## t0626

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## 华为od 机试 2025B卷 - 乘坐保密电梯 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS

## 乘坐保密电梯

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2025B卷 100分题型

## 题目描述

有一座保密大楼, 你从0楼到达指定楼层m, 必须这样的规则乘坐电梯:

给定一个数字序列,每次根据序列中的数字n,上升n层或者下降n层,前后两次的方向必须相反,规定首次的方向向上,自行组织序列的顺序按规定操作到达指定楼层。

求解到达楼层的序列组合,如果不能到达楼层,给出小于该楼层的最近序列组合。

## 输入描述

第一行:期望的楼层,取值范围[1,50];序列总个数,取值范围[1,23]

第二行:序列,每个值取值范围[1,50]

## 输出描述

能够达到楼层或者小于该楼层最近的序列

## 备注

- 操作电梯时不限定楼层范围。
- 必须对序列中的每个项进行操作,不能只使用一部分。

## 用例1

## 输入

## 输出

## 说明

126,621均为可行解,按先处理大值的原则结果为621

## 题解

思路: 递归回溯

- 首先确定需要选取上升的数量,规定第一个为上升并且交叉上升和下降,那么选取上升的数量为 (n + 1) /2 ,向上取整。
- 将输入数组降序排序。
- 使用 递归回溯 枚举所有选取 exceptCount 上升数,记录其中出现 上升高度 <= m, 并且最接 近m 的方案。
- 将每个候选方案对应的数组构建出来,选取其中字典序最大的数组就是结果。

C++

```
1
    #include<iostream>
 2
    #include<vector>
 3
    #include<string>
 4
    #include <utility>
    #include <sstream>
 5
 6
    #include<algorithm>
 7
    #include<list>
 8
    #include<queue>
 9
    #include<map>
10
    #include<set>
11
    using namespace std;
12
13
     bool cmp(int x, int y) {
14
         return x > y;
15
16
    // 整体序列和
17
     int totalSum;
18
    vector<int> res;
19
    int minDiff;
20
     int m,n;
21
22
     // 递归回溯枚举 选取exceptCount的数
23
     void DFS(vector<int>& ans, int index , int currentSum, int count, int exc
     eptCount, int& visited) {
24
         if (count > exceptCount) {
25
             return;
         }
26
27
         if (exceptCount == count) {
28
             // 净增楼层
             int diff = currentSum - (totalSum - currentSum);
29
            // 上升超过m的不考虑
30
            if (diff > m) {
31
32
               return;
33
            }
34
35
            // 找最小差距
36
            diff = abs(diff - m);
            if (diff < minDiff) {</pre>
37
38
                res.clear();
                minDiff = diff;
39
                res.push_back(visited);
40
            } else if (diff == minDiff) {
41
42
               res.push_back(visited);
43
            }
44
            return;
```

```
45
46
47
         for (int i = index; i < n; i++) {
48
             int num = ans[i];
49
             int nextCurrentSum = currentSum + num;
50
             // 剪枝 最终会超过m层
51
             if (nextCurrentSum - (totalSum - nextCurrentSum) > m) {
52
                 continue;
53
             }
54
             // 递归回溯
55
             visited |= 1 << (n - i - 1);
56
             DFS(ans, i + 1, nextCurrentSum, count + 1, exceptCount, visited);
57
             visited &= \sim (1 << (n - i - 1));
58
59
         }
60
     }
61
62
     // 交叉构建结果集
63
     vector<int> buildArr(vector<int>& ans, int num) {
64
         vector<bool> visted(n, false);
65
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
66
             visted[i] = 1 & (num >> (n-1-i));
67
         }
68
         vector<int> s(n);
69
         int pos = 0;
70
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
71
             if (visted[i]) {
72
                 s[pos] = ans[i];
73
                 pos += 2;
74
             }
75
         }
76
         pos = 1;
77
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
78
             if (!visted[i]) {
79
                 s[pos] = ans[i];
80
                 pos += 2;
81
             }
82
         }
83
         return s;
84
     }
85
86
     // 在所有mask生成的数组中,找出字典序最大的
87
     vector<int> findBestArray(vector<int>& ans) {
88
         vector<int> best;
89
90
         for (const int& mask : res) {
91
             vector<int> curr = buildArr(ans, mask);
92
             if (best.empty() || curr > best) {
```

```
93
94
                  best = curr;
              }
 95
          }
 96
          return best;
 97
      }
 98
99
      int main() {
100
          cin >> m >> n;
101
          vector<int> ans(n);
102
          int sum = 0;
103
          for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
104
              cin >> ans[i];
105
              sum += ans[i];
106
          }
107
          //
108
          totalSum = sum;
109
          minDiff = sum + m;
110
          // 从大到小排序
111
          sort(ans.begin(), ans.end(), cmp);
112
          // 向上取整 向上的数量
113
          int exceptUpCount = (n + 1) / 2;
114
115
          int status = 0;
116
          DFS(ans, 0, 0, 0, exceptUpCount, status);
117
118
          vector<int>anwser = findBestArray(ans);
119
          for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
120
              cout << anwser[i];</pre>
121
              if (i != n-1) {
122
                  cout << " ";
123
              }
124
          }
125
          return 0;
126
      }
```

## JAVA

```
1
     import java.util.*;
 2
 3
    public class Main {
 4
         static int totalSum;
 5
         static List<Integer> res = new ArrayList<>();
 6
         static int minDiff;
7
         static int m, n;
 8
9
         // 比较函数,从大到小排序
         static boolean cmp(int x, int y) {
10
11
             return x > y;
12
         }
13
14
         // 递归回溯枚举 选取exceptCount的数
15
         static void DFS(List<Integer> ans, int index, int currentSum, int cou
     nt, int exceptCount, int visited) {
16
             if (count > exceptCount) {
17
                 return;
18
             }
             if (exceptCount == count) {
19
                 // 净增楼层
20
21
                 int diff = currentSum - (totalSum - currentSum);
                 // 上升超过m的不考虑
22
                 if (diff > m) {
23
24
                     return;
25
                 }
                 // 找最小差距
26
                 diff = Math.abs(diff - m);
27
                 if (diff < minDiff) {</pre>
28
                     res.clear();
29
                     minDiff = diff;
30
                     res.add(visited);
31
                 } else if (diff == minDiff) {
32
33
                     res.add(visited);
                 }
34
35
                 return;
             }
36
37
             for (int i = index; i < n; i++) {
38
39
                 int num = ans.get(i);
                 int nextCurrentSum = currentSum + num;
40
                 // 剪枝 最终会超过m层
41
42
                 if (nextCurrentSum - (totalSum - nextCurrentSum) > m) {
43
                     continue:
44
                 }
```

```
45
46
                 // 递归回溯
                 visited |= 1 << (n - i - 1);
47
                 DFS(ans, i + 1, nextCurrentSum, count + 1, exceptCount, visit
     ed);
48
                 visited &= \sim (1 << (n - i - 1));
49
             }
50
         }
51
52
         // 交叉构建结果集
53
         static List<Integer> buildArr(List<Integer> ans, int num) {
54
             boolean[] visited = new boolean[n];
55
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
56
                 visited[i] = (1 \& (num >> (n - 1 - i))) == 1;
57
58
             List<Integer> s = new ArrayList<>(Collections.nCopies(n, 0));
59
             int pos = 0;
60
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
61
                 if (visited[i]) {
62
                     s.set(pos, ans.get(i));
63
                     pos += 2;
64
                 }
65
             }
66
             pos = 1;
67
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
68
                 if (!visited[i]) {
69
                     s.set(pos, ans.get(i));
70
                     pos += 2;
71
                 }
72
             }
73
             return s;
74
         }
75
76
         // 在所有mask生成的数组中, 找出字典序最大的
77
         static List<Integer> findBestArray(List<Integer> ans) {
78
             List<Integer> best = new ArrayList<>();
79
             for (int mask : res) {
80
                 List<Integer> curr = buildArr(ans, mask);
81
                 if (best.isEmpty() || compare(curr, best) > 0) {
82
                     best = curr;
83
                 }
84
             }
85
             return best;
86
         }
87
88
         // 手动比较两个列表的字典序
89
         static int compare(List<Integer> a, List<Integer> b) {
90
             for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++) {
91
                 if (!a.get(i).equals(b.get(i))) {
```

```
92
93
                       return a.get(i) - b.get(i);
                  }
 94
              }
95
              return 0;
96
          }
97
98
          public static void main(String[] args) {
99
              Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
100
              m = sc.nextInt();
101
              n = sc.nextInt();
102
              List<Integer> ans = new ArrayList<>();
103
              totalSum = 0;
104
              for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
105
                  int x = sc.nextInt();
106
                  ans.add(x);
107
                  totalSum += x;
108
              }
109
              minDiff = totalSum + m;
110
              // 从大到小排序
111
              ans.sort((a, b) \rightarrow b - a);
112
113
              int exceptUpCount = (n + 1) / 2;
114
              int status = 0;
115
              DFS(ans, 0, 0, 0, exceptUpCount, status);
116
117
              List<Integer> answer = findBestArray(ans);
118
              for (int i = 0; i < answer.size(); i++) {</pre>
119
                  System.out.print(answer.get(i));
120
                  if (i != answer.size() - 1) {
121
                      System.out.print(" ");
122
                  }
123
              }
124
          }
125
      }
```

## Python

```
1
     totalSum = 0
 2
 3
    res = []
 4
 5
     minDiff = 0
     m, n = 0, 0
 6
 7
 8
     def DFS(ans, index, currentSum, count, exceptCount, visited):
 9
         global minDiff, res, totalSum, m, n
10
         if count > exceptCount:
11
              return
12
         if count == exceptCount:
13
             diff = currentSum - (totalSum - currentSum)
14
15
             if diff > m:
16
17
                  return
18
             diff = abs(diff - m)
19
             if diff < minDiff:</pre>
20
21
                  res.clear()
22
                  minDiff = diff
23
                  res.append(visited)
             elif diff == minDiff:
24
25
                  res.append(visited)
26
              return
27
28
         for i in range(index, n):
29
             num = ans[i]
30
             nextCurrentSum = currentSum + num
31
             if nextCurrentSum - (totalSum - nextCurrentSum) > m;
32
33
                  continue
34
35
             visited |= 1 << (n - i - 1)
             DFS(ans, i + 1, nextCurrentSum, count + 1, exceptCount, visited)
36
37
             visited &= \sim (1 << (n - i - 1))
38
39
40
     def buildArr(ans, mask):
41
         visited = [(mask >> (n - 1 - i)) \& 1 \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(n)]
42
         s = [0] * n
         pos = 0
43
         for i in range(n):
44
45
             if visited[i]:
```

```
46
                 s[pos] = ans[i]
                 pos += 2
48
         pos = 1
49
         for i in range(n):
50
             if not visited[i]:
51
                 s[pos] = ans[i]
52
                 pos += 2
53
         return s
54
55
56
     def findBestArray(ans):
57
         best = []
58
         for mask in res:
59
             curr = buildArr(ans, mask)
60
             if not best or curr > best:
61
                 best = curr
62
         return best
63
64
     if __name__ == "__main__":
65
         m, n = map(int, input().split())
66
         ans = list(map(int, input().split()))
67
         totalSum = sum(ans)
68
         minDiff = totalSum + m
69
70
         ans.sort(reverse=True)
71
72
         exceptUpCount = (n + 1) // 2
73
         status = 0
74
         DFS(ans, 0, 0, 0, exceptUpCount, status)
75
         answer = findBestArray(ans)
76
         print(*answer)
```

