想玩儿转算法面试 liuyubobobo

课课网《玉花草草、末面江苏》 









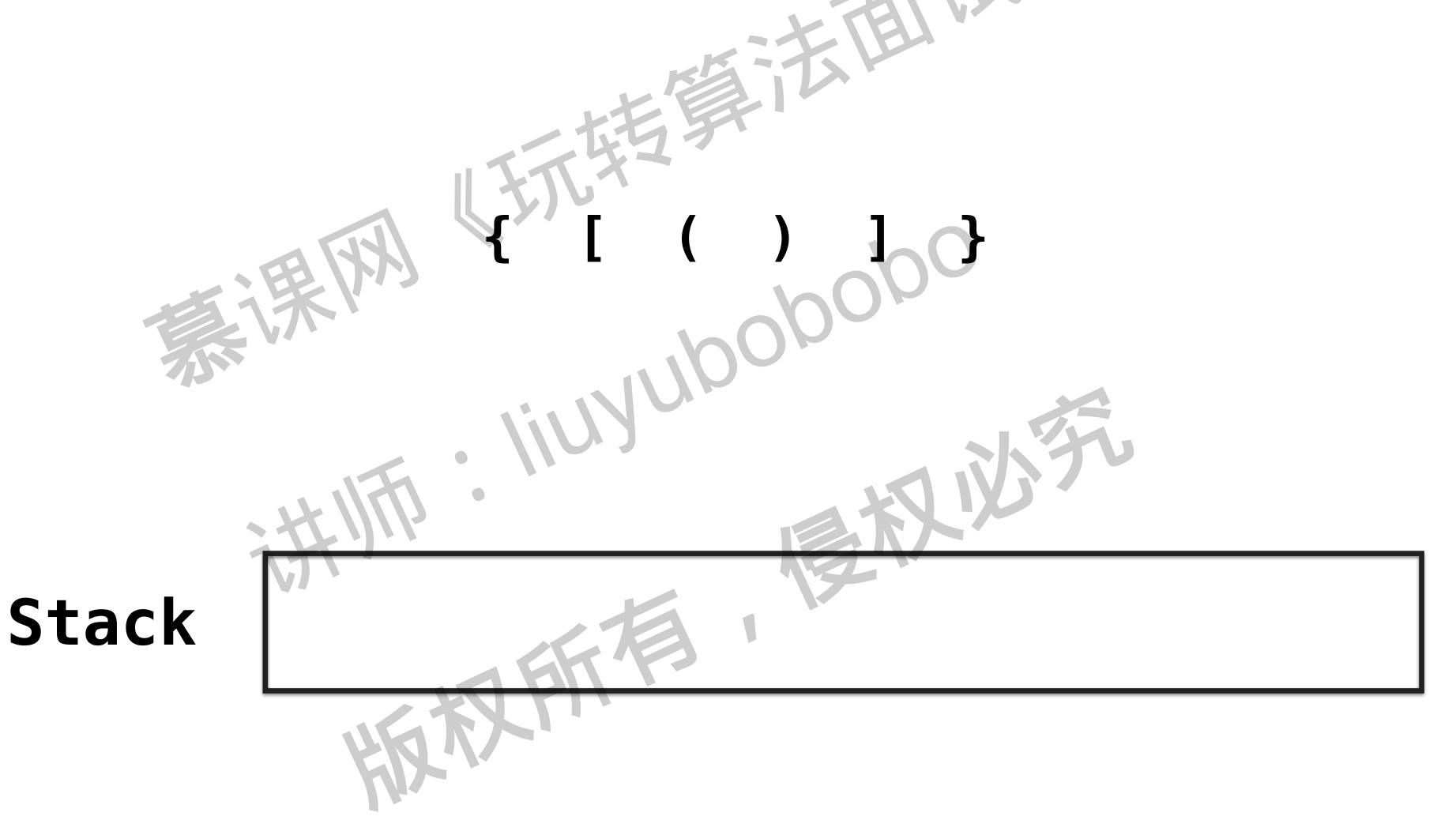






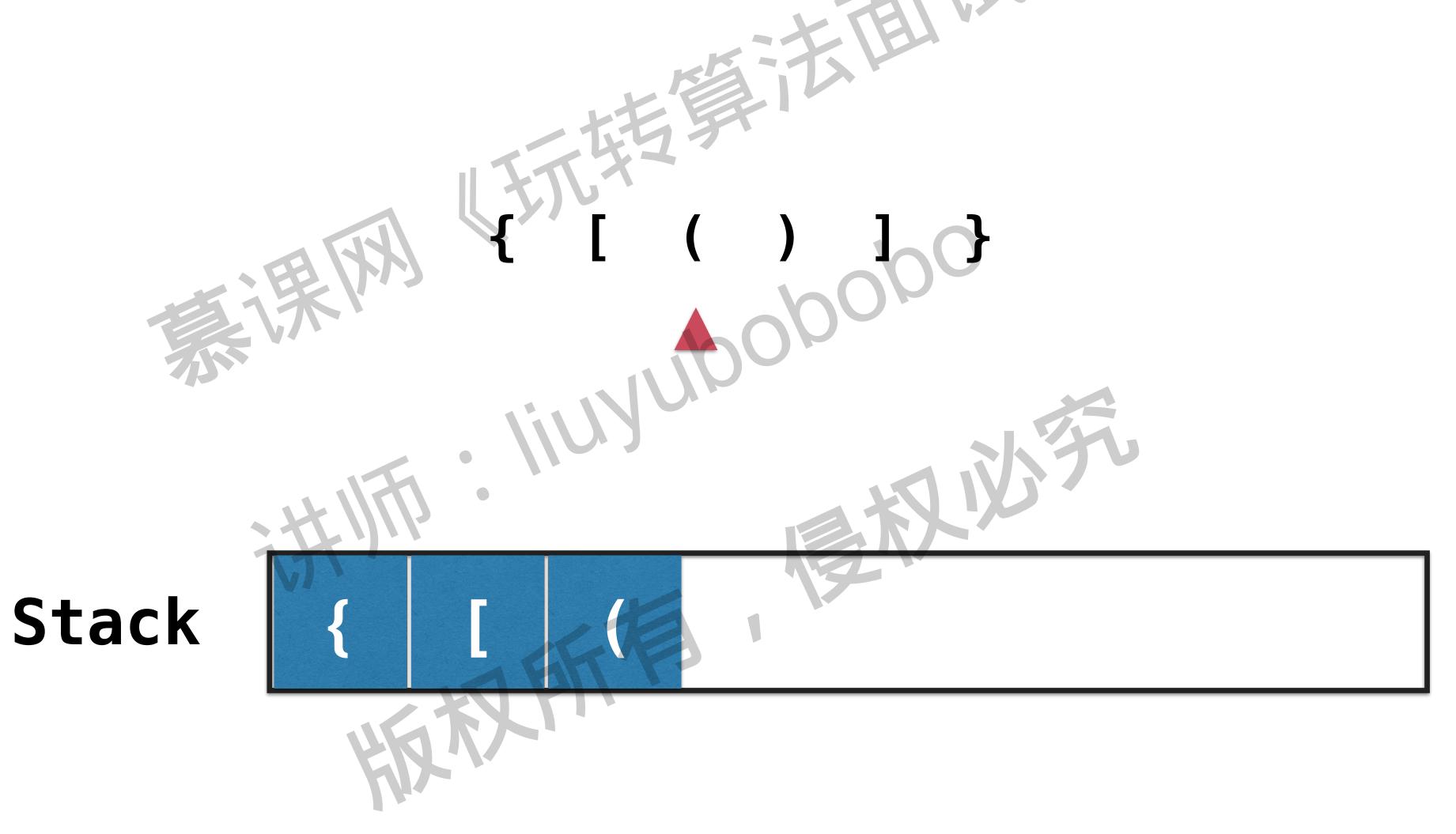
给定一个字符串,只包含(,[,{,),},}, 判定字符串中的括号

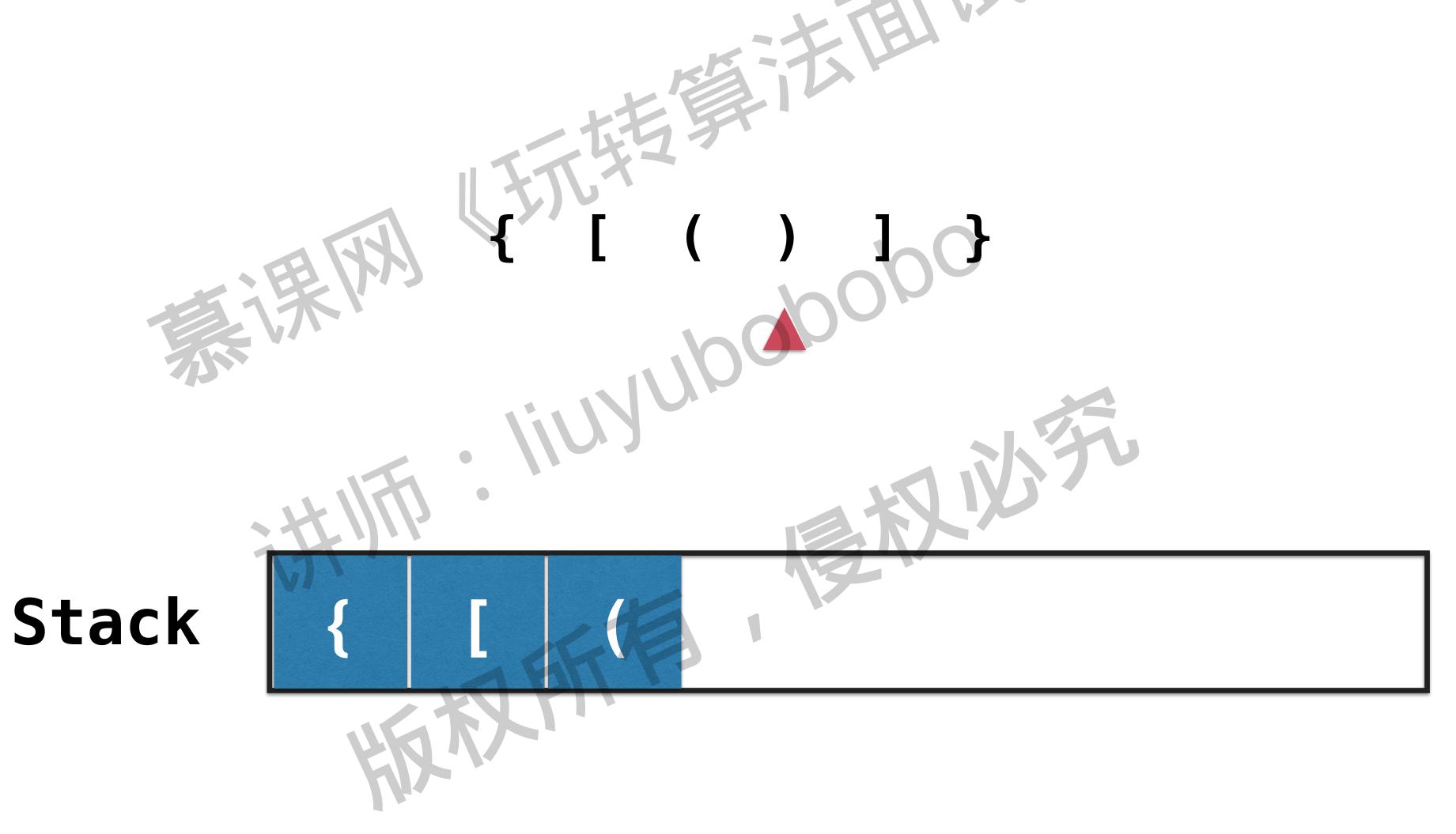
- 如"()","()[]{}"是合法的
- 如 "(]", "([)]" 是非法的





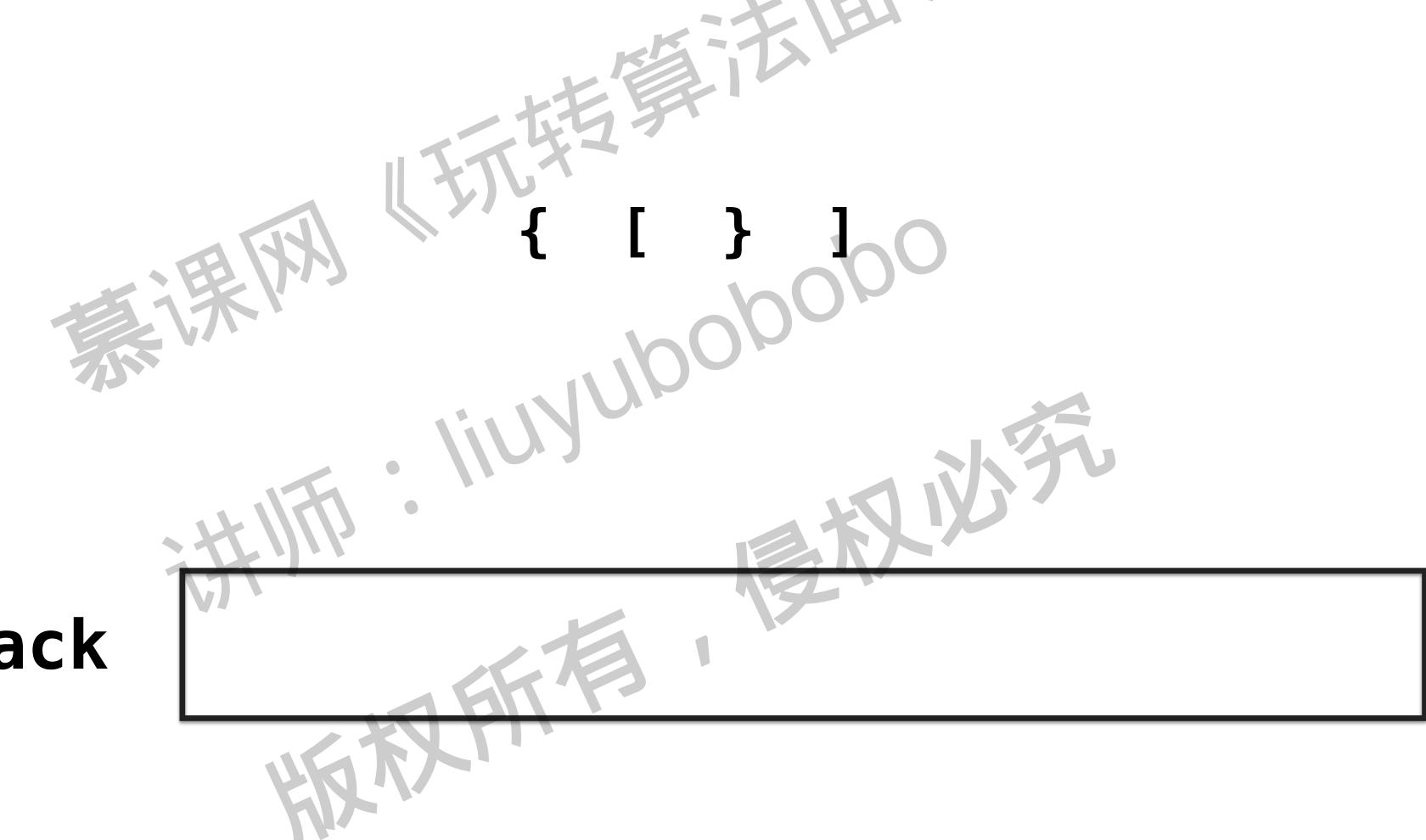






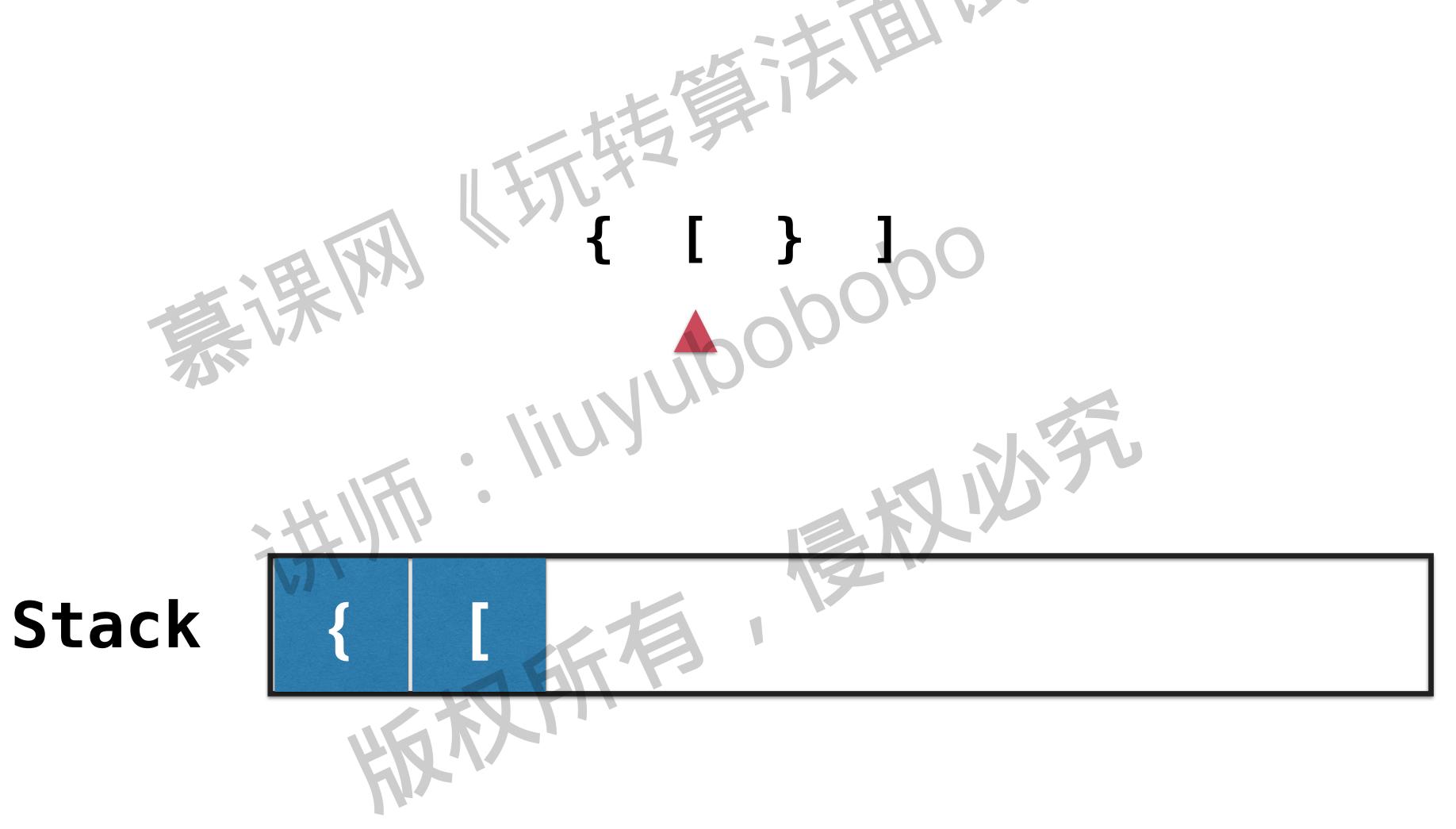


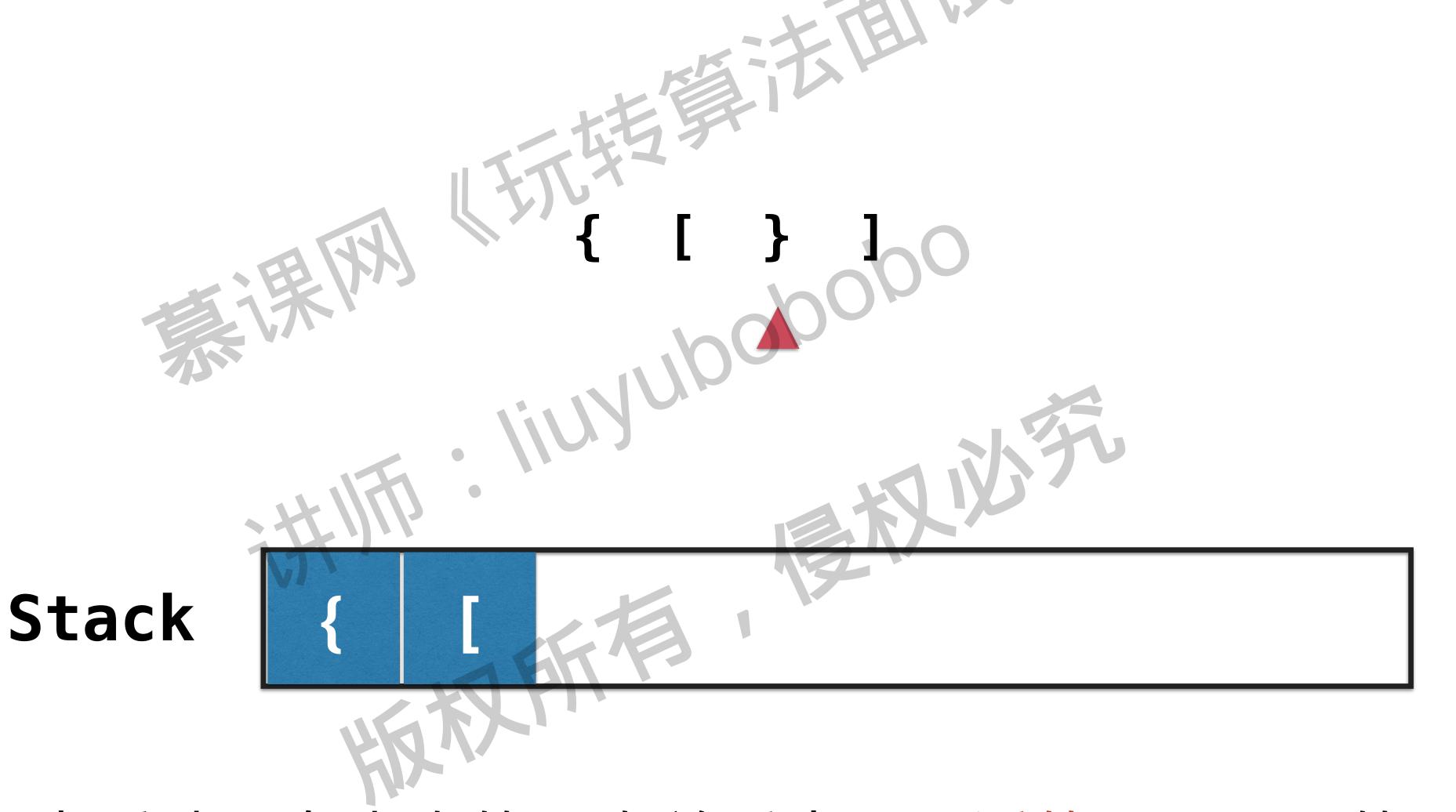




Stack







栈顶元素反映了在嵌套的层次关系中,最近的需要匹配的元素

实践心解决20

150. Evaluate Reverse Polish Notation

Linked in

逆波兰表达式求值。给定一个数组,表示一个逆波兰表达式。求其值。

- 如:["2","1","+","3","*"],表示(2+1)*3 = 9
- 如: ["4", "13", "5", "/", "+"], 表示4+(13/5) = 6

150. Evaluate Reverse Polish Notation

Linked in

逆波兰表达式求值。给定一个数组,表示一个逆波兰表达式。求其值。

- 运算的种类 (+,-,*,/)
- 字符串表达的数字种类 (整数)

71. Simplify Rath





给定一个Unix系统下的路径,简化这个路径。

- 如/home/,简化后为/home
- 如 /a/./b/../c/,简化后为 /c

71. Simplify Rath





给定一个Unix系统下的路径,简化这个路径。

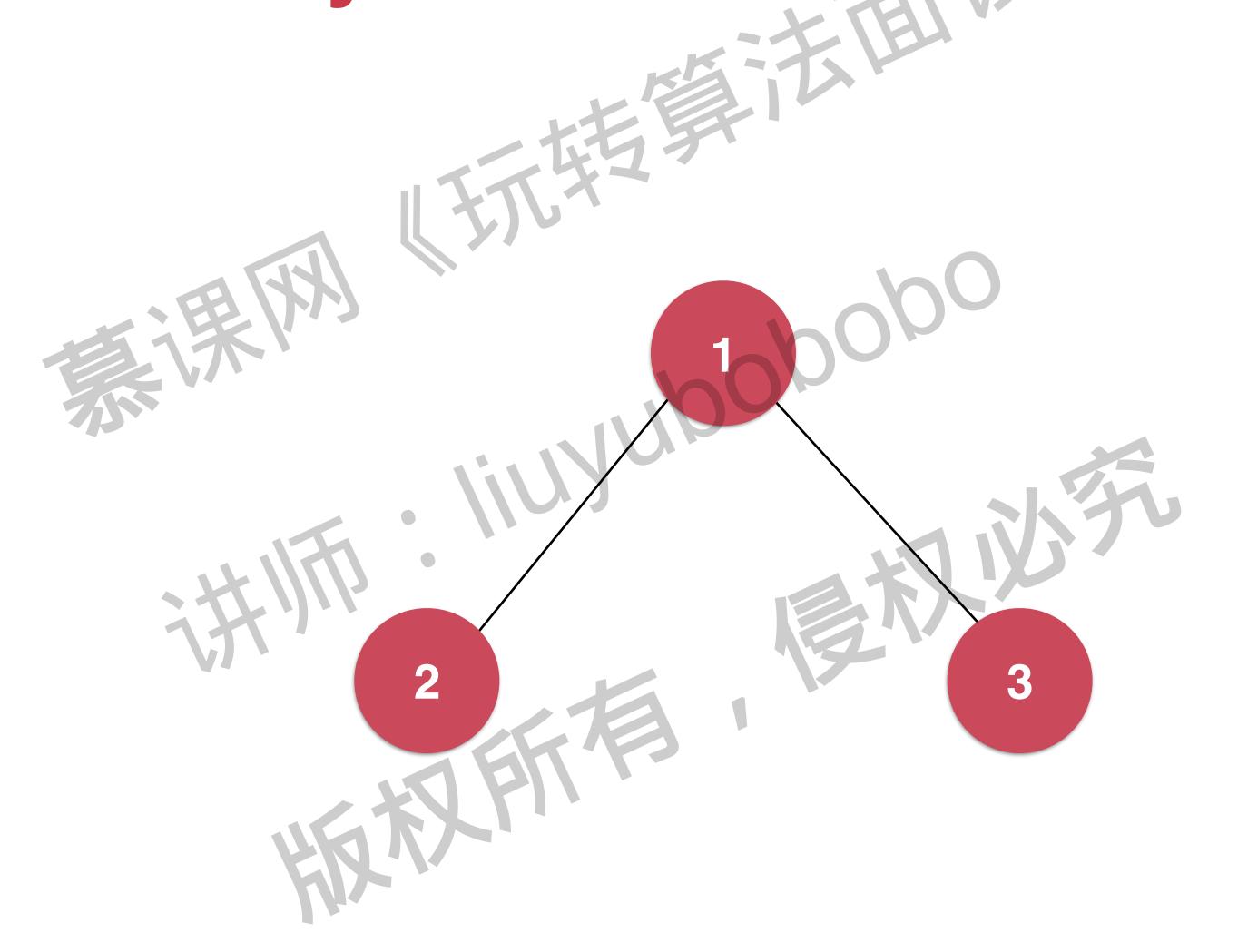
- 这个路径是否一定合法?
- 不能回退的情况? (如/./,返回/)
- 多余的/? (如 /home//hello/, 返回 /home/hello)

