回溯算法

回溯法标准框架:

```
1
def backtrack(path, selected):

2
if 满足停止条件:

3
res.append(path)

4
for 选择 in 选择列表:

5
做出选择

6
递归执行backtrack

7
撤销选择
```

- 组合问题: N个数里面按一定规则找出k个数的集合
- 排列问题: N个数按一定规则全排列, 有几种排列方式
- 切割问题:一个字符串按一定规则有几种切割方式
- 子集问题: 一个N个数的集合里有多少符合条件的子集
- 棋盘问题: N皇后, 解数独等等

组合是不强调元素顺序的,排列是强调元素顺序

组合无序,排列有序

```
1 | if not pth or nums[i]>=pth[-1]: # 需满足递增
2 | pth.append(nums[i]) # 选nums[i]
3 | bt(i+1, pth)
4 | pth.pop() # 回溯复原
5 | # bt(i+1, pth+[nums[i]]) # 与以上三行等价
```

组合

```
输入: n = 4, k = 2
输出:
[
[2,4],
[3,4],
[2,3],
[1,2],
[1,3],
[1,4],
```

```
2
        def combine(self, n: int, k: int) -> List[List[int]]:
            def backtrack(start, path):
4
                if len(path) == k:
5
                    ans.append(path[:]) #别漏写[:]
6
                    return
7
                #n+1可以优化n-(k-len(pth))+2
8
                for i in range(start, n+1):
9
                    path.append(i)
10
                    backtrack(i+1, path) #是path, 别写错
11
                    path.pop()
12
13
            ans = []
14
            backtrack(1, [])
15
            return ans
```

ans.append(path[:]) 中使用 path[:] 原因:

path[:] 会创建一个 path 的副本。如果直接使用 ans. append (path),则 ans 列表中的每个元素都会指向同一个 path 列表对象,而不是其副本。这意味着在后续的迭代过程中,当我们改变 path 的内容时,ans 列表中的元素也会随之改变,这可能不是我们想要的行为。

组合总和 Ⅲ

示例 1:

```
输入: k = 3, n = 7
输出: [[1,2,4]]
解释:
1 + 2 + 4 = 7
没有其他符合的组合了。
```

```
1
   class Solution:
2
        def combinationSum3(self, k: int, n: int) -> List[List[int]]:
3
            def bt(tot, start, pth):
4
                if tot>n: # 剪枝
5
                    return
6
7
                if len(pth) == k and tot == n:
8
                    ans.append(pth[:])
9
                    return
10
                for i in range(start, 9-(k-len(pth))+2): # 剪枝
11
12
                    pth.append(i)
13
                    tot+=i
14
                    bt(tot, i+1, pth)
15
                    tot-=i # 回溯
                    pth.pop() # 回溯
16
```

电话号码的字母组合

示例 1:

```
输入: digits = "23"
输出: ["ad","ae","af","bd","be","bf","cd","ce","cf"]
```

```
1
    class Solution:
 2
        def letterCombinations(self, digits: str) -> List[str]:
 3
            if not digits:return []
 4
 5
            mp = {
 6
                 "2": "abc",
 7
                 "3": "def",
                 "4": "ghi",
 8
                 "5": "jkl",
 9
10
                 "6": "mno",
11
                 "7": "pqrs",
                 "8": "tuv",
12
                 "9": "wxyz",
13
14
15
            def bt(i,pth):
16
17
                 if i == len(digits):
18
                     ans.append("".join(pth[:]))
19
                 else:
20
                     d = digits[i]
21
                     for s in mp[d]:
22
                         pth.append(s)
23
                         bt(i+1, pth)
24
                         pth.pop()
25
26
            ans = []
27
            bt(0, [])
28
            return ans
```

组合总和 【直接看下一题】[解题也可同下]

示例 1:

```
输入: candidates = [2,3,6,7], target = 7
输出: [[2,2,3],[7]]
解释:
2 和 3 可以形成—组候选, 2 + 2 + 3 = 7 。注意 2 可以使用多次。
7 也是—个候选, 7 = 7 。
仅有这两种组合。
```

