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2024 fall, Complied by 吕金浩, 物理学院
1. 题目
18160: 最大连通域面积
dfs similar, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18160
代码:
dx=[1,-1,0,0,1,1,-1,-1]
dy=[0,0,1,-1,1,-1,1,-1]
ans=0
def dfs(x,y):
    global ans
    ans+=1
    chessboard[x][y]='.'
    for k in range(8):
         newx=x+dx[k]
         newy=y+dy[k]
         if 0<=newx<n and 0<=newy<m and chessboard[newx][newy]=='W':
             dfs(newx,newy)
    #return res
for _ in range(int(input())):
    n,m=map(int,input().split())
    chessboard=[]
    for i in range(n):
         chessboard.append(list(input()))
    res=0
    #print(chessboard)
    for i in range(n):
         for j in range(m):
             if chessboard[i][j]=='W':
                  ans=0
                  dfs(i,j)
                  res=max(res,ans)
                  #ans=max(ans,dfs(i,j))
    print(res)
```

Assignment #9: dfs, bfs, & dp

```
状态: Accepted
                                                                   基本信息
                                                                         #: 47306596
                                                                       题目: 18160
  dx=[1,-1,0,0,1,1,-1,-1]
dy=[0,0,1,-1,1,-1,1,-1]
                                                                      提交人: 24n2400011490不是奶龙
                                                                       内存: 3672kB
                                                                       时间: 107ms
  def dfs(x,y):
                                                                       语言: Python3
                                                                    提交时间: 2024-11-21 15:49:59
      chessboard[x][y]='.
      for k in range(8):
         newx=x+dx[k]
         newy=y+dy[k]
         if 0<-newx<n and 0<-newy<m and chessboard[newx][newy] =='W':
    dfs(newx,newy)</pre>
      #return res
  for _ in range(int(input()))
      n,m=map(int,input().split())
chessboard=[]
      for i in range(n):
         chessboard.append(list(input()))
      #print (chessboard)
19930: 寻宝
bfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/19930
代码:
from collections import deque
dx=[1,-1,0,0]
dy=[0,0,1,-1]
def can_visit(x,y):
     return -1 < x < m and -1 < y < n and maze[x][y]!=2 and not inq[x][y]
m,n=map(int,input().split())
maze=[]
for _ in range(m):
     maze.append([int(x) for x in input().split()])
q=deque()
q.append((0,(0,0)))
inq=[[False]*n for _ in range(m)]
inq[0][0]=True
while q:
     step,(curx,cury)=q.popleft()
     if maze[curx][cury]==1:
           print(step)
           break
     for k in range(4):
           nextx,nexty=curx+dx[k],cury+dy[k]
```

```
if can_visit(nextx,nexty):
    inq[nextx][nexty]=True
    q.append((step+1,(nextx,nexty)))
```

else:

print('NO')

```
#47307053提交状态
                                                     查看
                                                         提交
                                                              统计
                                                                   提问
```

#: 47307053 题目: 19930

时间: 32ms

语言: Python3

```
状态: Accepted
                                                                                           基本信息
源代码
 from collections import deque
                                                                                              提交人: 24n2400011490不是奶龙
                                                                                               内存: 3696kB
 dx=[1,-1,0,0]
 dy=[0,0,1,-1]
 {\color{red} \textbf{def} \ \textbf{can\_visit}(x,y):}
                                                                                            提交时间: 2024-11-21 16:06:02
      return -1<x<m and -1<y<n and maze[x][y]!=2 and not inq[x][y]
 m, n=map(int,input().split())
 for _ in range(m):
    maze.append([int(x) for x in input().split()])
 q.append((0,(0,0)))
 inq=[[False]*n for _ in range(m)]
inq[0][0]=True
while q:
      step, (curx, cury) =q.popleft()
if maze[curx][cury]==1:
          print(step)
           break
      for k in range(4):
```

04123: 马走日

```
dfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04123
思路:
代码:
def can_visit(x,y):
    return -1<x<n and -1<y<m and not visited[x][y]
dx=[2,2,1,1,-1,-1,-2,-2]
dy=[1,-1,2,-2,2,-2,1,-1]
ans=0
def dfs(cnt,x,y):
    global ans
    if cnt==m*n:
         ans+=1
         return
    visited[x][y]=True
    for k in range(8):
```

nextx,nexty=curx+dx[k],cury+dy[k]
if can_visit(nextx,nexty): inq[nextx][nexty]=True

