Assignment #4: 排序、栈、队列和树

Updated 0005 GMT+8 March 11, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by <mark>李鹏辉,元培学院</mark>

说明:

1) The complete process to learn DSA from scratch can be broken into 4 parts:

Learn about Time complexities, learn the basics of individual Data Structures, learn the basics of Algorithms, and practice Problems.

- 2)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。
- 3) 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。
- 4) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

编程环境

Windows 10 Home, PyCharm 2022.3.2 (Community Edition)

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

05902: 双端队列

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05902/

思路: 10分钟。

```
1  def q1():
2     for _ in range(int(input())):
3         s = []
4         for _ in range(int(input())):
5               op, num = tuple(map(int, input().split()))
6               if op == 1:
```

```
s.append(num)
8
                 elif s:
9
                     if num == 0:
10
                         s.pop(0)
                     else:
11
12
                         s.pop()
13
                 else:
14
                     break
15
            if s:
                 print(' '.join(map(str, s)))
16
17
             else:
                 print('NULL')
18
19
20
21
    q1()
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                            #: 44296457
                                                                          题目: 05902
 def q1():
                                                                         提交人: 2100017777_李鹏辉
    for _ in range(int(input())):
                                                                       (2100017777)
        s = []
        for _ in range(int(input())):
                                                                          内存: 3760kB
            op, num = tuple(map(int, input().split()))
                                                                           时间: 39ms
            if op == 1:
                                                                           语言: Python3
                s.append(num)
                                                                        提交时间: 2024-03-19 13:04:30
            elif s:
```

基本信息

02694: 波兰表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02694/

思路: 15分钟。

```
1
    import operator as op
2
3
4
    def q2():
5
        chars = input().split()
6
7
        op_d = {'+': op.add, '-': op.sub, '*': op.mul, '/': op.truediv}
8
        for char in chars:
9
            if char in op_d:
                 s.append(char)
10
11
            else:
12
                 s.append(float(char))
                 while len(s) > 2 and s[-2] not in op_d:
13
14
                     second = s.pop()
15
                     first = s.pop()
```

```
s.append(op_d[s.pop()](first, second))
return s[0]

print(format(q2(), '.6f'))
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

```
      源代码
      #: 44301329

      import operator as op
      题目: 02694

      提交人: 2100017777_李鹏辉

      (2100017777)

      def q2():
      内存: 3640kB

      chars = input().split()
      时间: 23ms

      s = []
      百言: Python3

      op_d = {'+': op.add, '-': op.sub, '*': op.mul, '/': op.truediv}
      提交时间: 2024-03-19 17:56:41
```

基本信息

24591: 中序表达式转后序表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24591/

思路:改良了一下课件上的调度场,数字不需要转换成int或float。一小时。

```
def q3():
1
2
        prec = {'+':1, '-':1, '*':2, '/':2}
 3
        for _ in range(int(input())):
4
 5
             infix = input()
6
             s = []
 7
             re = []
             num = ''
8
9
             for char in infix:
10
                 if char.isnumeric() or char == '.':
11
12
                     num += char
                 else:
13
                     if num:
14
15
                         re.append(num)
                         num = ''
16
                     if char == '(':
17
18
                         s.append(char)
                     if char == ')':
19
                         while s and s[-1] != '(':
20
21
                              re.append(s.pop())
22
                         s.pop()
23
                     if char in '+-*/':
                         while s and s[-1] in '+-*/' and prec[char] \leftarrow
24
    prec[s[-1]]:
```

```
25
                             re.append(s.pop())
26
                         s.append(char)
27
28
            if num:
29
                 re.append(num)
30
            while s:
                 re.append(s.pop())
31
32
            print(' '.join(str(x) for x in re))
33
34
35
   q3()
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

```
#: 44307090

def q3():
    prec = {'+':1, '-':1, '*':2}

    for _ in range(int(input())):
        infix = input()
        s = []

#: 44307090

题目: 24591

提交人: 2100017777

内存: 3676kB

时间: 27ms

语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-03-19 23:02:14
```

