### 1. (15min)

# sy119: 汉诺塔

recursion, https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/4/3/119

思路: 用前一个 n 的步骤推出下一个的

代码:

```
n=int(input())
print(2**n-1)
def hano(a):
    if a==1:
        return 'A->C'
    else:
        return hano(a-
1).replace('B','D').replace('C','B').replace('D','C')+'\nA->C\n'+hano(a-
1).replace('B','D').replace('A','B').replace('D','A')
print(hano(n))
```

#### 运行:



## 2. (20min)

# sy132: 全排列 I

# recursion, <a href="https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/4/3/132">https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/4/3/132</a>

思路: 还是用递归, 函数递归的顺序自动实现排序

代码:

#### 运行:



### 3. (20min)

02945: 拦截导弹

# dp, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024fallroutine/02945

思路: 从后往前找最长递减列

代码:

```
n=int(input())
lis=list(map(int,input().split()))
a=[1 for _ in range(n)]
for i in range(n-2,-1,-1):
    for j in range(n-1,i,-1):
        if lis[i]>=lis[j]:
        a[i]=max(a[i],a[j]+1)
m=max(a)
print(m)
```

#### 运行:



# 4. (30min)

23421: 小偷背包

dp, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/23421

思路: 二维递归

代码:

```
n,b=map(int,input().split())
val=list(map(int,input().split()))
wei=list(map(int,input().split()))
a=[[0 for _ in range(b+1)] for _ in range(n+1)]
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,b+1):
        if j>=wei[i-1]:
        a[i][j]=max(a[i-1][j],val[i-1]+a[i-1][j-wei[i-1]])
        else:
        a[i][j]=a[i-1][j]
print(a[n][b])
```

#### 运行:



# 5. (40min)

02754: 八皇后

dfs and similar, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02754">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02754</a>

思路: 与全排列类似

代码:

```
lis=[]
def queen(s,m):
    if len(s) == m:
        lis.append(s)
```

### 运行:



# 6. (20min)

#### 189A. Cut Ribbon

brute force, dp 1300

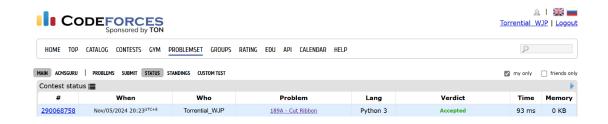
### https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/189/A

思路: 从小往大 dp

代码:

```
n,a,b,c=(map(int,input().split()))
lis=[0]*4001
lis[a]=1
lis[b]=1
lis[c]=1
for i in range(1,n+1):
    if i>=a and lis[i-a]!=0:
        lis[i]=max(lis[i],lis[i-a]+1)
    if i>=b and lis[i-b]!=0:
        lis[i]=max(lis[i],lis[i-b]+1)
    if i>=c and lis[i-c]!=0:
        lis[i]=max(lis[i],lis[i-c]+1)
print(lis[n])
```

#### 运行:



# 总结和收获:

感觉到一维的 dp 感觉还是比较好想的,二维甚至更高维的 dp 就需要比较严谨的逻辑,不然容易出现疏漏