542、01矩阵

我们把每个非0的数都进行 bfs 搜索,那么时间复杂度是 n*n*o(bfs),超时了。

```
1
    struct {
 2
        int i;
 3
        int j;
 4
        int count;
 5
    }queue[1000];
    int dir[4][2] = \{\{1, 0\}, \{-1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, -1\}\};
 6
 7
    int bfs(int **mat, int m, int n, int a, int b)
 8
 9
        int rear = 0, front = 0;
10
        queue[front].i = a;
11
        queue[front].j = b;
12
        queue[front++].count = 0;
13
        while (front != rear) {
14
            int x = queue[rear].i;
15
            int y = queue[rear].j;
16
            int count = queue[rear].count;
17
            rear = (rear + 1) \% 1000;
            for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
18
19
                 int x1 = x + dir[i][0];
20
                int y1 = y + dir[i][1];
21
                 if (0 \le x1 & x1 < m & 0 \le y1 & y1 < n) {
22
                     if (mat[x1][y1] == 0)
23
                         return count + 1;
24
                     else {
25
                         queue[front].i = x1;
26
                         queue[front].j = y1;
27
                         queue[front].count = count + 1;
                         front = (front + 1) \% 1000;
28
29
                     }
30
                }
            }
31
32
        }
33
        return 0;
34
35
    int** updateMatrix(int** mat, int matSize, int* matColSize, int* returnSize,
    int** returnColumnSizes){
36
        *returnSize = matSize;
37
        *returnColumnSizes = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int) * matSize);
        for (int i = 0; i < matSize; i++)
38
39
             (*returnColumnSizes)[i] = matColSize[0];
        int **ans = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int *) * matSize);
40
        for (int i = 0; i < matSize; i++) {
41
            int *temp = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int) * matColSize[0]);
42
43
            for (int j = 0; j < matColSize[0]; j++) {
44
                 if (mat[i][j] == 0)
45
                     temp[j] = 0;
46
                 else
47
                     temp[j] = bfs(mat, matSize, matColSize[0], i , j);
48
49
            ans[i] = temp;
```

```
50 }
51 return ans;
52 }
```

那么有什么办法吗?我们可以用0来 bfs 搜索1,而且是所有的0一起来搜索,先把所有的0都入队,然后查找1。因为我们的1是特定的,但是随便哪个0都是可行的。

```
struct {
 1
 2
        int i;
 3
        int j;
 4
        int count;
 5
    }queue[10000];
    int dir[4][2] = \{\{1, 0\}, \{-1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, -1\}\};
    int** updateMatrix(int** mat, int matSize, int* matColSize, int* returnSize,
 7
    int** returnColumnSizes){
        int rear = 0, front = 0;
 8
 9
        *returnSize = matSize;
        *returnColumnSizes = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int) * matSize);
10
        for (int i = 0; i < matSize; i++)
11
12
             (*returnColumnSizes)[i] = matColSize[0];
        int sign[matSize][matColSize[0]];
13
        memset(sign, 0, sizeof(sign));
14
        int **ans = (int **)malloc(sizeof(int *) * matSize);
15
16
        for (int i = 0; i < matSize; i++)
17
            ans[i] = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int) * matColSize[0]);
18
        for (int i = 0; i < matSize; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < matColSize[0]; j++) {
19
20
                if (mat[i][j] == 0) {
21
                     sign[i][j] = 1;
22
                     ans[i][j] = 0;
23
                     queue[front].i = i;
24
                     queue[front].j = j;
25
                     queue[front++].count = 0;
26
                }
27
            }
28
29
        while (front > rear) {
            int x = queue[rear].i;
30
31
            int y = queue[rear].j;
32
            int count = queue[rear++].count;
            for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
33
34
                 int x1 = x + dir[i][0];
35
                int y1 = y + dir[i][1];
36
                if (0 \le x1 \& x1 < matSize \& 0 \le y1 \& y1 < matColSize[0] \& 
    sign[x1][y1] == 0) {
37
                     ans[x1][y1] = count + 1;
38
                     sign[x1][y1] = 1;
39
                     queue[front].i = x1;
40
                     queue[front].j = y1;
                     queue[front++].count = count + 1;
41
42
                }
43
            }
44
        }
45
        return ans;
46 }
```

```
int dir[4][2] = \{\{1, 0\}, \{-1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, -1\}\};
   int** updateMatrix(int** mat, int matSize, int* matColSize, int* returnSize,
   int** returnColumnSizes){
 3
       *returnSize = matSize;
 4
        *returnColumnSizes = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int) * matSize);
       int **dp = (int **)malloc(sizeof(int *) * matSize);
 5
 6
       for (int i = 0; i < matSize; i++) {
 7
            dp[i] = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int) * matColSize[0]);
 8
            (*returnColumnSizes)[i] = matColSize[0];
 9
10
       for (int i = 0; i < matSize; i++) {
           for (int j = 0; j < matColSize[0]; j++) {
11
12
               dp[i][j] = INT_MAX - 1;
13
           }
14
       }
15
       // 从左上到右下
       for (int i = 0; i < matSize; i++) {
16
17
           for (int j = 0; j < matColSize[0]; j++) {
18
               if (mat[i][j] == 0)
19
                   dp[i][j] = 0;
20
               else {
                   for (int k = 0; k < 4; k++) {
21
22
                       int x = i + dir[k][0];
                       int y = j + dir[k][1];
23
24
                       matColSize[0])
25
                           dp[i][j] = fmin(dp[i][j], dp[x][y] + 1);
26
                   }
27
               }
28
           }
29
30
       // 从右下到左上
31
       for (int i = matSize - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
           for (int j = matColSize[0] - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
32
               for (int k = 0; k < 4; k++) {
33
34
                       int x = i + dir[k][0];
35
                       int y = j + dir[k][1];
36
                       matColSize[0])
37
                           dp[i][j] = fmin(dp[i][j], dp[x][y] + 1);
38
                   }
39
           }
40
41
       return dp;
42 }
```

