2849ms

语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-05-22 19:23:24

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English

帮助

关于

09202: 舰队、海域出击!

<http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/09202/>

思路：

代码

```
def dfs(x,graph,visited,path):
```

```
    visited[x]=True
```

```
    path[x]=True
```

```
    if x in graph.keys():
```

```
        for i in graph[x]:
```

```
            if not visited[i]:
```

```
                if dfs(i,graph,visited,path):
```

```
                    return True
```

```
            elif path[i]:
```

```
                return True
```



```
path[x]=False
```

```
return False
```

```
T=int(input())
```

```
for _ in range(T):
```

```
N,M=map(int,input().split())
```

```
ditu={}
```

```
visited=[False]*(N+1)
```

```
path=[False]*(N+1)
```

```
for _ in range(M):
```

```
a,b=map(int,input().split())
```

```
if a not in ditu.keys():
```

```
    ditu[a]=set()
```

```
    ditu[a].add(b)
```

```
loop='No'
```

```
for i in ditu.keys():
```

```
    if dfs(i,ditu,visited,path):
```

```
        loop='Yes'
```

```
        break
```

```
print(loop)
```

#45049109提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

源代码

```
def dfs(x,graph,visited,path):
    visited[x]=True
    path[x]=True
    if x in graph.keys():
        for i in graph[x]:
            if not visited[i]:
                if dfs(i,graph,visited,path):
                    return True
            elif path[i]:
                return True
    path[x]=False
    return False
T=int(input())
for _ in range(T):
    N,M=map(int,input().split())
    ditu={}
    visited=[False]*(N+1)
    path=[False]*(N+1)
    for _ in range(M):
        a,b=map(int,input().split())
        if a not in ditu.keys():
            ditu[a]=set()
        ditu[a].add(b)
    loop='No'
    for i in ditu.keys():
        if dfs(i,ditu,visited,path):
            loop='Yes'
            break
    print(loop)
```

基本信息

- #: 45049109
- 题目: 09202
- 提交人: 23n2300011621
- 内存: 85068kB
- 时间: 4273ms
- 语言: Python3
- 提交时间: 2024-05-22 22:09:37

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04135: 月度开销

<http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04135/>

思路：我一开始以为是对每一天二分，实际上是在最大值和开销之和之间二分搜索。因为每一天不能跳着过，所以可以确定的是每一次都可以从头开始迭代。如果中间值不能满足划分月份的具体要求，就向上搜索，反之向下。上界为N-M-1，下界为max（每日开销）。

代码

```
def count_fajo_months(days, target_sum, M):
```

```
    current_sum = 0
```

```
    fajo_count = 0
```

```
    for day_cost in days:
```

```
        if current_sum + day_cost > target_sum:
```

```
            fajo_count += 1
```

```
            current_sum = day_cost
```

```
        else:
```

```
            current_sum += day_cost
```

```
    if current_sum > 0:
```

```
fajo_count += 1
```

```
return fajo_count <= M
```

```
def minimize_max_monthly_expense(N, M, expenses):
```

```
    left = max(expenses)
```

```
    right = sum(expenses)
```

```
    result = right
```

```
    while left <= right:
```

```
        mid = (left + right) // 2
```

```
        if count_fajo_months(expenses, mid, M):
```

```
            result = mid
```

```
            right = mid - 1
```

```
else:
```

```
    left = mid + 1
```

```
return result
```