## **JavaScript**

```
const readline = require('readline');
 1
 2
 3
     const rl = readline.createInterface({
 4
         input: process.stdin,
         output: process.stdout
 5
 6
     });
7
     let input = [];
 8
     rl.on('line', function (line) {
9
         input.push(...line.trim().split(' ').map(Number));
10
     }).on('close', function () {
11
         let idx = 0;
12
13
         const m = input[idx++];
         const n = input[idx++];
14
15
         const ans = [];
         for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {
16
17
             ans.push(input[idx++]);
18
         }
19
         solve(m, n, ans);
20
     });
21
22
     let totalSum;
     let res = [];
23
     let minDiff;
24
25
     let m_, n_;
26
     function solve(m, n, ans) {
27
28
         m_{-} = m;
29
         n = n;
         totalSum = ans.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0);
30
         minDiff = totalSum + m;
31
32
33
         ans.sort((a, b) \Rightarrow b - a);
34
         let exceptUpCount = Math.floor((n + 1) / 2);
35
36
         let status = 0;
37
         DFS(ans, 0, 0, 0, exceptUpCount, status);
38
         const answer = findBestArray(ans);
39
         console.log(answer.join(' '));
40
41
     }
42
43
     function DFS(ans, index, currentSum, count, exceptCount, visited) {
44
         if (count > exceptCount) {
45
```

```
46
              return;
         }
48
         if (count === exceptCount) {
49
50
             let diff = currentSum - (totalSum - currentSum);
51
52
             if (diff > m_{-}) {
53
                  return;
54
             }
55
56
             diff = Math.abs(diff - m );
57
             if (diff < minDiff) {</pre>
58
                  res = [];
59
                  minDiff = diff;
60
                  res.push(visited);
61
              } else if (diff === minDiff) {
62
                  res.push(visited);
63
             }
64
              return;
65
         }
66
         for (let i = index; i < n_; i++) {
67
              let num = ans[i];
68
             let nextCurrentSum = currentSum + num;
69
70
             if (nextCurrentSum - (totalSum - nextCurrentSum) > m_) {
71
                  continue;
72
             }
73
74
             visited |= 1 << (n_ - i - 1);</pre>
75
             DFS(ans, i + 1, nextCurrentSum, count + 1, exceptCount, visited);
76
             visited &= \sim(1 << (n_ - i - 1));
77
         }
78
     }
79
80
81
     function buildArr(ans, mask) {
82
         let visited = Array.from(\{length: n_{-}\}, (_{-}, i) => (mask >> (n_{-} 1 -
     i)) & 1);
83
         let s = Array(n_).fill(0);
84
         let pos = 0;
85
         for (let i = 0; i < n_; i++) {
86
             if (visited[i]) {
87
                  s[pos] = ans[i];
88
                  pos += 2;
89
             }
90
         }
91
         pos = 1;
92
         for (let i = 0; i < n_; i++) {
```

```
93
94
              if (!visited[i]) {
                  s[pos] = ans[i];
95
                  pos += 2;
 96
              }
 97
          }
98
          return s;
99
      }
100
101
102
      function findBestArray(ans) {
103
          let best = [];
104
          for (let mask of res) {
105
              let curr = buildArr(ans, mask);
106
              if (best.length === 0 || compare(curr, best) > 0) {
107
                  best = curr;
108
              }
109
          }
110
          return best;
111
      }
112
113
      function compare(a, b) {
114
          for (let i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
115
              if (a[i] !== b[i]) {
116
                  return a[i] - b[i];
117
              }
118
          }
119
          return 0;
120
      }
```

Go

```
1
     package main
 2
 3
     import (
      "fmt"
 4
 5
      "sort"
 6
     )
7
 8
   var (
 9
      totalSum int
10
                []int
       res
11
      minDiff int
12
       m, n
                int
13
     )
14
15
     func main() {
       fmt.Scan(&m, &n)
16
17
       ans := make([]int, n)
18
       sum := 0
       for i := 0; i < n; i++ \{
19
20
         fmt.Scan(&ans[i])
21
         sum += ans[i]
22
23
       totalSum = sum
24
       minDiff = sum + m
25
26
       sort.Slice(ans, func(i, j int) bool {
27
         return ans[i] > ans[j]
       })
28
29
       exceptUpCount := (n + 1) / 2
30
31
       status := 0
       DFS(ans, 0, 0, 0, exceptUpCount, status)
32
       answer := findBestArray(ans)
33
       for i := 0; i < n; i++ {
34
35
         fmt.Print(answer[i])
         if i != n-1 {
36
           fmt.Print(" ")
37
38
         }
39
40
       fmt.Println()
     }
41
42
43
44
     func DFS(ans []int, index, currentSum, count, exceptCount, visited int) {
       if count > exceptCount {
45
```

```
46
         return
48
       if count == exceptCount {
49
50
         diff := currentSum - (totalSum - currentSum)
51
52
         if diff > m {
53
           return
54
         }
55
56
         if d := abs(diff - m); d < minDiff {</pre>
57
           res = []int{}
58
           minDiff = d
59
           res = append(res, visited)
60
         } else if d == minDiff {
61
           res = append(res, visited)
62
         }
63
         return
64
       }
65
66
       for i := index; i < n; i++ {
67
         num := ans[i]
68
         nextCurrentSum := currentSum + num
69
70
         if nextCurrentSum-(totalSum-nextCurrentSum) > m {
71
           continue
72
         }
73
74
         visited |= 1 << (n - i - 1)
75
         DFS(ans, i+1, nextCurrentSum, count+1, exceptCount, visited)
76
         visited &= ^(1 << (n - i - 1))
77
       }
78
     }
79
80
81
     func buildArr(ans []int, mask int) []int {
82
       visited := make([]bool, n)
83
       for i := 0; i < n; i++ {
84
         visited[i] = (mask>>(n-1-i))&1 == 1
85
86
       s := make([]int, n)
87
       pos := 0
88
       for i := 0; i < n; i++ {
89
         if visited[i] {
90
           s[pos] = ans[i]
91
           pos += 2
92
         }
93
       }
```

```
pos = 1
        for i := 0; i < n; i++ {
96
          if !visited[i] {
97
            s[pos] = ans[i]
98
            pos += 2
99
         }
100
        }
101
        return s
102
103
104
105
      func findBestArray(ans []int) []int {
106
        var best []int
107
        for _, mask := range res {
108
          curr := buildArr(ans, mask)
109
          if best == nil || compare(curr, best) > 0 {
110
            best = curr
111
          }
112
        }
113
        return best
114
115
116
      func compare(a, b []int) int {
117
        for i := 0; i < len(a); i++ {
118
          if a[i] != b[i] {
119
            return a[i] - b[i]
120
         }
121
        }
122
        return 0
123
124
125
      func abs(x int) int {
126
        if x < 0 {
127
          return -x
128
        }
129
        return x
130
```

来自: 华为od 机试 2025B卷 - 乘坐保密电梯 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS & GO)\_2025华为od机试 题-CSDN博客

## 华为OD机试 2025 B卷 - 伐木工 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS & G

## 伐木工

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华为0D机试2025B卷 100分题型

## 题目描述

一根X米长的树木,伐木工切割成不同长度的木材后进行交易,交易价格为每根木头长度的乘积。规定切割后的每根木头长度都为正整数;也可以不切割,直接拿整根树木进行交易。请问伐木工如何尽量少的切割,才能使收益最大化?

## 输入描述

木材的长度 (X ≤ 50)

## 输出描述

输出最优收益时的各个树木长度,以空格分隔,按升序排列

## 用例1

## 输入

## 输出

## 说明

- 一根2米长的树木, 伐木工不切割, 为2 \* 1, 收益最大为2
- 一根4米长的树木,伐木工不需要切割为2 \* 2,省去切割成本,直接整根树木交易,为4 \* 1,收益最大为4
- 一根5米长的树木, 伐木工切割为2 \* 3, 收益最大为6
- 一根10米长的树木,伐木工可以切割方式一: 3, 4, 4, 也可以切割为方式二: 3, 2, 2, 3, 但方式二 伐木工多切割一次,增加切割成本却买了一样的价格,因此并不是最优收益。

## 题解

思路: 动态规划 + DFS

- 1. 题目要求最大价值前提下,最小切割率的切割方式。
- 2. 定义 dp[] 数组存储内容格式为 {最大价值, 最小切割数}, 其中 dp[i] 表示含义为x的长度的木板能够获得最大收益并且最小切割数。为了得出切割方案,定义 path[] 数组,其中 path[i] 表示能获得最大收益且最小切割数的切割长度。
- 3. 基本逻辑如下:
  - 对于长度为j的木板,初始设置 dp[j] = {j, 0}, path[j] = 0.
  - 枚举切割值 i (1 <= x < j) , 如果 dp[j i][0] \* dp[i] >= dp[j][0] (能获得更大收益)或者 dp[j-i][0] \* dp[i] == dp[j][0] and dp[j-i][1] + dp[i][1] + 1 < dp[j][1] 则更新 dp[j][0] = dp[i][0] \* dp[j i][0], dp[j][1] = dp[i][1] + dp[j i][1]+1, path[j] =i</li>
- 4. 基于3的规律,枚举j为[1,x]。就能得到长度为x的最大收益以及每一步的切割方案。利用 path[] 方程递归就能得到具体的切割路径。
- 5. 将通过 DFS 得到的切割路径,按照升序排序。输出切割路径。

#### C++

```
1
    #include <iostream>
 2
    #include <vector>
    #include <algorithm>
3
4
    using namespace std;
5
6
    // 回溯切割路径
7
    void backtrack(int n, const vector<int>& path, vector<int>& res) {
8
         if (path[n] == 0) {
9
             res.push_back(n); // 不切割,整根加入
         } else {
10
             backtrack(path[n], path, res);
11
12
             backtrack(n - path[n], path, res);
13
        }
14
    }
15
     int main() {
16
17
         int X;
18
         cin >> X;
19
20
         // dp[i] = pair<最大乘积, 最小切割次数>
21
         vector<pair<int, int>> dp(X + 1, \{0, 0\});
22
         vector<int> path(X + 1, 0); // path[i] 表示长度为 i 的第一次切割位置
23
24
         for (int i = 1; i \le X; ++i) {
25
             int maxVal = i;
26
             int minCuts = 0;
27
             int cutPos = 0;
28
29
             for (int j = 1; j < i; ++j) {
30
                 int leftVal = dp[j].first;
31
                 int leftCuts = dp[j].second;
32
                 int rightVal = dp[i - j].first;
33
                 int rightCuts = dp[i - j].second;
34
35
                 int prod = leftVal * rightVal;
36
                 int cuts = leftCuts + rightCuts + 1;
37
                 // 优先选最大收益,收益相同时选切割更少的方案
38
39
                 if (prod > maxVal || (prod == maxVal && cuts < minCuts)) {</pre>
                     maxVal = prod;
40
41
                     minCuts = cuts;
42
                     cutPos = j;
43
                 }
             }
44
45
```

```
dp[i] = {maxVal, minCuts};
46
             path[i] = cutPos;
48
         }
49
50
         vector<int> res;
51
         backtrack(X, path, res);
52
         sort(res.begin(), res.end());
53
54
         for (int i = 0; i < res.size(); ++i) {</pre>
55
             cout << res[i];</pre>
56
              if (i < res.size() - 1)
57
                  cout << " ";
58
         }
59
         cout << endl;</pre>
60
61
         return 0;
62
     }
```