为什么要从左上到右下然后又从右下到左上呢?我们求 dp[0][0]的时候,很显然得不到正确的值,因为它周围的值还没正确呢,要一直到遇见一个0,这个值就正确了,然后才能推出后面的全都正确。那么我们再反过来,又能把前面的全部都搞正确。

994、腐烂的橘子

我们和上面一题一样,把所有腐烂的都入队,因为它们可以同时来腐烂橘子。然后找和这个腐烂橘子整体最远的,也就是腐烂需要的天数。最后再遍历一下,还有没腐烂的就返回-1。

```
1
    struct {
 2
        int i;
 3
        int j;
 4
        int day;
 5
    }queue[1000];
    int dir[4][2] = \{\{1, 0\}, \{-1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, -1\}\};
 6
    int orangesRotting(int** grid, int gridSize, int* gridColSize){
 7
 8
        int rear = 0, front = 0;
9
        // 将所有已经腐烂的橘子入队
        for (int i = 0; i < gridSize; i++) {
10
            for (int j = 0; j < gridColSize[0]; j++) {
11
12
                if (grid[i][j] == 2) {
13
                    queue[front].i = i;
14
                    queue[front].j = j;
15
                    queue[front++].day = 0;
16
                }
17
            }
18
        }
19
        int day;
        // 开始腐烂橘子
20
21
        while (front > rear) {
22
            int x = queue[rear].i;
23
            int y = queue[rear].j;
24
            day = queue[rear++].day;
25
            for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
                int x1 = x + dir[i][0];
26
27
                int y1 = y + dir[i][1];
                // 如果周围的在范围内并且是没有腐烂的橘子,就入队(代表腐烂)
28
29
                if (0 \le x1 & x1 < gridSize & 0 \le y1 & y1 < gridColSize[0]
    && grid[x1][y1] == 1) {
30
                    grid[x1][y1] = 2;
31
                    queue[front].i = x1;
32
                    queue[front].j = y1;
33
                    queue[front++].day = day + 1;
34
                }
            }
35
36
37
        // 遍历是否有没有腐烂的橘子
38
        for (int i = 0; i < gridSize; i++) {
39
            for (int j = 0; j < gridColSize[0]; j++) {
40
                if (grid[i][j] == 1)
41
                    return -1;
42
            }
43
        }
        return day;
44
45 }
```