```
nx,ny=x+dx[k],y+dy[k]
          if can_visit(nx,ny):
               dfs(cnt+1,nx,ny)
     visited[x][y]=False
for _ in range(int(input())):
     n,m,a,b=map(int,input().split())
     visited=[[False]*m for _ in range(n)]
     ans=0
     dfs(1,a,b)
     print(ans)
 #47308136提交状态
                                                                               提交 统计
                                                                          查看
                                                                                              提问
 状态: Accepted
 源代码
                                                                         #: 47308136
                                                                       题目: 04123
                                                                     提交人: 24n2400011490不是奶龙
  def can visit(x,y):
  return -1 < x < n and -1 < y < m and not visited[x][y] dx = [2, 2, 1, 1, -1, -1, -2, -2]
                                                                      内存: 3560kB
                                                                       时间: 4290ms
  dy=[1,-1,2,-2,2,-2,1,-1]
                                                                       语言: Python3
                                                                    提交时间: 2024-11-21 16:28:15
  def dfs(cnt,x,y):
     global ans
     if cnt--m*n:
        ans+=1
        return
     visited[x][y]=True
     for k in range(8):
    nx, ny=x+dx[k], y+dy[k]
        if can_visit(nx,ny):
           dfs(cnt+1,nx,ny)
     visited[x][y]=False
  for _ in range(int(input())):
      n,m,a,b=map(int,input().split())
     visited=[[False]*m for _ in range(n)]
sy316: 矩阵最大权值路径
dfs, https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/8/1/316
思路: 把所有路径存起来, 然后排序(应该比较费时)
代码:
n,m=map(int,input().split())
matrix=[]
for _ in range(n):
     matrix.append([int(x) for x in input().split()])
visited=[[False]*m for _ in range(n)]
valid_path=[]
def can_visit(x,y):
     return 0<=x<n and 0<=y<m and not visited[x][y]
```

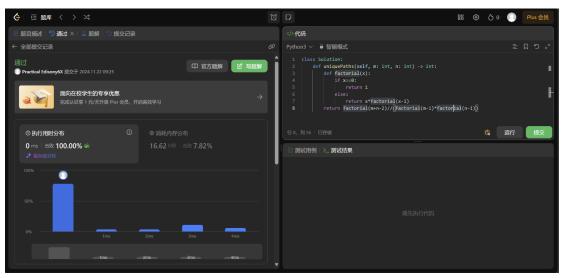
```
dx=[1,-1,0,0]
dy=[0,0,1,-1]
path=[[(0,0)],matrix[0][0]]
def dfs(x,y):
    if x==n-1 and y==m-1:
         valid_path.append([path[0][:],path[1]])
         return
    visited[x][y]=True
    for k in range(4):
         nx=x+dx[k]
         ny=y+dy[k]
         if can_visit(nx,ny):
              #visited[nx][ny]=True
              path[0].append((nx,ny))
              path[1]+=matrix[nx][ny]
              #print(path)
              dfs(nx,ny)
              path[0].pop()
              path[1]-=matrix[nx][ny]
    visited[x][y]=False
dfs(0,0)
#print(valid_path)
valid_path.sort(reverse=True ,key=lambda x: x[-1])
a=valid_path[0][0][:]
for x,y in a:
    print(str(x+1)+''+str(y+1))
```



LeetCode62.不同路径

dp, https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths/

```
思路:有公式(m+n-2)!/(m-1)!(n-1)!, python 支持大数字运算挺好代码:
class Solution:
    def uniquePaths(self, m: int, n: int) -> int:
        def factorial(x):
        if x==0:
            return 1
        else:
            return x*factorial(x-1)
        return factorial(m+n-2)//(factorial(m-1)*factorial(n-1))
```



sy358: 受到祝福的平方

dfs, dp, https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/8/3/539

思路: 递归, 为了判断一个数是不是祝福数, 如果存在一种二分分割, 其前一半是正平方数, 且后一半是祝福数, 则它是祝福数。

代码:

from math import * from functools import Iru_cache

```
def square_int(x):
    return int(sqrt(x))**2==x and x!=0
```

```
@Iru_cache(maxsize=None)
def if_square(x):
    #ans=square_int(int(x))
    if square_int(int(x)):
        return True

for i in range(1,len(x)):
```

a=x[:i]
b=x[i:]
#ans=ans or (square_int(int(a)) and if_square(b))
if square_int(int(a)) and if_square(b):
 return True
return False
print('Yes' if if_square(input()) else 'No')



2. 学习总结和收获

刚开始跟着老师学 bfs, 虽然 dfs 和 bfs 题目做起来不能很快(平均一道大概写个二三十来分钟),但目前的 dfs 和 bfs 题目似乎都比较模板化,做起来比较顺利。每日选做也正在持续跟进。