## **JAVA**

```
1
     import java.util.*;
 2
 3
     public class Main {
 4
         public static void main(String[] args) {
 5
             Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
 6
             int X = sc.nextInt();
 7
             // dp[i] = [最大收益, 最小切割次数]
 8
             int[][] dp = new int[X + 1][2];
 9
             int[] path = new int[X + 1]; // path[i] 表示长度为 i 时的第一刀切的位
10
     置(0表示不切)
11
12
             for (int i = 1; i \le X; i++) {
13
                 int maxVal = i;
                                    // 不切割的收益
14
                 int minCuts = 0;
15
                 int cutPos = 0;
16
17
                 for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
                     int leftVal = dp[j][0], leftCuts = dp[j][1];
18
19
                     int rightVal = dp[i - j][0], rightCuts = dp[i - j][1];
20
21
                     int prod = leftVal * rightVal;
                     int cuts = leftCuts + rightCuts + 1;
22
23
24
                     // 优先收益大, 其次切割次数少
25
                     if (prod > maxVal || (prod == maxVal && cuts < minCuts)) {</pre>
                         maxVal = prod;
26
27
                         minCuts = cuts;
28
                         cutPos = i;
29
                     }
30
                 }
31
                 dp[i][0] = maxVal;
32
33
                 dp[i][1] = minCuts;
34
                 path[i] = cutPos;
35
             }
36
37
            // 回溯切割路径
38
             List<Integer> res = new ArrayList<>();
39
             backtrack(X, path, res);
             Collections.sort(res);
40
41
42
             // 输出
43
             for (int i = 0; i < res.size(); i++) {
                 System.out.print(res.get(i));
44
```

```
if (i != res.size() - 1)
45
46
                     System.out.print(" ");
47
             }
48
             System.out.println();
49
         }
50
51
         // 回溯函数
52
         private static void backtrack(int n, int[] path, List<Integer> res) {
53
             if (path[n] == 0) {
54
                 res.add(n);
55
             } else {
56
                 backtrack(path[n], path, res);
57
                 backtrack(n - path[n], path, res);
58
             }
59
         }
60
     }
```

## Python

```
Plain Text
     def solve(x):
 1
 2
         dp = [(0, 0)] * (x + 1)
         path = [0] * (x + 1)
 3
 4
 5
         for i in range(1, x + 1):
 6
             maxVal = i
 7
             minCut = 0
             cutPos = 0
 8
 9
10
             for j in range(1, i):
                 leftVal, leftCut = dp[j]
11
                 rightVal, rightCut = dp[i - j]
12
13
                 prod = leftVal * rightVal
                 cuts = leftCut + rightCut + 1
14
15
16
17
                 if prod > maxVal or (prod == maxVal and cuts < minCut):</pre>
18
                      maxVal = prod
                      minCut = cuts
19
20
                      cutPos = j
21
22
             dp[i] = (maxVal, minCut)
23
             path[i] = cutPos
24
25
26
         res = []
         def backtrack(n):
27
28
             if path[n] == 0:
29
                  res_append(n)
30
             else:
31
                 backtrack(path[n])
32
                 backtrack(n - path[n])
33
34
         backtrack(x)
         print(" ".join(map(str, sorted(res))))
35
36
37
     x = int(input())
38
     solve(x)
39
```

## **JavaScript**

```
1
     const readline = require('readline');
 2
 3
     const rl = readline.createInterface({
 4
         input: process.stdin,
 5
         output: process.stdout
 6
     });
 7
 8
     let input = [];
     rl.on('line', line => {
 9
         input.push(line.trim());
10
         if (input.length === 1) {
11
             solve(parseInt(input[0]));
12
             rl.close():
13
14
         }
15
     });
16
     function solve(X) {
17
         const dp = Array.from(\{ length: X + 1 \}, () => [0, 0]);
18
         const path = Array(X + 1).fill(0);
19
20
21
         for (let i = 1; i <= X; i++) {
22
             let maxVal = i;
23
             let minCuts = 0;
24
             let cutPos = 0;
25
26
             for (let j = 1; j < i; j++) {
27
                 const [leftVal, leftCuts] = dp[j];
28
                 const [rightVal, rightCuts] = dp[i - j];
29
                  const prod = leftVal * rightVal;
30
                 const cuts = leftCuts + rightCuts + 1;
31
32
                 if (prod > maxVal || (prod === maxVal && cuts < minCuts)) {</pre>
33
                      maxVal = prod;
34
                      minCuts = cuts;
35
                      cutPos = i;
36
                 }
37
             }
38
39
             dp[i] = [maxVal, minCuts];
             path[i] = cutPos;
40
         }
41
42
43
44
         const res = [];
45
         function backtrack(n) {
```

```
46
             if (path[n] === 0) {
                 res.push(n);
48
             } else {
49
                 backtrack(path[n]);
50
                 backtrack(n - path[n]);
51
             }
52
         }
53
54
         backtrack(X);
55
         res.sort((a, b) => a - b);
56
         console.log(res.join(' '));
57
     }
```

Go

```
1
     package main
 2
 3
     import (
 4
       "bufio"
       "fmt"
 5
 6
       "os"
 7
       "sort"
       "strconv"
 8
     )
 9
10
11
     func backtrack(n int, path []int, res *[]int) {
       if path[n] == 0 {
12
13
         *res = append(*res, n)
14
       } else {
15
         backtrack(path[n], path, res)
         backtrack(n - path[n], path, res)
16
17
       }
18
     }
19
20
     func main() {
       reader := bufio.NewReader(os.Stdin)
21
22
       line, _ := reader.ReadString('\n')
23
       X, _ := strconv.Atoi(line[:len(line)-1])
24
25
       type State struct {
26
         value int
27
         cuts int
       }
28
29
       dp := make([]State, X+1)
30
       path := make([]int, X+1)
31
32
33
       for i := 1; i <= X; i++ {
34
         maxVal := i
35
         minCuts := 0
36
         cutPos := 0
37
38
         for j := 1; j < i; j++ {
39
           left := dp[j]
40
           right := dp[i-j]
           prod := left.value * right.value
41
42
           cuts := left.cuts + right.cuts + 1
43
44
           if prod > maxVal || (prod == maxVal && cuts < minCuts) {</pre>
45
             maxVal = prod
```

```
46
             minCuts = cuts
             cutPos = j
48
          }
49
         }
50
51
         dp[i] = State{maxVal, minCuts}
52
         path[i] = cutPos
53
       }
54
55
       var res []int
56
       backtrack(X, path, &res)
57
       sort.Ints(res)
58
59
       for i, v := range res {
60
         fmt.Print(v)
61
         if i != len(res)-1 {
62
          fmt.Print(" ")
63
         }
64
65
       fmt.Println()
66
```

来自: 华为OD机试 2025 B卷 - 伐木工 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS & GO)-CSDN博客

# 华为OD机试 2025 B卷 - 查找接口成功率最优时间段 (C++ & Python & JAVA

## 查找接口成功率最优时间段

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华为0D机试2025B卷 100分题型

## 题目描述

服务之间交换的接口成功率作为服务调用关键质量特性,某个时间段内的接口失败率使用一个数组表示,数组中每个元素都是单位时间内失败率数值,数组中的数值为0~100的整数, 给定一个数值 (minAverageLost)表示某个时间段内平均失败率容忍值,即平均失败率小于等于minAverageLost, 找出数组中最长时间段,如果未找到则直接返回NULL。

## 输入描述

输入有两行内容,第一行{minAverageLost},第二行为{数组},数组元素通过空格("")分隔,minAverageLost及数组中元素取值范围为0~100的整数,数组元素的个数不会超过100个。

## 输出描述

找出平均值小于等于minAverageLost的最长时间段,输出数组下标对,格式{beginIndex}-{endIndx}(下标从0开始),如果同时存在多个最长时间段,则输出多个下标对且下标对之间使用空格("")拼接,多个下标对按下标从小到大排序。

## 示例1

## 输入

## 输出

## 说明

输入解释: minAverageLost=1,数组[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]前3个元素的平均值为1,因此数组第一个至第三个数组下标、即0-2

## 示例2

## 输入

## 输出

## 说明

输入解释: minAverageLost=2,数组[0,0,100,2,2,99,0,2]通过计算小于等于2的最长时间段为:数组下标为0-1即[0,0],数组下标为3-4即[2,2],数组下标为6-7即[0,2],这三个部分都满足平均值小于等于2的要求,因此输出0-1 3-4 6-7

## 题解

思路: 前缀和 基础算法运用

- 1. 预计算前缀和数组, 使用 前缀和 数组减少求一个区间和的重复运算。
- 2. 双for循环从前往后确定两个区间的起点和终点,判断这个区间的是否满足minAverageLost,并且是否为当前遍历过的最长区间?是的话加入结果候选集。
- 3. 输出最终最长区间的结果的满足条件的区间起点和终点。如果不存在满足条件的区间,输出NULL。

#### C++

```
1
     #include<iostream>
 2
     #include<vector>
     #include<string>
 4
     #include <utility>
 5
     #include <sstream>
 6
     #include<algorithm>
 7
     #include<map>
 8
     using namespace std;
 9
10
     int main() {
11
         int minAverageLost;
12
13
         cin >> minAverageLost;
14
         map<int, vector<pair<int, int>>> mp;
15
         vector<int> ans(100, 0);
         int len = 0;
16
17
         int tmp;
18
19
         while (cin >> tmp) {
20
             ans [len++] = tmp;
21
         }
22
         int currentLen = 0;
23
         vector<int> prefix(len+ 1, 0);
24
25
         for (int i = 1; i \le len; i++) {
26
             prefix[i] = prefix[i-1] + ans[i-1];
27
         }
28
29
         for (int i = 0; i \le len; i++) {
30
             for (int j = i + 1; j \le len; j++) {
31
                  if (j - i < currentLen) {</pre>
32
                      continue:
33
                 }
34
                  int sum = prefix[j] - prefix[i];
35
                 if (sum * 1.0 / (j-i) \le minAverageLost)
36
                      currentLen = max(currentLen, j - i);
37
                      mp[currentLen].push_back({i, j-1});
38
                 }
             }
39
         }
40
41
42
         if (currentLen == 0) {
             cout<< "NULL";
43
44
             return 0;
45
         }
```

```
46
         vector<pair<int, int>> maxLenV = mp[currentLen];
48
         for (int i = 0; i < maxLenV.size(); i++) {</pre>
49
             if (i !=0) {
50
                 cout << " ";
51
             }
52
             pair<int, int> p = maxLenV[i];
53
             cout<< p.first << "-"<<p.second;</pre>
54
         }
55
         return 0;
56
     }
```

Java

```
1
     import java.util.*;
 2
 3
     public class Main {
 4
         public static void main(String[] args) {
5
             Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
 6
7
             int minAverageLost = scanner.nextInt();
             List<Integer> ans = new ArrayList<>();
8
9
             while (scanner.hasNextInt()) {
10
                 ans.add(scanner.nextInt());
11
12
             }
13
             int len = ans.size();
14
15
             if (len == 0) {
                 System.out.println("NULL");
16
17
                 return;
             }
18
19
20
21
             int[] prefix = new int[len + 1];
22
             for (int i = 1; i <= len; i++) {
23
                 prefix[i] = prefix[i - 1] + ans.get(i - 1);
24
             }
25
26
             int currentLen = 0;
27
             Map<Integer, List<int[]>> mp = new HashMap<>();
28
29
             for (int i = 0; i \le len; i++) {
30
31
                 for (int j = i + 1; j \le len; j++) {
32
                      if (j - i < currentLen) {</pre>
33
                          continue;
                      }
34
35
                      int sum = prefix[j] - prefix[i];
36
                      if ((double) sum / (j - i) \le minAverageLost) {
37
                          currentLen = Math.max(currentLen, j - i);
38
                          mp.putIfAbsent(currentLen, new ArrayList<>());
39
                          mp.get(currentLen).add(new int[]{i, j - 1});
40
                     }
                 }
41
             }
42
43
44
             if (currentLen == 0) {
45
                 System.out.println("NULL");
```

```
46
                 return;
             }
48
49
             List<int[]> maxLenV = mp.get(currentLen);
50
             for (int i = 0; i < maxLenV.size(); i++) {</pre>
51
                 if (i != 0) System.out.print(" ");
52
                 System.out.print(maxLenV.get(i)[0] + "-" + maxLenV.get(i)[1]);
53
             }
54
         }
55
     }
```

