月考 AC2 (悲)

1. (9min)

E22548: 机智的股民老张

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22548/

思路: 再从后往前更新另一个列表 b, b[i]表示第 i 天以后股票的

峰值

代码:

```
a=list(map(int,input().split()))
n=len(a)
b=[0]*n
b[n-1]=a[n-1]
for j in range(n-2,-1,-1):
    b[j]=max(b[j+1],a[j])
num=0
for k in range(n):
    num=max(num,b[k]-a[k])
print(num)
```

运行:

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
基本信息
                                                                               # 47566526
源代码
                                                                             题目: E22548
 a=list(map(int,input().split()))
                                                                           提交人: 24n2400011028
                                                                             内存: 9568kB
 b = [0] *n
                                                                             时间: 55ms
 b[n-1]=a[n-1]
 for j in range(n-2,-1,-1):
                                                                             语言: Python3
    b[j]=max(b[j+1],a[j])
                                                                          提交时间: 2024-12-05 15:17:16
 for k in range(n):
     num=max(num,b[k]-a[k])
 print(num)
                                                                                            English 帮助 关于
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```

2. (30min)

M28701: 炸鸡排

greedy, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28701/

思路: 感觉是困难的, 必须注意到如果每个鸡排的时长都不大于

平均时长那么就可以煎完, 并且锅必须同时煎 k 个鸡排其实和锅可以同时煎任意大于等于 k 个鸡排是等价的

代码:

```
n, k = map(int, input().split())
t = list(map(int, input().split()))
t = sorted(t)
s = sum(t)
while True:
    if t[-1] > s / k:
        s -= t.pop()
        k -= 1
    else:
        print('%.3f'%(s/k))
        break
```

运行:



3. (30min)

M20744: 土豪购物

dp, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20744/

思路: 和第一题感觉有点类似, 再去维护两个列表, 记录从第 i 个物品开始向左/向右可以买到的最大价值

代码:

```
a=list(map(int,input().split(',')))
n=len(a)
left=[0]*n
right=[0]*n
if max(a) \le 0:
   print(max(a))
   answer=max(a)
   left[0] = max(a[0], 0)
   for i in range (1, n):
       left[i] = max(left[i-1] + a[i], a[i], 0)
   right [n-1] = a[n-1]
   for j in range (n-2, -1, -1):
       right[j] = max (right[j+1]+a[j],a[j],0)
   for k in range (1, n-1):
       if a[k] >= 0:
           answer=max(answer,left[k-
1] + a[k] + right[k+1])
       if a[k]<0:
           answer=max(answer,left[k-1]+right[k+1])
   print(answer)
```

运行:

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                 # 47567510
                                                                               题目: M20744
 a=list(map(int,input().split(',')))
                                                                             提交人: 24n2400011028
 n=len(a)
                                                                              内存: 9432kB
 left=[0]*n
 right=[0]*n
                                                                               时间: 89ms
 if max(a) <=0:
                                                                               语言: Pvthon3
     print(max(a))
                                                                            提交时间: 2024-12-05 15:53:39
     left[0]=max(a[0],0)
     for i in range(1,n):
         left[i]=max(left[i-1]+a[i],a[i],0)
     right[n-1]=a[n-1]
     for j in range(n-2,-1,-1):
        right[j]=max(right[j+1]+a[j],a[j],0)
     for k in range(1,n-1):
         if a[k]>=0:
            answer=max(answer,left[k-1]+a[k]+right[k+1])
         if a[k]<0:
            answer=max(answer,left[k-1]+right[k+1])
     print(answer)
```

基本信息

4. (30min)

T25561: 2022 决战双十一

brute force, dfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/25561/

思路: 没什么思维含量, 只是要考虑全面, dfs 即可。

代码:

