Assignment #4: 位操作、栈、链表、 堆和NN

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2025 spring, Complied by <mark>郑涵予 物理学院</mark>

说明:

1. 解题与记录:

对于每一个题目,请提供其解题思路(可选),并附上使用Python或C++编写的源代码(确保已在OpenJudge,Codeforces,LeetCode等平台上获得Accepted)。请将这些信息连同显示"Accepted"的截图一起填写到下方的作业模板中。(推荐使用Typora https://typoraio.cn 进行编辑,当然你也可以选择Word。)无论题目是否已通过,请标明每个题目大致花费的时间。

- 2. **提交安排**:提交时,请首先上传PDF格式的文件,并将.md或.doc格式的文件作为附件上传至右侧的"作业评论"区。确保你的Canvas账户有一个清晰可见的头像,提交的文件为PDF格式,并且"作业评论"区包含上传的.md或.doc附件。
- 3. **延迟提交**:如果你预计无法在截止日期前提交作业,请提前告知具体原因。这有助于我们了解情况并可能为你提供适当的延期或其他帮助。

请按照上述指导认真准备和提交作业,以保证顺利完成课程要求。

1. 题目

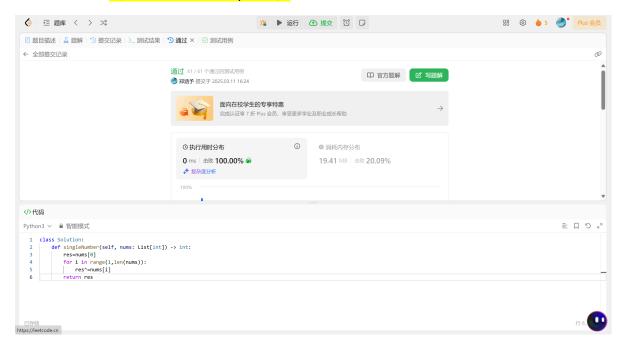
136.只出现一次的数字

bit manipulation, https://leetcode.cn/problems/single-number/

请用位操作来实现,并且只使用常量额外空间。

看到提示后能想到利用异或运算,真的是个很神奇的思路,如果没提示估计一辈子都想不出来。(用时约5min)

```
class Solution:
    def singleNumber(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        res=nums[0]
        for i in range(1,len(nums)):
            res^=nums[i]
        return res
```



20140:今日化学论文

stack, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20140/

思路:

利用栈进行处理,把左右括号相匹配,遇到右括号就一直pop直到左括号出现即可。(用时约10min)

```
s=input()
num=""
stack=[]
for x in s:
    if x.isdigit():
        num+=x
    else:
        if num:
```

```
stack.append(num)
num=""

if x==']':
    temp=""
    while stack and stack[-1]!='[':
        y=stack.pop()
        if y.isdigit():
            temp*=int(y)
        else:
            temp=y+temp
        stack.append(temp)
    else:stack.append(x)
print(''.join(stack))
```



160.相交链表

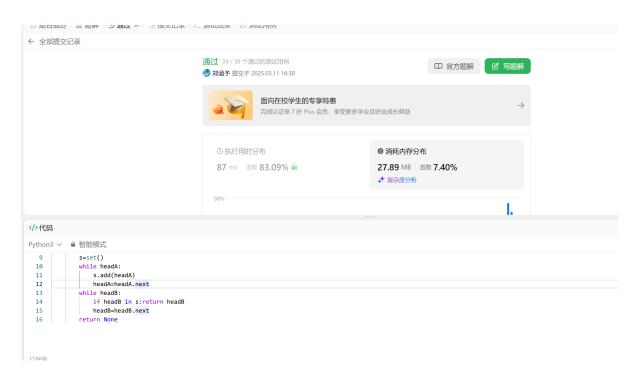
linked list, https://leetcode.cn/problems/intersection-of-two-linked-lists/

思路:

可以直接利用集合储存已经访问过的节点,遇到后直接返回。官方题解里利用双指针可以把空间复杂度降低道O(1),还是很巧妙的。(用时约5min)

```
# Definition for singly-linked list.
```

```
# class ListNode:
      def __init__(self, x):
#
#
          self.val = x
          self.next = None
class Solution:
    def getIntersectionNode(self, headA: ListNode, headB: ListNode) ->
Optional[ListNode]:
        s=set()
        while headA:
            s.add(headA)
            headA=headA.next
        while headB:
            if headB in s:return headB
            headB=headB.next
        return None
```



206.反转链表

linked list, https://leetcode.cn/problems/reverse-linked-list/

思路:

