

```

1  #???
2  def print_values(a, b, c):
3      if a > b:
4          if b > c:
5              # ?? c, b, a
6              print(f"{c}, {b}, {a}")
7              print(c + b - 10 * a)
8          else:
9              if a > c:
10                 # ?? b, c, a
11                 print(f"{b}, {c}, {a}")
12                 print(b + c - 10 * a)
13             else:
14                 # ?? b, a, c
15                 print(f"{b}, {a}, {c}")
16                 print(b + a - 10 * c)
17         else:
18             if b > c:
19                 if a > c:
20                     # ?? c, a, b
21                     print(f"{c}, {a}, {b}")
22                     print(c + a - 10 * b)
23                 else:
24                     # ?? a, c, b
25                     print(f"{a}, {c}, {b}")
26                     print(a + c - 10 * b)
27             else:
28                 # ?? a, b, c
29                 print(f"{a}, {b}, {c}")
30                 print(a + b - 10 * c)
31
32 # ?? a=5, b=15, c=10
33 print("\n a=5, b=15, c=10 ??")
34 print_values(5, 15, 10)
35
36 # ?????????
37 print("\n????????")
38 print_values(15, 10, 5)    # a>b, b>c
39 print_values(15, 5, 10)   # a>b, b<=c, a>c
40 print_values(10, 5, 15)   # a>b, b<=c, a<=c
41 print_values(5, 10, 15)   # a<=b, b<=c

```

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42
43 # DeepSeek
44 import math
45 from functools import lru_cache
46
47
48 @lru_cache(maxsize=None) #
    debug
49 def continuous_ceiling(x):
50     """
51     F(x) = F(ceil(x/3)) + 2x, F(1) = 1
52     """
53     if x == 1:
54         return 1
55     return continuous_ceiling(math.ceil(x / 3)) + 2
    * x
56
57
58 def calculate_continuous_ceiling(numbers):
59     """
60
61     """
62     results = []
63     for num in numbers:
64         result = continuous_ceiling(num)
65         results.append((num, result))
66     return results
67
68
69 #
70 def test_function():
71     #
72     test_numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15
    , 20]
73
74     print(" F(x) = F(ceil(x/3)) + 2x, F(1) = 1
    ")
75     print("=" * 50)
76
77     results = calculate_continuous_ceiling(
    test_numbers)

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78
79     for num, result in results:
80         print(f"F({num}) = {result}")
81
82     # 00000000
83     print("\n00000000:")
84     print("F(1) = 1")
85     print("F(2) = F(ceil(2/3)) + 2*2 = F(1) + 4 = 1
+ 4 = 5")
86     print("F(3) = F(ceil(3/3)) + 2*3 = F(1) + 6 = 1
+ 6 = 7")
87     print("F(4) = F(ceil(4/3)) + 2*4 = F(2) + 8 = 5
+ 8 = 13")
88
89
90 #000
91
92 #3.1 0000000000000000
93 def find_number_of_ways(x, n=10, faces=6):
94     """
95     00n0000000000x0000
96
97     00:
98     x: 00000
99     n: 0000 (0010)
100    faces: 0000000 (006)
101
102    00:
103    000
104    """
105    # 0000000
106    # dp[i][j] 0000i000000000j00000
107    dp = [[0] * (x + 1) for _ in range(n + 1)]
108
109    # 000010000000
110    for j in range(1, min(faces, x) + 1):
111        dp[1][j] = 1
112
113    # 00DP0
114    for i in range(2, n + 1): # 0000020n
115        for j in range(i, min(i * faces, x) + 1):

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115 # 0000i0i*fases
116         for k in range(1, min(faces, j) + 1):
117             # 00000000
118                 if j - k >= 1: # 000000
119                     dp[i][j] += dp[i - 1][j - k]
120
121     return dp[n][x]
122
123 # 00000000000000000000
124 def find_number_of_ways_optimized(x, n=10, faces=6):
125     """
126     00000000000000000000
127     """
128     if x < n or x > n * faces:
129         return 0
130
131     # 0000000000
132     dp_prev = [0] * (x + 1)
133     dp_curr = [0] * (x + 1)
134
135     # 00010000
136     for j in range(1, min(faces + 1, x + 1)):
137         dp_prev[j] = 1
138
139     # 00DP0
140     for i in range(2, n + 1):
141         dp_curr = [0] * (x + 1)
142         for j in range(i, min(i * faces, x) + 1):
143             for k in range(1, min(faces + 1, j + 1
144 )):
145                 if j - k >= i - 1: # 00000000000000000000
146                     dp_curr[j] += dp_prev[j - k]
147             dp_prev = dp_curr
148
149     return dp_curr[x] if n > 1 else dp_prev[x]
150
151 # 0000
152 def test_find_ways():
153     """00000000000000000000"""

```