## Python

Plain Text 1 import sys 2 3 def main(): 4 data = list(map(int, sys.stdin.read().split())) 5 6 min\_average\_lost = data[0] 7 ans = data[1:] $len_ans = len(ans)$ 8 9 if len ans == 0: 10 print("NULL") 11 return 12 13 14 15  $prefix = [0] * (len_ans + 1)$ for i in range(1, len\_ans + 1): 16 17 prefix[i] = prefix[i - 1] + ans[i - 1]18 current\_len = 0 19 20  $mp = \{\}$ 21 22 23 for i in range(len\_ans + 1): 24 for j in range(i + 1, len\_ans + 1): 25 if j - i < current\_len:</pre> 26 continue 27 total = prefix[j] - prefix[i] 28 if total / (j - i) <= min\_average\_lost:</pre> 29 current len = max(current len, j - i) 30 mp.setdefault(current\_len, []).append((i, j - 1)) 31 32 if current\_len == 0: print("NULL") 33 34 return 35 result = ["{}-{}".format(start, end) for start, end in mp[current\_le 36 n]] 37 print(" ".join(result)) 38

## **JavaScript**

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

main()

39

40

```
1
     const readline = require("readline");
 2
 3
     const rl = readline.createInterface({
 4
         input: process.stdin,
 5
         output: process.stdout
 6
     });
 7
 8
     let inputData = [];
 9
     rl.on("line", (line) => {
10
         inputData.push(line.trim());
11
         if (inputData.length === 2) rl.close();
12
13
     });
14
15
     rl.on("close", () => {
         if (inputData.length < 2) {</pre>
16
             console.log("NULL");
17
18
             return;
         }
19
20
21
         const minAverageLost = parseInt(inputData[0]);
22
         const ans = inputData[1].split(/\s+/).map(Number);
23
         const len = ans.length;
24
25
         if (len === 0) {
26
             console.log("NULL");
27
             return;
         }
28
29
30
         const prefix = new Array(len + 1).fill(0);
31
32
         for (let i = 1; i \le len; i++) {
             prefix[i] = prefix[i - 1] + ans[i - 1];
33
34
         }
35
36
         let currentLen = 0;
37
         const mp = new Map();
38
39
         for (let i = 0; i <= len; i++) {
40
             for (let j = i + 1; j \le len; j++) {
41
42
                 if (j - i < currentLen) continue;
43
                 const sum = prefix[i] - prefix[i];
                  if (sum / (j - i) \le minAverageLost) {
44
                      currentLen = Math.max(currentLen, j - i);
45
```

```
46
                     if (!mp.has(currentLen)) mp.set(currentLen, []);
                     mp.get(currentLen).push([i, j - 1]);
48
                }
49
             }
50
         }
51
52
         if (currentLen === 0) {
53
             console.log("NULL");
54
             return;
55
         }
56
57
         const maxLenV = mp.get(currentLen);
58
         console.log(maxLenV.map(([start, end]) => `${start}-${end}`).join("
     "));
59
     });
```

Go

```
1
     package main
2
 3
    import (
4
       "bufio"
       "fmt"
5
       "os"
6
7
       "strconv"
8
       "strings"
9
10
     func main() {
11
12
       scanner := bufio.NewScanner(os.Stdin)
13
14
15
       scanner.Scan()
       minAverageLost, _ := strconv.Atoi(scanner.Text())
16
17
18
19
       if !scanner.Scan() {
         fmt.Println("NULL")
20
21
         return
22
       }
23
24
25
       numsStr := strings.Fields(scanner.Text())
26
       var ans []int
27
       for _, num := range numsStr {
       val, _ := strconv.Atoi(num)
28
29
         ans = append(ans, val)
30
       }
31
32
       lenAns := len(ans)
33
       if lenAns == 0 {
         fmt.Println("NULL")
34
35
         return
       }
36
37
38
39
       prefix := make([]int, lenAns+1)
       for i := 1; i <= lenAns; i++ {
40
         prefix[i] = prefix[i-1] + ans[i-1]
41
       }
42
43
44
       currentLen := 0
45
       mp := make(map[int][][]int)
```

```
46
48
       for i := 0; i <= lenAns; i++ {
49
         for j := i + 1; j <= lenAns; j++ {
50
           if j-i < currentLen {</pre>
51
             continue
52
           }
53
           sum := prefix[j] - prefix[i]
54
           if float64(sum)/float64(j-i) \ll float64(minAverageLost)  {
55
             currentLen = max(currentLen, j-i)
56
             mp[currentLen] = append(mp[currentLen], []int{i, j - 1})
57
           }
58
        }
59
       }
60
61
       if currentLen == 0 {
62
         fmt.Println("NULL")
63
         return
64
       }
65
66
67
       var result []string
68
       for _, pair := range mp[currentLen] {
69
         result = append(result, fmt.Sprintf("%d-%d", pair[0], pair[1]))
70
71
       fmt.Println(strings.Join(result, " "))
72
73
74
75
     func max(a, b int) int {
76
       if a > b {
77
         return a
78
79
       return b
80
     }
```

来自: 华为OD机试 2025 B卷 - 查找接口成功率最优时间段 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS & GO)-CSDN博客

# 华为OD机试 2025 B卷 - 抢7游戏 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS &

### 抢7游戏

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华为0D机试2025B卷 100分题型

## 题目描述

A、B两个人玩抢7游戏,游戏规则为:

A先报一个起始数字 X(10 ≤ 起始数字 ≤ 10000),B报下一个数字 Y (X – Y < 3),A再报一个数字 Z (Y – Z < 3),以此类推,直到其中一个抢到7,抢到7即为胜者;

在B赢得比赛的情况下,一共有多少种组合?

## 输入描述

起始数字 M。 1 ≤ M ≤ 10000

## 输出描述

B能赢得比赛的组合次数

### 用例1

输入

#### 输出

### 题解

思路: 动态规划

- 1. 其实这道题的思路一道经典题 爬楼梯方案数 非常相似。定义 dpA[] 其中 dpA[i] 表示A含数字i 的方案数,定义 dpB[] 其中 dpB[j] 表示B喊B的方案数。
- 2. 由题意可以 **dpA**[i] 的值由dpB[i+1]和dpB[i+2]的决定。 **dpB**[j] 类似。所以可以直接得出状态转移方程
  - $\circ$  dpB[i] = dpA[i + 1] + dpA[i + 2]

- $\circ$  dpA[i] = dpB[i + 1] + dpB[i + 2]
- 3. 明白2的状态方程之后,从m枚举到7就能直到,B能赢得比赛的组合数。对应结果为 dpB[7].

额外注意, m的值[1,10000], 进行状态转移过程会出现非常大的数, 经典的 大数相加 问题。对于没有内置大数的编程语言, 需要手动定义函数实现(字符串相加)。

C++

```
1
     #include<iostream>
 2
    #include<vector>
    #include<string>
 4
    #include <utility>
    #include <sstream>
 5
 6
    #include<algorithm>
 7
     using namespace std;
 8
 9
10
     // 实现两个大整数的加法
     string addBigNumbers(const string& num1, const string& num2) {
11
12
         string res;
         // 讲位
13
         int carry = 0;
14
15
         int i = num1.size() - 1;
16
         int j = num2.size() - 1;
17
18
19
         // 从低位到高位逐位相加
20
         while (i >= 0 || i >= 0 || carry) {
             int digit1 = i >= 0 ? (num1[i--] - '0') : 0;
21
22
             int digit2 = j >= 0 ? (num2[j--] - '0') : 0;
23
             int sum = digit1 + digit2 + carry;
24
             res += (sum % 10 + '0');
25
             carry = sum / 10;
26
         }
27
28
         reverse(res.begin(), res.end());
29
         return res;
30
     }
31
32
     int main() {
33
         int m;
34
         cin >> m;
35
         // i 由 i+1 i+2 累加得来, 所以定义长度为m + 2
36
         vector<string> dpA(m + 2, "0");
37
         dpA[m] = "1";
         vector<string> dpB(m + 2, "0");
38
39
         for (int i = m - 1; i >= 7; i--) {
             // B得出的方案数 由 A叫 i + 1 + 叫 i+2 的方案数得来
40
             dpB[i] = addBigNumbers(dpA[i + 1], dpA[i + 2]);
41
42
             // A得出的方案数 由 B叫 i + 1 + 叫 i+2 的方案数得来
43
             dpA[i] = addBigNumbers(dpB[i + 1], dpB[i + 2]);
44
         }
45
         cout << dpB[7];</pre>
```

```
46 return 0;
47 }
```

#### **JAVA**

```
Plain Text
 1
     import java.math.BigInteger;
2
     import java.util.Scanner;
3
4
    public class Main {
5
        public static void main(String[] args) {
6
            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
7
             int m = scanner.nextInt();
8
            // i 由 i+1 i+2 累加得来, 所以定义长度为 m + 2
9
10
            BigInteger[] dpA = new BigInteger[m + 2];
            BigInteger[] dpB = new BigInteger[m + 2];
11
12
13
            for (int i = 0; i < m + 2; i++) {
14
                dpA[i] = BigInteger.ZERO;
15
                dpB[i] = BigInteger.ZERO;
16
            }
17
            dpA[m] = BigInteger.ONE;
18
19
20
            for (int i = m - 1; i >= 7; i--) {
21
                // B得出的方案数 由 A叫 i + 1 + 叫 i+2 的方案数得来
22
                dpB[i] = dpA[i + 1].add(dpA[i + 2]);
23
                // A得出的方案数 由 B叫 i + 1 + 叫 i+2 的方案数得来
24
                dpA[i] = dpB[i + 1].add(dpB[i + 2]);
25
            }
26
            System.out.println(dpB[7]);
27
        }
28
    }
29
```

## Python

```
Plain Text
 1
     def main():
         m = int(input())
 2
 3
 4
         dpA = [0] * (m + 2)
5
         dpB = [0] * (m + 2)
6
7
         dpA[m] = 1
8
9
10
         for i in range(m -1, 6, -1):
11
12
             dpB[i] = dpA[i + 1] + dpA[i + 2]
13
14
             dpA[i] = dpB[i + 1] + dpB[i + 2]
15
16
         print(dpB[7])
17
18
     if __name__ == "__main__":
19
20
         main()
```

## **JavaScript**

```
Plain Text
     const readline = require('readline');
1
2
3
     const rl = readline.createInterface({
4
         input: process.stdin,
         output: process.stdout
5
6
     });
7
8
     let inputLines = [];
9
     rl.on('line', function (line) {
10
11
         inputLines.push(line);
     }).on('close', function () {
12
13
         let m = parseInt(inputLines[0]);
14
15
         const dpA = Array(m + 2).fill(0n);
16
17
         const dpB = Array(m + 2).fill(0n);
18
19
         dpA[m] = 1n;
20
21
         for (let i = m - 1; i >= 7; i--) {
22
             dpB[i] = dpA[i + 1] + dpA[i + 2];
23
24
             dpA[i] = dpB[i + 1] + dpB[i + 2];
25
         }
26
27
28
         console.log(dpB[7].toString());
29
     });
```

Go

Plain Text 1 package main 2 3 import ( "fmt" 4 5 "math/big" 6 ) 7 8 func main() { var m int 9 fmt.Scan(&m) 10 11 12 13 dpA := make([]\*big.Int, m+2) dpB := make([]\*big.Int, m+2) 14 15 for i := 0; i < m+2;  $i++ \{$ 16 17 dpA[i] = big.NewInt(0) dpB[i] = big.NewInt(0) 18 } 19 20

来自: 华为OD机试 2025 B卷 - 抢7游戏 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS & GO)-CSDN博客

dpB[i] = new(big.Int).Add(dpA[i+1], dpA[i+2])

dpA[i] = new(big.Int).Add(dpB[i+1], dpB[i+2])

## 抢7游戏

21

2223

2425

2627

28 29 30

31

}

}

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华为0D机试2025B卷 100分题型

dpA[m] = big.NewInt(1)

for i := m - 1; i >= 7;  $i -- \{$ 

fmt.Println(dpB[7].String())

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## 输出描述

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## 用例1

#### 输入

#### 输出

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思路: 动态规划

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  - $\circ$  dpA[i] = dpB[i + 1] + dpB[i + 2]
- 3. 明白2的状态方程之后,从m枚举到7就能直到,B能赢得比赛的组合数。对应结果为 dpB[7].