利用迭代的办法,维护前一个节点即可(用时约5min)

```
# Definition for singly-linked list.
# class ListNode:
      def __init__(self, val=0, next=None):
          self.val = val
#
          self.next = next
class Solution:
    def reverseList(self, head: Optional[ListNode]) -> Optional[ListNode]:
        pre=None
        cur=head
        while cur:
            nex=cur.next
            cur.next=pre
            pre=cur
            cur=nex
        return pre
```



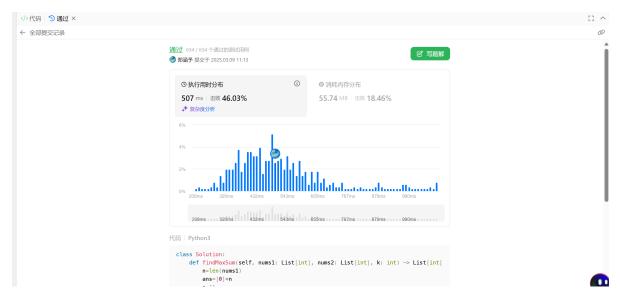
3478.选出和最大的K个元素

heap, https://leetcode.cn/problems/choose-k-elements-with-maximum-sum/

思路:

利用堆,先利用元组将对应的元素打包存到一个列表里,按照nums1[i]的值排序,其值就是对应的nums2[i]前缀最大k个,而这正好可以用heapq维护,但是要考虑到如果两个nums1[i]相同则还不能记入,所以利用一个remain数组来更新。(用时约25min)

```
class Solution:
    def findMaxSum(self, nums1: List[int], nums2: List[int], k: int) ->
List[int]:
        n=len(nums1)
        ans=[0]*n
        a=[]
        for i in range(n):
            a.append((nums1[i],-nums2[i],i))
        a.sort()
        q=[]
        remain=deque()
        temp=0
        remain.append(a[0])
        for i in range(1,n):
            index=a[i][2]
            while remain and remain[0][0]<a[i][0]:
                t=-remain.popleft()[1]
                temp+=t
                heapq.heappush(q,t)
            while len(q)>k:
                temp-=heapq.heappop(q)
            ans[index]=temp
            remain.append(a[i])
        return ans
```



Q6.交互可视化neural network

https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/crash-course/neural-networks/interactive-exercises

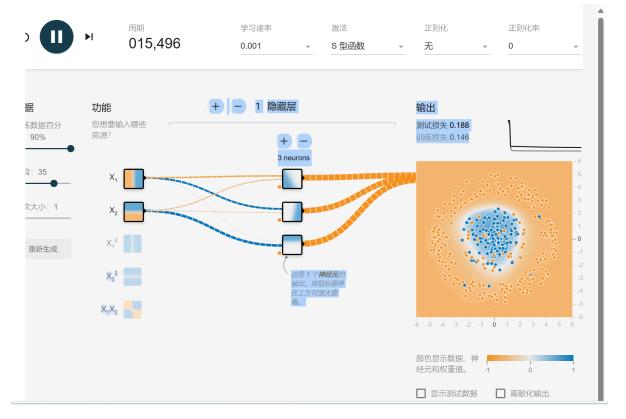
Your task: configure a neural network that can separate the orange dots from the blue dots in the diagram, achieving a loss of less than 0.2 on both the training and test data.

Instructions:

In the interactive widget:

- 1. Modify the neural network hyperparameters by experimenting with some of the following config settings:
 - Add or remove hidden layers by clicking the + and buttons to the left of the
 HIDDEN LAYERS heading in the network diagram.
 - Add or remove neurons from a hidden layer by clicking the + and buttons above a hidden-layer column.
 - Change the learning rate by choosing a new value from the **Learning rate** drop-down above the diagram.
 - Change the activation function by choosing a new value from the **Activation** drop-down above the diagram.
- 2. Click the Play button above the diagram to train the neural network model using the specified parameters.
- 3. Observe the visualization of the model fitting the data as training progresses, as well as the **Test loss** and **Training loss** values in the **Output** section.
- 4. If the model does not achieve loss below 0.2 on the test and training data, click reset, and repeat steps 1–3 with a different set of configuration settings. Repeat this process until you achieve the preferred results.

给出满足约束条件的截图,并说明学习到的概念和原理。



增加了一个隐藏层,三个神经元,并且把激活调成S型函数后成功把损失降低到了0.2以下。大致了解了隐藏层,噪音,正则化等概念,不过还没来得及把前面的章节都看完。

2. 学习总结和收获

如果发现作业题目相对简单,有否寻找额外的练习题目,如"数算2025spring每日选做"、 LeetCode、Codeforces、洛谷等网站上的题目。

参加了力扣的周赛,这次运气不错AC了三道,感觉现在周赛第二题的难度已经和月考第五题差不多了,不过比起月考第六题还是差了点。周赛第三题用到了线段树,虽然学习过相关知识但写起来还是很不熟练,要是考试遇到估计会选择对着cheat sheet抄了。