栈和递归的紧密关系

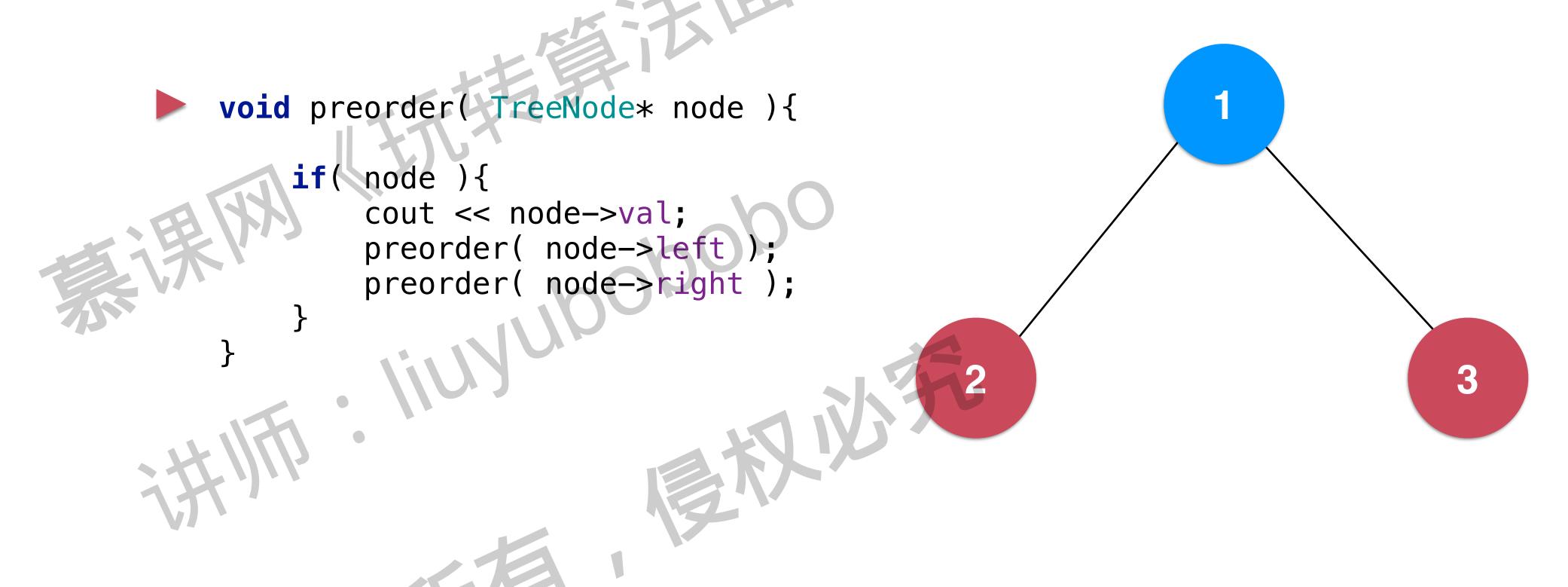
递归算法 世叉树中的算法,并

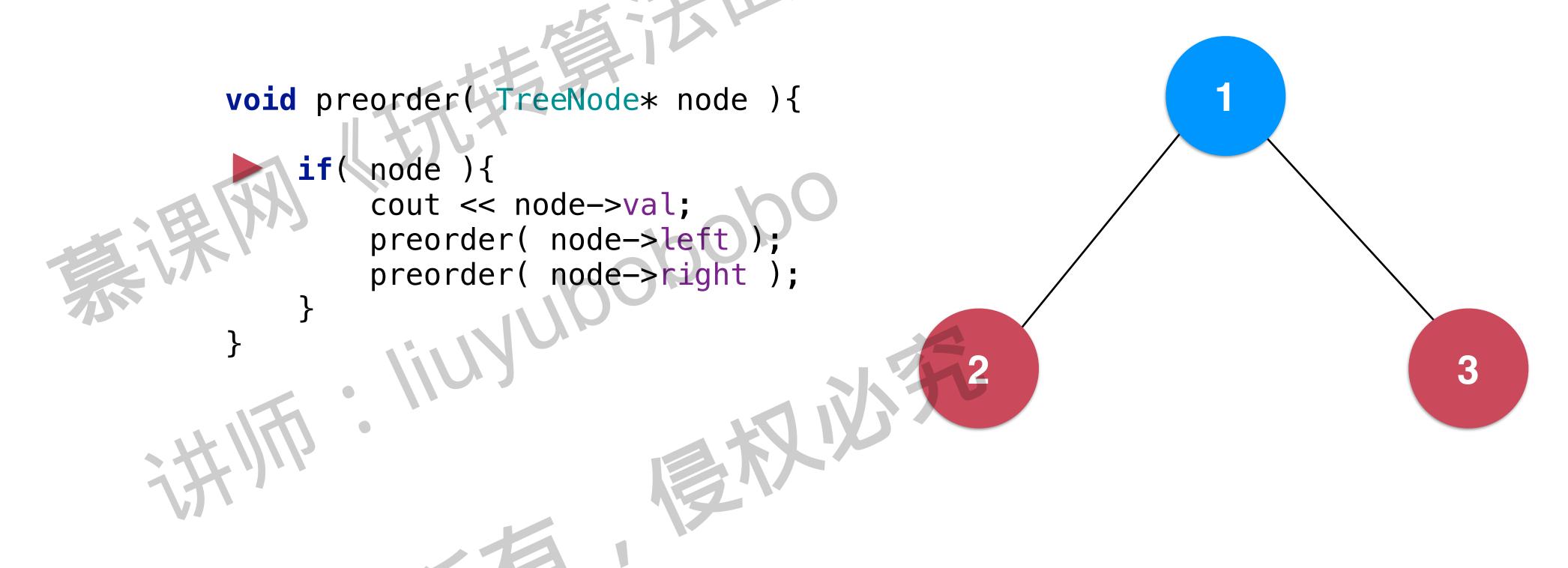
94. Binary Tree Inorder Traversal

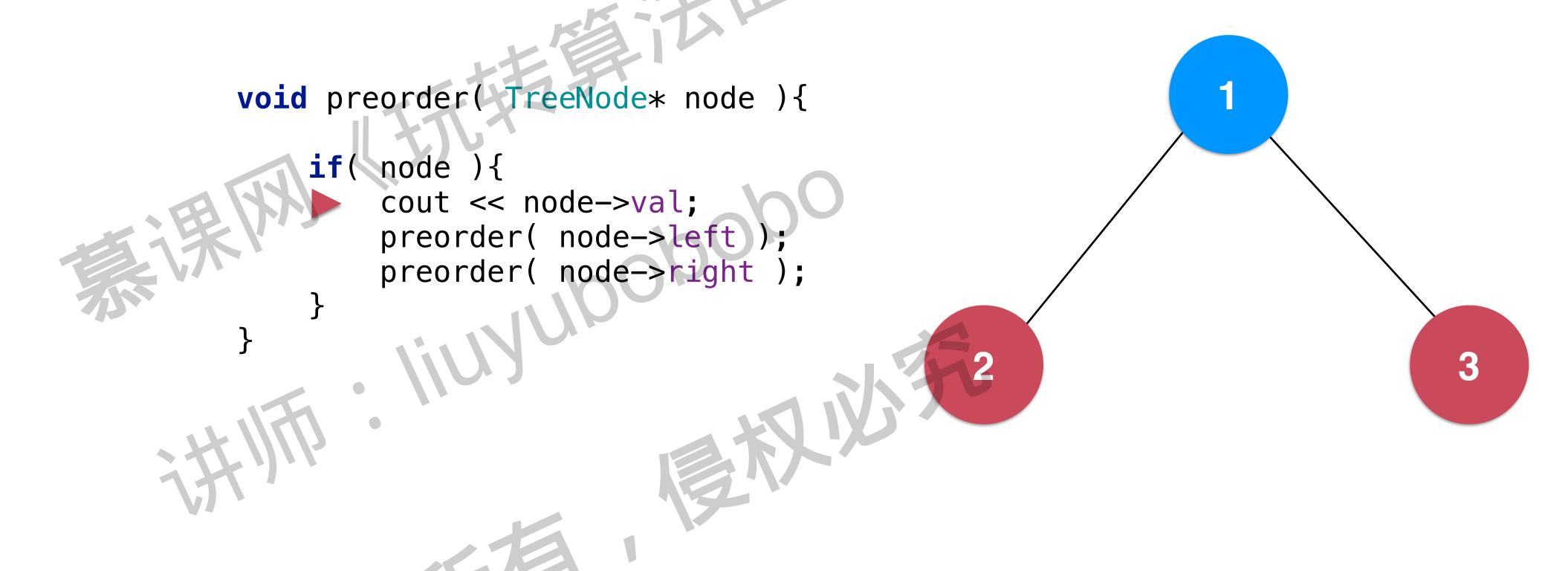
```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
    if( node ){
    cout << node->val;
    preorder( node->left );
    preorder( node->right );
```











```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
                                   if( node
                                        cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left)
                                        preorder( node->right );
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
     if( node ){
         cout << node->val;
```

preorder(node->left);

```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
                                   if( node
                                        cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left)
                                        preorder( node->right );
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
     if( node ){
         cout << node->val;
```

preorder(node->left);

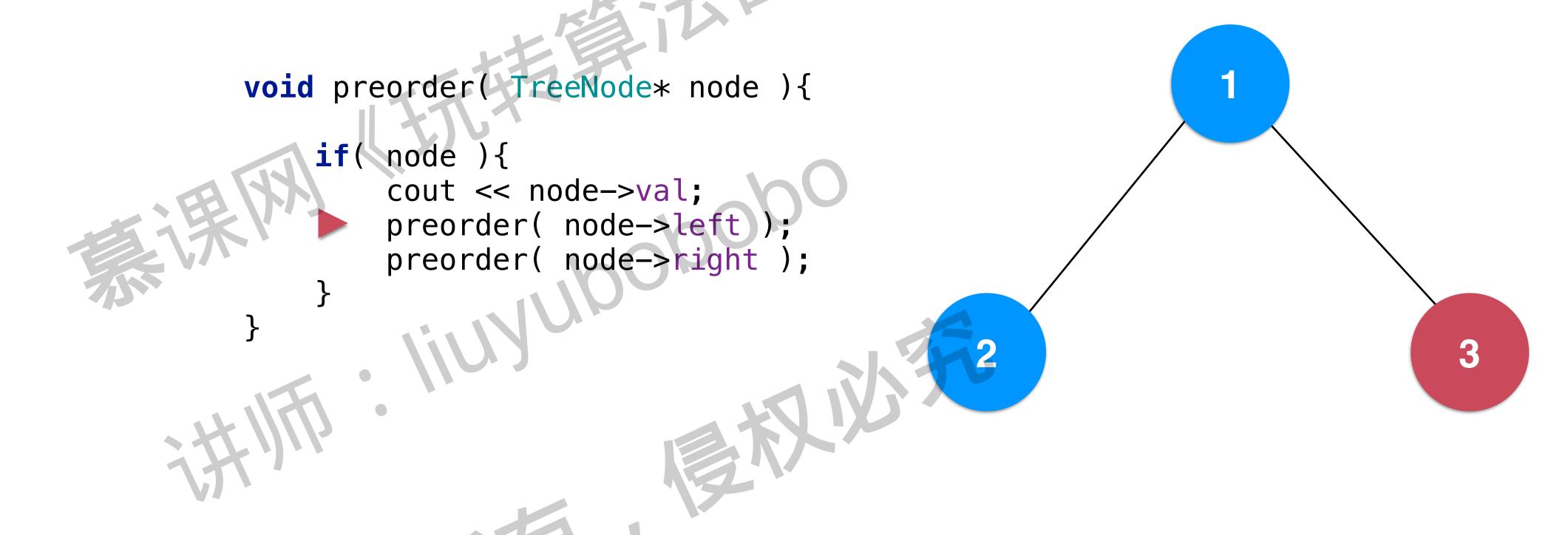
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void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
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                                      cout << node->val;
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                                       preorder( node->right );
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
    if( node ){
         cout << node->val;
        preorder( node->left);
```

```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
                                  if( node
                                       cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left)
                                       preorder( node->right );
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
    if( node ){
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         preorder( node->left );
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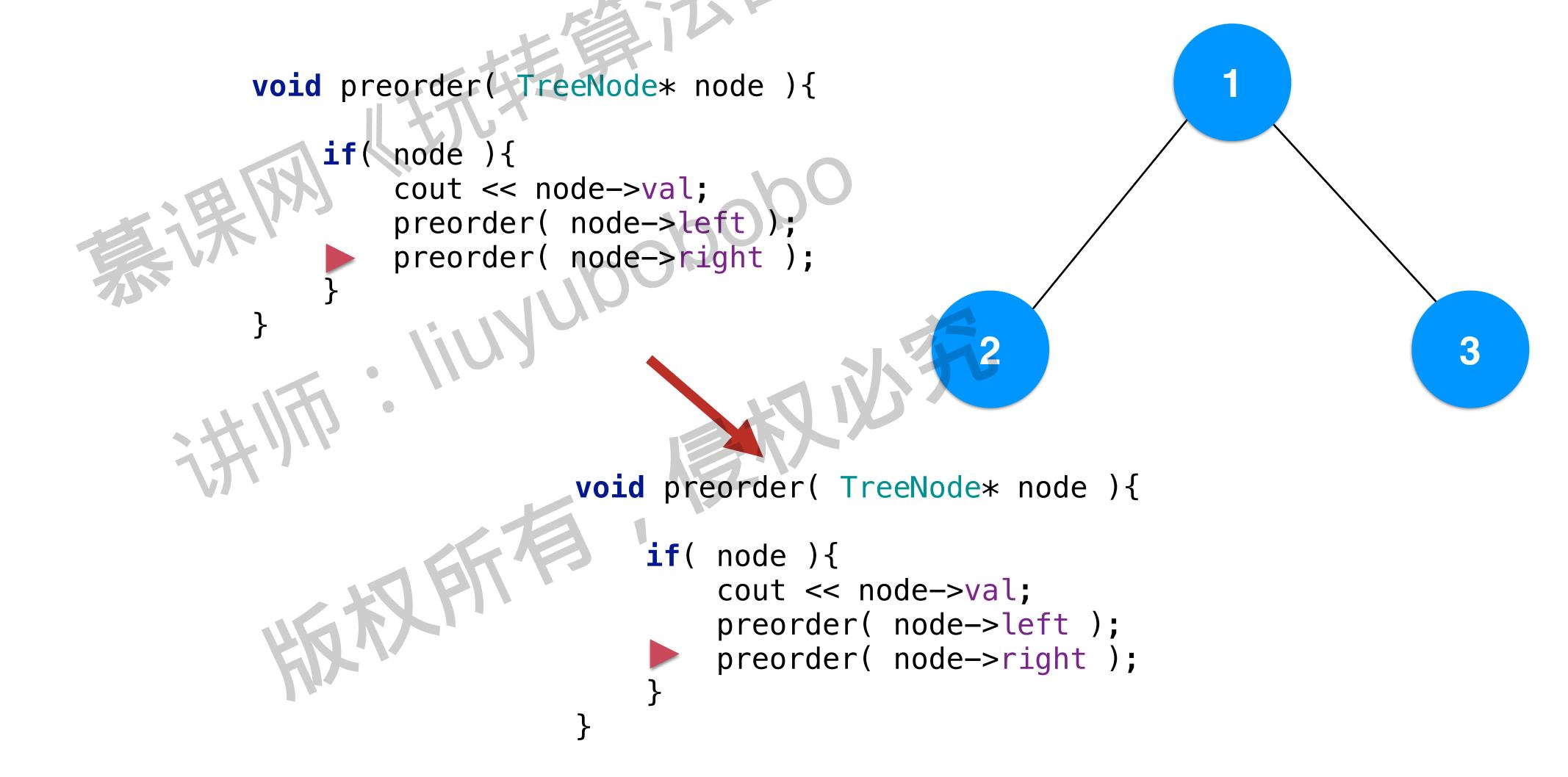
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void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
     if( node
         cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left);
preorder( node->right );
                      void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
                            if( node ){
                                 cout << node->val;
                                 preorder( node->left );
                                 preorder( node->right );
```

```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
     if( node
         cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left );
preorder( node->right );
                      void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
                            if( node ){
                                 cout << node->val;
                                 preorder( node->left );
                                 preorder( node->right );
```

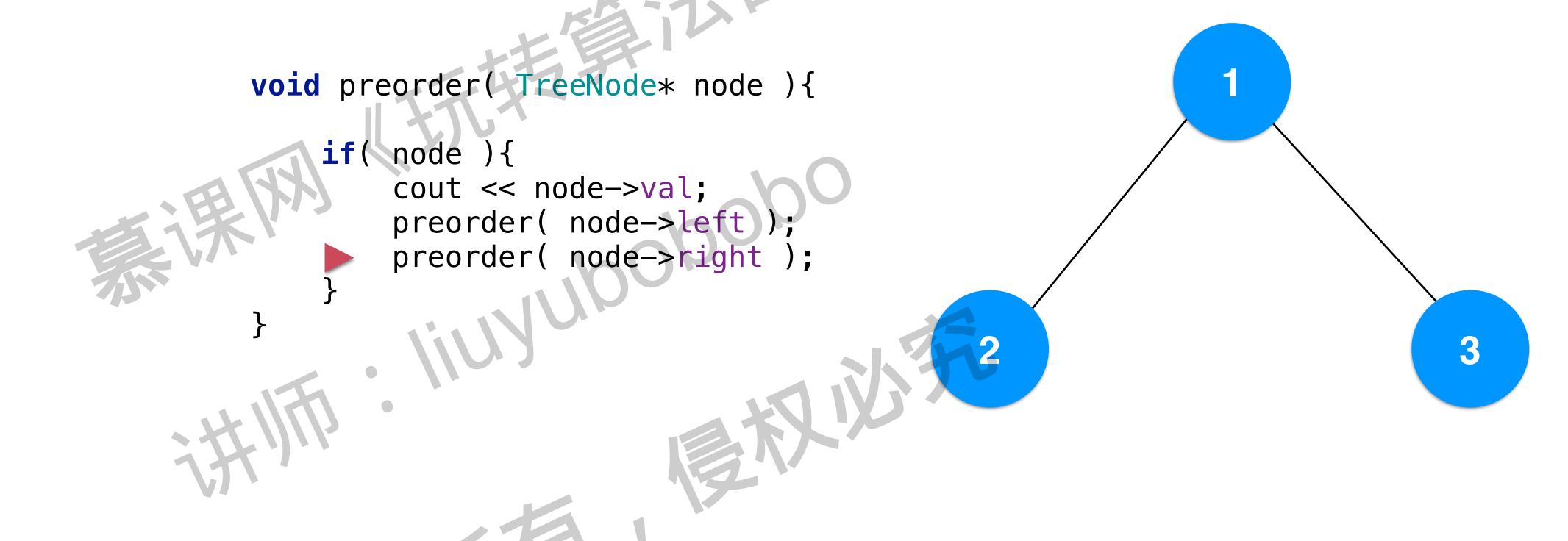
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         cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left );
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                       void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
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                                 preorder( node->left );
                                 preorder( node->right );
```

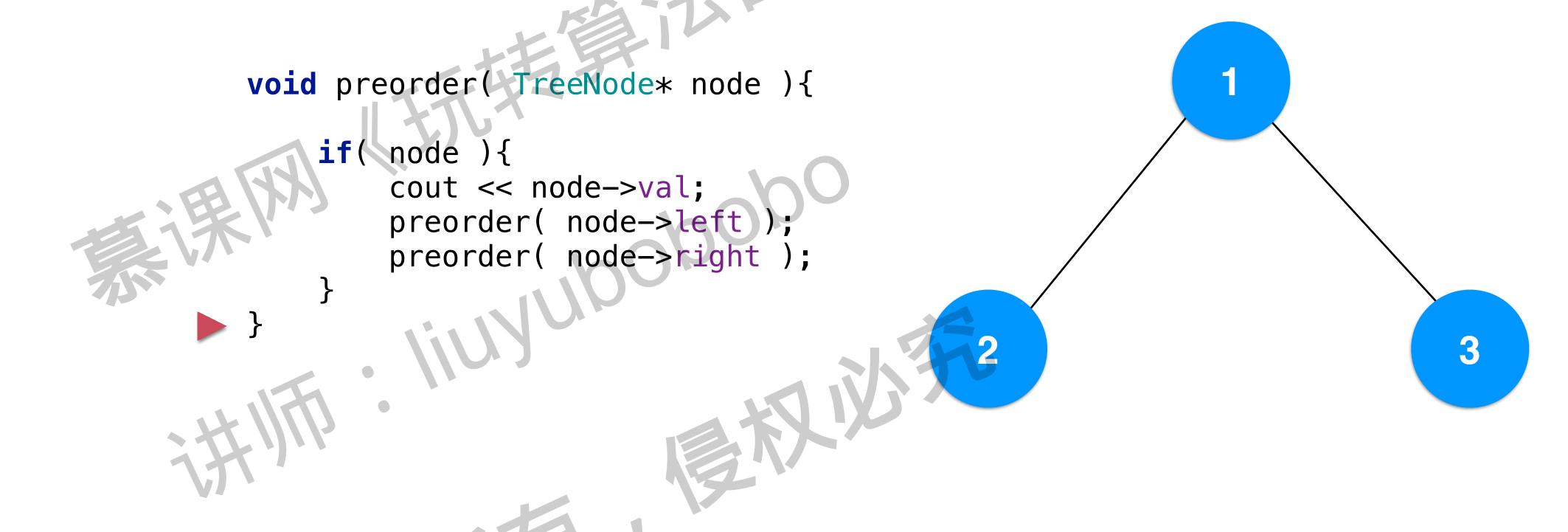
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                       void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
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                                 preorder( node->left );
                                 preorder( node->right );
```

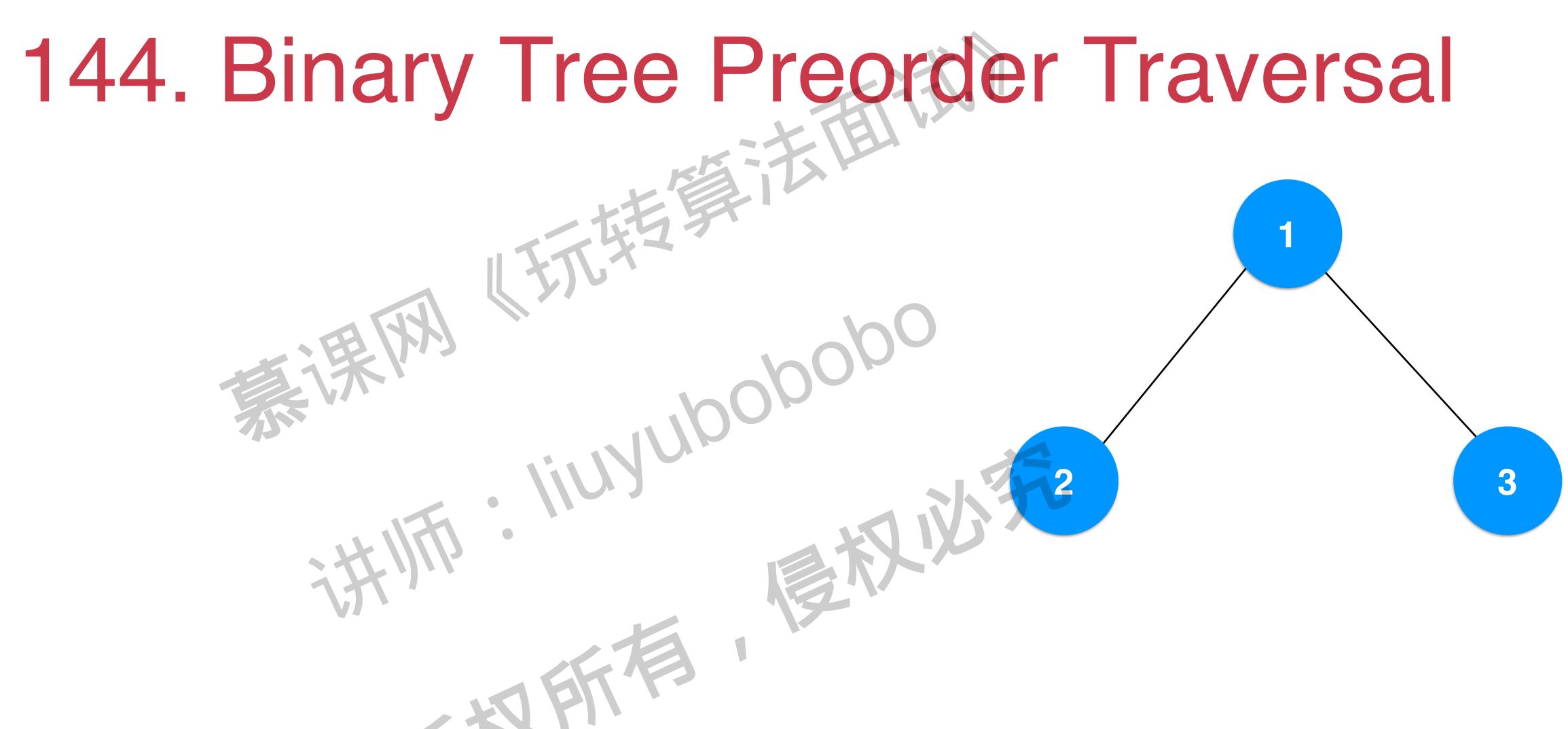
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         cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left );
preorder( node->right );
                       void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
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```



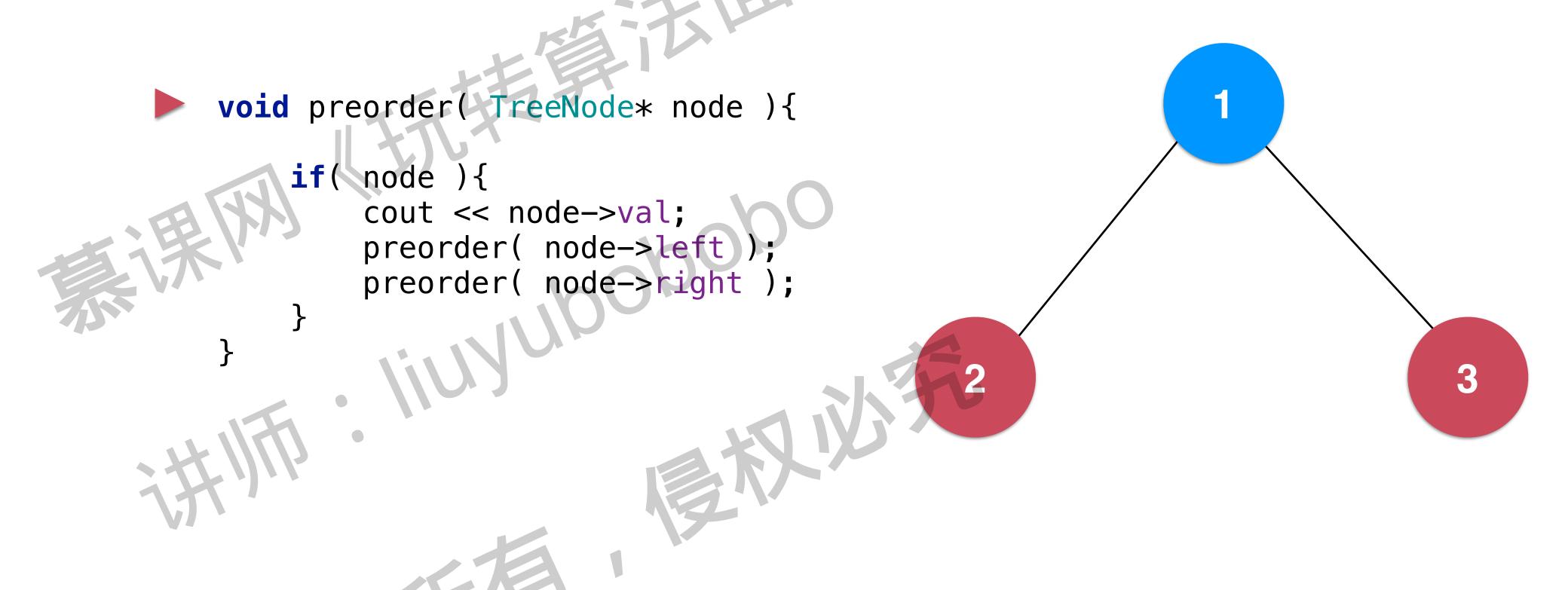
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preorder( node->left);
preorder( node->right );
                       void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
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```

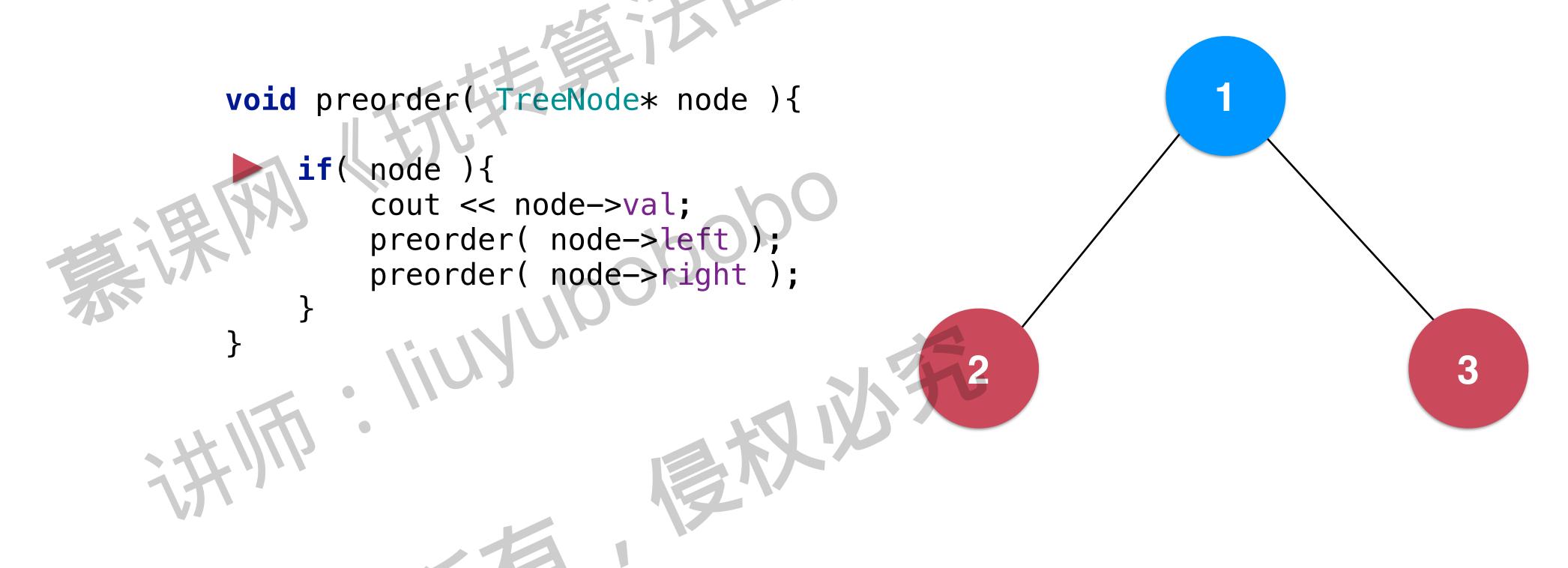


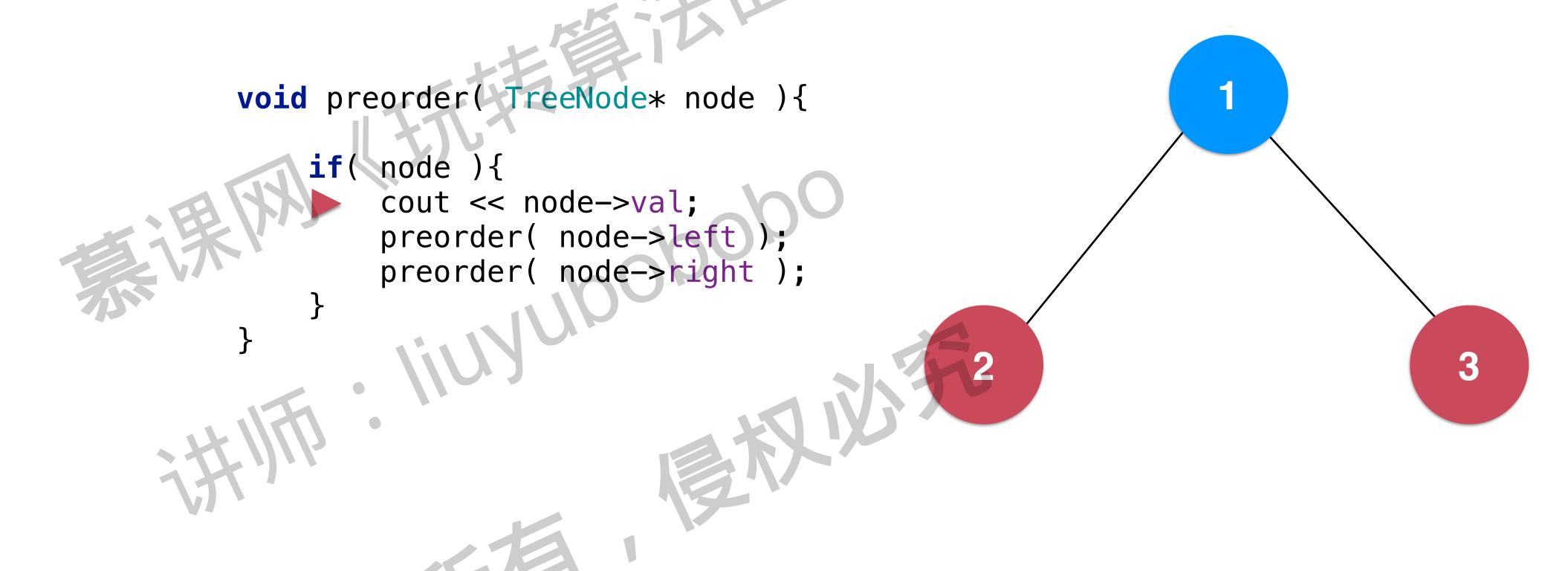




94. Binary Tree Inorder Traversal