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#### C++

```
1
     #include<iostream>
 2
    #include<vector>
    #include<string>
 4
    #include <utility>
    #include <sstream>
 5
 6
    #include<algorithm>
 7
     using namespace std;
 8
 9
10
     // 实现两个大整数的加法
     string addBigNumbers(const string& num1, const string& num2) {
11
12
         string res;
         // 讲位
13
         int carry = 0;
14
15
         int i = num1.size() - 1;
16
         int j = num2.size() - 1;
17
18
19
         // 从低位到高位逐位相加
20
         while (i >= 0 || i >= 0 || carry) {
             int digit1 = i \ge 0 ? (num1[i--] - '0') : 0;
21
22
             int digit2 = j >= 0 ? (num2[j--] - '0') : 0;
23
             int sum = digit1 + digit2 + carry;
24
             res += (sum % 10 + '0');
25
             carry = sum / 10;
26
         }
27
28
         reverse(res.begin(), res.end());
29
         return res;
30
     }
31
32
     int main() {
33
         int m;
34
         cin >> m;
35
         // i 由 i+1 i+2 累加得来, 所以定义长度为m + 2
36
         vector<string> dpA(m + 2, "0");
37
         dpA[m] = "1";
         vector<string> dpB(m + 2, "0");
38
39
         for (int i = m - 1; i >= 7; i--) {
             // B得出的方案数 由 A叫 i + 1 + 叫 i+2 的方案数得来
40
             dpB[i] = addBigNumbers(dpA[i + 1], dpA[i + 2]);
41
42
             // A得出的方案数 由 B叫 i + 1 + 叫 i+2 的方案数得来
43
             dpA[i] = addBigNumbers(dpB[i + 1], dpB[i + 2]);
44
         }
45
         cout << dpB[7];</pre>
```

```
46 return 0;
47 }
```

#### **JAVA**

```
Plain Text
1
     import java.math.BigInteger;
2
     import java.util.Scanner;
3
4
    public class Main {
5
         public static void main(String[] args) {
6
             Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
7
             int m = scanner.nextInt();
8
9
            // i 由 i+1 i+2 累加得来, 所以定义长度为 m + 2
            BigInteger[] dpA = new BigInteger[m + 2];
10
11
            BigInteger[] dpB = new BigInteger[m + 2];
12
13
            for (int i = 0; i < m + 2; i++) {
14
                dpA[i] = BigInteger.ZERO;
                dpB[i] = BigInteger.ZERO;
15
16
            }
17
18
            dpA[m] = BigInteger.ONE;
19
            for (int i = m - 1; i >= 7; i--) {
20
21
                // B得出的方案数 由 A叫 i + 1 + 叫 i+2 的方案数得来
22
                dpB[i] = dpA[i + 1].add(dpA[i + 2]);
23
                // A得出的方案数 由 B叫 i + 1 + 叫 i+2 的方案数得来
24
                dpA[i] = dpB[i + 1].add(dpB[i + 2]);
25
            }
26
27
            System.out.println(dpB[7]);
        }
28
29
    }
```

#### **Python**

```
Plain Text
 1
     def main():
         m = int(input())
 2
 3
 4
         dpA = [0] * (m + 2)
5
         dpB = [0] * (m + 2)
6
7
         dpA[m] = 1
8
9
10
         for i in range(m -1, 6, -1):
11
12
             dpB[i] = dpA[i + 1] + dpA[i + 2]
13
14
             dpA[i] = dpB[i + 1] + dpB[i + 2]
15
16
         print(dpB[7])
17
18
     if __name__ == "__main__":
19
         main()
20
```

### **JavaScript**

```
Plain Text
     const readline = require('readline');
1
2
3
     const rl = readline.createInterface({
4
         input: process.stdin,
         output: process.stdout
5
6
     });
7
8
     let inputLines = [];
9
     rl.on('line', function (line) {
10
11
         inputLines.push(line);
     }).on('close', function () {
12
13
         let m = parseInt(inputLines[0]);
14
15
         const dpA = Array(m + 2).fill(0n);
16
17
         const dpB = Array(m + 2).fill(0n);
18
19
         dpA[m] = 1n;
20
21
         for (let i = m - 1; i >= 7; i--) {
22
             dpB[i] = dpA[i + 1] + dpA[i + 2];
23
24
             dpA[i] = dpB[i + 1] + dpB[i + 2];
25
         }
26
27
28
         console.log(dpB[7].toString());
29
     });
```

Go

Plain Text 1 package main 2 3 import ( "fmt" 4 5 "math/big" 6 ) 7 8 func main() { var m int 9 fmt.Scan(&m) 10 11 12 13 dpA := make([]\*big.Int, m+2) 14 dpB := make([]\*big.Int, m+2) 15 for i := 0; i < m+2;  $i++ \{$ 16 17 dpA[i] = big.NewInt(0) dpB[i] = big.NewInt(0) 18 19 } 20 21 dpA[m] = big.NewInt(1) 22 23 for i := m - 1; i >= 7;  $i -- \{$ 24 25 dpB[i] = new(big.Int).Add(dpA[i+1], dpA[i+2]) 26 dpA[i] = new(big.Int).Add(dpB[i+1], dpB[i+2]) 27 } 28 29 30 fmt.Println(dpB[7].String()) }

来自: 华为OD机试 2025 B卷 - 抢7游戏 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS & GO)-CSDN博客

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# 华为OD 机试 2025 B卷 - 数组二叉树 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS

## 数组二叉树

华为OD机试真题目录点击查看: 华为OD机试2025B卷真题题库目录 | 机考题库 + 算法考点详解

华为0D机试2025B卷 100分题型

## 题目描述

二叉树也可以用数组来存储,给定一个数组,树的根节点的值存储在下标1,对于存储在下标N的节点,它的左子节点和右子节点分别存储在下标2*N和2*N+1,并且我们用值-1代表一个节点为空。

给定一个数组存储的二叉树, 试求**从根节点到最小的叶子节点的路径**, 路径由节点的值组成。

## 输入描述

输入一行为数组的内容,数组的每个元素都是正整数,元素间用空格分隔。

注意第一个元素即为根节点的值,即数组的第N个元素对应下标N,下标0在树的表示中没有使用,所以我们省略了。

输入的树最多为7层。

## 输出描述

输出从根节点到最小叶子节点的路径上,各个节点的值,由空格分隔,用例保证最小叶子节点只有一个。

#### 用例1

#### 输入

#### 输出

#### 说明

最小叶子节点的路径为372。

## 示例二

#### 输入

1 5 9 8 -1 -1 7 -1 -1 -1 -1 6

#### 输出

#### 说明

▼ Plain Text

1 最小叶子节点的路径为5 8 7 6,注意数组仅存储至最后一个非空节点,故不包含节点"7"右子节点的-1。

## 题解

思路: 逻辑分析题 + 模拟

- 1. 题目要求 从根节点到最小叶子节点的路径 , 这题如果从根节点出发去寻找路径需要考虑的情况蛮多了, 但是如果你先找到最小叶子节点, 再往上递推到根节点就会非常容易。 转变思路
- 2. 接收输入。从后往前遍历找到最小叶子节点位置 pos 。
- 3. 循环迭代,获取从最小叶子节点到到根节点的路径。在数组中对于 possition 的父节点位置为 (possition 1) /2.
- 4. 经过3处理之后,输出得到的路径即可。

#### C++

```
1
    #include <cstdint>
 2
    #include<iostream>
    #include<vector>
4
    #include<string>
5 #include <utility>
   #include <sstream>
7
    #include<algorithm>
8
    #include <cmath>
9
    #include <climits>
10
     using namespace std;
11
12
    // 计算完全二叉树的层数
     int compute_height(int N) {
13
14
         return ceil(log2(N + 1));
15
     }
16
17
     bool judege(vector<int> ans, int pos) {
         int n = ans.size();
18
19
         return (pos >= n \mid \mid ans[pos] == -1);
20
     }
21
22
     int main() {
23
         vector<int> ans;
24
         int tmp;
25
         while (cin >> tmp) {
26
             ans.push_back(tmp);
27
         }
28
29
         vector<int> res;
30
         int n = ans.size();
31
         // 最小叶子节点值位置
32
         int pos = -1;
         // 最小叶子节点值位置
33
34
         int minValue = INT_MAX;
35
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
36
37
             int leftIndex = 2 * (i+1) -1;
38
             int rightIndex = 2 * (i+1);
             if (ans[i] == -1) {
39
40
                 continue;
41
             }
42
             // 判断是否是叶子节点
             if (judege(ans, leftIndex) &&judege(ans, rightIndex)) {
43
                   if (ans[i] < minValue) {</pre>
44
45
                      pos = i;
```

```
minValue = ans[i];
46
                   }
48
             }
49
         }
50
         // 添加叶子节点到根节点的值
51
         while (pos != 0) {
52
             res.push_back(ans[pos]);
53
             pos = (pos-1) / 2;
54
         }
55
         res.push_back(ans[0]);
56
57
         for (int i = res.size()-1; i >= 0; i--) {
58
             cout << res[i];</pre>
59
             if (i != 0) {
60
                 cout << " ";
61
             }
62
         }
63
         return 0;
64
     }
```

#### **JAVA**

```
1
     import java.util.*;
 2
 3
     public class Main {
 4
         // 计算完全二叉树的层数
 5
         public static int computeHeight(int N) {
 6
             return (int) Math.ceil(Math.log(N + 1) / Math.log(2));
 7
         }
 8
 9
         public static boolean judge(List<Integer> ans, int pos) {
10
             return pos >= ans.size() || ans.get(pos) == -1;
         }
11
12
13
         public static void main(String[] args) {
             Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
14
15
             List<Integer> ans = new ArrayList<>();
16
17
             // 读取输入
             while (sc.hasNextInt()) {
18
                 ans.add(sc.nextInt()):
19
20
             }
21
22
             List<Integer> res = new ArrayList<>();
23
             int n = ans.size();
24
25
             int pos = -1;
26
             int minValue = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
27
28
             // 查找最小的叶子节点值位置
29
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
30
                 int leftIndex = 2 * (i + 1) - 1;
31
                 int rightIndex = 2 * (i + 1);
32
                 if (ans.qet(i) == -1) {
33
                     continue;
34
                 }
35
36
                 // 判断是否是叶子节点
37
                 if (judge(ans, leftIndex) && judge(ans, rightIndex)) {
38
                     if (ans.get(i) < minValue) {</pre>
39
                         pos = i;
40
                         minValue = ans.get(i);
                     }
41
                 }
42
43
             }
44
45
             // 从叶子节点到根节点
```

```
while (pos != 0) {
46
                 res.add(ans.get(pos));
48
                 pos = (pos - 1) / 2;
49
             }
50
             res.add(ans.get(0));
51
52
             // 输出结果
53
             for (int i = res.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
54
                 System.out.print(res.get(i));
55
                 if (i != 0) {
56
                     System.out.print(" ");
57
                 }
58
             }
59
60
             sc.close();
61
         }
62
     }
```

