Assign #3: Oct Mock Exam暨选做题目满百

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2024 fall, Complied by Hongfei Yan== (请改为同学的姓名、院系) ==

说明:

- 1) Oct月考: AC6== (请改为同学的通过数) == 。考试题目都在"题库(包括计概、数算题目)"里面,按照数字题号能找到,可以重新提交。作业中提交自己最满意版本的代码和截图。
- 2)请把每个题目解题思路(可选),源码Python,或者C++/C(已经在Codeforces/Openjudge上AC),截图(包含Accepted, 学号),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、作业评论有md或者doc。
- 4) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

1. 题目

E28674:《黑神话:悟空》之加密

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28674/

思路:按照题目意思打代码,注意az之间的转换

代码

```
n = int(input())%26
str1 = input()
for i in str1:
    if ord(i) in range(65,91):
        if (ord(i)-n-64)%26+64 != 64:
            print(chr((ord(i)-n-64)%26+64),end='')
        else:
            print('z',end='')
    if ord(i) in range(97,123):
        if (ord(i)-n-96)%26+96 != 96:
            print(chr((ord(i)-n-96)%26+96),end='')
        else:
            print('z',end='')
```



E28691: 字符串中的整数求和

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28691/

思路:

两个list,只看前两位即可

代码

```
str1 = list(input().split())
num1 = int(str1[0][0])*10+int(str1[0][1])
num2 = int(str1[1][0])*10+int(str1[1][1])
print(num1 + num2)
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==



M28664: 验证身份证号

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28664/

思路:按照题目意思打代码即可

代码

```
n = int( input())
11=[7,9,10,5,8,4,2,1,6,3,7,9,10,5,8,4,2]
12=['1','0','x','9','8','7','6','5','4','3','2']
for _ in range(n):
    str1 = input()
    sum_ = 0
    for i in range(17):
        sum_ += int(str1[i])*11[i]
    sum_ %= 11
    if 12[sum_] == str1[17]:
        print("YES")
    else:
        print("NO")
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==



M28678: 角谷猜想

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28678/

思路: 按照题目意思打代码即可

代码

```
n = int(input())
while n!= 1:
    if n%2 == 1:
        print(f"{n}*3+1={n*3+1}")
        n=n*3+1
    else:
        print(f"{n}/2={n//2}")
        n//=2
print("End")
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==



M28700: 罗马数字与整数的转换

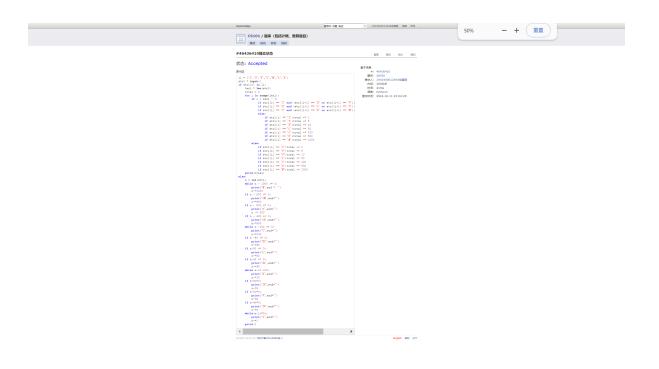
http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28700/

思路:第一反应是贪心+暴力,但对字典、tuple的熟练度还不够高,代码比较冗长

代码

```
ll = ['I','V',"X","C","M","L",'D']
str1 = input()
if str1[0] in 11:
    len1 = len(str1)
    total = 0
    for i in range(len1):
        if i < len1 - 1:
            if str1[i] == 'I' and (str1[i+1] == 'X') or str1[i+1] == 'V'):total -=
1; continue
            if str1[i] == 'X' and (str1[i+1] == 'L' or str1[i+1] == 'C'):total -=
10; continue
            if str1[i] == 'C' and (str1[i+1] == 'D' or str1[i+1] == 'M'):total -=
100; continue
            else:
                if str1[i] == 'I':total += 1
                if str1[i] == 'V':total += 5
                if str1[i] == "X":total += 10
                if str1[i] == 'L':total += 50
                if str1[i] == 'C':total += 100
                if str1[i] == 'D':total += 500
                if str1[i] == 'M':total += 1000
        else:
            if str1[i] == 'I':total += 1
            if str1[i] == 'V':total += 5
```

```
if str1[i] == "X":total += 10
            if str1[i] == 'L':total += 50
            if str1[i] == 'C':total += 100
            if str1[i] == 'D':total += 500
            if str1[i] == 'M':total += 1000
    print(total)
else:
    n = int(str1)
    while n - 1000 >= 0:
        print('M',end = '')
        n-=1000
    if n - 900 >= 0:
        print('CM',end='')
        n-=900
    if n - 500 >= 0:
        print('D',end='')
        n = 500
    if n - 400 >= 0:
        print('CD',end='')
        n=400
    while n - 100 >= 0:
        print("C",end='')
        n=100
    if n - 90 >= 0:
        print("XC",end='')
        n-=90
    if n-50 >= 0:
        print("L",end='')
        n = 50
    if n-40 >= 0:
        print("XL",end='')
        n=40
    while n-10 >=0:
        print("X",end='')
        n-=10
    if n-9>=0:
        print("IX",end='')
        n-=9
    if n-5>=0:
        print("v",end='')
        n-=5
    if n-4>=0:
        print("IV",end='')
        n-=4
    while(n-1>=0):
        print("I",end='')
        n-=1
    print()
```



*T25353: 排队 (选做)

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/25353/

思路:

贪心:有点难描述,但突然想到用两组max和min

代码

```
n,d=map(int,input().split())
10=[]
11=[]
12=[]
13=[]
max1 = 0
min1 = 9999999999
max2 = 0
min2 = 999999999
for _ in range(n):
    10.append(int(input()))
12=10.copy()
k = 1en(12)
while k > 0:
    11.clear()
    13.clear()
    max1=12[0]
    min1=12[0]
    max2=12[0]
    min2=12[0]
    check = True
    for i in range(k):
        if not(abs(min1-12[i])>d or abs(12[i] - max1) > d):
            if check:
                11.append(12[i])
```

```
13.append(i)
            if min1 >= 12[i]:
                min1 = 12[i]
            if max1 <= 12[i]:
                max1 = 12[i]
        else:
            if not(abs(min2-12[i])>d or abs(12[i] - max2) > d):
                11.append(12[i])
                13.append(i)
   else:
        check = False
        if min2 >= 12[i]: min2 = 12[i]
        if max2 <= 12[i]: max2 = 12[i]
11.sort()
for i in 11:
   print(i)
for i in sorted(13,reverse=True):
   12.pop(i)
k = len(12)
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==



2. 学习总结和收获

==如果作业题目简单,有否额外练习题目,比如:OJ"计概2024fall每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网站题目。==

罗马数字转换这道题目让自己认识到了对字典和tuple的熟练度太低,没有想到简单的对应关系,同时也告诫自己如果第一反应是暴力模拟,要考虑是否实现难度过大,不要过于相信自己的if-else逻辑水平

排队这道题有点意思,如果当时是在考场上的话可能会因为罗马数字耗时太多而没时间做,自己对这个 贪心算法也想了一段时间,特别是独自想到用两组max和min的时候基本就解决问题了,唯一的遗憾是之 前没怎么用pop,还是问了一次GPT,不算是完全独立完成 总结就是语法基本掌握,但有些板块熟练度还有待提高,不能等到用的时候才发现其实是一知半解