```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
                                   if( node
                                       cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left
                                       preorder( node->right );
      Stack
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
    if( node ){
         cout << node->val;
```

preorder(node->left);

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void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
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                                       cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left
                                       preorder( node->right );
     Stack
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
    if( node ){
         cout << node->val;
```

preorder(node->left);

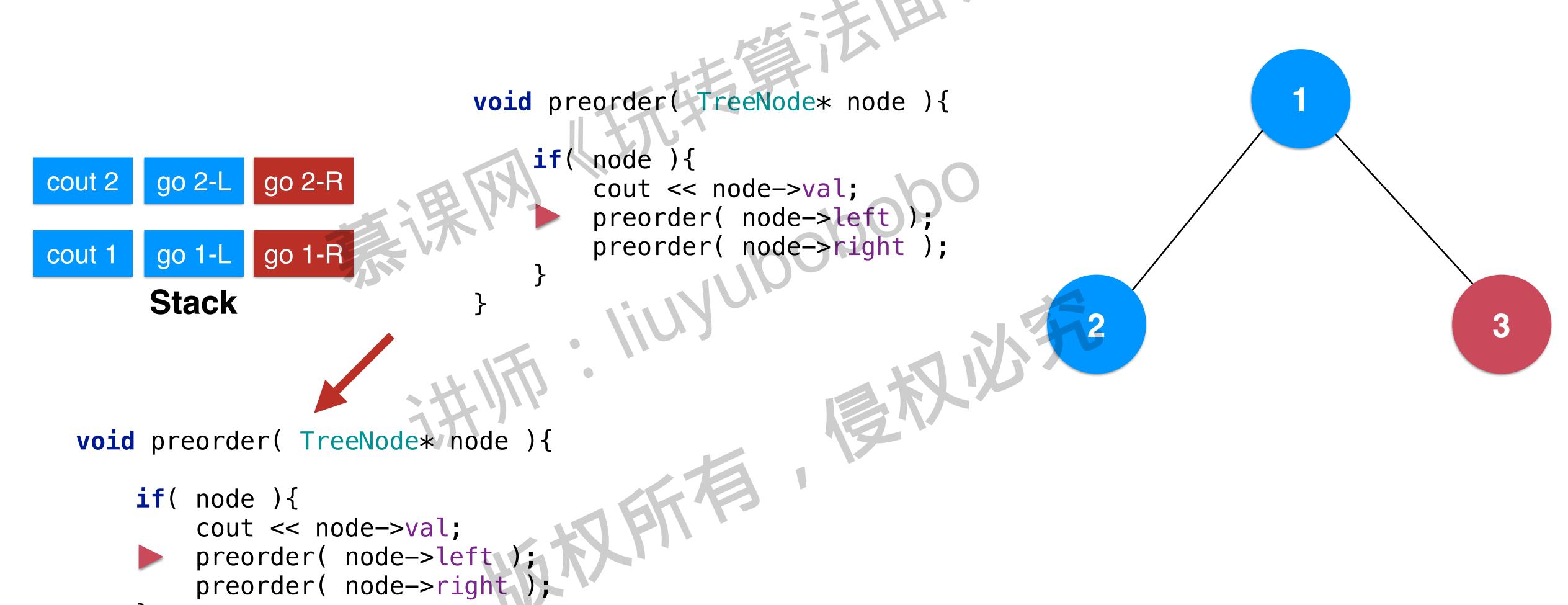
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                                  if( node
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preorder( node->left
                                       preorder( node->right );
     Stack
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         preorder( node->left );
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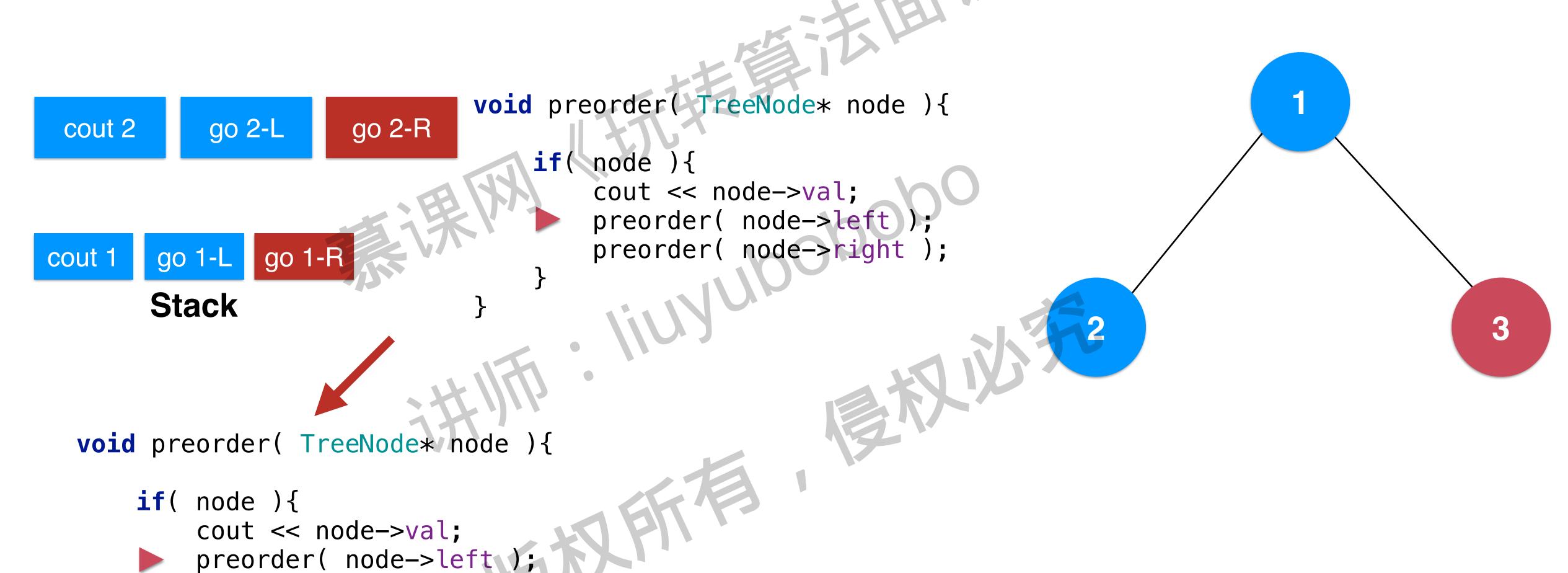
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void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
                                   if( node
                                       cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left
                                       preorder( node->right );
     Stack
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
    if( node ){
         cout << node->val;
```

preorder(node->left);

```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
                                  if( node
                                      cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left)
                                       preorder( node->right );
     Stack
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
    if( node ){
         cout << node->val;
         preorder( node->left );
```

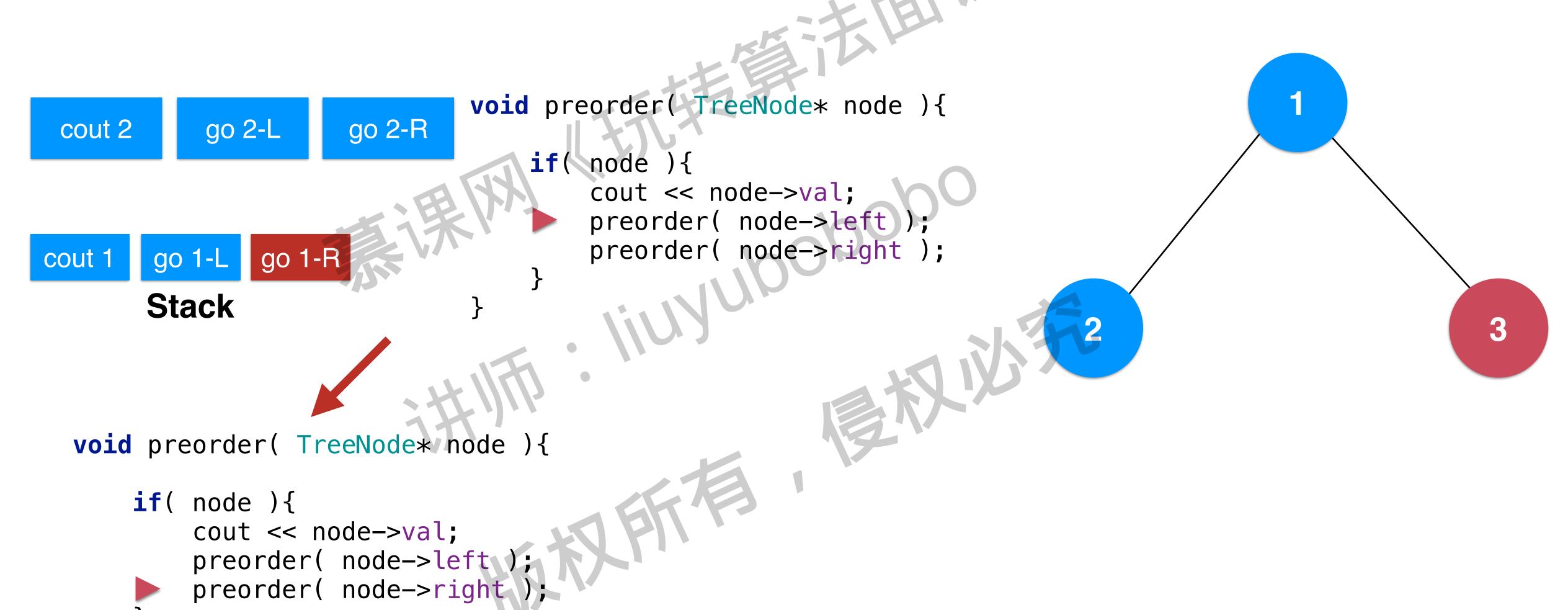
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preorder( node->left)
                                       preorder( node->right );
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    if( node ){
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         preorder( node->left );
```

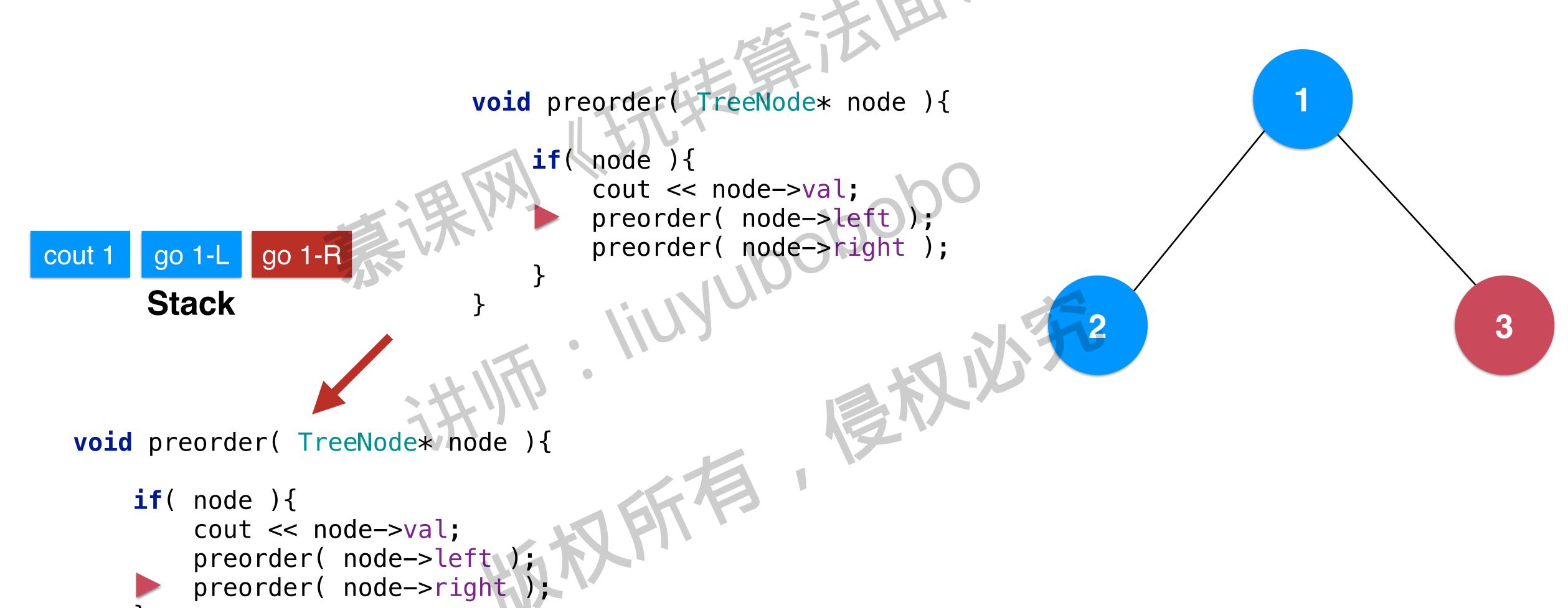




```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
                                  if( node
                                      cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left)
                                       preorder( node->right );
     Stack
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
    if( node ){
         cout << node->val;
         preorder( node->left );
```

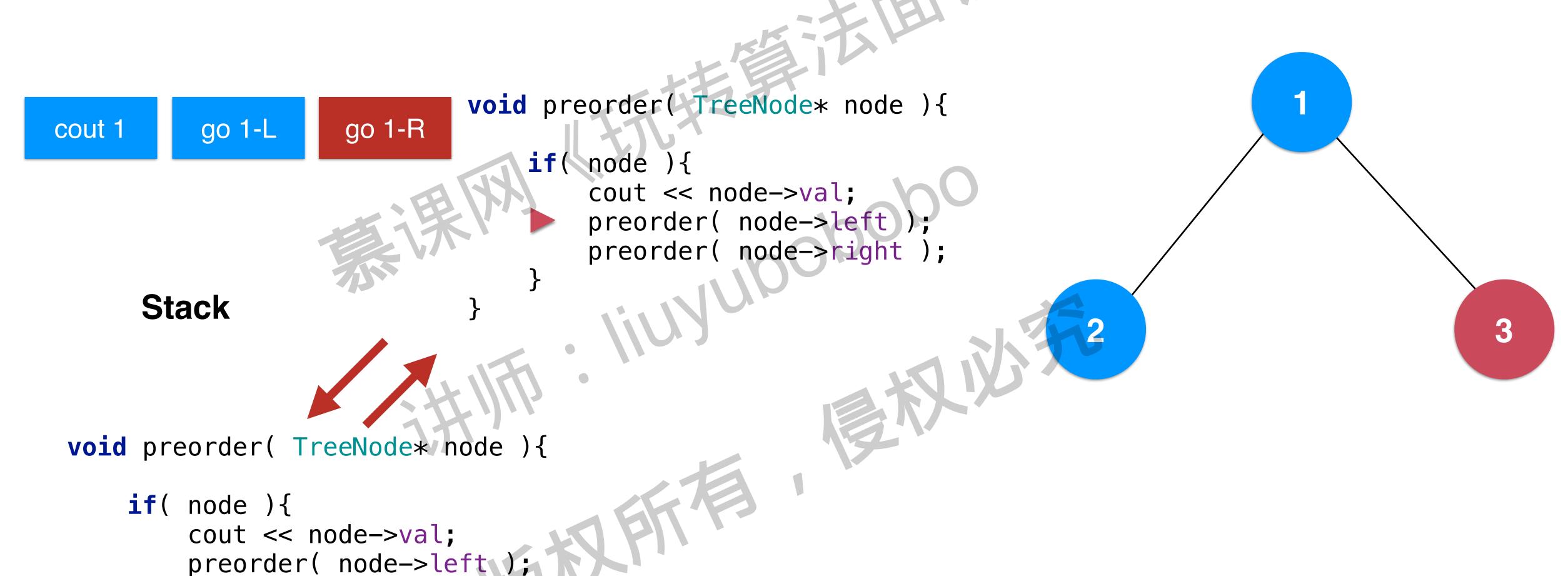


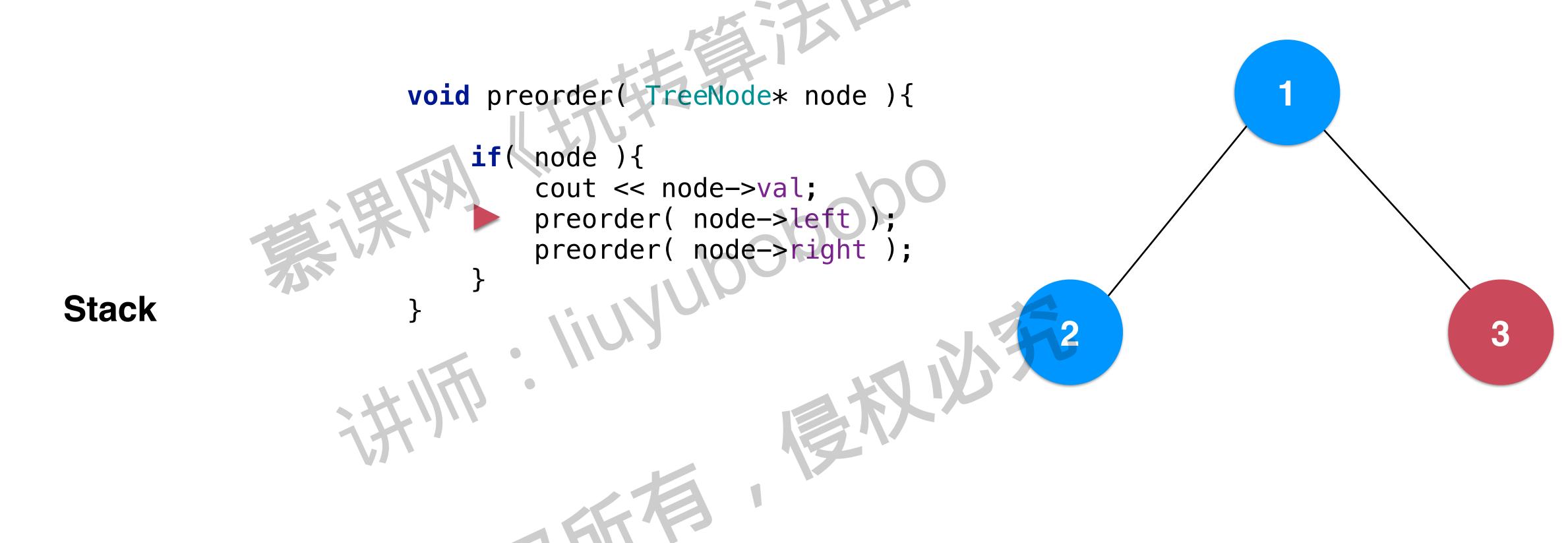




```
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
                                   if( node
                                       cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left)
                                       preorder( node->right );
     Stack
void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
    if( node ){
         cout << node->val;
```

preorder(node->left);