## Python

```
1
     import math
 2
 3
 4
     def compute_height(N):
 5
         return math.ceil(math.log2(N + 1))
 6
 7
 8
     def judge(ans, pos):
         return pos >= len(ans) or ans[pos] == -1
 9
10
11
     def main():
12
         ans = []
13
14
15
         try:
16
17
             inputs = input().split()
             for num in inputs:
18
19
                 ans.append(int(num))
20
         except EOFError:
21
             pass
22
         res = []
23
         n = len(ans)
24
25
26
27
         pos = -1
28
         min_value = float('inf')
29
30
31
         for i in range(n):
32
             left_index = 2 * (i + 1) - 1
33
             right_index = 2 * (i + 1)
             if ans[i] == -1:
34
35
                  continue
36
37
38
             if judge(ans, left_index) and judge(ans, right_index):
                  if ans[i] < min_value:</pre>
39
                      pos = i
40
41
                      min_value = ans[i]
42
43
44
         while pos != 0:
45
              res.append(ans[pos])
```

```
pos = (pos - 1) // 2
res.append(ans[0])

print(" ".join(map(str, res[::-1])))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

# JavaScript

```
function computeHeight(N) {
 1
 2
         return Math.ceil(Math.log2(N + 1));
 3
     }
 4
 5
 6
     function judge(ans, pos) {
 7
         return pos >= ans.length || ans[pos] === -1;
 8
     }
 9
     function main() {
10
11
12
         let input = '';
13
         let stdin = process.stdin;
         stdin.setEncoding('utf-8');
14
         stdin.on('data', function (data) {
15
16
             input += data;
         });
17
18
         stdin.on('end', function () {
19
20
21
             const ans = input.trim().split(/\s+/).map(Number);
22
23
             let res = [];
24
             const n = ans.length;
25
26
27
             let pos = -1;
28
             let minValue = Infinity;
29
30
31
             for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {
32
                 let leftIndex = 2 * (i + 1) - 1:
33
                 let rightIndex = 2 * (i + 1);
34
35
                 if (ans[i] === -1) {
36
                      continue;
37
                 }
38
39
                 if (judge(ans, leftIndex) && judge(ans, rightIndex)) {
40
                      if (ans[i] < minValue) {</pre>
41
42
                          pos = i;
43
                          minValue = ans[i];
44
                      }
45
                 }
```

```
46
             }
48
49
             while (pos !== 0) {
50
                 res.push(ans[pos]);
51
                 pos = Math.floor((pos - 1) / 2);
52
             }
53
             res.push(ans[0]);
54
55
56
             console.log(res.reverse().join(' '));
57
         });
58
     }
59
60
     main();
```

Go

```
1
     package main
2
 3
     import (
4
       "bufio"
       "fmt"
5
 6
       "math"
7
       "os"
8
       "strconv"
9
       "strings"
     )
10
11
12
13
14
15
     func judge(ans []int, pos int) bool {
16
       return pos >= len(ans) || ans[pos] == -1
17
     }
18
19
     func main() {
       scanner := bufio.NewScanner(os.Stdin)
20
21
22
       scanner.Scan()
23
       input := scanner.Text()
24
       inputs := strings.Fields(input)
25
26
27
       var ans []int
28
       for _, val := range inputs {
29
         num, err := strconv.Atoi(val)
30
         if err != nil {
           fmt.Println("输入无效")
31
32
           return
33
         }
34
         ans = append(ans, num)
35
       }
36
37
       var res []int
38
       pos := -1
       minValue := math.MaxInt
39
40
41
       for i := 0; i < len(ans); i++ {
42
43
         leftIndex := 2*(i+1) - 1
         rightIndex := 2*(i+1)
44
45
         if ans[i] == -1 {
```

```
46
          continue
         }
48
49
         if judge(ans, leftIndex) && judge(ans, rightIndex) {
50
           if ans[i] < minValue {</pre>
51
             pos = i
52
             minValue = ans[i]
53
           }
54
         }
55
       }
56
57
58
       for pos != 0 {
59
         res = append(res, ans[pos])
60
         pos = (pos - 1) / 2
61
62
       res = append(res, ans[0])
63
64
65
       for i := len(res) - 1; i >= 0; i-- \{
66
         fmt.Print(res[i])
67
         if i != 0 {
68
           fmt.Print(" ")
69
         }
70
       }
71
```

来自: 华为OD 机试 2025 B卷 - 数组二叉树 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS & GO)-CSDN博客

# 华为OD 机试 2025 B卷 - 路灯照明问题 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS

## 路灯照明问题

华为OD机试真题目录点击查看: 华为OD机试2025B卷真题题库目录 | 机考题库 + 算法考点详解

华为0D机试2025B卷 100分题型

## 题目描述

在一条笔直的公路上安装了N个路灯,从位置0开始安装,路灯之间间距固定为100米。 每个路灯都有自己的照明半径,请计算第一个路灯和最后一个路灯之间,无法照明的区间的长度和。

## 输入描述

第一行为一个数N,表示路灯个数,1<=N<=100000 第二行为N个空格分隔的数,表示路灯的照明半径,1<=照明半径<=100000\*100

## 输出描述

第一个路灯和最后一个路灯之间,无法照明的区间的长度和.

## 用例1

#### 输入

#### 输出

#### 说明

路灯1覆盖0-50,路灯2覆盖50-100,路灯1和路灯2之间(0米-100米)无未覆盖的区间。

## 用例2

#### 输入

#### 输出

### 说明

[170,180],[220,230],两个未覆盖的区间,总里程为20

## 题解

思路: 区间合并

- 1. 通过路灯数量,可以得出第一个路灯和最后一个路灯的总距离。
- 2. 通过每一个路灯的照明半径  $\mathbf{r}$  可以得出,这个路灯的覆盖区间. 例如现在枚举的路灯为 $\mathbf{i}$ , 照明长度为  $\mathbf{i}$  \* 100  $\mathbf{r}$ ,  $\mathbf{i}$  \* 100 +  $\mathbf{r}$ ]。
- 3. 通过第二步可以得出 n 的区间,接下来进行区间合并就行.注意递归合并区间。
- 4. 合并区间之后, 使用总距离 每个合并 覆盖区间长度 就是结果。

#### C++

```
1
    #include<iostream>
 2
    #include<vector>
    #include<string>
    #include <utility>
5
    #include <sstream>
    #include<algorithm>
7
    #include<stack>
8
    using namespace std;
9
     int main() {
10
11
         int n ;
12
         cin >> n;
13
         vector<int> ans(n);
14
         stack<pair<int,int>> stk;
15
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
16
             cin >> ans[i];
             int left = (i * 100) - ans[i];
17
             int right = (i*100) + ans[i];
18
             // 递归区间合并
19
             while (!stk.empty() && stk.top().second >= left) {
20
                 pair<int,int> tmp = stk.top();
21
22
                 stk.pop();
23
                 left = min(tmp.first, left);
24
                 right = max(tmp.second, right);
25
             }
26
             stk.push({left, right});
27
         }
28
         int res = 0;
29
         // 计算多个区间中空白照明长度
30
         while (stk.size() != 1) {
31
             pair<int,int> top = stk.top();
32
             stk.pop();
33
             res += top.first - stk.top().second;
34
         }
35
36
         cout << res;
37
    }
```

#### **JAVA**

```
Plain Text
 1
     import java.util.*;
 2
 3
     public class Main {
 4
         public static void main(String[] args) {
 5
             Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
 6
 7
             // 读取整数 n
             int n = scanner.nextInt();
 8
             int[] ans = new int[n];
 9
             Stack<int[]> stk = new Stack<>();
10
11
12
             // 读取 n 个数并计算区间合并
13
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
14
                 ans[i] = scanner.nextInt();
15
                 int left = (i * 100) - ans[i];
16
                 int right = (i * 100) + ans[i];
17
18
                 // 递归区间合并
                 while (!stk.isEmpty() && stk.peek()[1] >= left) {
19
20
                     int[] tmp = stk.pop();
21
                     left = Math.min(tmp[0], left);
22
                     right = Math.max(tmp[1], right);
23
                 }
24
                 stk.push(new int[]{left, right});
25
             }
26
27
             // 计算多个区间中空白照明长度
28
             int res = 0;
29
             while (stk.size() > 1) {
30
                 int[] top = stk.pop();
31
                 res += top[0] - stk.peek()[1];
32
             }
33
34
             // 输出结果
35
             System.out.println(res);
         }
36
```

#### **Python**

37

}

```
Plain Text
1
     import sys
2
3
     def main():
4
5
         n = int(sys.stdin.readline().strip())
6
         ans = list(map(int, sys.stdin.readline().strip().split()))
7
         stk = []
8
9
10
         for i in range(n):
             left = (i * 100) - ans[i]
11
             right = (i * 100) + ans[i]
12
13
14
15
             while stk and stk[-1][1] >= left:
                 tmp = stk.pop()
16
17
                 left = min(tmp[0], left)
                 right = max(tmp[1], right)
18
             stk.append((left, right))
19
20
21
22
         res = 0
         while len(stk) > 1:
23
             top = stk.pop()
24
25
             res += top[0] - stk[-1][1]
26
27
28
         print(res)
29
30
     if __name__ == "__main__":
         main()
31
```

## **JavaScript**

```
1
     const readline = require("readline");
 2
 3
     const rl = readline.createInterface({
 4
         input: process.stdin,
 5
         output: process.stdout
 6
     });
 7
 8
     let inputLines = [];
 9
     rl.on("line", (line) => {
10
11
         inputLines.push(line);
     }).on("close", () => {
12
13
14
         let n = parseInt(inputLines[0]);
         let ans = inputLines[1].split(" ").map(Number);
15
         let stk = [];
16
17
18
         for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {
19
             let left = (i * 100) - ans[i];
20
             let right = (i * 100) + ans[i];
21
22
23
24
             while (stk.length > 0 && stk[stk.length - 1][1] \Rightarrow left) {
                  let tmp = stk.pop();
25
26
                 left = Math.min(tmp[0], left);
27
                  right = Math.max(tmp[1], right);
28
             }
29
             stk.push([left, right]);
30
         }
31
32
33
         let res = 0;
         while (stk.length > 1) {
34
             let top = stk.pop();
35
             res += top[0] - stk[stk.length - 1][1];
36
37
         }
38
39
         console.log(res);
40
     });
41
```

Go

```
1
     package main
2
 3
     import (
       "fmt"
4
5
6
7
     func main() {
8
       var n int
       fmt.Scan(&n)
9
10
       ans := make([]int, n)
11
12
       for i := 0; i < n; i++ \{
         fmt.Scan(&ans[i])
13
14
       }
15
16
       type Interval struct {
         left int
17
18
         right int
       }
19
20
21
       stack := []Interval{}
       for i := 0; i < n; i++ \{
22
23
         left := i*100 - ans[i]
24
         right := i*100 + ans[i]
25
26
27
         for len(stack) > 0 && stack[len(stack)-1].right >= left {
28
           top := stack[len(stack)-1]
29
           stack = stack[:len(stack)-1]
30
           left = min(top.left, left)
31
           right = max(top.right, right)
32
         }
33
         stack = append(stack, Interval{left, right})
34
       }
35
36
37
       res := 0
38
       for i := 1; i < len(stack); i++ {
39
         res += stack[i].left - stack[i-1].right
       }
40
41
42
       fmt.Println(res)
     }
43
44
45
     func min(a, b int) int {
```