无重复元素 的整数数组 candidates

```
2 <= candidates[i] <= 40
```

```
class Solution:
2
        def combinationSum(self, candidates: List[int], target: int) ->
   List[List[int]]:
3
            def bt(target, start, pth):
4
                if target==0:
5
                    ans.append(pth[:])
6
                    return
7
8
                for i in range(start, len(candidates)):
9
                    target -= candidates[i]
10
                    if target < 0:
11
                        break
12
                    pth.append(candidates[i])
                    bt(target, i, pth) #重复使用元素,仍使用i
13
14
                    target += candidates[i]
15
                    pth.pop()
16
17
           candidates.sort()
18
            ans = []
19
            bt(target, 0, [])
20
            return ans
```

组合总和Ⅱ

```
class Solution:
    def combinationSum2(self, candidates: List[int], target: int) ->
    List[List[int]]:
    def bt(target, start, pth):
        if target == 0:
            ans.append(pth[:])
            return
        for i in range(start, len(candidates)):
```

```
# 跳过同一树层使用过的元素
9
10
                    if i>start and candidates[i] == candidates[i-1]:
11
                        continue
12
                    target -= candidates[i]
13
                    if target < 0:
14
                        break
                    pth.append(candidates[i])
15
16
                    bt(target, i+1, pth)
17
                    target += candidates[i]
18
                    pth.pop()
19
20
            candidates.sort()
21
            ans = []
22
            bt(target, 0, [])
23
            return ans
```

分割回文串

```
输入: s = "aab"
输出: [["a","a","b"],["aa","b"]]
```

```
class Solution:
 2
        def partition(self, s: str) -> List[List[str]]:
 3
            def bt(start, pth):
                if start == len(s):
 4
 5
                     ans.append(pth[:])
 6
                     return
 7
 8
                for i in range(start, len(s)):
 9
                     if s[start: i+1] == s[start: i+1][::-1]:
10
                         pth.append(s[start:i+1])
11
                         bt(i+1, pth)
12
                         pth.pop()
13
            ans = []
14
            bt(0, [])
15
            return ans
```

复原 IP 地址

```
class Solution:
    def restoreIpAddresses(self, s: str) -> List[str]:
        def bt(start, pth):
        if start == len(s) and len(pth) == 4:
            ans.append(".".join(pth))
        return

for i in range(start, min(start+3, len(s))):
```

```
9
                    if len(pth) > 4: # 剪枝
10
                        break
11
                    if self.is_valid(s, start, i):
12
                        pth.append(s[start:i+1])
13
                        bt(i+1, pth)
14
                        pth.pop()
15
            ans = []
16
            bt(0, [])
17
            return ans
18
19
        def is valid(self, s, start, end):
            if s[start] == '0' and start != end: # 0开头的数字不合法
20
21
                return False
22
            num = int(s[start:end+1])
23
            return 0 <= num <= 255
```

子集[不包含重复元素]

```
1
   class Solution:
 2
        def subsets(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:
 3
            def bt(start, pth):
 4
                ans.append(pth[:])
 5
 6
                for i in range(start, len(nums)):
 7
                     pth.append(nums[i])
 8
                     bt(i+1, pth)
 9
                     pth.pop()
10
11
            ans = []
12
            bt(0, [])
13
            return ans
```

<u>子集Ⅱ</u>[<mark>包含</mark>重复元素]

```
1
   class Solution:
        def subsetsWithDup(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:
2
 3
            def bt(start, pth):
4
                ans.append(pth[:])
5
6
                for i in range(start, len(nums)):
                    # 比上题多一个判断逻辑
7
                    if i > start and nums[i] == nums[i-1]:
8
9
                        continue
10
                    pth.append(nums[i])
11
                    bt(i+1, pth)
12
                    pth.pop()
13
```

```
14 ans = []
15 nums.sort()
16 bt(0, [])
17 return ans
```

非递减子序列

```
1
    class Solution:
 2
        def findSubsequences(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:
 3
            def bt (nums, pth):
 4
                if len(pth) > 1:
                     ans.append(pth[:])
 6
 7
                tmp = set()
 8
                 for i, n in enumerate(nums):
 9
                     if n in tmp:
10
                         continue
                     if not pth or n \ge pth[-1]:
11
12
                         tmp.add(n)
13
                         bt(nums[i+1:], pth+[n])
14
            ans = []
15
            bt(nums, [])
16
            return ans
```