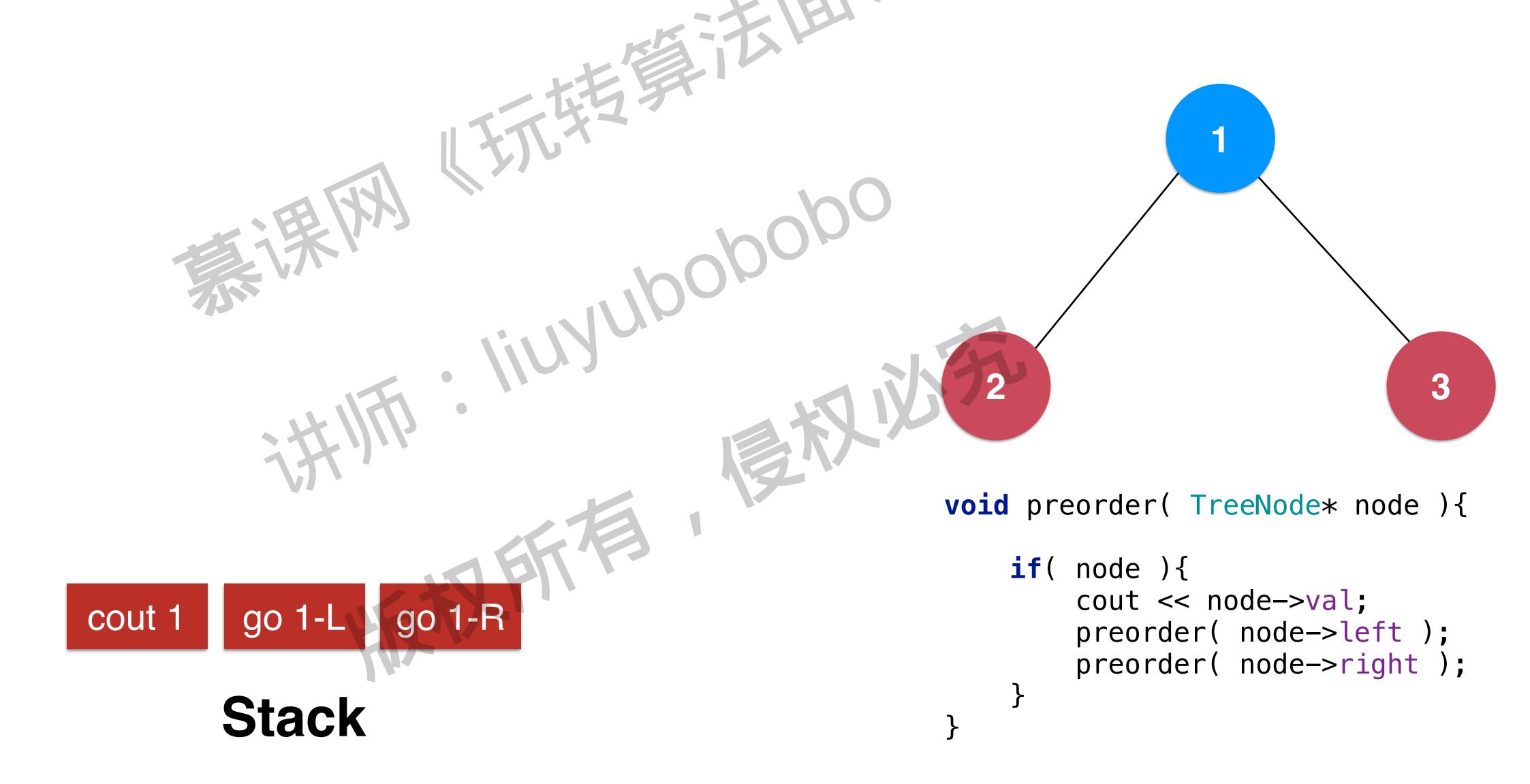
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                                if( node
                                     cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left);
preorder( node->right );
Stack
                                                 void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
                                                       if( node ){
                                                            cout << node->val;
                                                            preorder( node->left );
                                                            preorder( node->right );
```

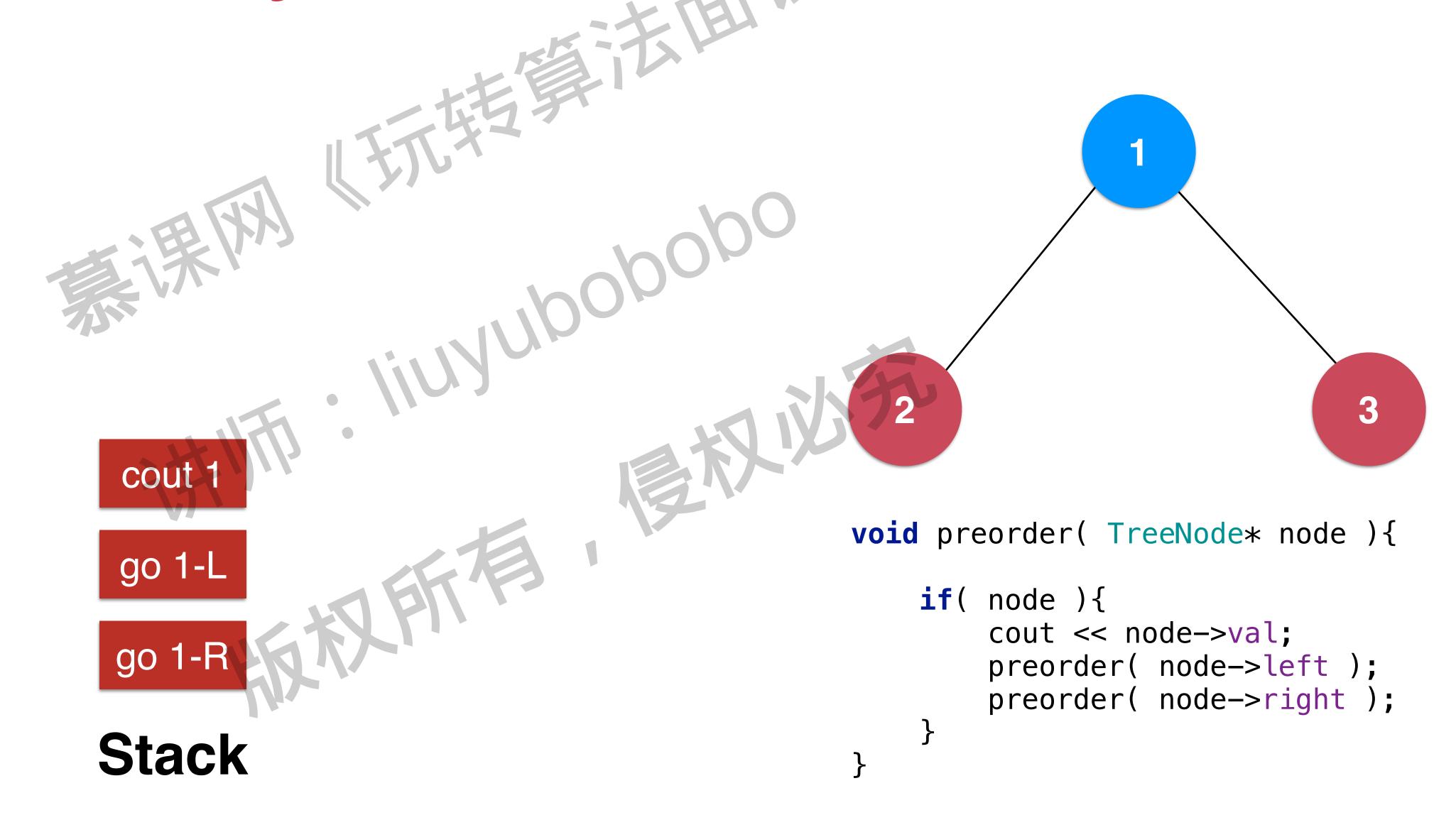
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                            if( node
                                cout << node->val;
preorder( node->left)
                                 preorder( node->right );
Stack
                                            void preorder( TreeNode* node ){
                                                 if( node ){
                                                     cout << node->val;
                                                     preorder( node->left );
                                                     preorder( node->right );
```

