Assignment #6: 回溯、树、双向链表和哈希表

Updated 1526 GMT+8 Mar 22, 2025 2025 spring, Complied by 胡新璞, 工学院

1. 题目

LC46.全排列

```
backtracking, https://leetcode.cn/problems/permutations/
思路:
代码:
class Solution(object):
   def permute(self, nums):
       def perm(lst,k,ans):
           if k == len(lst):
               ans.append(lst.copy())
               return
           for i in range(k,len(lst)):
               lst[k], lst[i] = lst[i], lst[k]
               perm(lst,k+1,ans)
               lst[k], lst[i] = lst[i], lst[k]
       ans = []
       perm(nums,0,ans)
       return ans
```



LC79: 单词搜索

```
backtracking, https://leetcode.cn/problems/word-search/
思路: dfs
代码:
class Solution:
     def exist(self, board: List[List[str]], word: str) -> bool:
          def dfs(a, b, cnt):
               directions = [[1, 0], [0, 1], [-1, 0], [0, -1]]
               if a < 0 or b < 0 or a >= len(board) or b >= len(board[0]):
                    return False
               if board[a][b] != word[cnt]:
                    return False
               if cnt == len(word) - 1:
                    return True
               tmp = board[a][b]
               board[a][b] = ""
               for _ in range(len(directions)):
                    nx = a + directions[][0]
                    ny = b + directions[][1]
                    if dfs(nx, ny, cnt + 1):
                         board[a][b] = tmp
                         return True
               board[a][b] = tmp
               return False
          for i in range(len(board)):
               for j in range(len(board[0])):
                    if dfs(i, j, 0):
                         return True
          return False
```



LC94.二叉树的中序遍历



LC102.二叉树的层序遍历

```
bfs, https://leetcode.cn/problems/binary-tree-level-order-traversal/
思路:
代码:
from collections import deque
class Solution:
   def levelOrder(self, root: Optional[TreeNode]) -> List[List[int]]:
       if not root:
           return []
       ans = []
       q = deque([root])
       while q:
           tmp = []
           for _ in range(len(q)):
               node = q.popleft()
               tmp.append(node.val)
               if node.left:
                  q.append(node.left)
              if node.right:
                  q.append(node.right)
           ans.append(tmp)
       return ans
```



LC131.分割回文串

```
dp, backtracking, https://leetcode.cn/problems/palindrome-partitioning/
思路:
代码:
class Solution:
   def partition(self, s: str) -> List[List[str]]:
       def dfs(i):
          if i == len(s):
              lst.append(ans.copy())
              return
          for j in range(i, len(s)):
              if dp[i][j]:
                 ans.append(s[i:j+1])
                 dfs(j + 1)
                 ans.pop()
       dp = [[True] * len(s) for in range(len(s))]
       for i in range(len(s)-1, -1, -1):
          for j in range(i + 1, len(s)):
              dp[i][j] = (s[i] == s[j]) \ and \ dp[i+1][j-1]
       lst = []
       ans = []
       dfs(0)
       return 1st
代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")
  浦过 32/32 个通过的测试用例
                                                                             ② 写题解
                                                           □ 官方题解
  ②?。 提交于 2025.04.01 21:55
      ① 执行用时分布
```

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◆ 复杂度分析

尊 消耗内存分布

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LC146.LRU 缓存

hash table, doubly-linked list, https://leetcode.cn/problems/lru-cache/

思路:

代码:

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

2. 学习总结和收获

如果发现作业题目相对简单,有否寻找额外的练习题目,如"数算 2025spring 每日选做"、LeetCode、Codeforces、洛谷等网站上的题目。

要期中考试了,来不及了,这周作业主要复习了一下回溯,bfs dfs 的常规写法。这个期中周好像比我预想得来得早啊。。。。。。较多地依赖了 deepseek 的思路导引和查错以及 leetcode 关于树的写法,感觉期中考完要开始恶补。