

C 市现在要转移一批罪犯到 D 市,C 市有 n 名罪犯,按照入狱时间有顺序,另外每个罪犯有一个罪行值,值越大罪越重。现在为了方便管理,市长决定转移入狱时间连续的 c 名犯人,同时要求转移犯人的罪行值之和不超过 t,问有多少种选择的方式?

```
import java.util.Scanner;
     public class Main{
             public static void main(String[] args) {
                     Scanner in=new Scanner (System. in);
                     while(in.hasNext()){
                             int n = in.nextInt();//n 个人
                             int t = in.nextInt();//
                             int c = in.nextInt();//连续 c 名
                             int[] a = new int[n];
                             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                                    a[i] = in.nextInt();
13
                             int count = 0;
                             int tempt = 0;
14
15
                             for (int i = 0; i < c; i++) {
16
                                  tempt += a[i];
17
18
                             if(tempt<=t)
                                     count++:
                           for (int i = c; i < a. length; i++) {
                                   tempt = tempt+a[i]-a[i-c];
 21
22
                                   if(tempt <= t)
23
                                     count++;
```

```
24 }
25 System.out.println(count);
26 }
27 }
```

度度熊有一张网格纸,但是纸上有一些点过的点,每个点都在网格点上,若把网格看成一个坐标轴平行于网格线的坐标系的话,每个点可以用一对整数 x, y 来表示。度度熊必须沿着网格线画一个正方形,使所有点在正方形的内部或者边界。然后把这个正方形剪下来。问剪掉正方形的最小面积是多少。

```
import java.util.Scanner;
    public class Main{
            public static void main(String[] args) {
                    Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
                    while(in.hasNext()){
                            int n = in.nextInt();
                            int maxX = Integer.MIN VALUE;
                            int maxY = Integer.MIN VALUE;
                            int minX = Integer. MAX VALUE;
                          int minY = Integer. MAX VALUE;
10
                            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
11
                                     int x = in. nextInt();
                                    int y = in.nextInt();
                                    maxX = (int) Math. max(maxX, x);
                                    maxY = (int) Math. max(maxY, y);
15
                                    minX = (int) Math.min(minX, x);
16
```

```
minY = (int) Math.min(minY, y);

minY = (int) Math.min(minY, y);

int side = Math.max((maxX-minX), (maxY-minY));

System.out.println(side*side);

}

22  }

23 }
```

ss 请 cc 来家里钓鱼,鱼塘可划分为 n * m 的格子,每个格子每分钟有不同的概率钓上鱼,cc 一直在坐标(x,y)的格子钓鱼,而 ss 每分钟随机钓一个格子。问 t 分钟后他们谁至少钓到一条鱼的概率大?为多少?

```
import java.util.Scanner;
    public class Main{
            public static void main(String[] args) {
                    Scanner in = new Scanner (System. in);
                    while (in. hasNext()) {//注意 while 处理多个 case
                            String[] s1 = in.nextLine().split(" ");
                            int n = Integer. parseInt(s1[0]);
                            int m = Integer.parseInt(s1[1]);
                          int x = Integer. parseInt(s1[2]);
                            int y = Integer.parseInt(s1[3]);
                            int t = Integer.parseInt(s1[4]);
                            //int n = in.nextInt();
                            //int m = in.nextInt():
                            //int x = in.nextInt();
14
                            //int y = in. nextInt();
15
```

```
//int t = in.nextInt():
                              double ccp = 0.00;
                              double ssp = 0.00;
18
                              for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
19
                                      String[] s = in.nextLine().split(" ");
                                      for (int j = 1; j \le m; j++) {
                                               double p = 1-Double.parseDouble(s[j-1]);
23
                                              //double p = 1-in.nextDouble();//钓不到鱼的概率
24
                                               if(i==x\&\&j==y)
25
26
27
28
                              ssp /= (n*m);//期望
29
30
                              if (ccp<ssp) {
31
                                      System. out. println("cc");
32
                                      System. out. printf ("%. 2f\n", 1-Math. pow(ccp, t));
33
                             }else if(ccp>ssp) {
34
                                      System. out. println("ss");
35
                                      System. out. printf ("%. 2f\n", 1-Math. pow(ssp, t));
36
                              }else{
                                      System.out.println("equal");
                                      System. out. printf ("%. 2f\n", 1-Math. pow(ccp, t));
40
41
```

42

现在有两个好友 A 和 B,住在一片长有蘑菇的由 n*m 个方格组成的草地,A 在(1,1),B 在(n,m)。现在 A 想要拜访B,由于她只想去 B 的家,所以每次她只会走(i,j+1)或(i+1,j)这样的路线,在草地上有 k 个蘑菇种在格子里(多个蘑菇可能在同一方格),问: A 如果每一步随机选择的话(若她在边界上,则只有一种选择),那么她不碰到蘑菇走到B 的家的概率是多少?

```
//直接用概率进行 DP, 用路径数是不对的
     import java.util.Scanner;
     public class Main{
             public static void main(String[] args) {
                     Scanner sca = new Scanner(System.in);
                     while(sca. hasNext()){
                     int n = sca.nextInt();
                    int m = sca.nextInt();
                    int k = sca.nextInt():
                    boolean[][] map = new boolean[n][m];
-11
                     for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
13
                          int x = sca. nextInt()-1;
 14
                          int y = sca.nextInt()-1;
                            map[x][y] = true;
 15
                    double[][] cw = new double[n][m];
                     cw[0][0] = 1;
 18
                    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
 19
                            for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
 20
```

```
if(map[i][j]) cw[i][j] = 0;
else if(i == 0 && j == 0) {}

glase cw[i][j] =

(j-1<0?0:(i+1<n?cw[i][j-1]*0.5:cw[i][j-1]))+(i-1<0?0:(j+1<m?cw[i-1][j]*0.5:cw[i-1][j]));

//System.out.print(String.format("%.5f",cw[i][j])+" ");

//System.out.println();

double res = cw[n-1][m-1];

System.out.println(String.format("%.2f", res));

}

//System.out.println(String.format("%.2f", res));

//System.out.println(String.fo
```



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