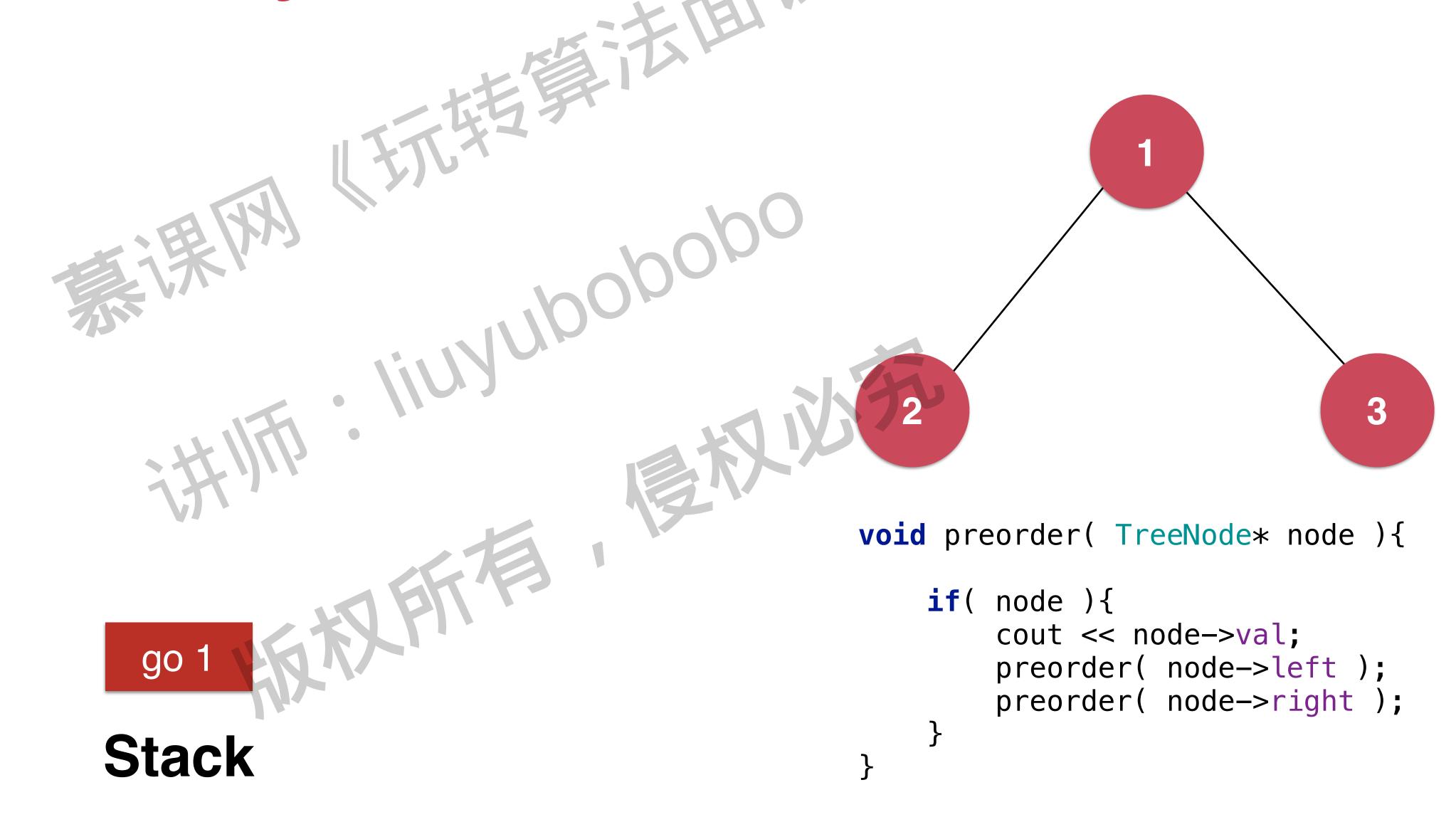
希望大家自己完成后续模拟

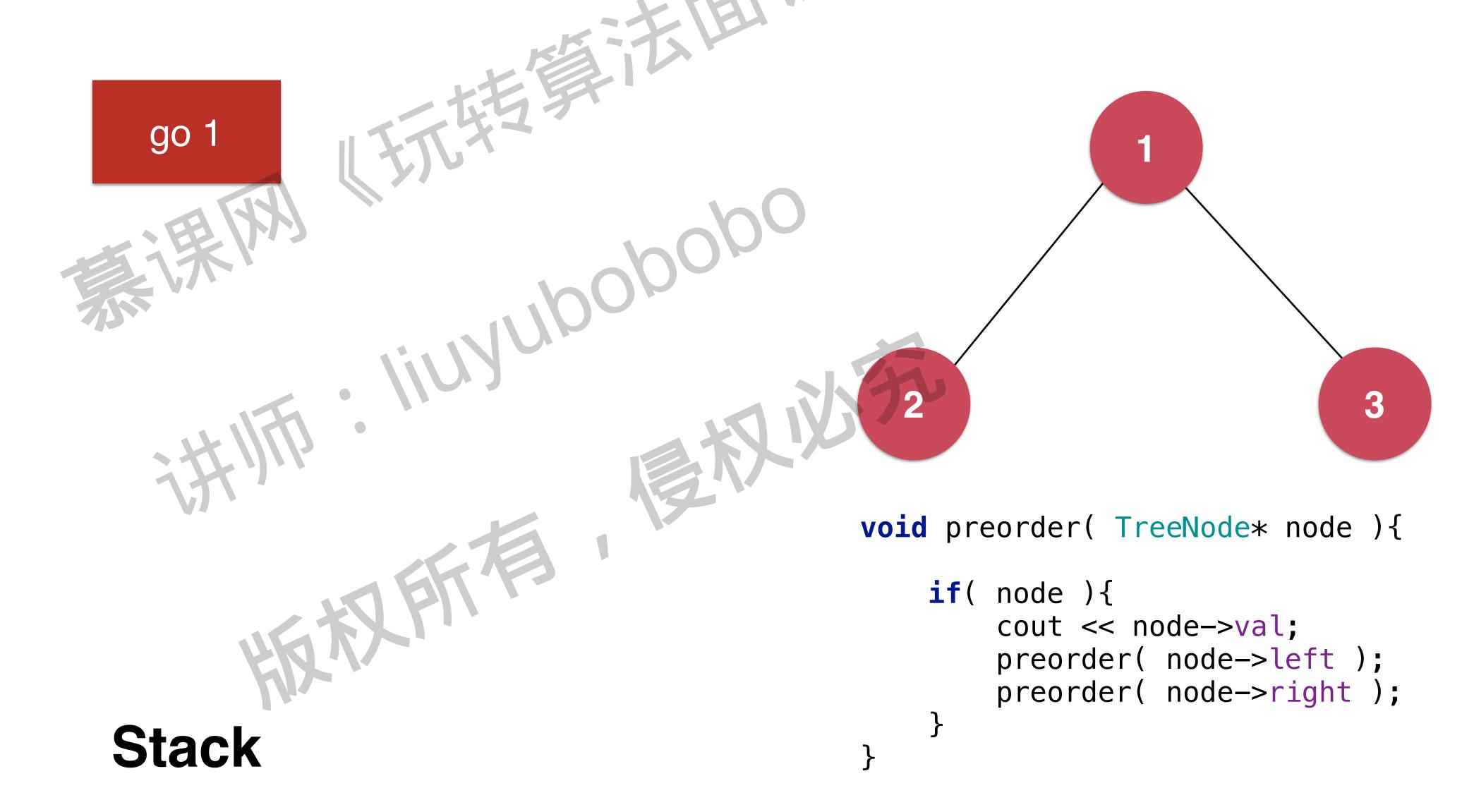
希望大家对前,中,后序遍历,都使用类似的模拟

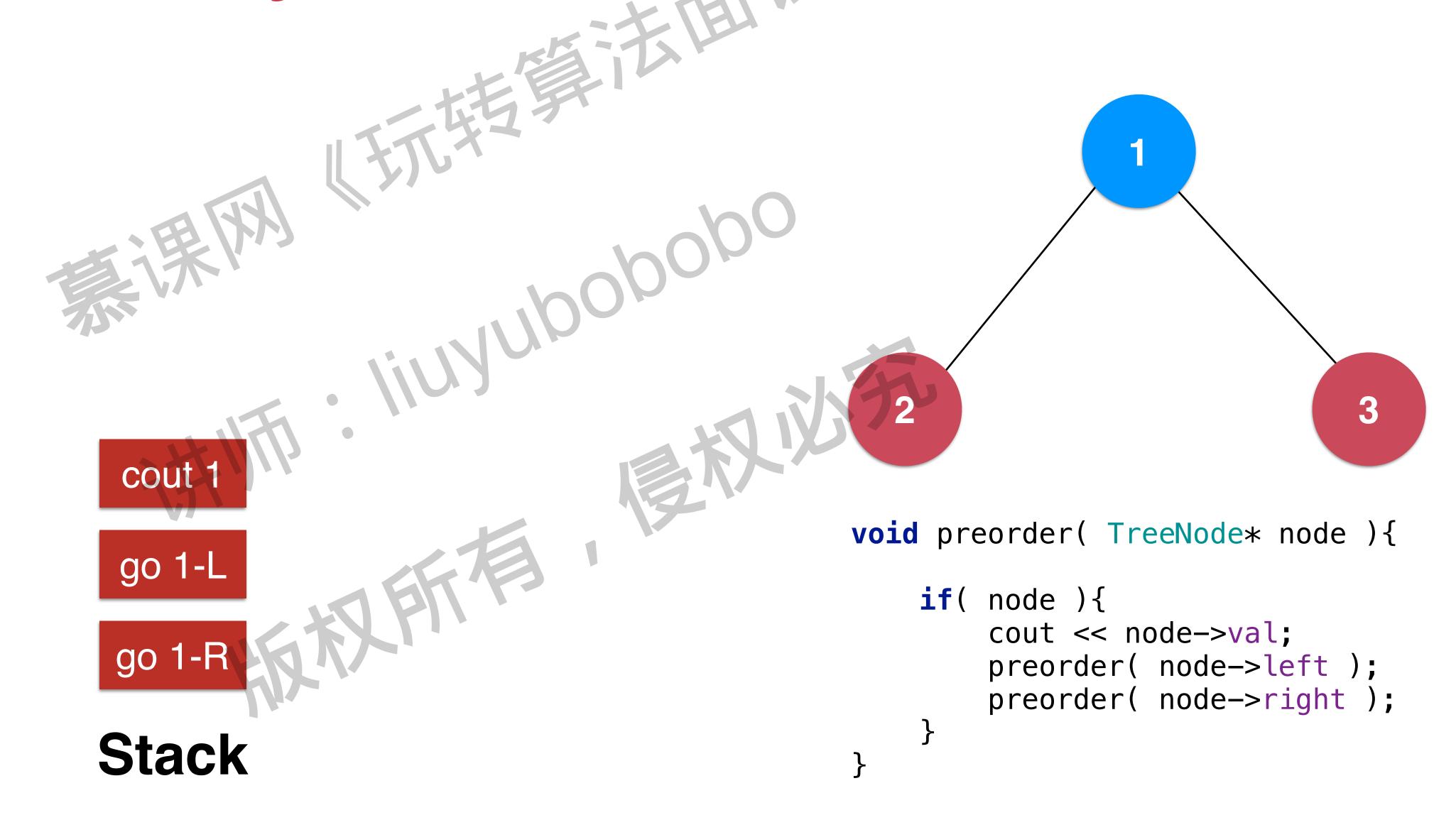
使用栈模拟系统栈,写出非递归程序

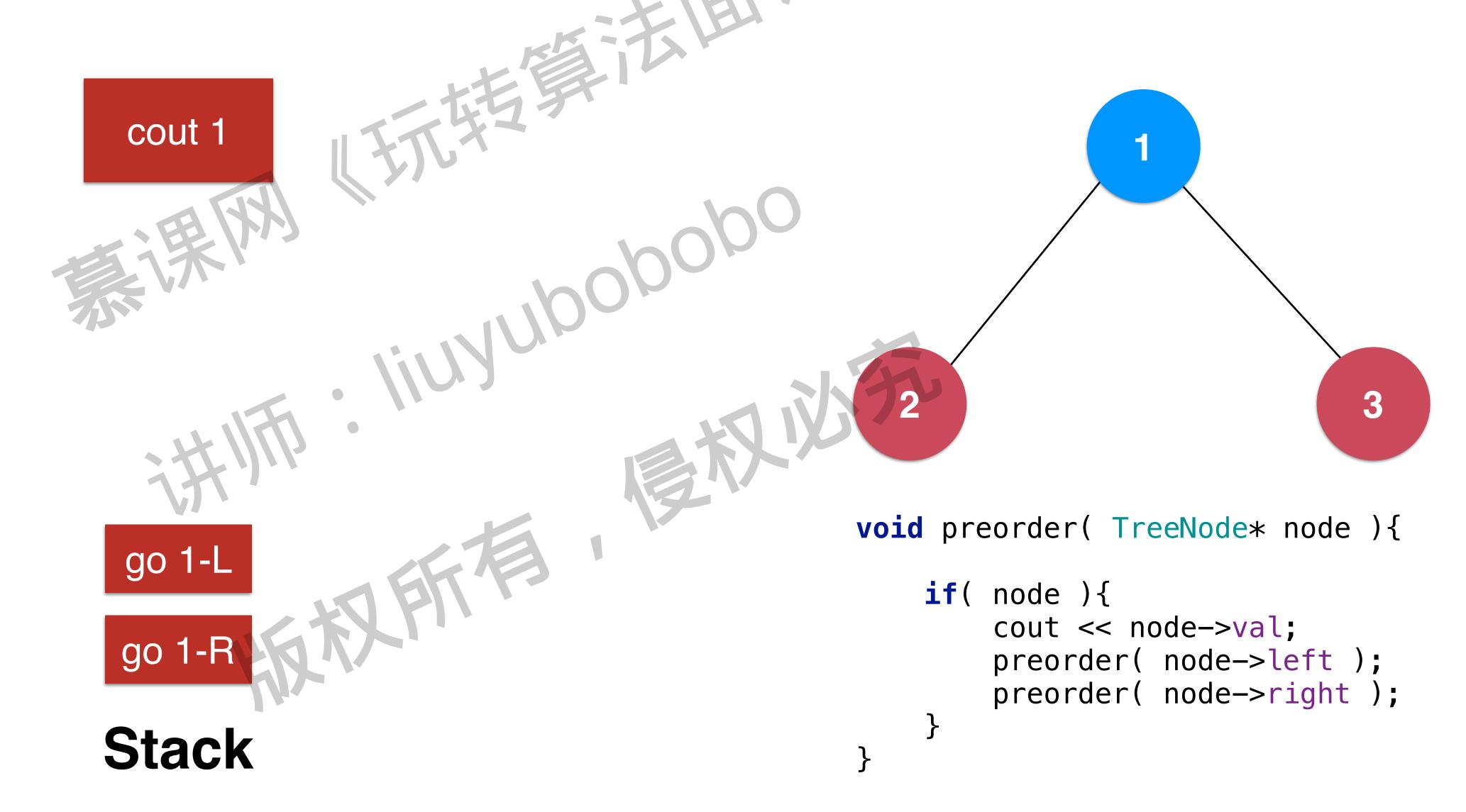


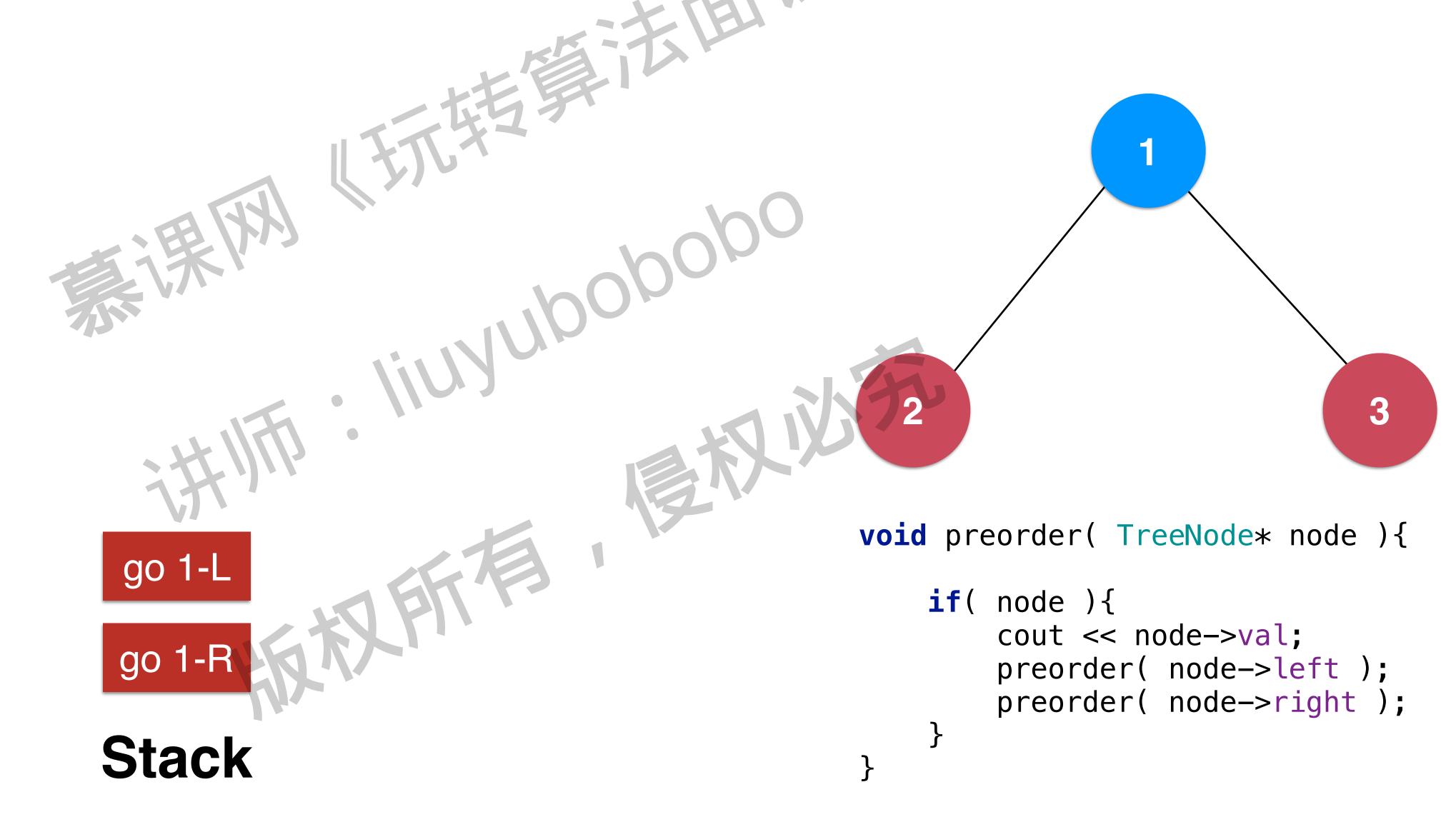


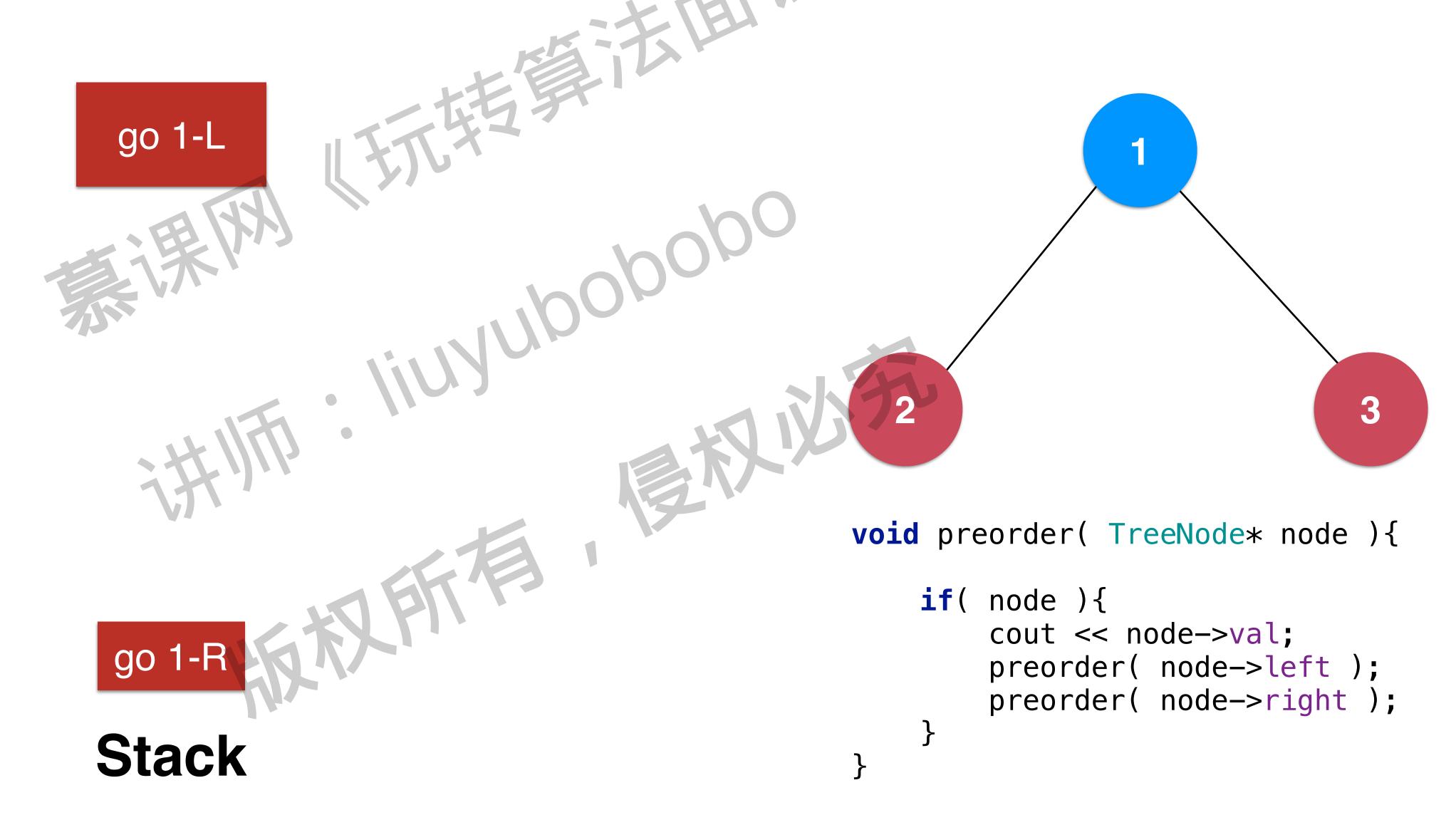


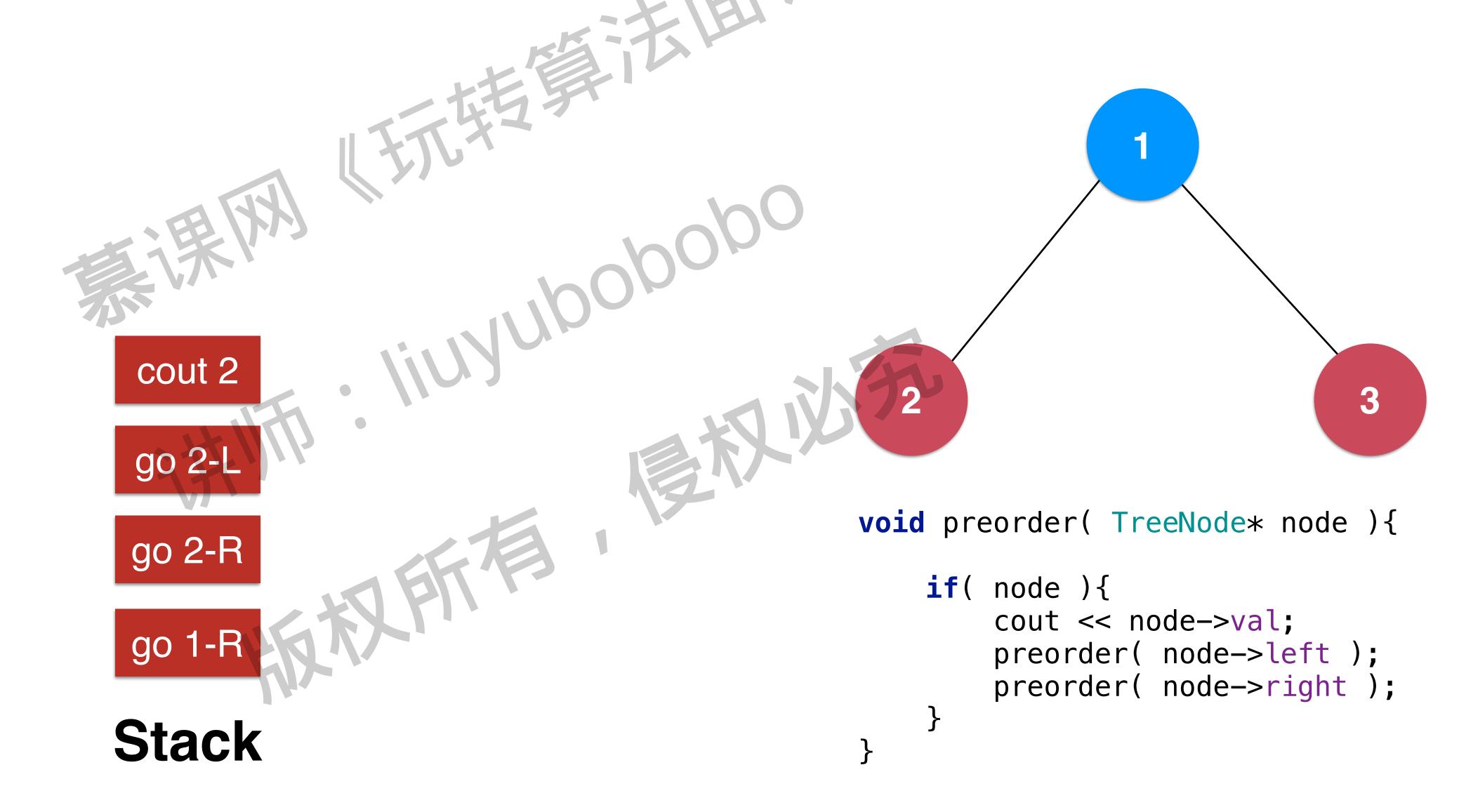


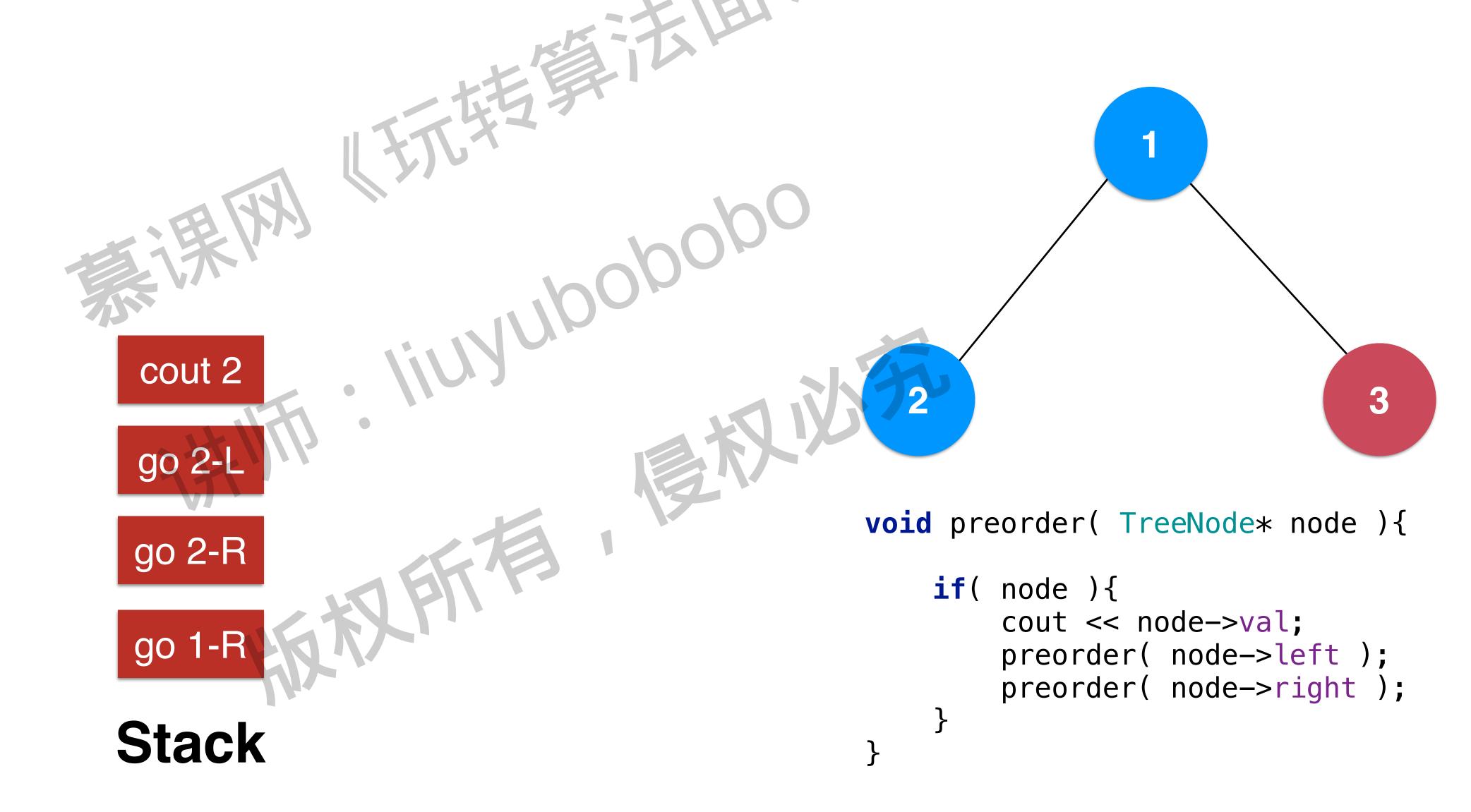


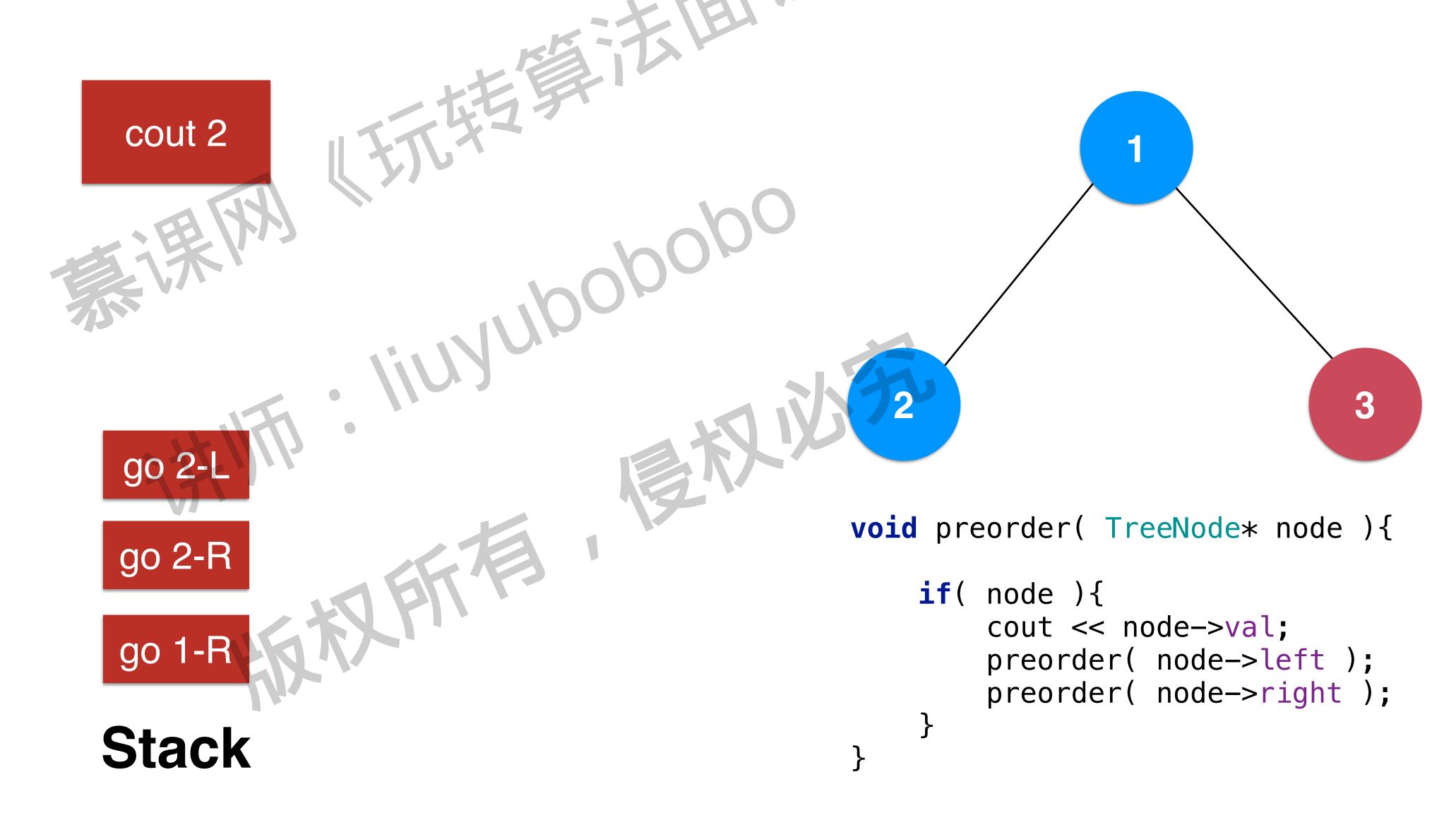


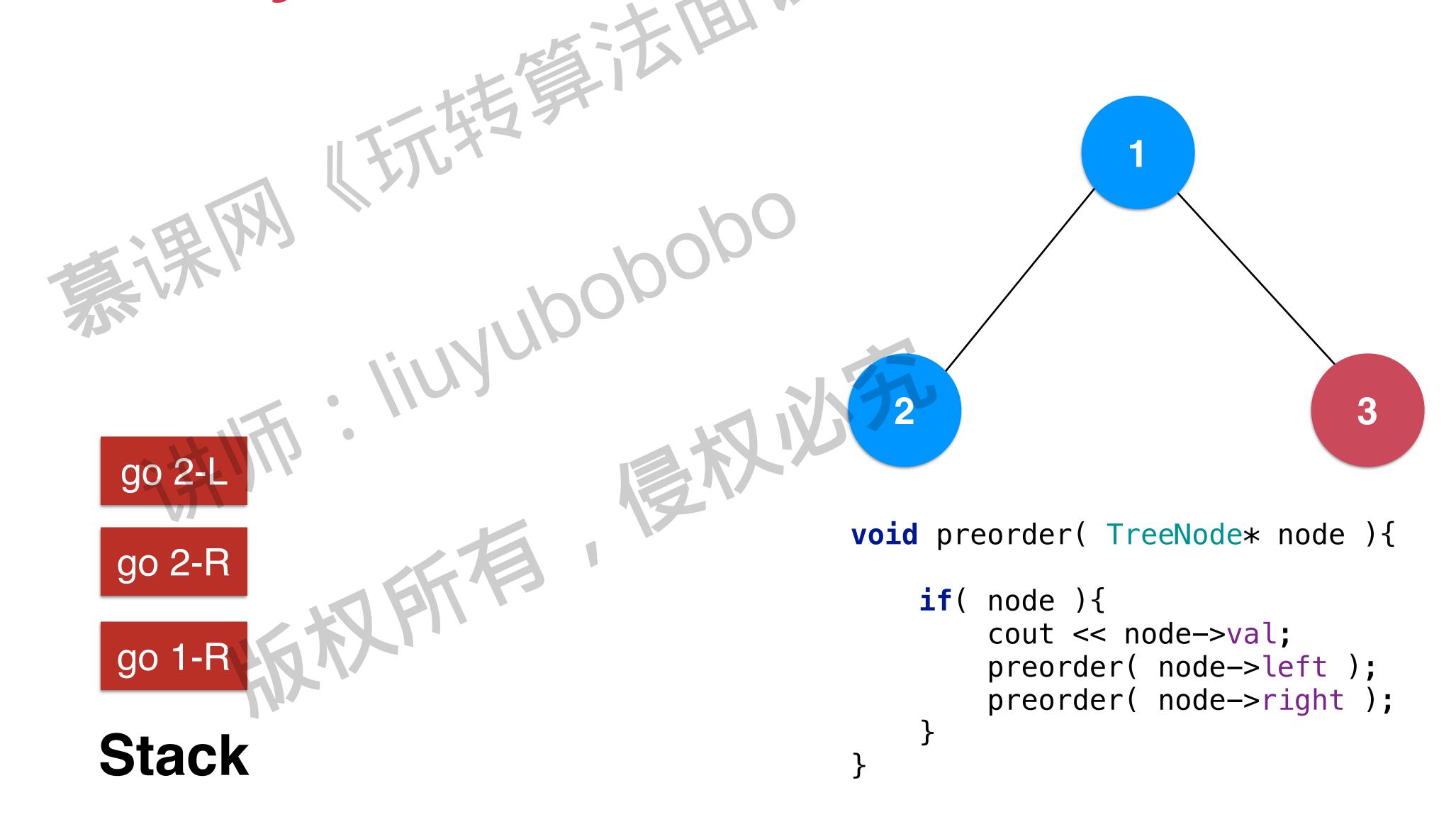


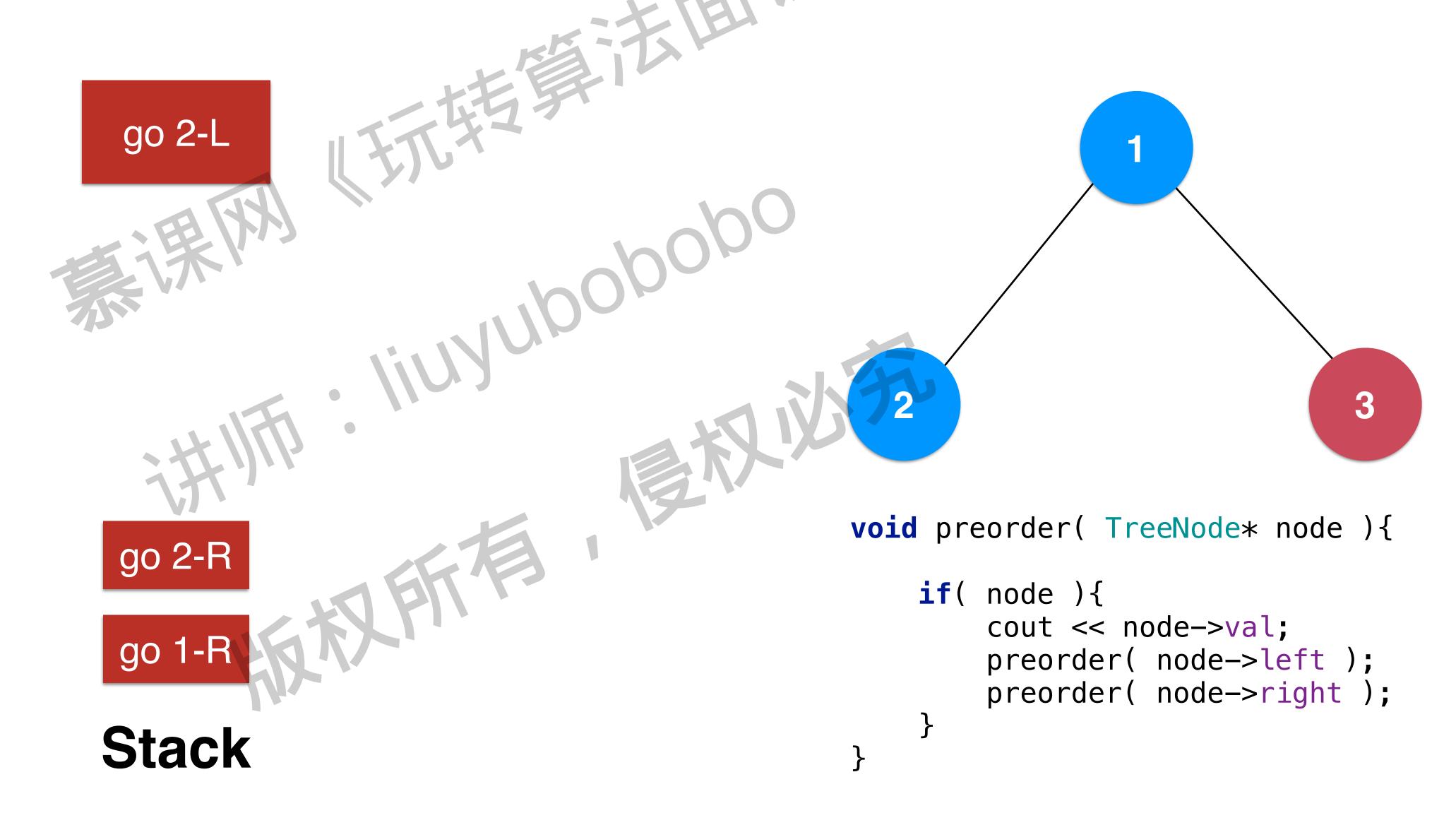


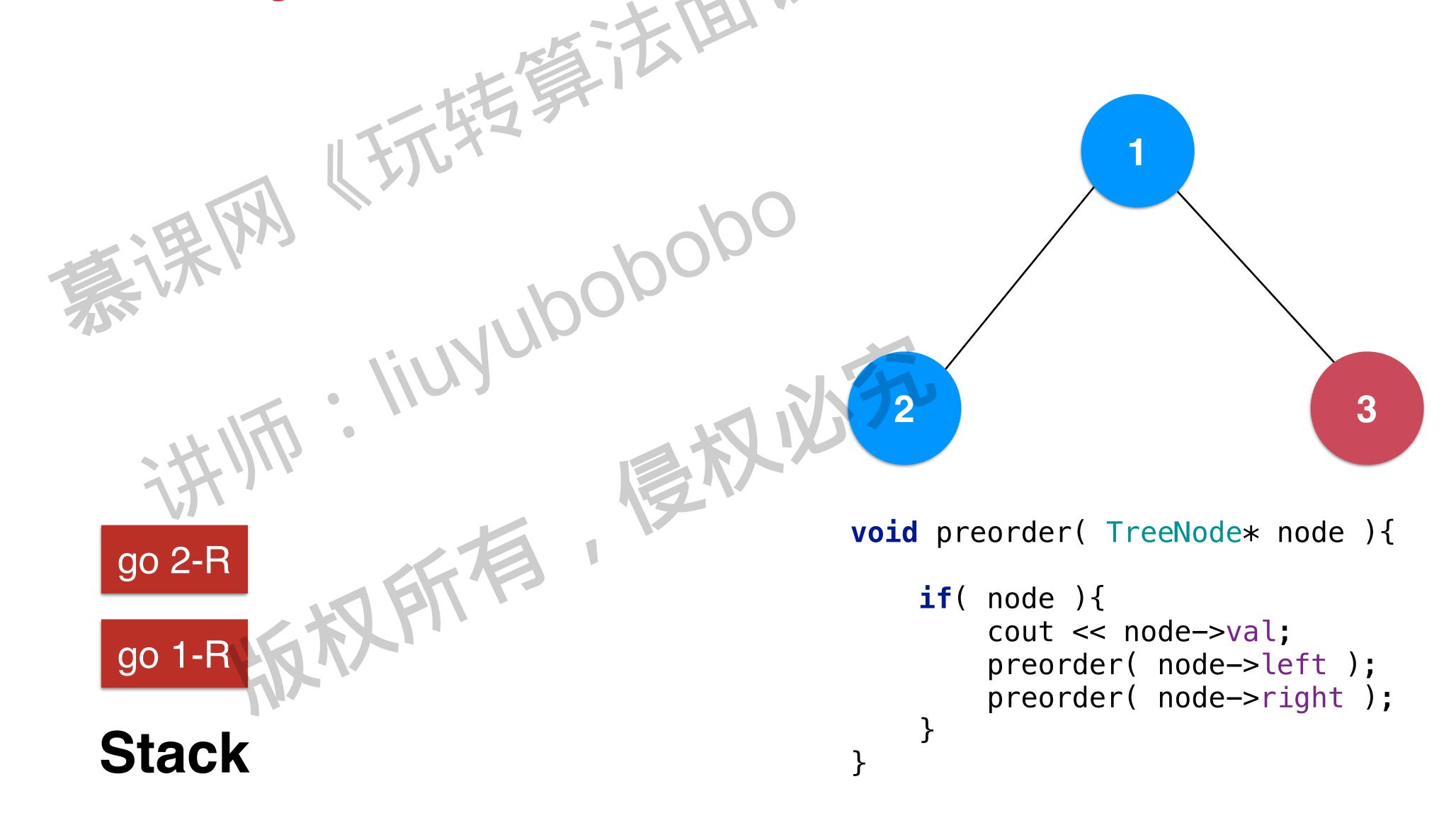


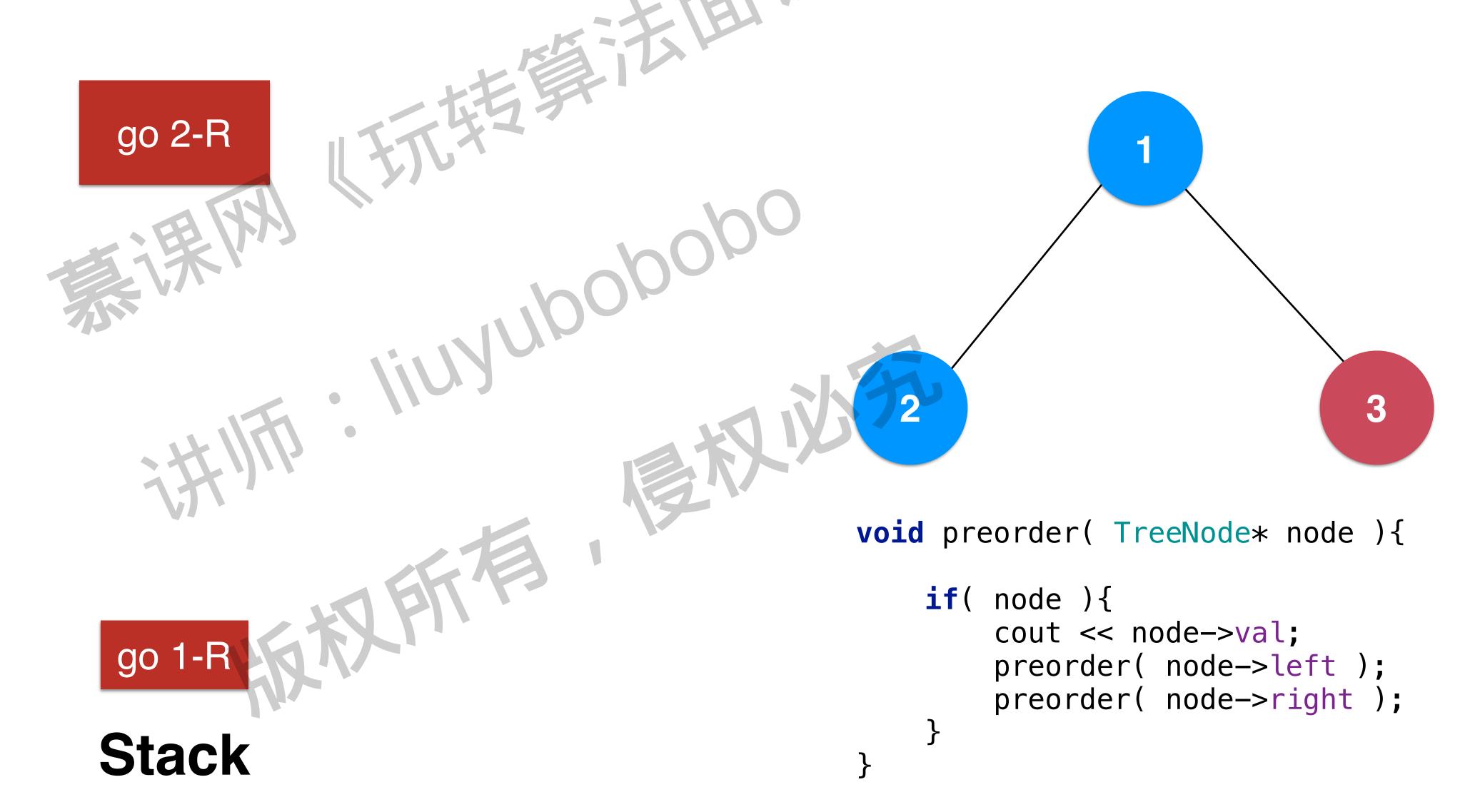


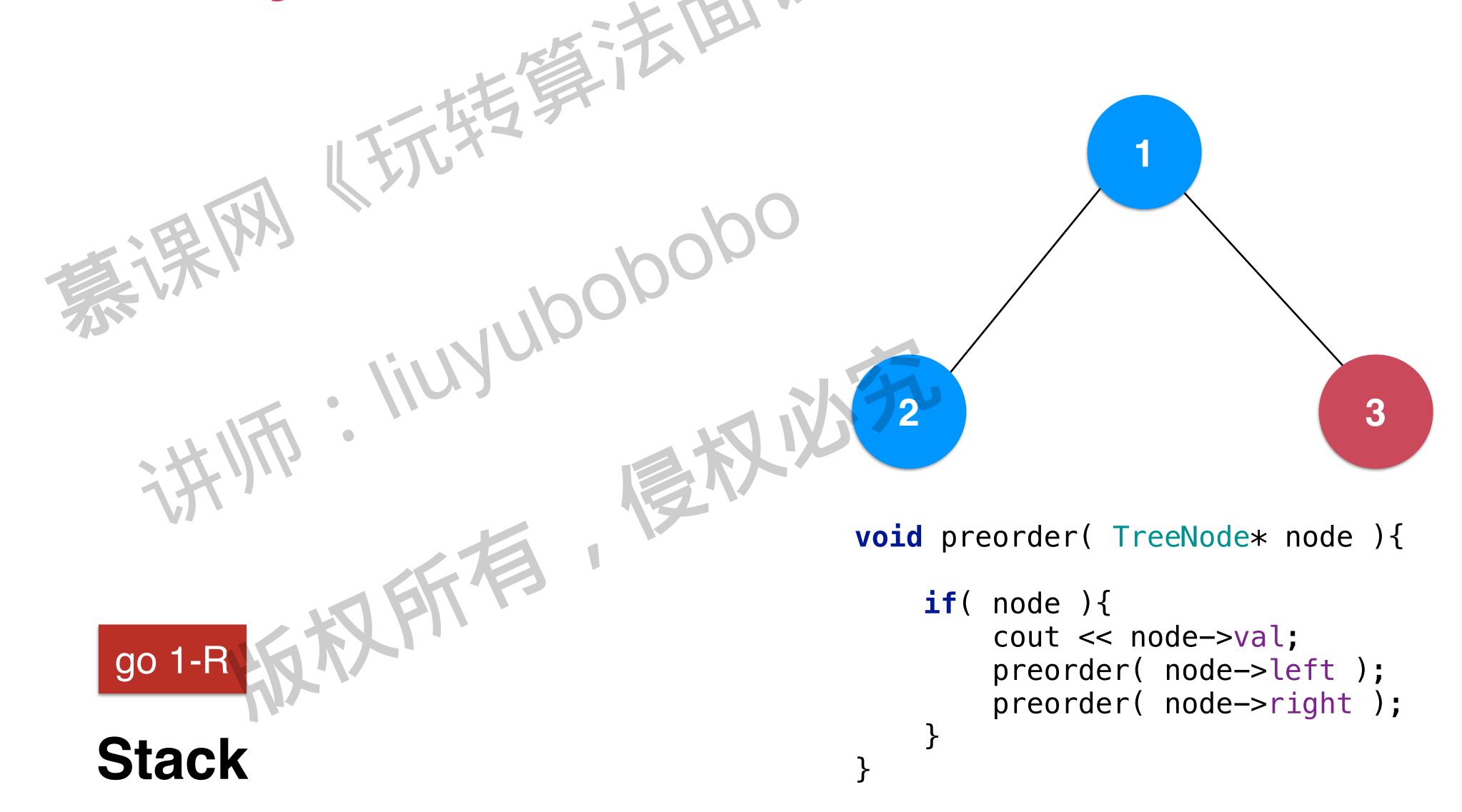


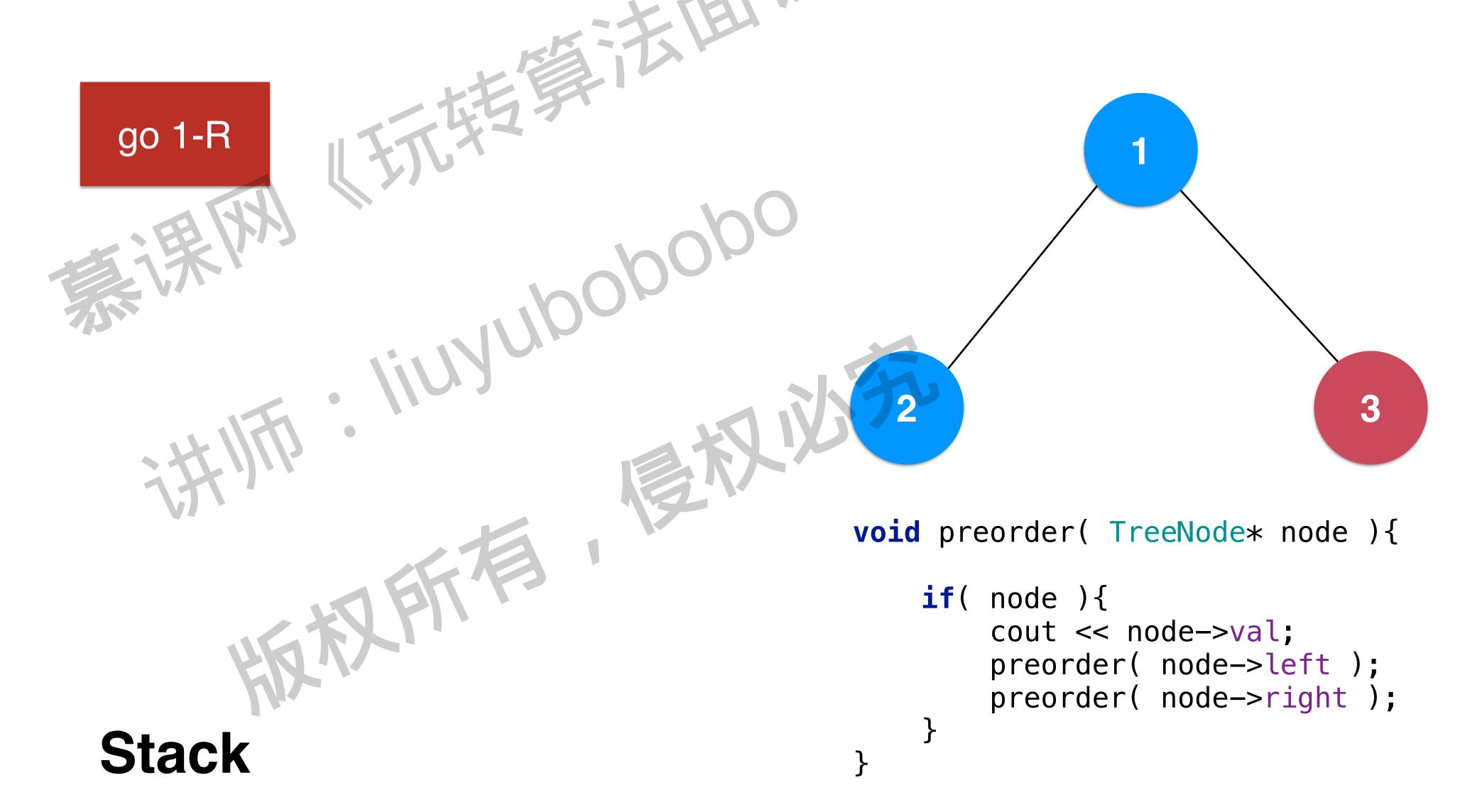


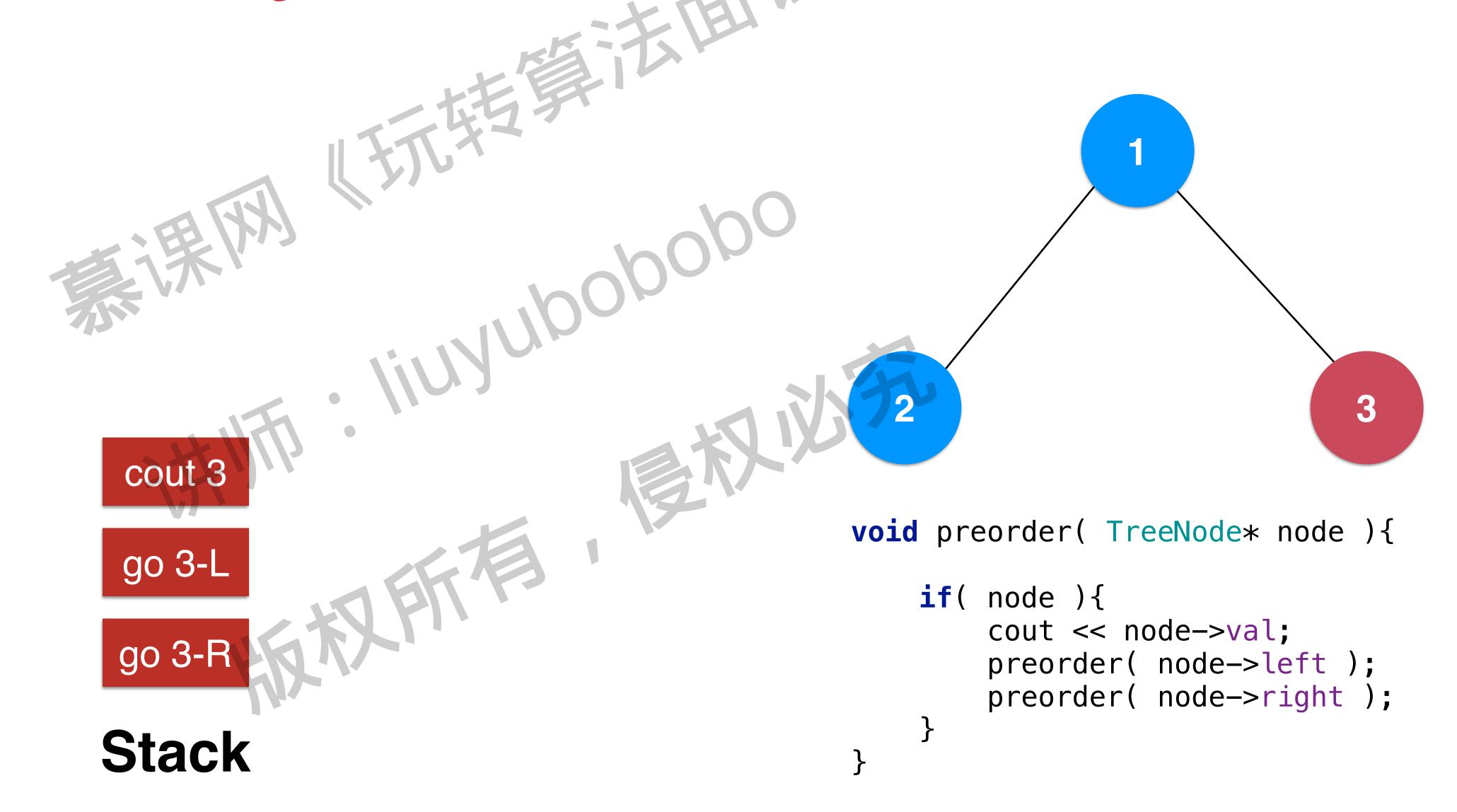


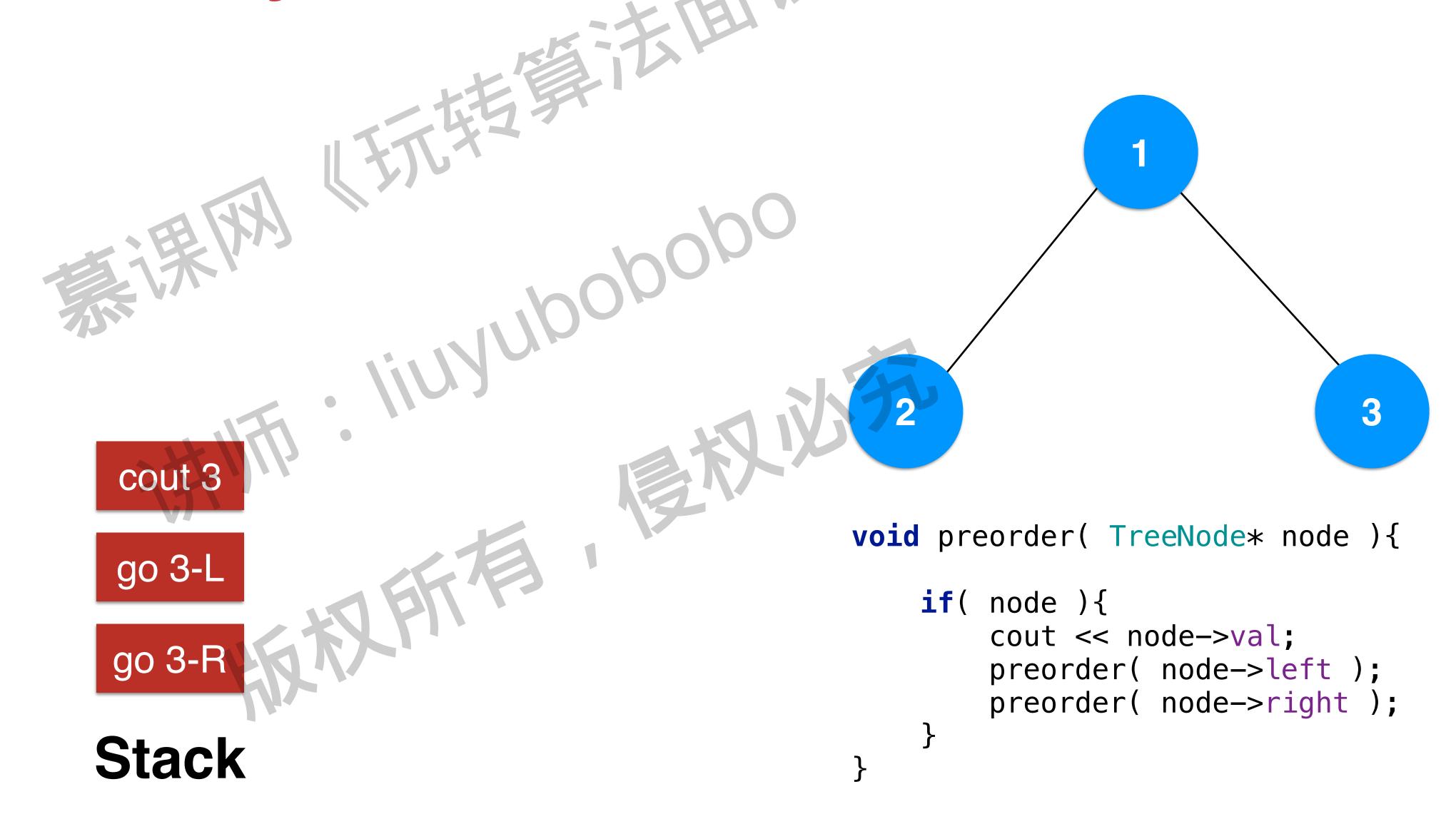


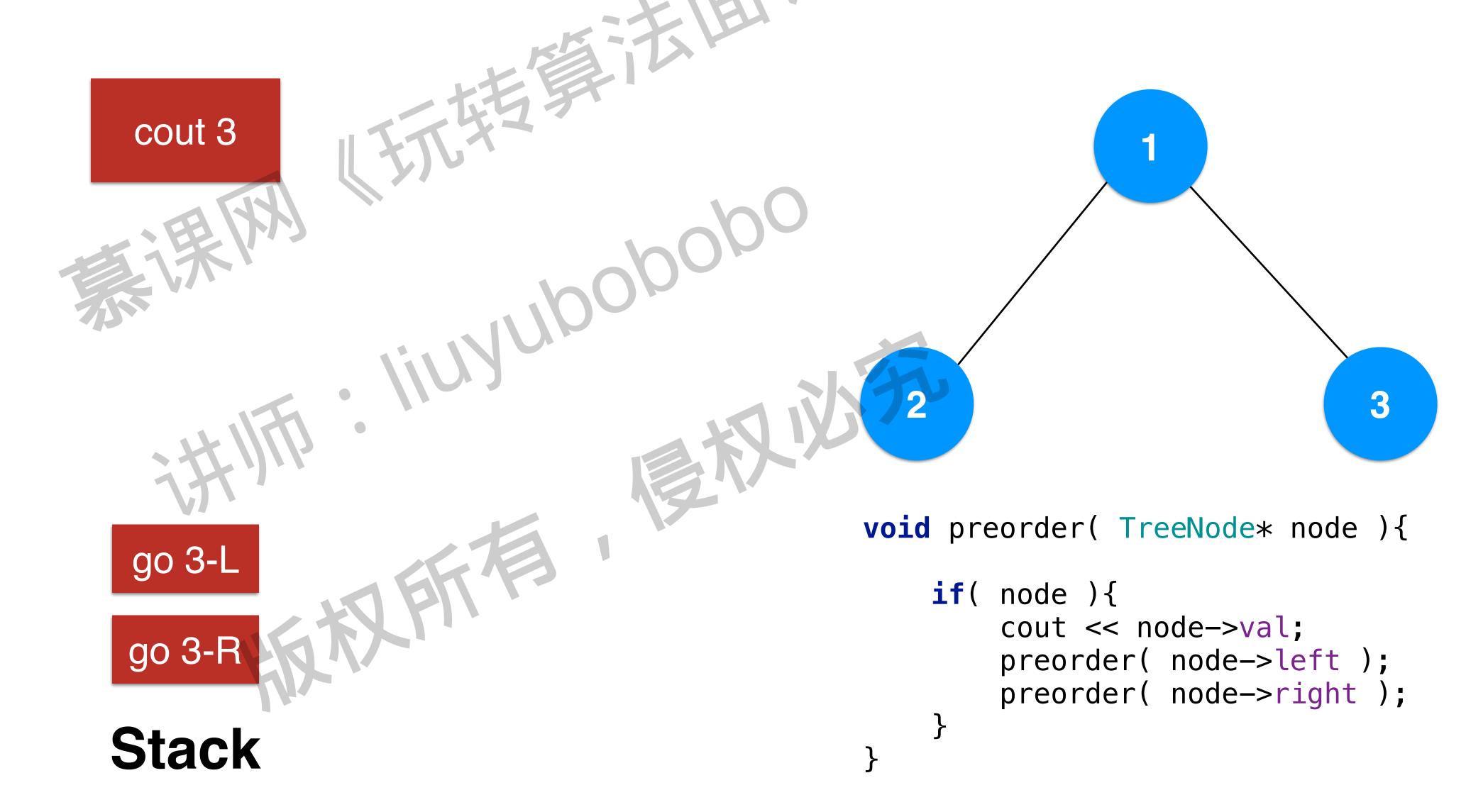


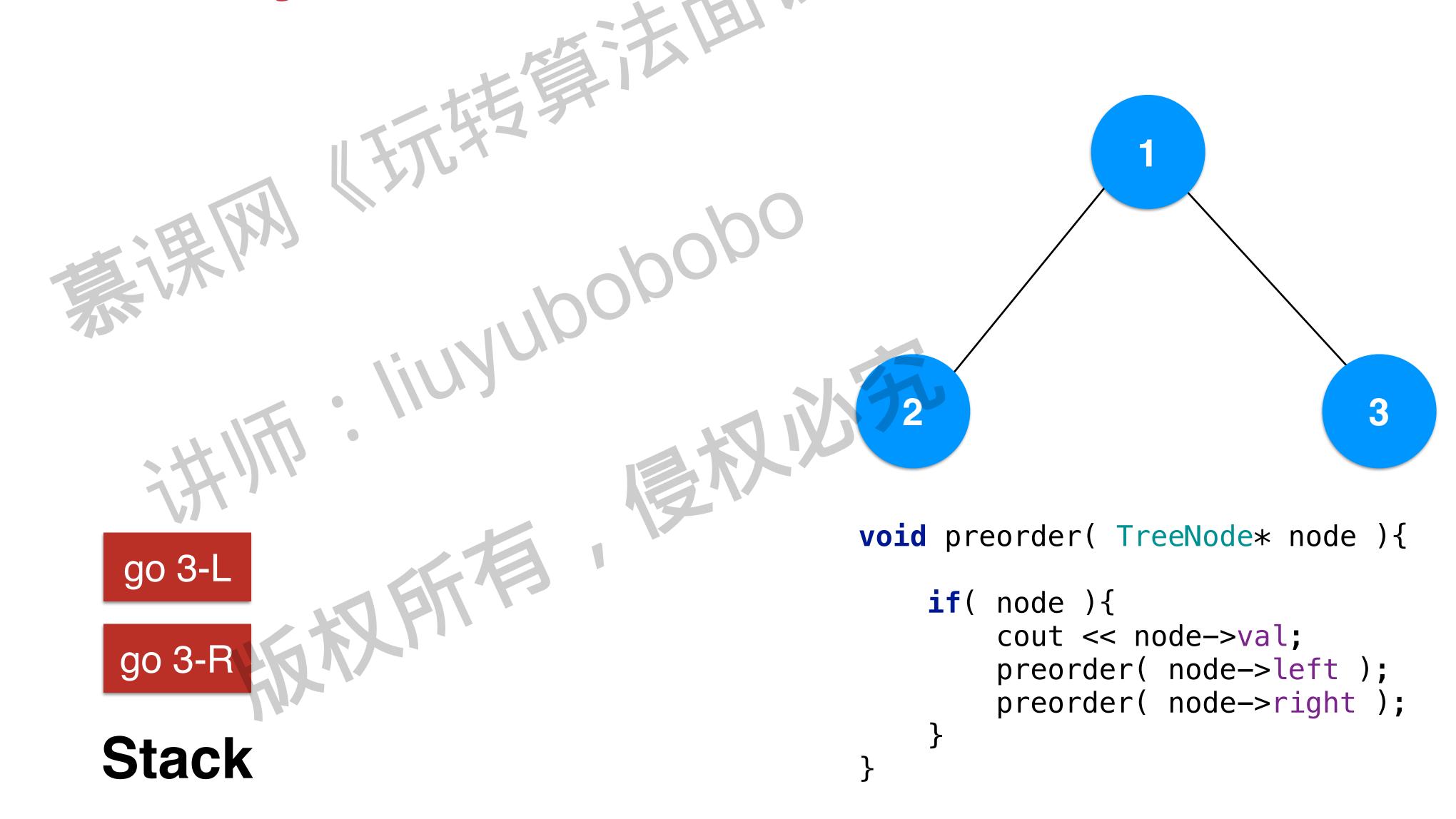


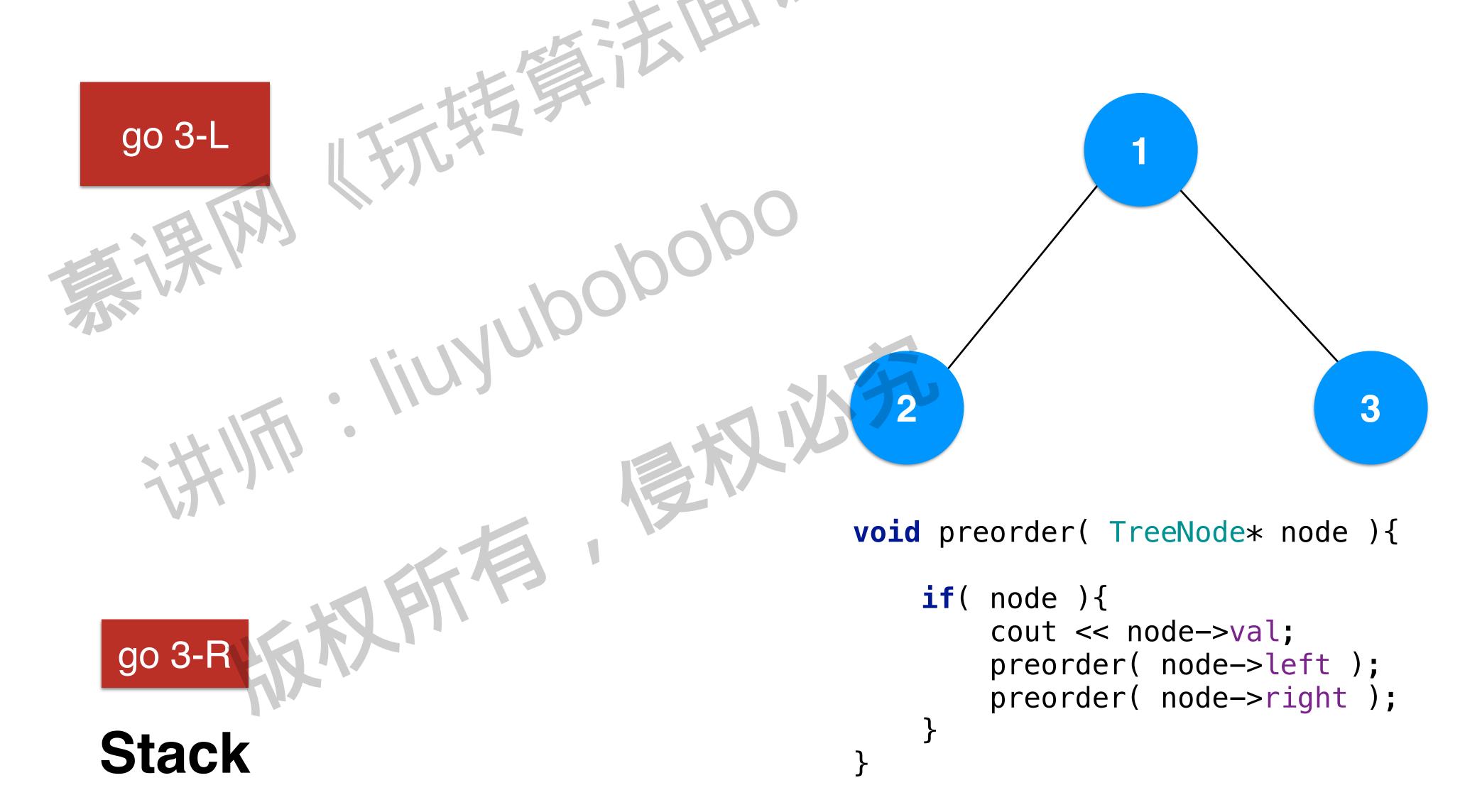