```
#pylint:skip-file
def dfs(i,sumi):
   global cost, answer
   if i<n:</pre>
       for pri in price[i]:
          store, val=map(int, pri.split(':'))
          cost[store-1]+=val
          dfs(i+1, sumi+val)
          cost[store-1]-=val
   else:
       save=0
       for j in range(m):
          savej=0
          for bon in bonus[j]:
              over, cut=map(int, bon.split('-'))
              if cost[j]>=over:
                 savej=max(savej,cut)
          save+=savej
       answer=min(answer, sumi-save-(sumi//300) *50)
       return
n,m=map(int,input().split())
price=[input().split() for _ in range(n)]
bonus=[input().split() for _ in range(m)]
cost=[0]*m
answer=float('inf')
dfs(0,0)
print(answer)
```

运行:

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                       # 47673637
                                                                                     题目: 25561
 #pylint:skip-file
                                                                                   提交人: 24n2400011028
 def dfs(i,sumi):
                                                                                     内存: 3664kB
     global cost, answer
                                                                                     时间: 68ms
         for pri in price[i]:
                                                                                     语言: Python3
             store, val=map(int, pri.split(':'))
                                                                                  提交时间: 2024-12-10 22:54:57
              cost[store-1]+=val
             dfs(i+1,sumi+val)
             cost[store-1]--val
         for j in range(m):
              savej=0
              for bon in bonus[i]:
                 over, cut=map(int,bon.split('-'))
                 if cost[j]>=over:
                      savej-max(savej,cut)
             save+=savej
         answer=min(answer,sumi-save-(sumi//300)*50)
n,m=map(int,input().split())
price=[input().split() for _ in range(n)]
bonus=[input().split() for _ in range(m)]
 answer=float('inf')
dfs(0,0)
print(answer)
```

5. (1h+)

T20741: 两座孤岛最短距离

dfs, bfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20741/

思路: 考场上用两个广搜把两座岛都找出来, 再直接枚举最小曼哈顿距离, 结果超时了。回去后才看到可以用 Dijkstra 算法代码:

```
import heapq
def dfs(x,y):
    visited=[[False]*m for _ in range(n)]
    q=[]
    heapq.heappush(q,(0,x,y))
    dir=[[0,1],[0,-1],[-1,0],[1,0]]
    while q:
        step,x,y=heapq.heappop(q)
        if visited[x][y]:
            continue
        visited[x][y]=True
        if mat[x][y]=='1' and step!=0:
            return step
        for dx,dy in dir:
            nx,ny=x+dx,y+dy
            if 0<=nx<=n-1 and 0<=ny<=m-1 and</pre>
```

运行:

#47667096提交状态

状态: Accepted 基本信息 #: 47667096 题目: 20741 import heapq 提交人: 24n2400011028 def dfs(x,y) 内存: 3700kB visited=[[False]*m for in range(n)] 时间: 37ms heapq.heappush(q,(0,x,y)) 语言: Python3 提交时间: 2024-12-10 18:10:14 while q: step, x, y=heapq.heappop(q) if visited[x][y]: continue visited[x][y]=True if mat[x][y]=='1' and step!=0: return step for dx, dy in dir: nx, ny=x+dx, y+dy $\label{eq:condition} \textbf{if} \ 0 <= nx <= n-1 \ \textbf{and} \ 0 <= ny <= m-1 \ \textbf{and} \ visited \texttt{[nx][ny]} == \texttt{False:}$ heapq.heappush(q, (step+1-int(mat[nx][ny]),nx,ny)) n=int(input()) for i in range(n): mat.append(input()) m=len(mat[0]) for c in range(n): for d in range(m): if mat[c][d] =='1': print(dfs(c,d)) exit()

统计

提问

6. (40min)

T28776: 国王游戏

greedy, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28776

思路: 也是不好想的, 在题解的辅助下才想明白 greedy 策略。按 Ai*Bi 排序。

代码:

```
n=int(input())
a,b=map(int,input().split())
number=[]
for _ in range(n):
    number.append(list(map(int,input().split())))
number=sorted(number,key=lambda x:(x[0]*x[1]))
result=0
for i in range(n):
    result=max(result,a//number[i][1])
    a*=number[i][0]
print(result)
```

运行:



学习总结和收获:

还是深感 greedy 之难······有时候不知道是应该先试图去证明还是 先把不知道正确性的代码写出来,因为两者都会耗费一定时间。 马上机考了,最后冲刺一下。