```
if a < b {
46
         return a
48
       }
49
      return b
50
51
52
     func max(a, b int) int {
53
       if a > b {
54
         return a
55
56
      return b
57
     }
```

来自: 华为OD 机试 2025 B卷 - 路灯照明问题 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS & GO)-CSDN博客

# 华为OD机试 2025 B卷 - 最佳投资方式 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS

#### 最佳投资方式 / 虚拟理财游戏

华为OD机试真题目录点击查看: 华为OD机试2025B卷真题题库目录 | 机考题库 + 算法考点详解

华为0D机试2025B卷 100分题型

### 题目描述

在一款虚拟游戏中生活,你必须进行投资以增强在虚拟游戏中的资产以免被淘汰出局。

现有一家Bank,它提供有若干理财产品 m 个,风险及投资回报不同,你有 N(元)进行投资,能接收的 总风险值为X 。

你要在可接受范围内选择最优的投资方式获得最大回报。

#### 备注:

- 在虚拟游戏中, 每项投资风险值相加为总风险值;
- 在虚拟游戏中, 最多只能投资2个理财产品;
- 在虚拟游戏中, 最小单位为整数, 不能拆分为小数;
- 投资额\*回报率=投资回报

## 输入描述

#### 第一行:

- 产品数 (取值范围[1,20])
- 总投资额 (整数、取值范围[1,10000])
- 可接受的总风险(整数,取值范围[1,200])

第二行:产品投资回报率序列,输入为整数,取值范围[1,60]

第三行:产品风险值序列,输入为整数,取值范围[1,100]

第四行:最大投资额度序列,输入为整数,取值范围[1,10000]

#### 输出描述

每个产品的投资额序列

### 示例1

#### 输入

- 1 5 100 10
- 2 10 20 30 40 50
- 3 4 5 6 10
- 4 20 30 20 40 30

#### 输出

#### 说明

投资第二项30个单位, 第四项40个单位, 总的投资风险为两项相加为4+6=10

## 题解

思路: 模拟

- 1. 只需要考虑两种投资方式
  - a. 只投资一种产品。
  - b. 组合投资, 两两组合产品进行投资, 优先把金额投资到回报率高的产品上。
- 2. 结果为上述两种情况中出现的回报额最大的组合情况。尝试 一种 或者 两种组合 需要考虑以下因素。
  - 投资产品风险和是否大于 X . 超过则说明组合不合法。
  - 两种组合情况下,优先将资金投入到回报率大的商品。
- 3. 通过循环匹配不同组合方案,记录其中能得到最大投资回报的方案就是结果,按题目要求格式输出即可。

C++

```
1
     #include <iostream>
     #include <vector>
 2
    #include <algorithm>
    #include <sstream>
    #include<iterator>
5
6
7
     using namespace std;
8
9
     vector<int> readIntArray() {
10
         string line;
         getline(cin, line);
11
12
         istringstream iss(line);
13
         return vector<int>(istream iterator<int>(iss), {});
14
     }
15
     int main() {
16
17
         vector<int> input = readIntArray();
18
         int m = input[0], N = input[1], X = input[2];
19
         vector<int> returns = readIntArray();
20
         vector<int> risks = readIntArray();
21
         vector<int> maxInvestments = readIntArray();
22
23
         int maxReturn = 0;
24
         vector<int> bestInvestments(m, 0);
25
26
         for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
27
             if (risks[i] > X) continue;
28
29
             int investI = min(N, maxInvestments[i]);
             int retI = investI * returns[i];
30
             if (retI > maxReturn) {
31
32
                 maxReturn = retI:
                 fill(bestInvestments.begin(), bestInvestments.end(), 0);
33
                 bestInvestments[i] = investI;
34
             }
35
36
37
             for (int j = i + 1; j < m; j++) {
                 if (risks[i] + risks[j] > X) continue;
38
39
40
                 int investI, investJ;
41
42
                 if (returns[i] > returns[j]) {
43
                     investI = min(N, maxInvestments[i]);
                     investJ = min(N - investI, maxInvestments[j]);
44
                 } else {
45
```

```
investJ = min(N, maxInvestments[j]);
46
                     investI = min(N - investJ, maxInvestments[i]);
48
                 }
49
50
                 int retPair = investI * returns[i] + investJ * returns[j];
51
                 if (retPair > maxReturn) {
52
                     maxReturn = retPair;
53
                     fill(bestInvestments.begin(), bestInvestments.end(), 0);
54
                     bestInvestments[i] = investI;
55
                     bestInvestments[j] = investJ;
56
                 }
57
             }
58
         }
59
60
         for (int investment : bestInvestments) {
61
             cout << investment << " ";</pre>
62
         }
63
         cout << endl;</pre>
64
65
         return 0;
66
     }
```

Java

```
1
     import java.util.*;
 2
 3
     public class Main {
 4
 5
         private static List<Integer> readIntArray(Scanner scanner) {
             String[] tokens = scanner.nextLine().split(" ");
 6
             List<Integer> numbers = new ArrayList<>();
 7
             for (String token: tokens) {
 8
                 numbers.add(Integer.parseInt(token));
 9
10
             }
11
             return numbers;
         }
12
13
14
         public static void main(String[] args) {
15
             Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
16
17
             List<Integer> input = readIntArray(scanner);
18
             int m = input.get(0), N = input.get(1), X = input.get(2);
19
20
21
             List<Integer> returns = readIntArray(scanner);
22
             List<Integer> risks = readIntArray(scanner);
23
             List<Integer> maxInvestments = readIntArray(scanner);
24
25
             int maxReturn = 0;
26
             int[] bestInvestments = new int[m];
27
28
             for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
29
                 if (risks.get(i) > X) continue;
30
31
32
                 int investI = Math.min(N, maxInvestments.get(i));
33
                 int retI = investI * returns.get(i);
34
                 if (retI > maxReturn) {
35
                     maxReturn = retI:
36
                     Arrays.fill(bestInvestments, 0);
37
                     bestInvestments[i] = investI;
38
                 }
39
40
                 for (int j = i + 1; j < m; j++) {
41
42
                     if (risks.get(i) + risks.get(j) > X) continue;
43
44
                     int investJ;
45
                     if (returns.get(i) > returns.get(j)) {
```

```
46
                         investI = Math.min(N, maxInvestments.get(i));
                         investJ = Math.min(N - investI, maxInvestments.get
     (j));
48
                     } else {
49
                         investJ = Math.min(N, maxInvestments.get(j));
50
                         investI = Math.min(N - investJ, maxInvestments.get
     (i));
51
                     }
52
53
                     int retPair = investI * returns.get(i) + investJ * return
     s.get(j);
54
                     if (retPair > maxReturn) {
55
                         maxReturn = retPair;
56
                         Arrays.fill(bestInvestments, 0);
57
                         bestInvestments[i] = investI;
58
                         bestInvestments[j] = investJ;
59
                     }
60
                 }
61
             }
62
63
64
             for (int investment : bestInvestments) {
65
                 System.out.print(investment + " ");
66
             }
67
             System.out.println();
68
         }
69
     }
```

#### Python

```
1
     import sys
2
 3
     def read int array():
         """ 从标准输入读取一行并转换为整数列表 """
 4
5
         return list(map(int, sys.stdin.readline().split()))
6
7
     def main():
8
9
         m, N, X = read_int_array()
10
         returns = read int array()
11
         risks = read_int_array()
         max_investments = read_int_array()
12
13
14
         max return = 0
15
         best_investments = [0] * m
16
17
         for i in range(m):
18
             if risks[i] > X:
19
                 continue
20
21
22
             invest_i = min(N, max_investments[i])
23
             ret_i = invest_i * returns[i]
24
             if ret_i > max_return:
25
                 max return = ret i
26
                 best_investments = [0] * m
27
                 best_investments[i] = invest_i
28
29
30
             for j in range(i + 1, m):
                 if risks[i] + risks[j] > X:
31
32
                     continue
33
34
                 if returns[i] > returns[j]:
35
                     invest_i = min(N, max_investments[i])
36
                     invest_j = min(N - invest_i, max_investments[j])
37
                 else:
38
                     invest_j = min(N, max_investments[j])
                     invest_i = min(N - invest_j, max_investments[i])
39
40
                 ret_pair = invest_i * returns[i] + invest_j * returns[j]
41
42
                 if ret_pair > max_return:
43
                     max return = ret pair
44
                     best_investments = [0] * m
                     best_investments[i] = invest_i
45
```

```
best_investments[j] = invest_j

print(" ".join(map(str, best_investments)))

name_ == "__main__":
    main()
```

# **JavaScript**

```
const readline = require('readline');
 1
 2
 3
     const rl = readline.createInterface({
 4
         input: process.stdin,
         output: process.stdout
 5
 6
     });
 7
 8
     let inputLines = [];
 9
     rl.on('line', (line) => {
10
11
         inputLines.push(line.trim());
     }).on('close', () => {
12
         const readIntArray = (index) => inputLines[index].split(" ").map(Numbe
13
     r);
14
15
16
         const [m, N, X] = readIntArray(0);
17
         const returns = readIntArray(1);
18
         const risks = readIntArray(2);
19
         const maxInvestments = readIntArray(3);
20
21
         let maxReturn = 0;
22
         let bestInvestments = new Array(m).fill(0);
23
24
         for (let i = 0; i < m; i++) {
25
             if (risks[i] > X) continue;
26
27
             let investI = Math.min(N, maxInvestments[i]);
             let retI = investI * returns[i];
28
             if (retI > maxReturn) {
29
                 maxReturn = retI;
30
31
                 bestInvestments.fill(0):
                 bestInvestments[i] = investI;
32
33
             }
34
35
             for (let j = i + 1; j < m; j++) {
36
                 if (risks[i] + risks[j] > X) continue;
37
38
                 let investI, investJ;
39
                 if (returns[i] > returns[j]) {
                      investI = Math.min(N, maxInvestments[i]);
40
                     investJ = Math.min(N - investI, maxInvestments[j]);
41
42
                 } else {
43
                     investJ = Math.min(N, maxInvestments[j]);
                      investI = Math.min(N - investJ, maxInvestments[i]);
44
```

```
45
46
47
                 let retPair = investI * returns[i] + investJ * returns[j];
48
                 if (retPair > maxReturn) {
49
                     maxReturn = retPair;
50
                     bestInvestments.fill(0);
51
                     bestInvestments[i] = investI;
52
                     bestInvestments[j] = investJ;
53
                 }
54
             }
55
         }
56
57
         console.log(bestInvestments.join(" "));
58
     });
```

Go

```
1
     package main
 2
 3
     import (
 4
       "bufio"
       "fmt"
 5
 6
       "os"
 7
       "strconv"
 8
       "strings"
 9
10
11
12
     func readIntArray(scanner *bufio.Scanner) []int {
       scanner_Scan()
13
       fields := strings.Fields(scanner.Text())
14
15
       numbers := make([]int, len(fields))
       for i, field := range fields {
16
         numbers[i], _ = strconv.Atoi(field)
17
       }
18
       return numbers
19
20
     }
21
22
     func min(a, b int) int {
       if a < b {
23
24
         return a
       }
25
26
       return b
27
     }
28
29
     func main() {
30
       scanner := bufio.NewScanner(os.Stdin)
31
32
33
       input := readIntArray(scanner)
34
       m, N, X := input[0], input[1], input[2]
35
36
37
       returns := readIntArray(scanner)
38
       risks := readIntArray(scanner)
       maxInvestments := readIntArray(scanner)
39
40
41
       maxReturn := 0
42
       bestInvestments := make([]int, m)
43
44
45
       for i := 0; i < m; i++ {
```

```
if risks[i] > X {
46
           continue
48
         }
49
50
51
         investI := min(N, maxInvestments[i])
52
         retI := investI * returns[i]
53
         if retI > maxReturn {
54
           maxReturn = retI
55
           for k := range bestInvestments {
56
             bestInvestments[k] = 0
57
58
           bestInvestments[i] = investI
59
         }
60
61
62
         for j := i + 1; j < m; j++ {
63
           if risks[i]+risks[j] > X {
64
             continue
65
           }
66
67
           var investI, investJ int
68
69
           if returns[i] > returns[j] {
70
             investI = min(N, maxInvestments[i])
71
             investJ = min(N-investI, maxInvestments[j])
72
           } else {
73
             investJ = min(N, maxInvestments[j])
74
             investI = min(N-investJ, maxInvestments[i])
75
           }
76
77
           retPair := investI*returns[i] + investJ*returns[j]
78
           if retPair > maxReturn {
79
             maxReturn = retPair
80
             for k := range bestInvestments {
81
               bestInvestments[k] = 0
82
             }
83
             bestInvestments[i] = investI
84
             bestInvestments[j] = investJ
85
           }
86
         }
87
       }
88
89
90
       for i, val := range bestInvestments {
91
         if i > 0 {
92
           fmt.Print(" ")
93
         }
```