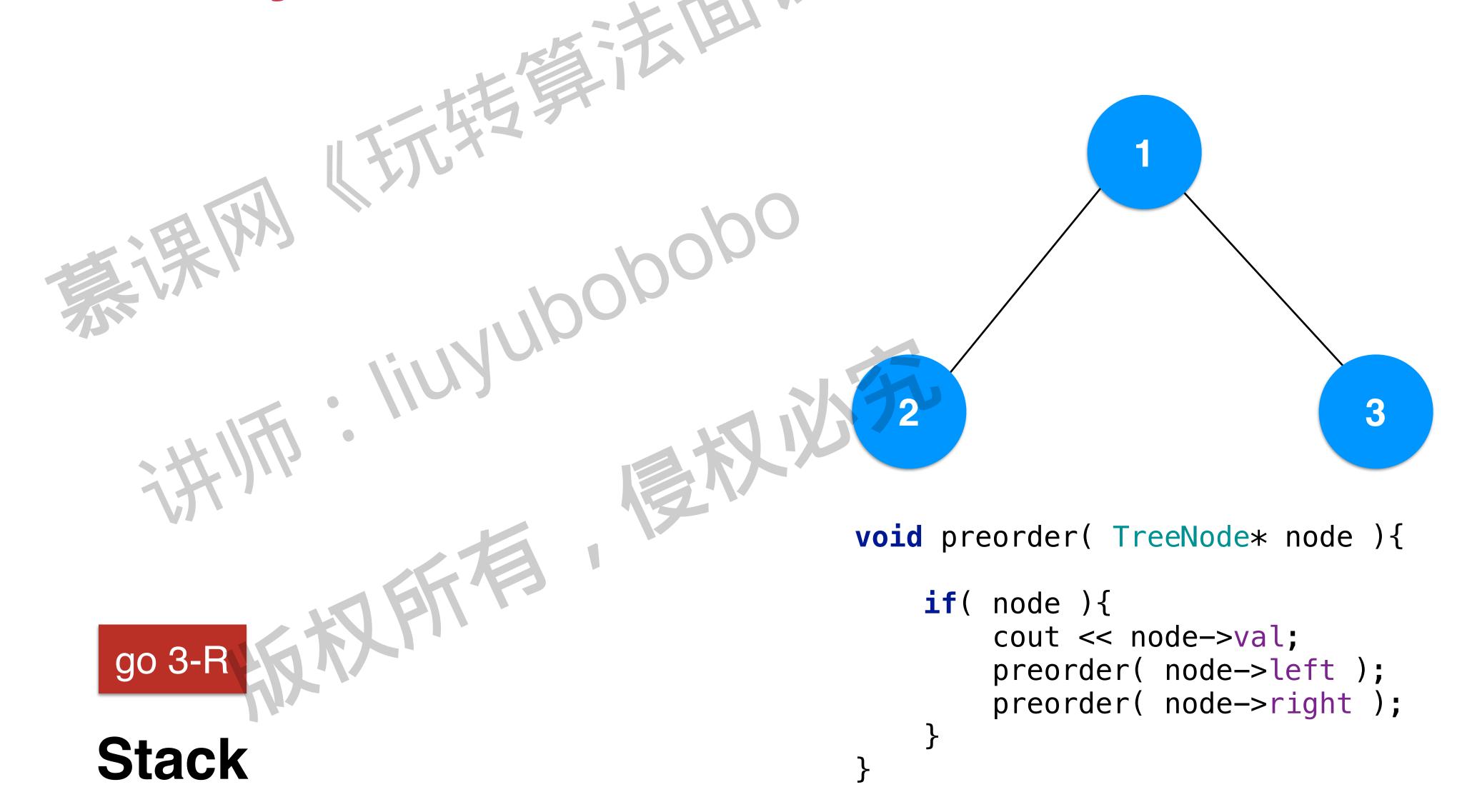


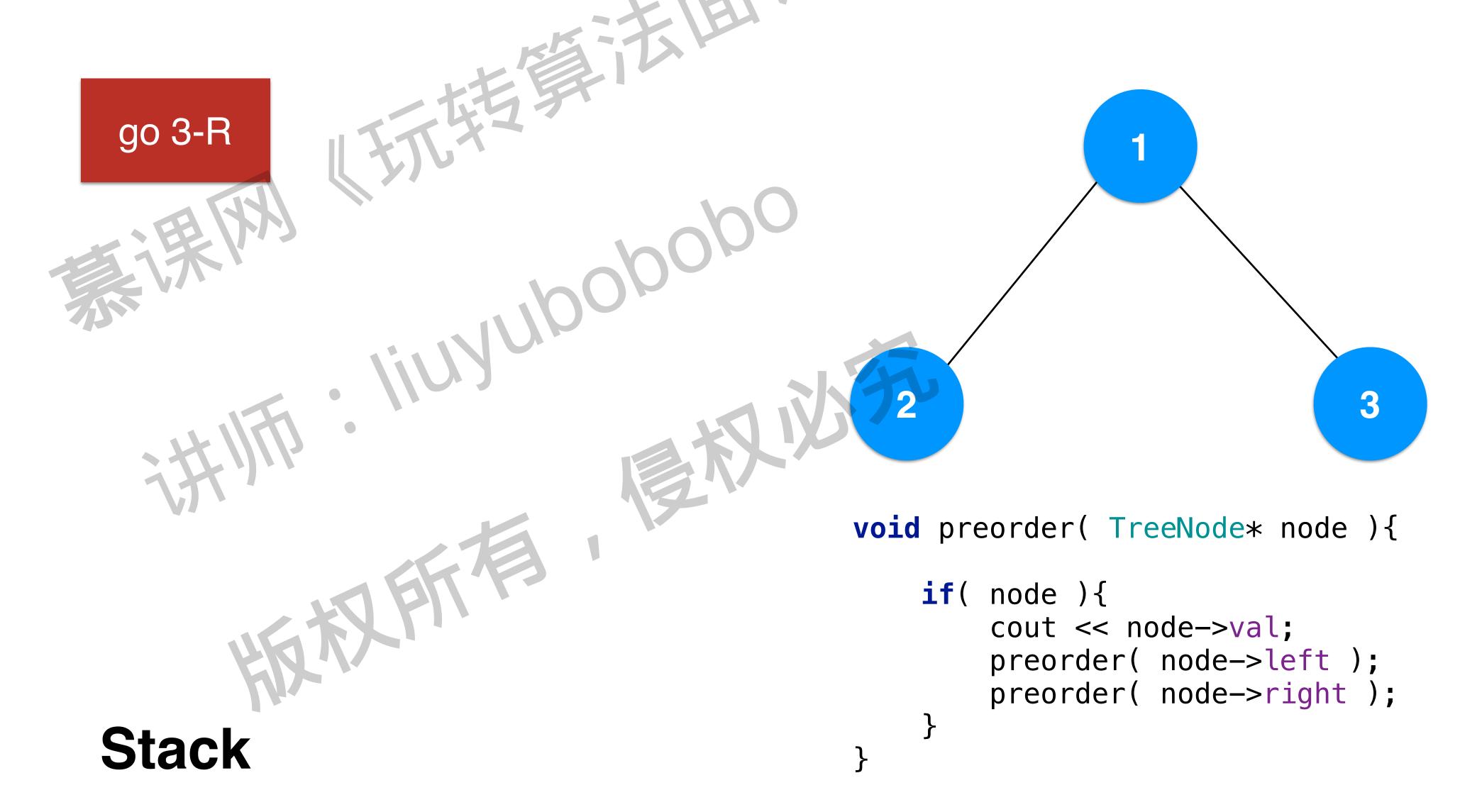


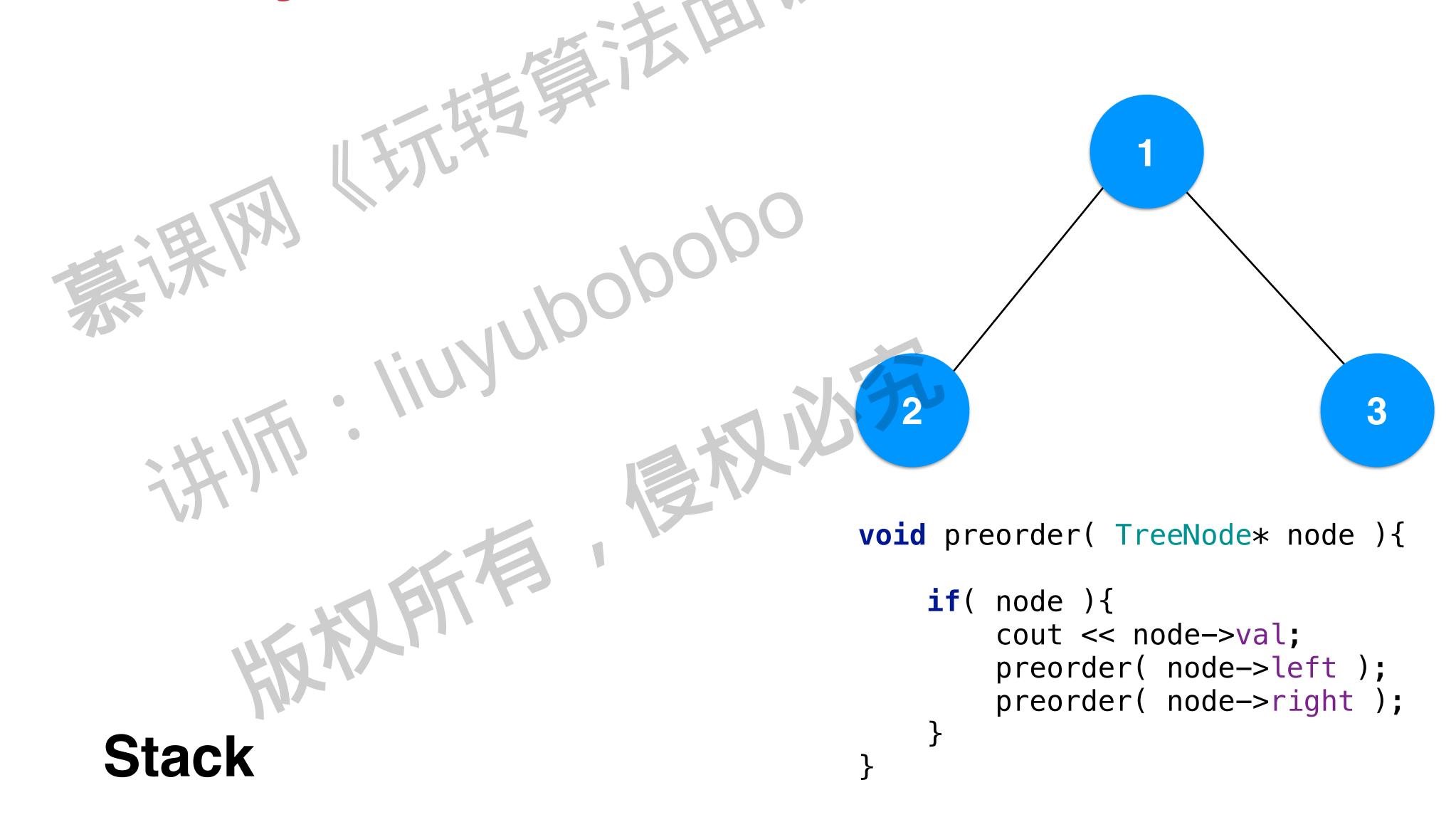












实践:非递归完成前序遍历





教科书上的经典非递归方法







给出一个嵌套的整型列表。列表中的项或者为一个整数,或者是另

- 一个列表。设计一个迭代器,遍历这个整型列表中的所有整数。
- 如[[1,1],2,[1,1]]
- 如[1,[4,[6]]]

```
class NestedInteger
    public:
    bool isInteger() const;
    int getInteger() const;
    const vector<NestedInteger> &getList() const;
};
class NestedIterator
public:
    NestedIterator(vector<NestedInteger> &nestedList) { }
    int next()
    bool hasNext() { }
};
```

```
class NestedIterator {
public:
    NestedIterator(vector<NestedInteger> &nestedList) {}
    int next() {}
    bool hasNext() {}
};
```

对于 [[1,1],2,[1,1]], 在hasNext()为true的情况下

不断调用next(), 依次获得 1 1 2 1 1

```
class NestedIterator {
public:
    NestedIterator(vector<NestedInteger> &nestedList) {}
    int next() {}
    bool hasNext() {}