基本信息

22068: 合法出栈序列

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22068/

思路: 主要改变输入的字符串去匹配原来的字符串, 40分钟。

```
1
    def q4():
 2
        chars = input()
 3
        while True:
 4
            try:
 5
                wait = input()
                 if len(wait) != len(chars):
 6
 7
                     print('NO')
 8
                     continue
 9
                 c_r = chars[:] # chars_remained
                 fixed = ''
10
11
                 while wait:
                     f_l = wait[0] # first_letter
12
13
                     if f_1 not in chars:
                         print('NO')
14
                         break
15
                     elif f_l not in fixed:
16
17
                         f_i = c_r.index(f_1) # first_index
                         fixed += c_r[:f_i]
18
19
                         c_r = c_r[f_{i+1}]
```

```
20
                    elif f_l == fixed[-1]:
21
                        fixed = fixed[:-1]
22
                    else:
23
                        print('NO')
                        break
24
25
                    wait = wait[1:]
26
                if not wait:
27
                    print('YES')
28
           except EOFError:
29
               break
30
31
32 q4()
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")

06646: 二叉树的深度

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/06646/

思路: bfs. 15分钟。

```
1
  def q5():
        t_d = {} # tree_dict
2
3
       for _ in range(int(input())):
4
           t_d[_+1] = list(map(int, input().split()))
5
        m_d = 0 \# max_depth
6
        n_q = [1] # node_queue
7
        while n_q:
8
            m_d += 1
9
           n_qc = n_q[:] # n_qcopy
10
           n_q = []
11
           for node in n_q_c:
                for leave in t_d[node]:
12
                    if leave != -1:
13
14
                        n_q.append(leave)
15
        return m_d
16
17
18
   print(q5())
```

状态: Accepted

```
      源代码
      #: 44303581

      def q5():
      题目: 06646

      t_d = {} # tree_dict
      提交人: 2100017777_李鹏辉

      for _ in range(int(input())):
      (2100017777)

      t_d[_+1] = list(map(int, input().split()))
      内存: 3636kB

      m_d = 0 # max_depth
      时间: 22ms

      n_q = [1] # node_queue
      语言: Python3

      while n_q:
      提交时间: 2024-03-19 20:06:21
```

基本信息

02299: Ultra-QuickSort

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02299/

思路:一开始只用sorted排序,后来发现超时。经提醒改用merge sort和栈,最后总计约两小时。

```
def q6():
1
2
3
        while True:
4
             size = int(input())
5
             if size == 0:
6
                 break
 7
             numbers = [int(input()) for _ in range(size)]
8
             s = [numbers[:size//2], numbers[size//2:]]
9
             result = []
             times = 0
10
11
             def merge(11, 12):
12
                 nonlocal times
13
                 re = []
14
                 while 11 and 12:
15
16
                     if 11[0] <= 12[0]:
                          re.append(11.pop(0))
17
18
                     else:
19
                          re.append(12.pop(0))
20
                         times += len(11)
                 if 11:
21
                     re += 11
22
                 if 12:
23
24
                     re += 12
                 return re
25
26
27
             while s:
28
                 top = s.pop()
29
                 t_s = len(top)
30
                 if t_s > 1:
31
                     s.append(top[:t_s//2])
32
                     s.append(top[t_s//2:])
33
                 else:
34
                     c_1 = top
```

```
35
                     while result and len(result[-1]) == len(c_1):
36
                         c_l = merge(result.pop(), c_l)
37
                     result.append(c_1)
38
            while len(result) > 1:
39
                12 = result.pop()
                11 = result.pop()
40
41
                result.append(merge(11, 12))
42
            print((size * size - size) // 2 - times)
43
44
45
   q6()
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

```
      源代码
      #: 44306130

      def q6():
      题目: 02299

      提交人: 2100017777
      块存: 35396kB

      size = int(input())
      时间: 40672ms

      if size == 0:
      语言: Python3

      break
      提交时间: 2024-03-19 22:09:59
```

基本信息

2. 学习总结和收获

<mark>如果作业题目简单,有否额外练习题目,比如:OJ"2024spring每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网站</mark> 题目<mark>。</mark>

第四题其实如果换种思路, 改成通过改变原来的字符串去匹配新输入的字符串, 会方便很多。第六题应该对大数足够敏感到能意识到要用归并。