Assignment #8: 图论: 概念、遍历,及树算

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2024 spring, Complied 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 typorahttps://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

19943: 图的拉普拉斯矩阵

matrices, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/19943/

请定义Vertex类, Graph类, 然后实现

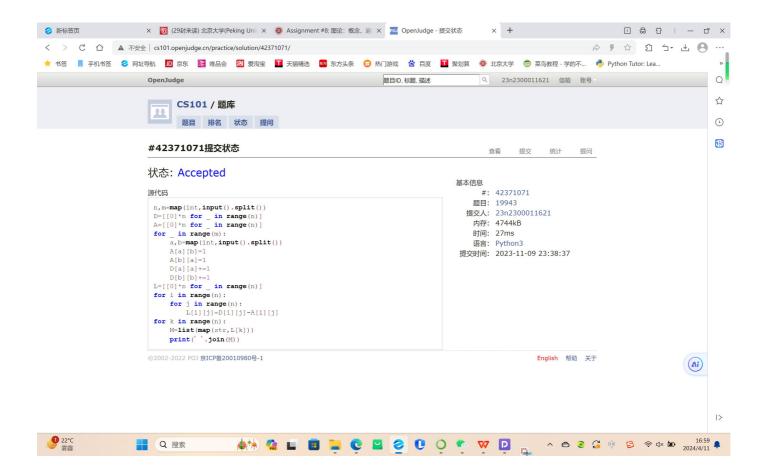
思路:

n,m=map(int,input().split())
D=[[0]*n for _ in range(n)]
A=[[0]*n for _ in range(n)]
for _ in range(m):
a,b=map(int,input().split())
A[a][b]=1
A[b][a]=1
D[a][a]+=1
D[b][b]+=1
L=[[0]*n for _ in range(n)]
for i in range(n):
for j in range(n):
L[i][j]=D[i][j]-A[i][j]

for k in range(n):

M=list(map(str,L[k]))

print(' '.join(M))



18160: 最大连通域面积

if matrix[x][y]!="W":

matrix/dfs similar, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18160
思路:
代码
nnn
已参考题解

liantongshu=0#面积数
dx=[1,0,1,0,-1,1,-1,-1]
dy=[1,1,0,-1,1,-1,0,-1]#方向向量
def mianji(matrix,x,y):
global liantongshu

liantongshu+=1

matrix[x][y]="."

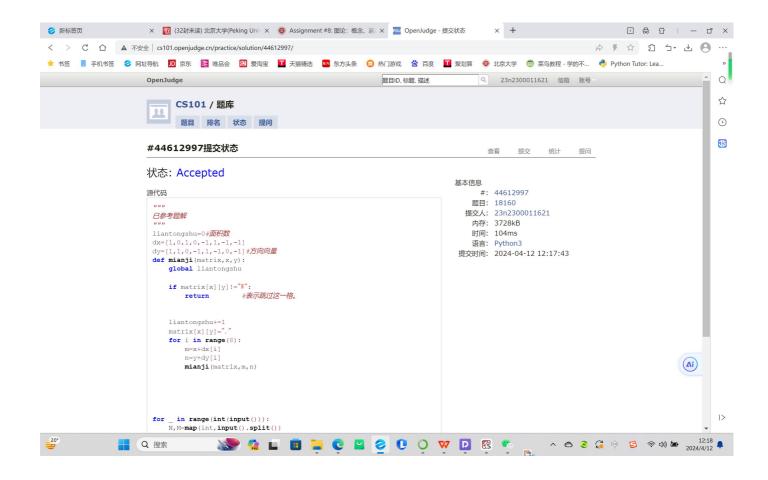
for i in range(8):

m=x+dx[i]

n=y+dy[i]

mianji(matrix,m,n)

```
for _ in range(int(input())):
  N,M=map(int,input().split())
  a=[[0 for _ in range(M+2)]]#保护圈
  max_value=0#最大值初始化
  for _ in range(N):
     a.append([0]+list(input())+[0])
  a.append([0 for _ in range(M+2)])#保护圈
  for j in range(1,N+1):
    for k in range(1,M+1):
       liantongshu=0
       mianji(a,j,k)
       if liantongshu>max_value:
         max_value=liantongshu
  print(str(max_value))
```



sy383: 最大权值连通块

https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/10/3/383

思路:

代码

class Vertex():

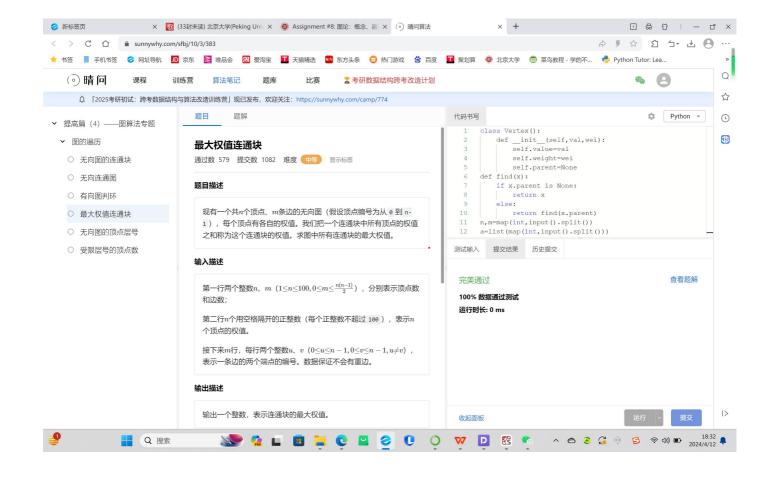
def init (self,val,wei):