};
```

对于 [1,[4,[6]]], 在hasNext()为true的情况下

不断调用next(), 依次获得 1 4 6

BAAD Queue 洪州市·法州市

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队列的基本应用 - 广度优先遍历

- 树; 层序遍历

- 图; 无权图的最短路径

102. Binary Tree Level Order Traversal







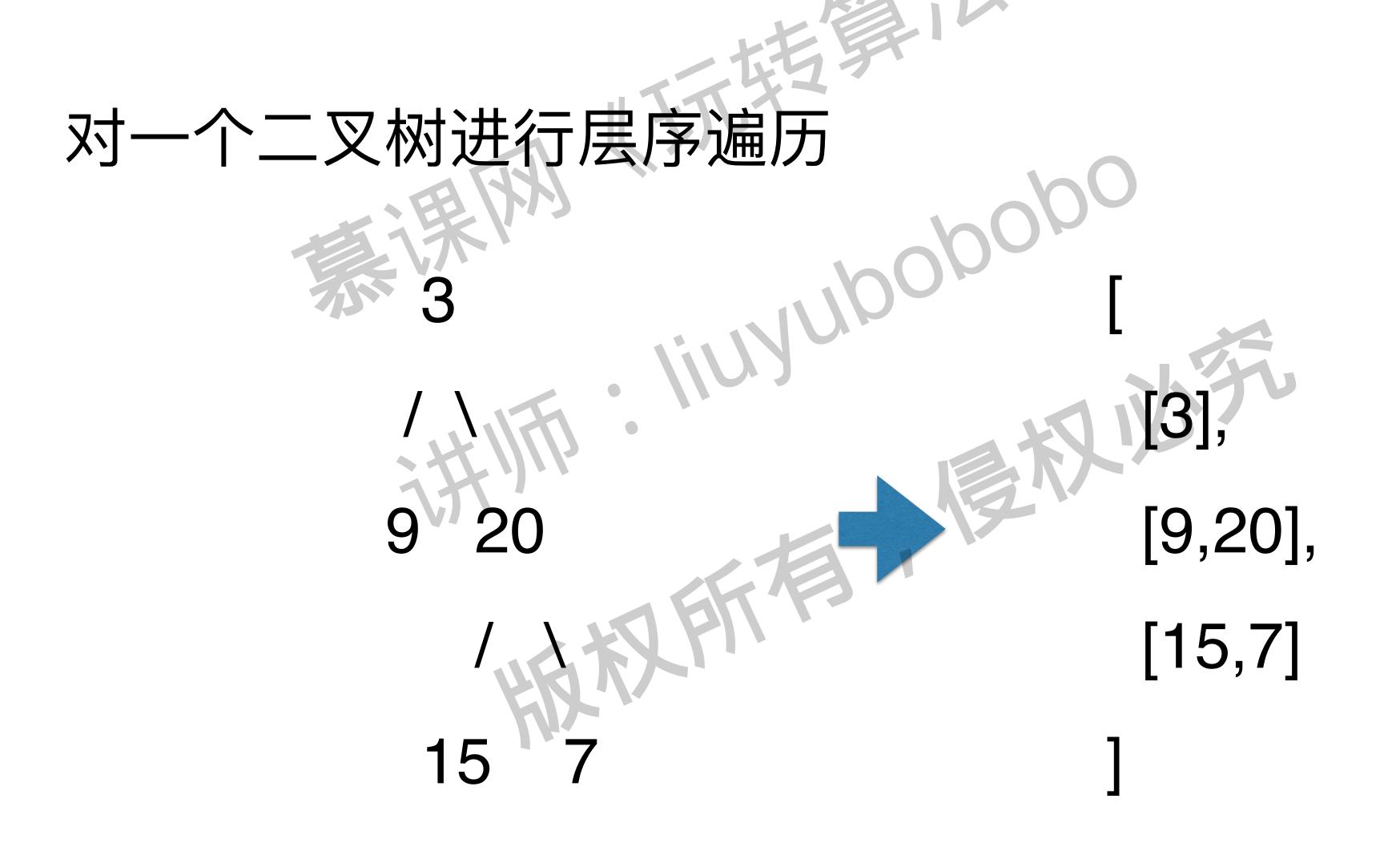


Bloomberg



对一个二叉树进行层序遍历

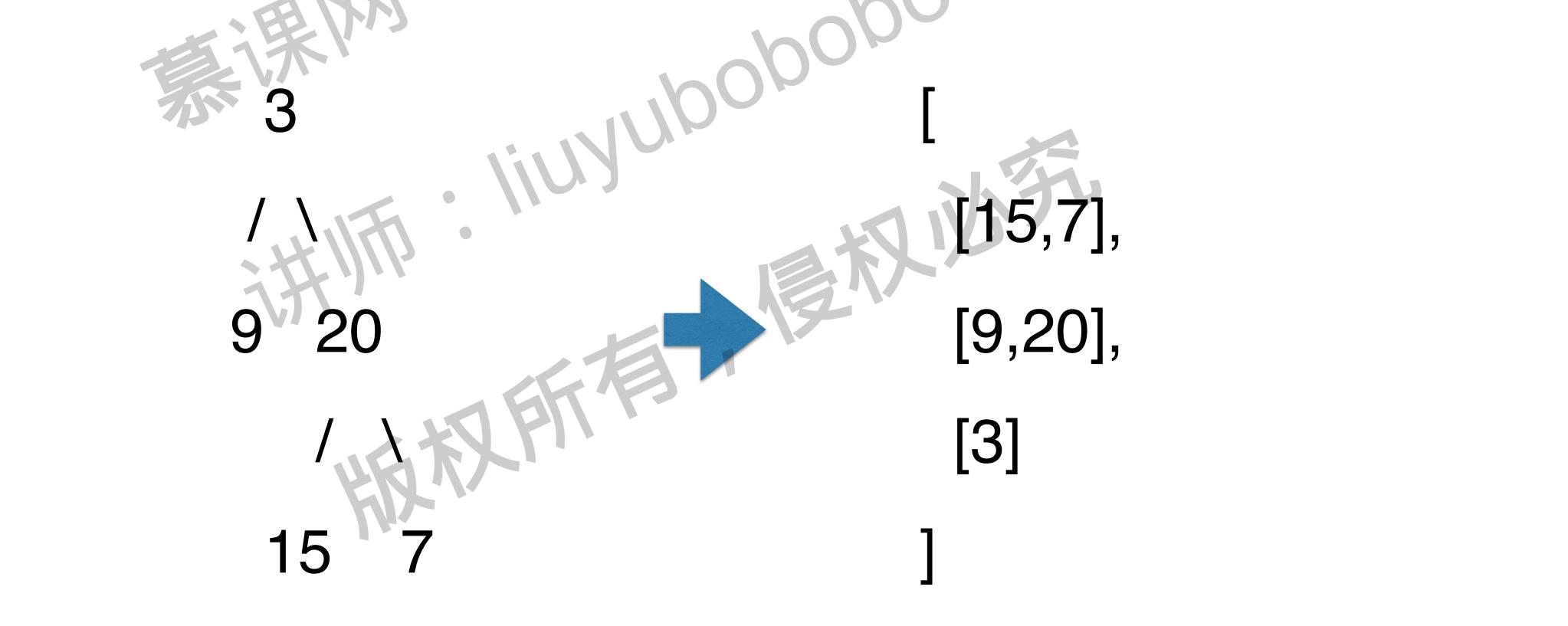
102. Binary Tree Level Order Traversal



京践,文式102 洪师·

107. Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II

对一个二叉树进行层序遍历,返回从底层到上层每层的节点。



103. Binary Tree Zigzag Level Order Traversal





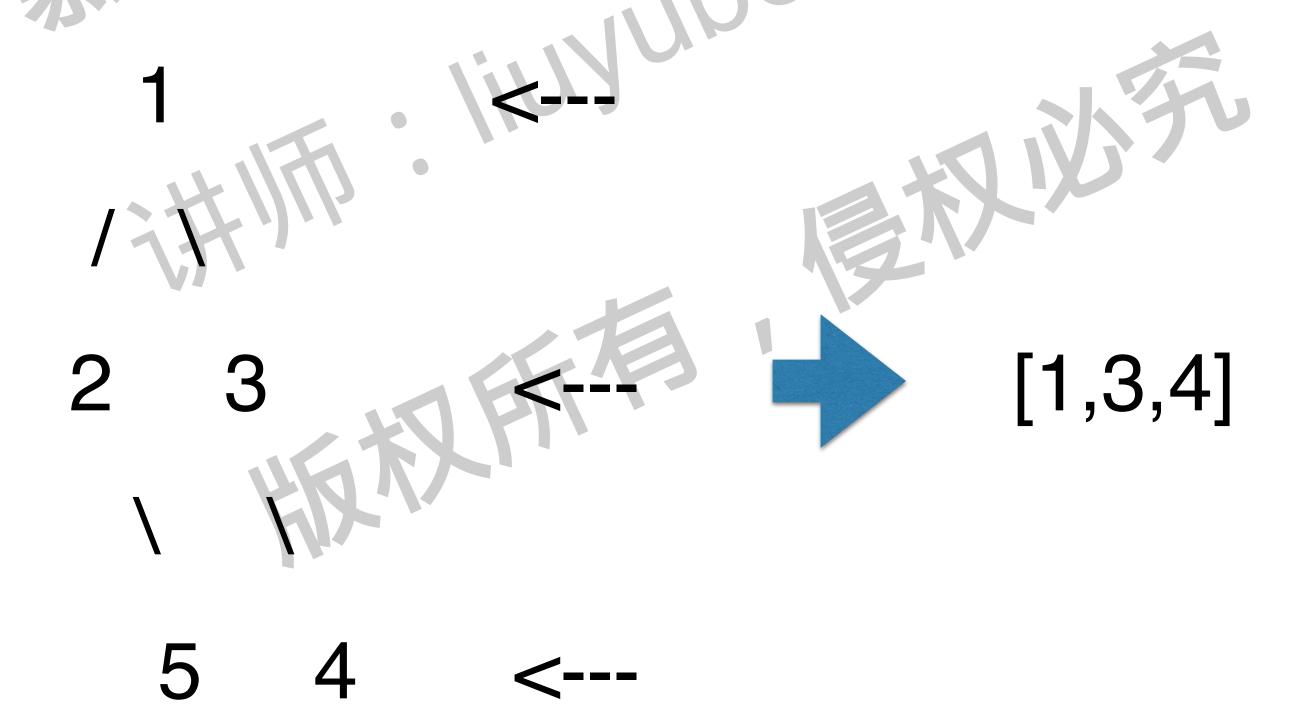
对一个二叉树进行层序遍历,按照"之"字形的顺序返回所有节点



199. Binary Tree Right Side View

amazon

想象你站在一棵二叉树的右侧,返回所有你能看见的节点。



BFS和图的最短路径

Google

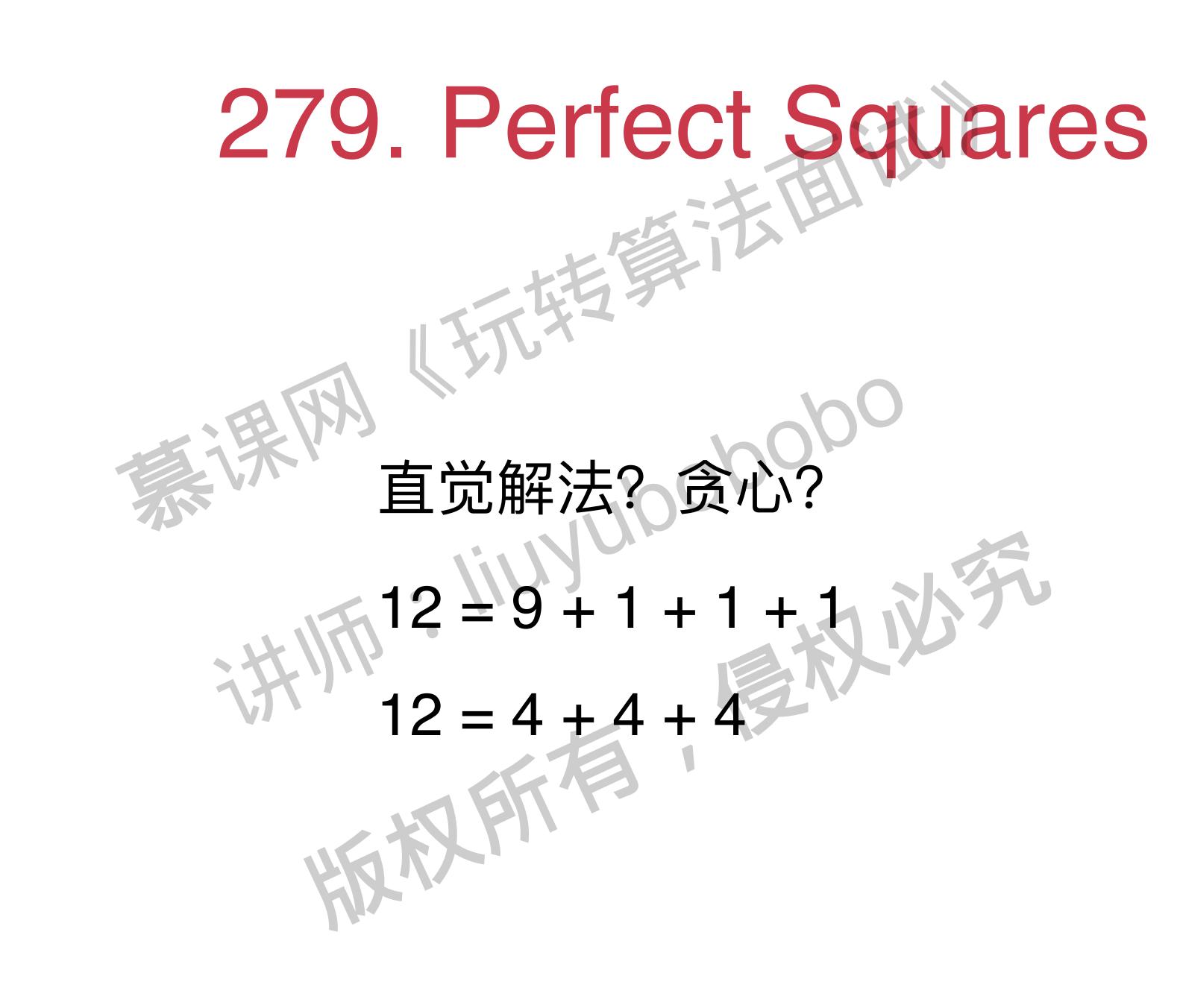
给出一个正整数n,寻找最少的完全平方数,使他们的和为n。

- 完全平方数: 1,4,9,16...
- -12 = 4 + 4 + 4
- -13 = 4 + 9

Google

给出一个正整数n,寻找最少的完全平方数,使他们的和为n。

- 没有解怎么办?
- 是否可能没有解?