```
94  fmt.Print(val)
95  }
96  fmt.Println()
97 }
```

来自: 华为OD机试 2025 B卷 - 最佳投资方式 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS & GO)-CSDN博客

# 华为OD 机考 2025B卷 - 计算网络信号 / 信号强度 (C++ & Python & JAV

# 计算网络信号 / 信号强度

华为OD机试真题目录点击查看: 华为OD机试2025B卷真题题库目录 | 机考题库 + 算法考点详解

华为0D机试2025B卷 100分题型

## 题目描述

网络信号经过传递会逐层衰减,且遇到阻隔物无法直接穿透,在此情况下需要计算某个位置的网络信号值。

注意:网络信号可以绕过阻隔物。

- array[m][n] 的二维数组代表网格地图,
- array[i][j] = 0代表i行j列是空旷位置;
- array[i][j] = x(x为正整数)代表i行j列是信号源,信号强度是x;
- array[i][j] = -1代表i行i列是阻隔物。
- 信号源只有1个, 阻隔物可能有0个或多个
- 网络信号衰减是上下左右相邻的网格衰减1

现要求输出对应位置的网络信号值

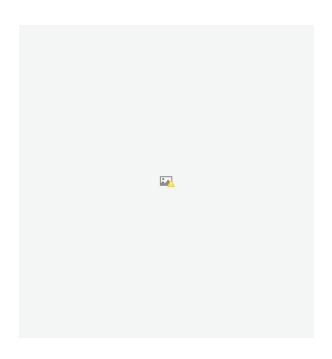
# 输入描述

输入为三行,

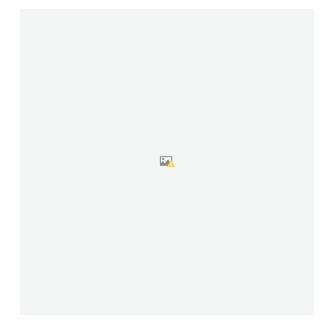
- 第一行为 m 、n ,代表输入是一个 m × n 的数组。
- 第二行是一串 m×n 个用空格分隔的整数。每连续 n 个数代表一行,再往后 n 个代表下一行,以此 类推。对应的值代表对应的网格是空旷位置,还是信号源,还是阻隔物。
- 第三行是 i 、 j,代表需要计算array[i][j]的网络信号值。

注意: 此处;和;均从0开始,即第一行;为0。

代表如下地图:



需要输出第1行第4列的网络信号值,值为2。



# 输出描述

输出对应位置的网络信号值,如果网络信号未覆盖到,也输出0。 一个网格如果可以途径不同的传播衰减路径传达,取较大的值作为其信号值。

# 示例1

# 输入

#### 输出

# 示例2

#### 输入

#### 输出

# 题解

思路: BFS

- 1. 一道经典的多源 BFS 模板题。
- 2. 使用 队列 模拟进行 BFS 扩散。初始将所有值大于 Ø 的位置加入到队列中。接下来循环迭代将队列中的元素进行四周扩散,更新四周的信号值。具体逻辑参照下面代码
- 3. 输出指定位置的信号强度。

```
1
                  #include <iostream>
    2
                  #include <vector>
    3
                  #include <queue>
    4
    5
                   using namespace std;
    6
    7
                   int main() {
    8
                                  int rows, cols;
    9
                                  cin >> rows >> cols;
10
                                  vector<int> grid(rows * cols);
11
                                  queue<pair<int, int>> bfsQueue;
12
13
14
15
                                  for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
                                                  for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++) {
16
17
                                                                 cin >> grid[i * cols + j];
18
                                                                 if (qrid[i * cols + j] > 0) {
                                                                                bfsQueue.emplace(i, j);
19
20
                                                                 }
21
                                                 }
22
                                  }
23
24
25
                                  constexpr pair<int, int> directions[] = \{\{-1, 0\}, \{1, 0\}, \{0, -1\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{0, 0\}, \{
                   {0, 1}};
26
27
28
                                  while (!bfsQueue.empty()) {
                                                  auto [x, y] = bfsQueue.front();
29
                                                 bfsQueue.pop();
30
31
                                                 int currentSignal = grid[x * cols + y];
32
33
                                                  if (currentSignal == 1) continue;
34
                                                 for (auto [dx, dy] : directions) {
35
36
                                                                 int newX = x + dx, newY = y + dy;
                                                                 if (newX >= 0 && newX < rows && newY >= 0 && newY < cols && gr
37
                   id[newX * cols + newY] == 0) {
                                                                                grid[newX * cols + newY] = currentSignal - 1;
38
39
                                                                                bfsQueue.emplace(newX, newY);
40
                                                                 }
41
                                                 }
                                  }
42
43
```

```
int targetX, targetY;
cin >> targetX >> targetY;
cout << grid[targetX * cols + targetY] << endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

# Java

```
1
     import java.util.*;
 2
 3
     public class Main {
 4
         public static void main(String[] args) {
 5
              Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
              int rows = scanner.nextInt();
 6
 7
              int cols = scanner.nextInt();
 8
              int[] grid = new int[rows * cols];
 9
              Oueue<int[]> bfsOueue = new LinkedList<>():
10
11
12
13
              for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
14
                  for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++) {
15
                       int index = i * cols + j;
                      grid[index] = scanner.nextInt();
16
17
                      if (qrid[index] > 0) {
18
                           bfsQueue.offer(new int[]{i, j});
19
                      }
20
                  }
              }
21
22
23
24
              int[][] directions = {{-1, 0}, {1, 0}, {0, -1}, {0, 1}};
25
26
27
              while (!bfsQueue.isEmpty()) {
28
                  int[] pos = bfsQueue.poll();
29
                  int x = pos[0], y = pos[1];
30
                  int currentSignal = grid[x * cols + y];
31
32
                  if (currentSignal == 1) continue;
33
34
                  for (int[] dir : directions) {
35
                       int newX = x + dir[0], newY = y + dir[1];
                      if (\text{newX} >= 0 \&\& \text{newX} < \text{rows} \&\& \text{newY} >= 0 \&\& \text{newY} < \text{cols} \&
36
     & grid[newX * cols + newY] == 0) {
37
                           grid[newX * cols + newY] = currentSignal - 1;
38
                           bfsQueue.offer(new int[]{newX, newY});
39
                      }
                  }
40
              }
41
42
43
              int targetX = scanner.nextInt();
44
              int targetY = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
45
46
47
}
System.out.println(grid[targetX * cols + targetY]);

47
}
```

#### **Python**

```
Plain Text
1
     import sys
2
     from collections import deque
3
4
5
     rows, cols = map(int, sys.stdin.readline().split())
6
7
     data = list(map(int, sys.stdin.readline().split()))
8
     grid = data[:]
9
     bfs_queue = deque()
10
11
12
     for i in range(rows * cols):
13
         if grid[i] > 0:
14
             bfs_queue.append((i // cols, i % cols))
15
16
17
     directions = [(-1, 0), (1, 0), (0, -1), (0, 1)]
18
19
     while bfs_queue:
20
21
         x, y = bfs_queue.popleft()
         current signal = qrid[x * cols + y]
22
23
24
         if current_signal == 1:
25
             continue
26
         for dx, dy in directions:
27
28
             new_x, new_y = x + dx, y + dy
29
             if 0 <= new_x < rows and 0 <= new_y < cols and grid[new_x * cols
     + \text{ new y}] == 0:
30
                 grid[new_x * cols + new_y] = current_signal - 1
31
                 bfs_queue.append((new_x, new_y))
32
33
34
     target_x, target_y = map(int, sys.stdin.readline().split())
35
     print(grid[target_x * cols + target_y])
```

# **JavaScript**

```
const readline = require("readline");
 1
 2
 3
     const rl = readline.createInterface({
 4
         input: process.stdin,
         output: process.stdout
 5
 6
     });
 7
 8
     let inputLines = [];
     rl.on("line", (line) => {
 9
         inputLines.push(line);
10
     }).on("close", () => {
11
         let [rows, cols] = inputLines[0].split(" ").map(Number);
12
         let grid = inputLines[1].split(" ").map(Number);
13
         let bfsQueue = [];
14
15
         for (let i = 0; i < grid.length; i++) {</pre>
16
17
              if (qrid[i] > 0) {
18
                  bfsQueue.push([Math.floor(i / cols), i % cols]);
             }
19
         }
20
21
22
23
         const directions = [[-1, 0], [1, 0], [0, -1], [0, 1]];
24
25
26
         while (bfsQueue.length) {
27
              let [x, y] = bfsQueue.shift();
             let currentSignal = grid[x * cols + y];
28
29
             if (currentSignal === 1) continue;
30
31
32
             for (let [dx, dy] of directions) {
                  let newX = x + dx, newY = y + dy;
33
                  if (\text{newX} >= 0 \&\& \text{newX} < \text{rows &\& newY} >= 0 \&\& \text{newY} < \text{cols &\& gr}
34
     id[newX * cols + newY] === 0) {
35
                      grid[newX * cols + newY] = currentSignal - 1;
36
                      bfsQueue.push([newX, newY]);
37
                  }
             }
38
         }
39
40
         let [targetX, targetY] = inputLines[2].split(" ").map(Number);
41
42
         console.log(grid[targetX * cols + targetY]);
     });
43
```

Go

```
1
     package main
 2
 3
     import (
 4
       "bufio"
 5
       "fmt"
 6
       "0S"
 7
       "strconv"
       "strings"
 8
 9
10
11
     func main() {
12
       scanner := bufio.NewScanner(os.Stdin)
13
       scanner_Scan()
14
       dimensions := strings.Fields(scanner.Text())
15
       rows, _ := strconv.Atoi(dimensions[0])
       cols, _ := strconv.Atoi(dimensions[1])
16
17
18
       scanner.Scan()
19
       data := strings.Fields(scanner.Text())
20
       grid := make([]int, rows*cols)
21
       var bfsQueue [][2]int
22
23
       for i := 0; i < rows*cols; i++ {
         grid[i], _ = strconv.Atoi(data[i])
24
25
         if grid[i] > 0 {
26
           bfsQueue = append(bfsQueue, [2]int{i / cols, i % cols})
         }
27
       }
28
29
30
       directions := [][2]int\{\{-1, 0\}, \{1, 0\}, \{0, -1\}, \{0, 1\}\}
31
32
33
34
       for len(bfsQueue) > 0 {
35
         x, y := bfsQueue[0][0], bfsQueue[0][1]
36
         bfsQueue = bfsQueue[1:]
37
         if grid[x*cols+y] == 1 {
38
39
           continue
         }
40
41
         for _, d := range directions {
42
43
           newX, newY := x+d[0], y+d[1]
44
           if newX >= 0 && newX < rows && newY >= 0 && newY < cols && grid[newX
     *cols+newY] == 0 {
```

```
grid[newX*cols+newY] = grid[x*cols+y] - 1
45
46
             bfsQueue = append(bfsQueue, [2]int{newX, newY})
47
          }
48
         }
49
       }
50
51
       scanner.Scan()
52
       target := strings.Fields(scanner.Text())
53
       targetX, _ := strconv.Atoi(target[0])
54
       targetY, _ := strconv.Atoi(target[1])
55
       fmt.Println(grid[targetX*cols+targetY])
56
     }
```

来自: 华为OD 机考 2025B卷 - 计算网络信号 / 信号强度 (C++ & Python & JAVA & JS & GO)-CSDN博客