

<부르트 포스>

1. 블랙잭

```
1 count, N = map(int, input().split())
2 num_list = list(map(int, input().split()))
3 sum_list = []
4
5 for i in num_list:
6     for j in num_list:
7         for k in num_list:
8             if (i != j) and (i != k) and (j != k):
9                 if i+j+k <= N:
10                     sum_list.append(i+j+k)
11
12 print(max(sum_list))
```

} 모든 점의 수에 대해 합을 구하고
N보다 큰 경우 sum_list에 추가

→ sum_list에서 가장큰값 반환

2. 분해합

245 → 245 + 2 + 4 + 5 = 256 - 24 = 229 부터 구하기

↓
최대 9 + 9 + 9 : 자릿수 × 9

자리수가 1일때 : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 1+1 2+2 3+3 4+4

자리수가 2일때 : 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 5+5 6+6 7+7 8+8 9+9
 10+1 11+1 12+2 13+3

```
1 N = int(input())
2 length = len(str(N))
3 result = 0
4
5 if N <= 18:
6     if N % 2 == 0:
7         result = N // 2
8     elif N == 11:
9         result = 10
10    elif N == 13:
11        result = 11
12    elif N == 15:
13        result = 12
14    elif N == 17:
15        result = 13
16 else:
17     for i in range(1, length*9):
18         num = N-i
19         length_num = len(str(N-i))
20         for j in range(length_num):
21             num += int(str(N-i)[j])
22         if num == N:
23             result = N-i
24
25 print(result)
```

} 응용로 ...

3. 덩치

```

1 count = int(input())
2 height = []
3 weight = []
4 rank = []
5
6 for i in range(count):
7     x, y = map(int, input().split())
8     weight.append(x)
9     height.append(y)
10
11 for i in range(count):
12     r = 1
13     w = weight[i]
14     h = height[i]
15     for j in range(count):
16         if w < weight[j] and h < height[j]:
17             r += 1
18     rank.append(r)
19
20 for i in rank:
21     if i != rank[-1]:
22         print(i, end = " ")
23     else:
24         print(i)

```

(몸무게, 키) : 모두 클때만 덩치가 큼

weight = [55, 58, 88, 60, 46]

height = [185, 188, 186, 195, 155]

모두 큰 경우에만 r+1

4. 체스판 다시 칠하기

8*8 체스판 만들기

```

1 n, m = map(int, input().split())
2 l = []
3 mini = []
4
5 for _ in range(n):
6     l.append(input())
7
8 for a in range(n - 7):
9     for i in range(m - 7):
10         idx1 = 0
11         idx2 = 0
12         for b in range(a, a + 8):
13             for j in range(i, i + 8):
14                 if (j + b) % 2 == 0:
15                     if l[b][j] != 'W': idx1 += 1
16                     if l[b][j] != 'B': idx2 += 1
17                 else:
18                     if l[b][j] != 'B': idx1 += 1
19                     if l[b][j] != 'W': idx2 += 1
20             mini.append(idx1)
21             mini.append(idx2)
22
23 print(min(mini))

```

10 13

① BBBBBBBBWBWBW

② BBBBBBBBWBWBW

③ BBBBBBBBWBWBW

BBBBBBBBBWBWBW

BBBBBBBBBWBWBW

BBBBBBBBBWBWBW

BBBBBBBBBWBWBW

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1 [0][0]

5. 영화감독 송

```
1 N = int(input())
2 num = 666
3 count = 0
4
5 while True:
6     if '666' in str(num):
7         count += 1
8     if count == N:
9         print(num)
10        break
11    num += 1
```

1666 2666 3666 4666 5666 6666 7666 8666 9666

10666 11666 12666 13666 14666 15666 16660 17666 18666 19666 ...

16661

16662

:

16669

< 정렬 >

1. 수 정렬하기

```
1 num_list = []
2 count = int(input())
3 for i in range(count):
4     x = int(input())
5     num_list.append(x)
6
7 num_list.sort()
8 for i in num_list:
9     print(i)
```

2. 수 정렬하기 2

```
1 import sys
2 sys.setrecursionlimit(10**6)
3 input = sys.stdin.readline
4
5 N = int(input())
6 arr = []
7 for i in range(N):
8     arr.append(int(input()))
9
10 def merge_sort(arr):
11     if len(arr) <= 1:
12         return arr
13     mid = len(arr)//2
14     L = merge_sort(arr[:mid]) # 분할
15     R = merge_sort(arr[mid:]) # 분할
16     mer = []
17
18     i = 0
19     j = 0
20     while i < len(L) and j < len(R): # 정렬 및 결합
21         if L[i] > R[j]:
22             mer.append(R[j])
23             j += 1
24         else:
25             mer.append(L[i])
26             i += 1
27
28     if i != len(L):
29         mer += L[i:]
30     if j != len(R):
31         mer += R[j:]
32     return mer
33
34 mer = merge_sort(arr)
35 for i in mer:
36     print(i)
```

$[1, 9, 3, 8, 2, 7]$

① $L = [1] \quad R = [9]$
mid = 6
 $L = \text{merge_sort}([1, 9, 3]) \rightarrow R = \text{merge_sort}([8, 2, 7])$
 $L = \text{merge_sort}([1, 9])$
 $R = \text{merge_sort}([8, 2, 7])$
 $= [1, 3, 9]$
 $= [2, 7, 8]$
.
.
.
 $\therefore \text{mer} = [1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9]$

② $[1, 9], [3]$
 $L[0] \quad R[0] \quad 1 < 3 : i+=1$
 $L[1] \quad R[0] \quad 9 > 3 : j+=1$
 $\text{mer} = [1, 3]$
③ i 는 현재 $i \neq \text{len}(R)$
 $\text{mer} = [1, 3, 9]$