对问题建模:

整个问题转化为一个图论问题。

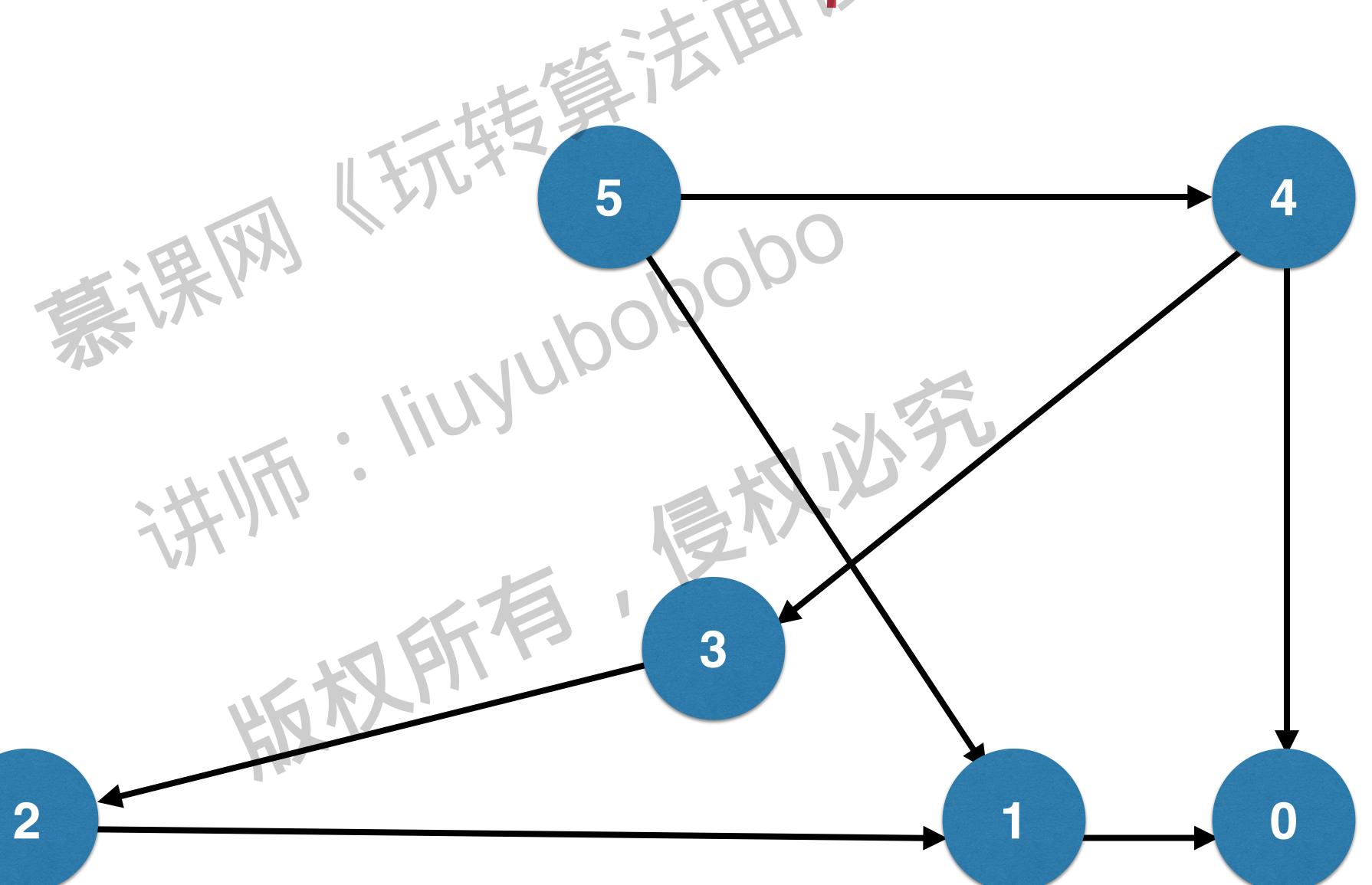
从n到0,每个数字表示一个节点;

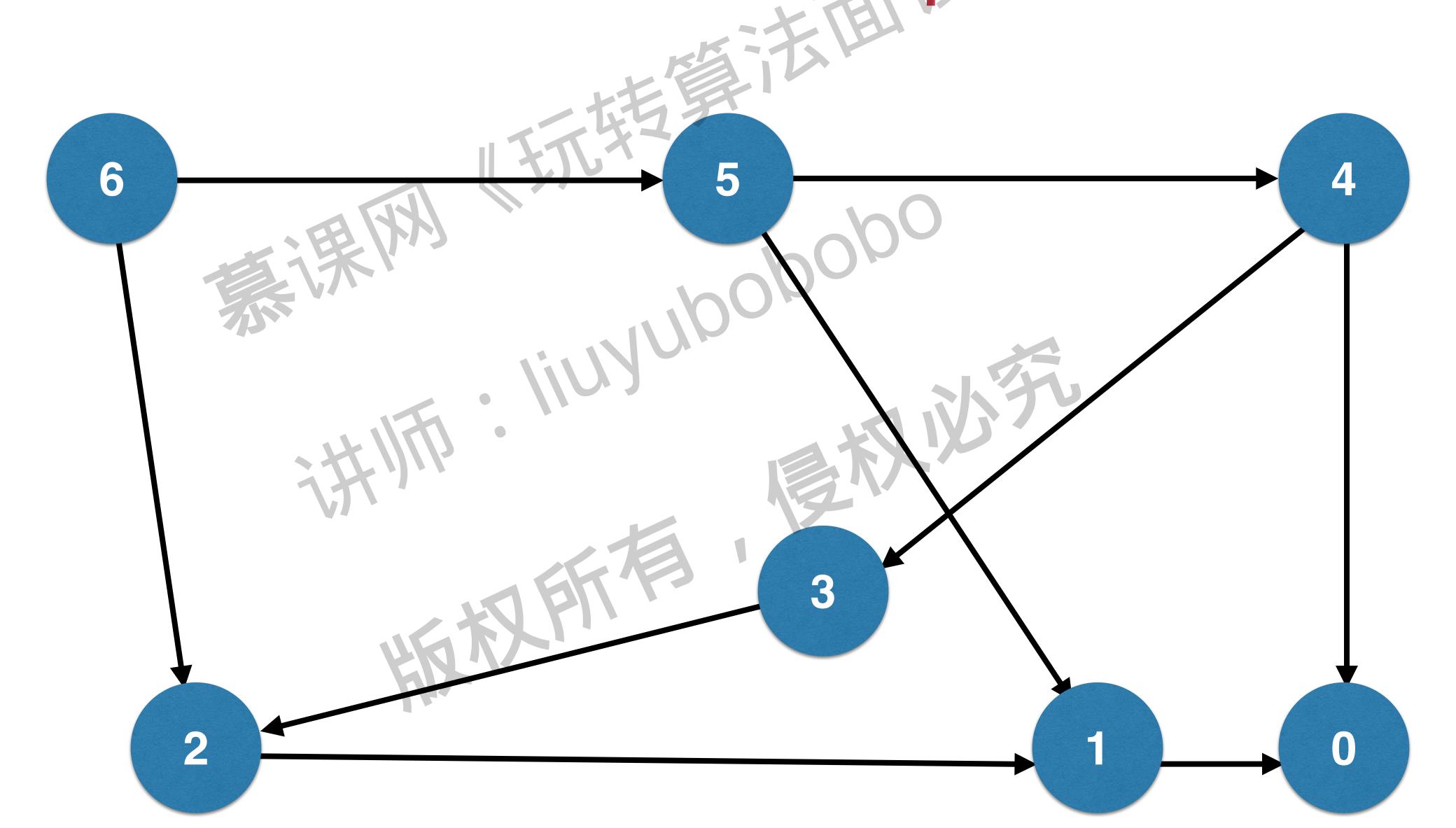
如果两个数字x到y相差一个完全平方数,则连接一条边。

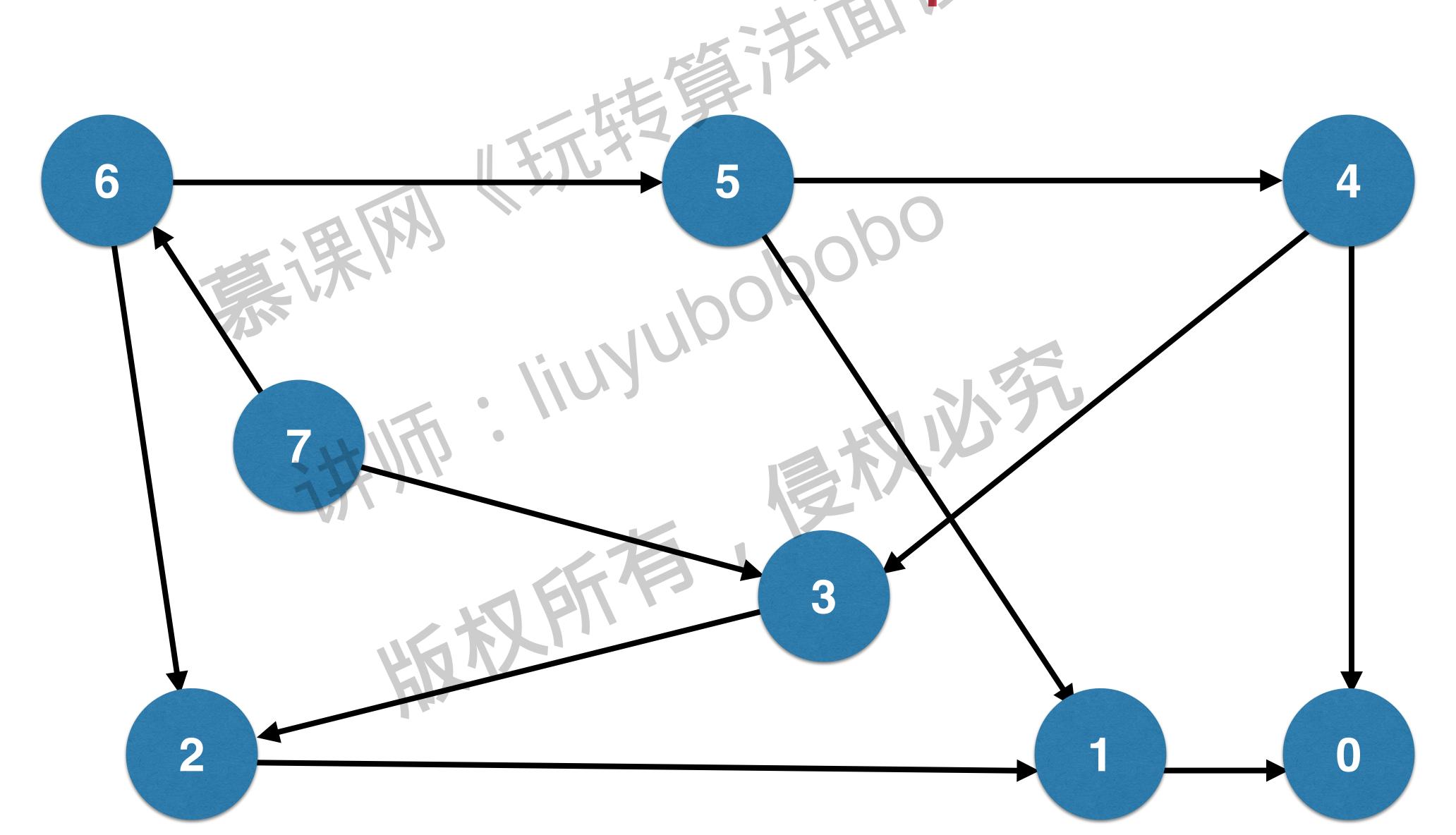
我们得到了一个无权图。

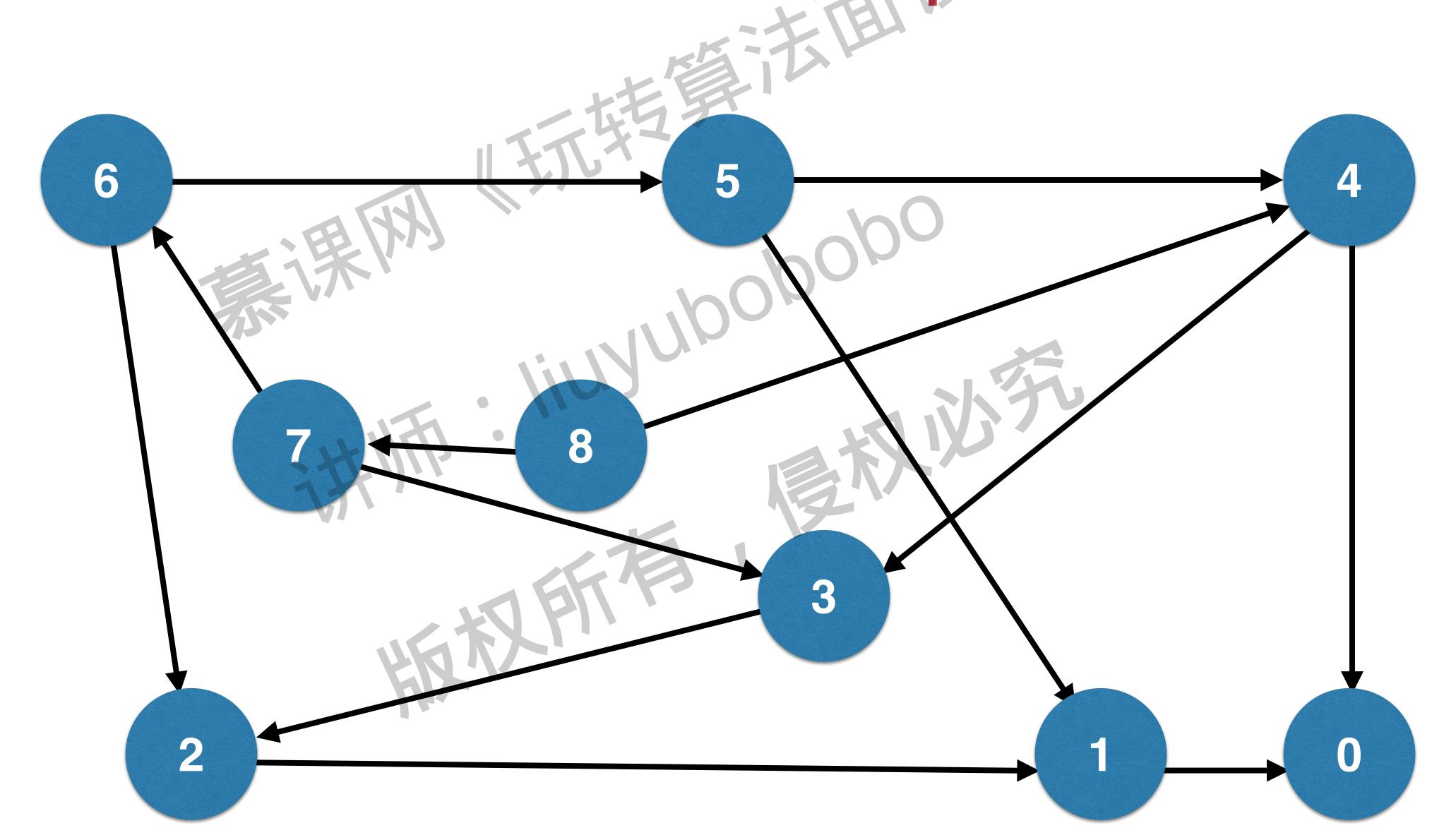
原问题转化成,求这个无权图中从n到0的最短路径。

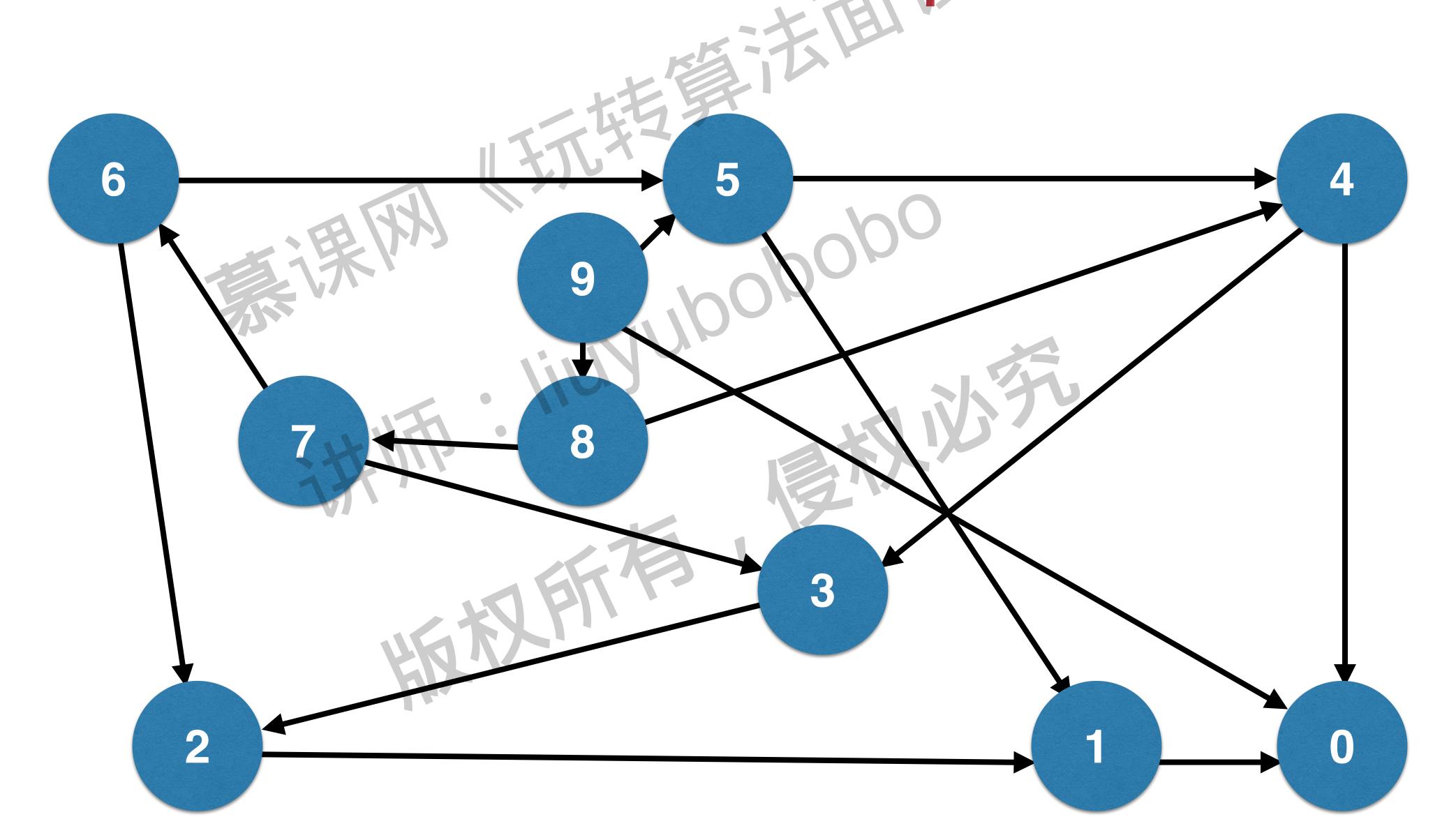












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127. Word Ladder











给出两个单词 (beginWord 和 endWord), 以及一个单词列表, 寻找一条

从 beginWord 到 endWord 的最短变换路径。每次变换只能修改单词

的一个字母。



127. Word Ladder











- beginWord = "hit", endWord = "cog"
- 单词列表是 ["hot","dot","dog","lot","log","cog"]
- 我们可以找到的最短的变换路径为:
 - "hit" -> "hot" -> "dot" -> "dog" -> "cog",
- 结果为5

126. Word Ladder II





给出两个单词 (beginWord 和 endWord), 以及一个单词列表, 寻找所有从 beginWord 到 endWord 的最短变换路径。每次变换只能修改单词的一个字母。

126. Word Ladder II

```
amazon
```



- beginWord = "hit", endWord = "cog"
- 单词列表是 ["hot","dot","dog","lot","log","cog"]

```
- [
"hit","hot","dot","dog","cog"],
["hit","hot","lot","log","cog"]
```

课课》 《托斯· 洪湖市、北京中国大学的 优先队列也是队列

优先队列的底层实现:堆 对于堆的底层实现,白板编程

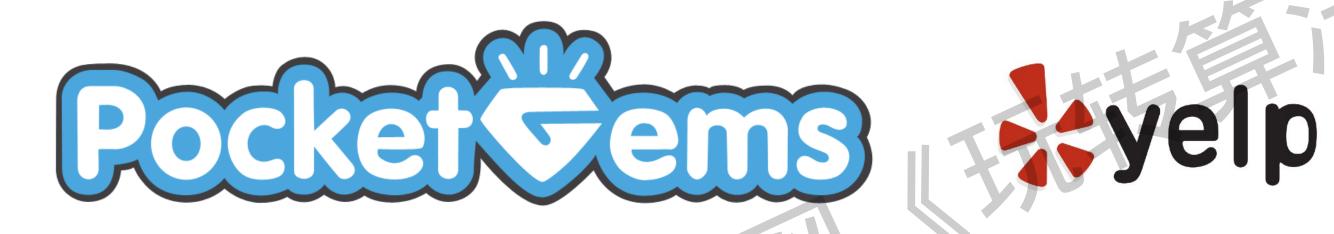
使用优先队列解决算法问题

学习使用语言中的优先队列容器

C++语言: priority_queue

实践:使用C++中的优先队列



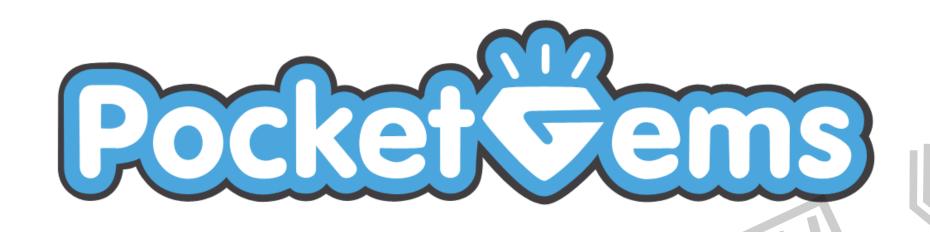




给定一个非空数组,返回前k个出现频率最高的元素。

- 如给定 [1,1,1,2,2,3], k = 2

 - 注意k的合法性问题

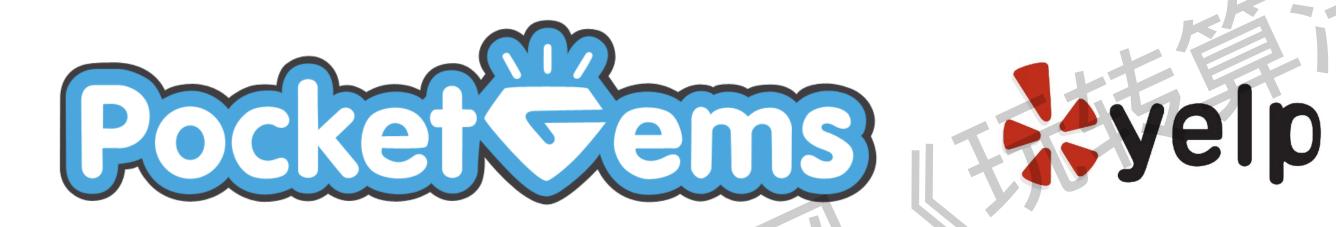




给定一个非空数组,返回前k个出现频率最高的元素。

最简单的思路:扫描一遍统计频率;排序找到前k个出现

频率最高的元素。O(nlogn)



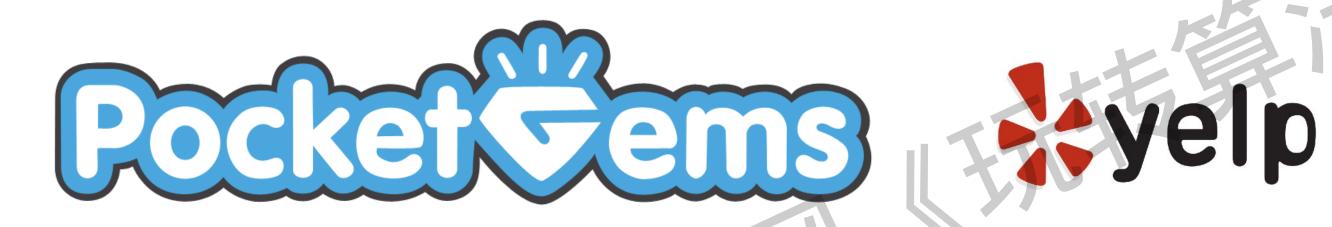


给定一个非空数组,返回前k个出现频率最高的元素。

维护一个含有k个元素的优先队列。如果遍历到的元素比队列中的

最小频率元素的频率高,则取出队列中最小频率的元素,将新元

素入队。最终,队列中剩下的,就是前k个出现频率最高的元素。

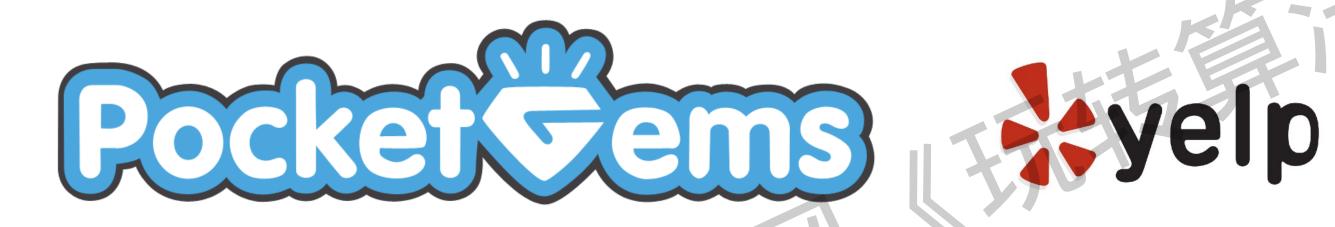




给定一个非空数组,返回前k个出现频率最高的元素。

思路2:维护优先队列,时间复杂度:O(nlogk)

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给定一个非空数组,返回前k个出现频率最高的元素。

思路3:维护优先队列,时间复杂度:O(nlog(n-k))

23. Merge k Sorted Lists

















有k个有序数组,将他们归并为一个有序数组

其他。

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