7.DFS

1、模板

```
int mp[100][100], vis[100][100];
bool flag = false;
  int dx[4] = \{1,0,-1,0\};
  int dy[4] = \{0,-1,0,1\};
  void dfs(int x, int y) //传入参数是当前的坐标,注意起点位置是否合法
8 {
9
    if(vis[x][y]) return; //表示已经访问过了 递归回溯
10
    vis[x][y] = true;
    if( x == n && y == n) //递归终止
      return;
14
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
16
        int nx = x + dx[i];
        int ny = y + dy[i];
19
        if (nx > 0 \&\& nx <= H \&\& ny > 0 \&\& ny <= W \&\& !vis[nx][ny] \&\& mp[nx][r]
20
          dfs(nx,ny);
    }
    vis[x][y] = false;
24 }
```

2、中国象棋

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stack>
using namespace std;
char s[10][10];
bool vis[10][10];
bool flag = false;

int dx[8] = {2,2,1,1,-1,-1,-2,-2};
int dy[8] = {1,-1,2,-2,2,-2,1,-1};

void dfs(int x, int y)

{
    if (vis[x][y]) return;
```

```
14
       vis[x][y] = true;
       if (s[x][y] == 'T')
16
            flag =true;
           return;
20
       for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
            int nx = x + dx[i];
            int ny = y + dy[i];
24
            if (nx \ge 0 \&\& nx < 10 \&\& ny \ge 0 \&\& ny < 10 \&\& s[nx][ny] !='#' \&\& !v
                dfs(nx,ny);
            }
       }
29
30
   int main()
       int x,y;
34
       for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            scanf("%s",s[i]);
       for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
40
            for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++)
41
42
                if (s[i][j] == 'S')
                {
                    x = i;
45
                    y = j;
46
                }
47
            }
       }
49
       dfs(x,y);
50
       if (flag)
            printf("YES");
       else
            printf("NO");
54
       return 0;
56 }
```

3、迷宫最短路

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int n,m;
string maze[110];
```

```
6 bool vis[110][110];
   bool flag = false;
8 int ans = 1000000;
9 int dx[4] = \{1,0,-1,0\};
10
   int dy[4] = \{0,-1,0,1\};
   void dfs(int x, int y,int step)
   {
14
       if (vis[x][y]) return;
       vis[x][y] = true;
       if (maze[x][y] == 'T')
          if (step < ans)</pre>
           ans = step;
20
         return;
       for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        {
24
           int nx = x + dx[i];
            int ny = y + dy[i];
            if (nx \ge 0 \&\& nx < n \&\& ny \ge 0 \&\& ny < m \&\& maze[nx][ny] !='*' \&\&
                dfs(nx,ny,step+1);
29
            }
30
     vis[x][y] = false;
   }
34
   int main()
   {
36
       int x,y;
       cin >> n >> m;
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            cin >> maze[i];
41
42
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
43
44
            for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
45
46
                if (maze[i][j] == 'S')
47
48
                    x = i;
49
                    y = j;
50
                }
            }
       dfs(x,y,0);
54
       cout << ans <<endl;</pre>
        return 0;
```

4、踏青

```
1 测试样例
2 5 6
3 .#...
4 ..#...
5 ..#..#
6 ...##.
7 .#...
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
3 using namespace std;
  int n,m;
5 string mp[105];
6 bool vis[105][105];
   bool flag = false;
8 int cnt = 0;
  int dx[4] = \{1,0,-1,0\};
  int dy[4] = \{0,-1,0,1\};
10
  void dfs(int x, int y)
13 {
14
       if (vis[x][y]) return;
       vis[x][y] = true;
16
       for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
          int nx = x + dx[i];
          int ny = y + dy[i];
           if (nx >= 0 && nx <n && ny >= 0 && ny < m && mp[nx][ny] !='.' && !v-
20
           {
              dfs(nx,ny);
          }
24
       }
  }
   int main()
       int x,y;
30
       cin >> n >> m;
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
           cin >> mp[i];
34
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
           for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
```

```
if (mp[i][j] == '#' && !vis[i][j])
                 {
41
                      dfs(i,j);
42
                     cnt ++;
                 }
44
            }
45
        }
46
        cout << cnt <<endl;</pre>
47
48
        return 0;
49 }
```