思路2

```
1
   class Solution:
2
       def findSubsequences(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:
3
           def bt(i, pth):
4
               if i == len(nums):
5
                   if len(pth) > 1:
6
                      ans.append(pth[:])
7
                   return
8
               # 【1】选 nums[i]
9
               if not pth or nums[i]>=pth[-1]: # 需满足递增
10
11
                                            # 选nums[i]
                   pth.append(nums[i])
12
                  bt(i+1, pth)
                                              # 回溯复原
13
                   pth.pop()
                   # bt(i+1, pth+[nums[i]]) # 与以上三行等价
14
15
               # 【2】不选 nums[i]:
16
               # 只有在nums[i]不等于前一项tmp[-1]的情况下才考虑不选nums[i]
17
18
               # 即若nums[i] == pth[-1],则必考虑选nums[i],不予执行不选
   nums[i]的情况
19
               if not pth or (pth and nums[i] != pth[-1]): # 避免重复
20
                  bt(i+1, pth)
21
```

```
22 | ans = []
23 | bt(0, [])
24 | return ans
```

全排列

```
class Solution:
 2
        def permute(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:
 3
            def bt(nums, pth):
 4
                if not nums:
 5
                     ans.append(pth[:])
                     return
 6
 7
                for i in range(len(nums)):
 8
                     bt(nums[:i] + nums[i+1:], pth + [nums[i]])
 9
10
            ans = []
11
            bt(nums, [])
12
            return ans
```

全排列II

```
class Solution:
 2
        def permuteUnique(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:
 3
            def bt (nums, pth):
                 if not nums:
 4
 5
                     ans.append(pth[:])
                     return
 6
 7
 8
                 tmp = set()
 9
                 for i in range(len(nums)):
10
                     if nums[i] in tmp:
11
                         continue
12
                     bt(nums[:i]+nums[i+1:], pth+[nums[i]])
13
                     tmp.add(nums[i])
14
15
            ans = []
16
            bt(nums, [])
17
            return ans
```

重新安排行程

```
1 class Solution:
2   def findItinerary(self, tickets: List[List[str]]) -> List[str]:
3      from collections import defaultdict
4   mp = defaultdict(list)
```

```
5
6
           for f, t in tickets:
7
               mp[f] += [t]
8
           for f in mp:
9
               mp[f].sort()
           print(mp)
10
11
12
           def bt(f):
13
               while mp[f]:
14
                   bt(mp[f].pop(0))#路径检索
                ans.insert(0, f) #放在最前
15
16
17
           ans = []
           bt('JFK') #题目必须从JFK开始
18
19
           return ans
```

N皇后

正对角就是(i,j)相加之和一样的

负对角就是(i,j)相减只差一样的

```
1
   class Solution:
 2
        def solveNQueens(self, n: int) -> List[List[str]]:
 3
                                  #列,
                                        正对角, 负对角
 4
            def bt(i=0, pth=[], col=[], z=set(), f=set()):
 5
                 if i == n: #行
 6
                     ans.append(pth)
7
                     return
 8
 9
                 for j in range(n):
                     if j not in col \
10
11
                     and i-j not in z \setminus
12
                     and i+j not in f:
13
                         bt(i+1,
14
                         pth+[s[:j]+'Q'+s[j+1:]],
15
                         col+[j],
16
                         z \mid \{i-j\},
17
                        f|{i+j}) #并集
18
            ans = []
            s = '.' * n
19
20
            bt()
21
            return ans
```



```
class Solution:
2
       def solveSudoku(self, board: List[List[str]]) -> None:
 3
 4
           Do not return anything, modify board in-place instead.
           .....
 5
 6
           def bt(i, j):
               """i, i代表遍历到的行、列索引"""
7
               if i == 9: # 遍历完最后一行后,结束
8
9
                   return True
10
               if j == 9: # 遍历完最后一列后,转去遍历下一行
11
                   return bt(i+1, 0)
12
13
               if board[i][j] != '.': # 有数字
14
15
                   return bt(i, j+1)
16
17
               for n in range(1, 10): # 填空
18
                   n = str(n)
19
                   if not self.check(board, i, j, n):
20
                       continue
                   board[i][j] = n
21
                   # 直接return是因为只需要一个可行解,而不需要所有可行解
22
23
                   if bt(i, j+1):
                       return True
24
25
                   board[i][j] = '.' # 撤销选择
26
           bt(0, 0)
27
28
       def check(self, board, row, col, n):
29
           for i in range(9):
               if board[row][i] == n:
31
                   return False
32
               if board[i][col] == n:
33
                   return False
               r = (row//3)*3 + i // 3
34
               c = (col//3)*3 + i % 3
35
36
               if board[r][c] == n:
37
                  return False
38
           return True
```