```

154     test_cases = [
155         (10, 1), # 0000001
156         (11, 10), # 9010102
157         (60, 1), # 0000006
158         (35, 0), # 000000
159     ]
160
161     print("测试结果:")
162     print("=" * 30)
163     for x, expected in test_cases:
164         result = find_number_of_ways_optimized(x)
165         print(f"x={x}: {result} 期望={expected}")
166
167 # 3.2 使用深度优先搜索求解骰子分布问题
168 # 使用DeepSeek
169 def analyze_dice_distribution(n=10, faces=6):
170     """
171     分析骰子分布问题
172
173     number_of_ways: 返回骰子分布的总方式数
174     max_x: 骰子的最大面数
175     max_ways: 骰子的最大方式数
176     """
177     min_sum = n * 1 # 最小和
178     max_sum = n * faces # 最大和
179
180     # DP
181     dp = [[0] * (max_sum + 1) for _ in range(n + 1)]
182
183     # 初始化
184     for j in range(1, faces + 1):
185         dp[1][j] = 1
186
187     # DP
188     for i in range(2, n + 1):
189         for j in range(i, i * faces + 1):
190             for k in range(1, min(faces + 1, j + 1)):
191                 if j - k >= i - 1:
192                     dp[i][j] += dp[i - 1][j - k]
193 
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194     # 10 60
195     number_of_ways = []
196     max_ways = 0
197     max_x = 0
198
199     for x in range(min_sum, max_sum + 1):
200         ways = dp[n][x]
201         number_of_ways.append(ways)
202
203         if ways > max_ways:
204             max_ways = ways
205             max_x = x
206
207     return number_of_ways, max_x, max_ways
208
209
210 #
211 if __name__ == "__main__":
212     # 3.1
213     test_find_ways()
214
215     print("\n" + "=" * 50)
216     print("3.2 ")
217     print("=" * 50)
218
219     # 3.2
220     number_of_ways, max_x, max_ways =
analyze_dice_distribution()
221
222     print(f"10 - 60")
223     print(f" : {max_x}")
224     print(f" : {max_ways:,}")
225
226     #
227     print("\n10")
228     for i in range(10):
229         x = i + 10
230         print(f" {x}: {number_of_ways[i]:,} ")
231
232     print("\n10")
233     for i in range(20, 30):

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234         x = i + 10
235         print(f"    {x}: {number_of_ways[i]:,}   ")
236
237     print("\n1000000000000000000:")
238     for i in range(41, 51):
239         x = i + 10
240         print(f"    {x}: {number_of_ways[i]:,}   ")
241
242     # 测试
243     total_ways = sum(number_of_ways)
244     expected_total = 6 ** 10
245     print(f"\n:")
246     print(f"测试: {total_ways:,}")
247     print(f"6^10 = {expected_total:,}")
248     print(f"{'通过' if total_ways == expected_total
else '失败'}")
249
250 # 4.3 使用 DeepSeek
251
252 import random
253
254 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
255
256
257 # 4.1 测试
258 def random_integer(N):
259     return [random.randint(0, 10) for _ in range(N)]
260
261
262 # 4.2 测试
263 def sum_averages(arr):
264     n = len(arr)
265     total = 0
266
267     # 测试
268     for i in range(1, 1 << n): # 1000000000
269         subset = []
270         for j in range(n):
271             if i & (1 << j): # 000j00001
272                 subset.append(arr[j])
273         total += sum(subset) / len(subset)

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```

274
275     return total
276
277
278 # 4.3 □□□□
279 def analyze_trend():
280     total_sum_averages = []
281
282     for N in range(1, 101):
283         arr = random_integer(N)
284         result = sum_averages(arr)
285         total_sum_averages.append(result)
286
287         if N % 20 == 0: # □20□□□□□
288             print(f"N={N}: {result:.2f}")
289
290     return total_sum_averages
291
292
293 # □□□
294 if __name__ == "__main__":
295     # □□□□□
296     test_arr = [1, 2, 3]
297     print(f"□□□□: {test_arr}")
298     print(f"Sum_averages: {sum_averages(test_arr)}")
299
300     print("\n□□N□1□100...")
301     results = analyze_trend()
302
303     # □□
304     plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
305     plt.plot(range(1, 101), results, 'b-')
306     plt.xlabel('□□□□ N')
307     plt.ylabel('Sum_averages')
308     plt.title('Sum_averages □N□□□□□')
309     plt.grid(True)
310     plt.show()
311
312     print(f"\n□□□: {min(results):.2f}")
313     print(f"□□□: {max(results):.2f}")
314 #□□□

```



```
315 import random
316
317
318 # 5.1 □□□□
319 def create_matrix(N, M):
320     matrix = [[random.randint(0, 1) for _ in range(M)
321                ] for _ in range(N)]
322     matrix[0][0] = 1
323     matrix[N - 1][M - 1] = 1
324     return matrix
325
326 # 5.2 □□□□□
327 def count_path(matrix):
328     N, M = len(matrix), len(matrix[0])
329     dp = [[0] * M for _ in range(N)]
330     dp[0][0] = 1
331
332     for i in range(N):
333         for j in range(M):
334             if matrix[i][j] == 0:
335                 continue
336             if i > 0:
337                 dp[i][j] += dp[i - 1][j]
338             if j > 0:
339                 dp[i][j] += dp[i][j - 1]
340
341     return dp[N - 1][M - 1]
342
343
344 # 5.3 □□1000□
345 N, M = 10, 8
346 total = 0
347
348 for _ in range(1000):
349     mat = create_matrix(N, M)
350     total += count_path(mat)
351
352 print(f"□□□□□: {total / 1000:.2f}")
```