5、迷宫解的方案数

```
1 5 5
2 S####
3 .####
4 .####
5 ....e
```

```
#include <iostream>
  #include <string>
   using namespace std;
   int n,m;
   string mp[15];
6 bool vis[15][15];
   bool flag = false;
  int cnt = 0;
   int dx[4] = \{1,0,-1,0\};
  int dy[4] = \{0,-1,0,1\};
10
   void dfs(int x, int y)
14
       if (vis[x][y]) return;
       vis[x][y] = true;
       if (mp[x][y] == 'e')
            cnt++;
19
           return;
20
       for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        {
            int nx = x + dx[i];
24
           int ny = y + dy[i];
            if (nx \ge 0 \&\& nx < n \&\& ny \ge 0 \&\& ny < m \&\& mp[nx][ny] !='#' \&\& !v='#' | ...
            {
                dfs(nx,ny);
            }
29
       }
```

```
vis[x][y] = false;
31 }
33 int main()
34 {
       int x,y;
       cin >> n >> m;
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
           cin >> mp[i];
40
       }
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
41
42
43
           for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
44
45
               if (mp[i][j] == 's' && !vis[i][j])
46
47
                   dfs(i,j);
               }
49
           }
50
       cout << cnt <<endl;</pre>
       return 0;
54 }
```

6、最大的蛋糕块

```
1 5 6
2 .#...
3 ..#...
4 ..#..#
5 ...##.
6 .#...
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int n,m,ans;
string mp[1005];
bool vis[1005][1005];
bool flag = false;
int cnt = 0;
int dx[4] = {1,0,-1,0};
int dy[4] = {0,-1,0,1};

void dfs(int x, int y)
{
    if (vis[x][y]) return;
    vis[x][y] = true;
```

```
cnt++;
        if (mp[x][y] == 'e')
18
19
           cnt++;
20
           return;
        for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
24
            int nx = x + dx[i];
            int ny = y + dy[i];
            if (nx \ge 0 \&\& nx < n \&\& ny \ge 0 \&\& ny < m \&\& mp[nx][ny] !='.' \&\& !v='.' |
                dfs(nx,ny);
           }
30
        }
   int main()
34
   {
        int x,y;
36
        cin >> n >> m;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            cin >> mp[i];
40
        }
41
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
42
43
            for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
44
45
                if (mp[i][j] == '#' && !vis[i][j])
46
                {
47
                    cnt = 0;
48
                    dfs(i,j);
49
                     if (cnt > ans)
50
                        ans =cnt;
               }
            }
54
        cout << ans <<endl;</pre>
        return 0;
57 }
```

7、家谱?

```
輸出 n 行, 毎行有一个整数, 表示第 i 个人有多少
个直系后代。

样例输入 質制

4

1 2

1 3

2 4

样例输出 質制
```

```
#include <iostream>
   #include <string>
   #include <vector>
   using namespace std;
   int n;
   vector<int> son[100005];
   bool f[100005];
8
   int ans[100005];
   int dx[4] = \{1,0,-1,0\};
10
   int dy[4] = \{0,-1,0,1\};
   int dfs(int u)
14
       int ret = 0;
       for (int i = 0; i < son[u].size(); i++)</pre>
           ret+= dfs(son[u][i]);
       }
       ans[u] = ret;
20
       return ret + 1;
   int main()
24
       int x,y,u;
       cin >> n;
       for (int i = 0; i < n-1; i++)
       {
           cin >> x >> y;
           son[x].push_back(y);
           f[y] = true;
       }
       for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
34
       {
           if (!f[i])
           {
                u = i;
                break;
           }
40
       }
41
       dfs(u);
```

```
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)

{
    printf("%d\n",ans[i]);
}

return 0;

}</pre>
```

8、马的覆盖点

```
#include <iostream>
   #include <string>
3 #include <vector>
   using namespace std;
   int n,m;
6 char s[105][105];
   int dx[8] = \{2,2,1,1,-1,-1,-2,-2\};
8
   int dy[8] = \{1,-1,2,-2,2,-2,1,-1\};
10
   void dfs(int x, int y,int step)
   {
       if (step > 3)
           return;
14
       for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
16
           int nx = x + dx[i];
           int ny = y + dy[i];
           if (nx \ge 0 \&\& nx < n \&\& ny \ge 0 \&\& ny < m \&\& s[nx][ny] =='.')
           {
20
               s[x][y] = '#';
               dfs(nx,ny,step+1);
           }
       }
24
   int main()
       int x,y;
       cin >> n >> m >> x >> y;
30
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
           for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
34
           {
              s[i][j] = '.';
           }
       dfs(x-1,y-1,0);
40
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
41
       {
```