self.value=val

self.weight=wei

```
self.parent=None
def find(x):
  if x.parent is None:
     return x
  else:
     return find(x.parent)
n,m=map(int,input().split())
a=list(map(int,input().split()))
b=[Vertex(i,a[i]) for i in range(len(a))]
for _ in range(m):
  c,d=map(int,input().split())
  if find(b[c])!=find(b[d]):
     find(b[c]).parent=find(b[d])
e=[]
```

b.sort(key= lambda s:find(s).value)
current_parent=None
for i in range(len(b)):
if find(b[i])!=current_parent:
e.append(b[i].weight)
current_parent=find(b[i])
else:
e[-1]+=b[i].weight
print(max(e))



03441: 4 Values whose Sum is 0

data structure/binary search, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/03441

```
代码
from collections import defaultdict
n = int(input())
a = []
t = 0
qian = defaultdict(int)
for _ in range(n):
  a.append(list(map(int, input().split())))
for i in range(n):
  for j in range(n):
```

思路:

qian[a[i][0] + a[j][1]] += 1

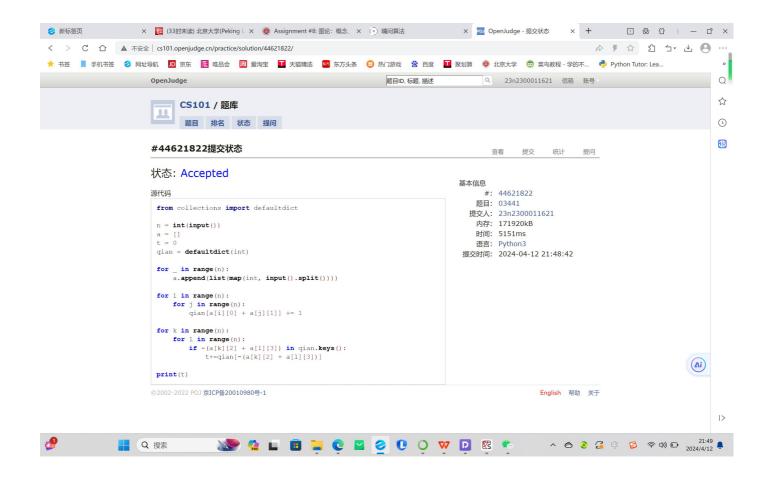
```
for k in range(n):

for I in range(n):

if -(a[k][2] + a[l][3]) in qian.keys():

t+=qian[-(a[k][2] + a[l][3])]
```

print(t)



04089: 电话号码

trie, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04089/

Trie 数据结构可能需要自学下。

思路:

代码

class TrieNode():

def __init__(self):

self.children = {}

```
self.is_end_of_word = False
class Trie():
  def __init__(self):
     self.root = TrieNode()
  def insert(self, word):
     node = self.root
     is_prefix=True
     for char in word:
       if char not in node.children:
          node.children[char] = TrieNode()
          is_prefix=False
```

node = node.children[char]

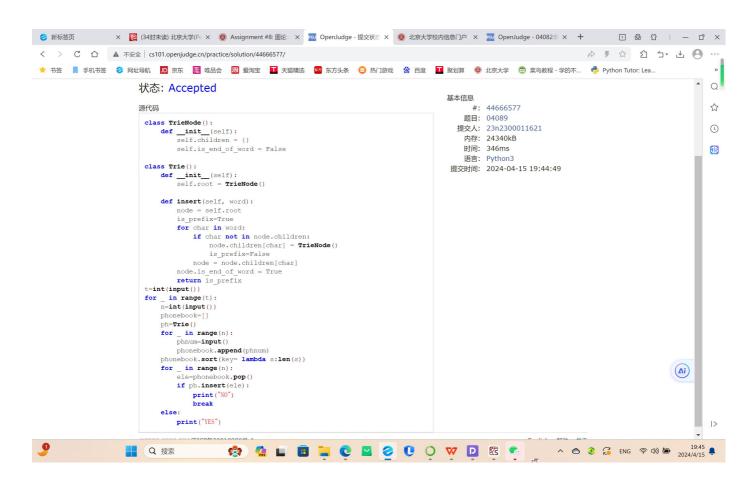
```
node.is_end_of_word = True
     return is_prefix
t=int(input())
for _ in range(t):
  n=int(input())
  phonebook=[]
  ph=Trie()
  for _ in range(n):
     phnum=input()
    phonebook.append(phnum)
  phonebook.sort(key= lambda s:len(s))
  for _ in range(n):
    ele=phonebook.pop()
     if ph.insert(ele):
```

print("NO")

break

else:

print("YES")



04082: 树的镜面映射

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04082/

思路:

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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

sy383: 最大权值,用并查集改造节点类方便思考。

字典树的原理:每个节点都会引用一个字典作为其枝叶。如果在相同位置没有遇到新的字符,则不会添加新的节点和分支;如果有,则另起炉灶。根节点始终为空。

明天热学期中,没时间debug镜面映射了,打脸了。