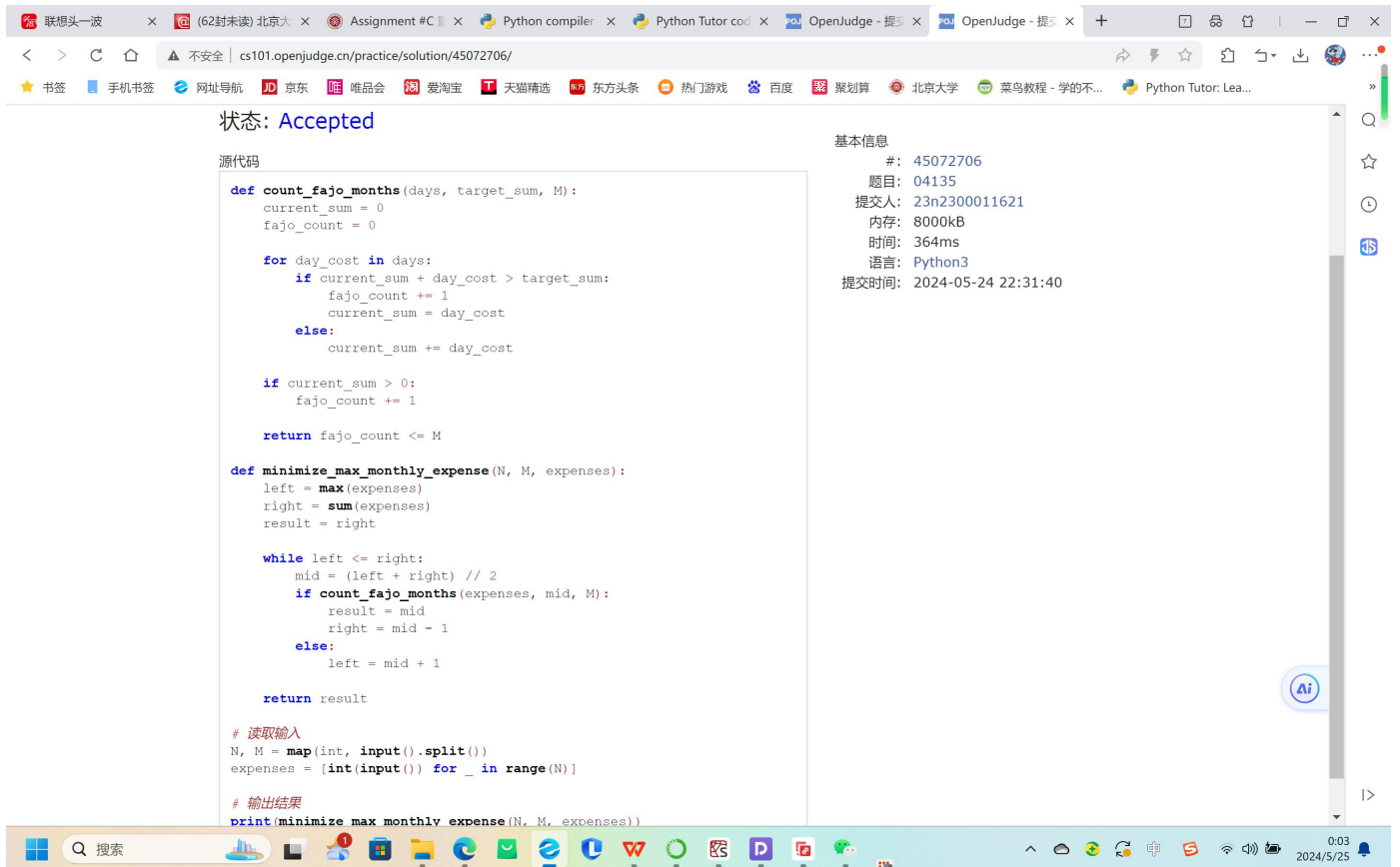
```
# 读取输入
```

```
N, M = map(int, input().split())
```

```
expenses = [int(input()) for _ in range(N)]
```

```
# 输出结果
```

```
print(minimize_max_monthly_expense(N, M, expenses))
```



07735: 道路

<http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/07735/>

思路：已参考题解，正常Dijkstra用已访问集合防止走回头路，这里用总花费剪枝和终止（也对，不停地走回头路总会花光路费的）。

代码

```
1 #
2
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图，至少包含有"Accepted")

01182: 食物链

<http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/01182/>

思路:

代码

```
1  #
2
```

.

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图, 至少包含有"Accepted")

2. 学习总结和收获

关于拓扑排序的必要性, 可以举出一个简单的例子:

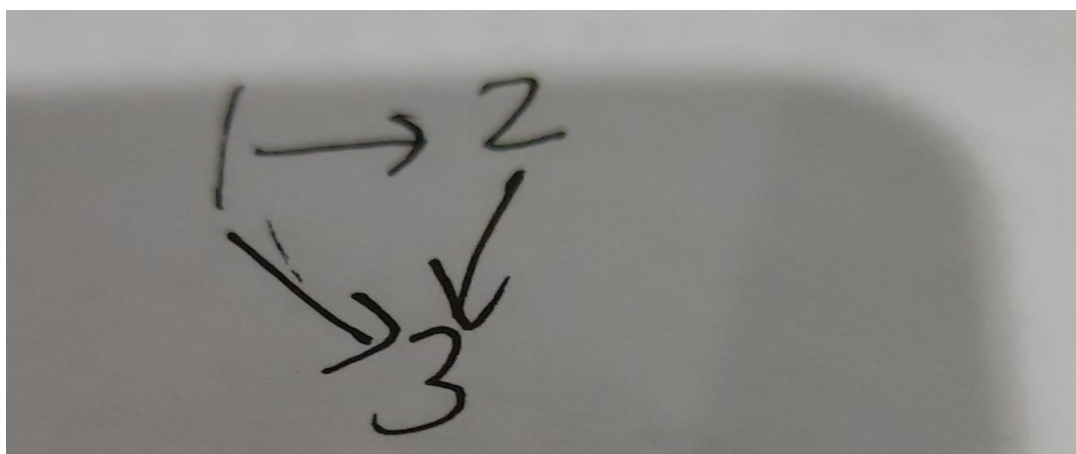
输入:

```
1
3 3
1 2
2 3
1 3
```

输出:

```
Yes
```

但这显然不对。



原因是未能保存路径信息, 沿不同路径到达相同节点时条件为真。因此, 我们需要在搜索过程中保存路径, 这样才能保证沿相同路径到达, 即成环。实际上, 这就是忽略了DFS最基本的原则: 回溯!

图的算法还有困难, 接下来的一周会重点复习。