# 数据结构 第四次作业报告

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## 1. 任务调度

#### 分析

本题需要实现一个优先队列,本质上就是一个小根堆。堆的两个基本操作是向上更新与向下更新。插入一个元素,将其放在堆底部(即数组末尾),向上更新即可;弹出顶部元素,将数组的第一个元素删去(为了去除空位,将最后一个元素移动到第一个位置覆盖),向下更新即可。

本题需要实现两个关键字的排序, 定义一个结构体及比较函数即可。

题目要求优先级以  $2^{32}$  为上界,为了避免溢出导致判断错误,可以在乘 2 前直接与  $2^{31}$  比大小。

#### 代码

优先队列:

```
template < typename T>
      class priority_queue {
 3
      private:
            T heap[MaxSize];
 5
            size t size = 0;
 6
            void heapifyUp() {
                  size_t currentIndex = size - 1;
 9
                  while (currentIndex > 0) {
                         size_t parentIndex = (currentIndex - 1) / 2;
                         if (heap[currentIndex] < heap[parentIndex]) {</pre>
                               std::swap(heap[currentIndex], heap[parentIndex]);
                               currentIndex = parentIndex;
14
                       } else {
                              break;
            void heapifyDown() {
                  size_t currentIndex = 0;
                  while (true) {
                         size_t leftChild = 2 * currentIndex + 1;
                         size t rightChild = 2 * currentIndex + 2;
                         size_t smallest = currentIndex;
26
                        if (leftChild < size && heap[leftChild] < heap[smallest]) {</pre>
                               smallest = leftChild;
28
                         if (rightChild < size && heap[rightChild] < heap[smallest]) {</pre>
30
                               smallest = rightChild;
                         if (smallest != currentIndex) {
                               std::swap(heap[currentIndex], heap[smallest]);
                               currentIndex = smallest:
```

```
} else {
36
                            break;
38
39
40
41
      public:
42
          void push(const T &value) {
43
               if (size >= MaxSize) {
44
                     throw;
                heap[size] = value;
46
                 size++;
48
                heapifyUp();
49
50
           void pop() {
               if (size == 0) {
                     throw;
                 std::swap(heap[0], heap[size - 1]);
                 size--;
                 heapifyDown();
58
60
           T top() const {
               if (size == 0) {
61
                     throw;
63
64
               return heap[0];
65
66
           bool empty() const {return size == 0;}
67
           size_t getSize() const {return size;}
     };
```

#### 主体代码:

```
struct process {
2
           unsigned long priority;
 3
           char name[9];
 4
 5
           bool operator (const process &x) const {
 6
                 if (priority == x.priority) {
 7
                       for (int i = 0; i \le 8; i++) {
                            if (name[i] < x.name[i])return true;</pre>
8
9
                            if (name[i] > x.name[i])return false;
                     }
                      return false;
                } else {
                     return priority < x. priority;
               }
14
         }
16
     };
17
18
      priority_queue(process) pq;
```

```
19
20
      int main() {
21
           int n, m;
           cin >> n >> m;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
24
                  process tmp;
                  scanf("%lu %s", &tmp.priority, tmp.name);
26
                  pq.push(tmp);
           while (m--) {
28
                  if (pq.empty())break;
30
                  process t = pq. top();
                  pq. pop();
                  printf("%s\n", t.name);
                  if (t.priority < ((unsigned long) 1 << 31)) {
34
                        t.priority *= 2;
                        pq. push(t);
               }
38
```

## 2. 重名剔除

### 分析

计算哈希。本题可以直接将单词的每个字母 ASCII 码减去 'a' 后求和, 结果作为哈希。这样的哈希容易重复,一种解决方法是将一个哈希对应的不同单词维护成一个链表。这样一来恰好满足了题目的需要,第一次读入单词时将其插入链表,第二次读入时在链表内发现重复并输出。

## 代码

```
1 struct hashnode {
             char val[41] = "";
  2
  3
             hashnode *next = nullptr;
             bool vis = false;
  4
  5
      };
  6
       int main() {
  7
  8
          int n;
  9
             cin >> n;
             hashnode hashhead[1000];
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i^{++}) {
                   char val[41];
                   cin >> val;
 14
                   int hash = 0;
                   for (int j = 0; val[j]; j++) {
 16
                        hash += val[j] - 'a';
 18
                   hashnode *h;
 19
                   bool find = false;
                   for (h = & hashhead[hash]; h; h = h \rightarrow next) {
                         if (strcmp(h-)val, val) == 0) {
                                find = true;
                                if (!h\rightarrow vis) {
 24
                                      cout << val << endl;</pre>
```

```
break;

h->vis = true;

break;

for (h->next == nullptr)break;

for (find) continue;

h->next = new hashnode;

for (int j = 0; val[j]; j++) {

h->next->val[j] = val[j];

}

}

}

}
```

## 3. 玩具

#### 分析

状态是一个排列,为了便于储存为节点,需要将其转换为一个数字。可以利用

$$Index = \sum_{i=1}^8 R_i (n-i)!$$

生成。其中  $R_i$  是第 i 个数字与后面的数字组成的逆序对个数。

本题的规模不算很大,可以直接预处理计算出所有状态的结果。

第一步是搜索建图。从初始状态开始向外搜索,通过枚举三种操作方式更新状态并建边。需要注意第二、三种操作不是可逆的,注意建边的方向要与更新状态的方向相反(因为题目所需要的是从给定状态到初始状态的最短距离,而下面计算的是从初始状态到给定状态的最短路)。为了避免递归层数过多导致段错误,这里使用了广度优先搜索。

第二步是搜寻最短路。直接使用 Dijkstra 算法计算初始状态到各个状态的最短距离即可。

#### 代码

#### 状态编解码:

```
typedef struct {int q[8];} state;
      const int factorial[8] = {1, 1, 2, 6, 24, 120, 720, 5040};
3
4
     inline int encode(int q[8]) {
5
          int ans = 0;
6
          for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
                int cnt = 0;
                for (int j = i + 1; j < 8; j++) {
8
9
                     if (q[j] < q[i]) cnt++;
                ans += cnt * factorial[7 - i];
         }
          return ans;
14
16
     inline state decode(int id) {
           state ans:
           int list[8] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\};
18
19
          for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
```

```
20
                  int cnt = id / factorial[7 - i];
21
                  id %= factorial[7 - i];
                  for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++) {
                        if (list[j] != 0) {
23
                              if (cnt == 0) {
24
                                    ans.q[i] = list[j];
26
                                    list[j] = 0;
                                    break;
28
                             } else {
29
                                    cnt--;
34
            return ans;
```

#### 搜索建图:

```
int searchtable[50000], searchcnt = 0;
2
      void bfs() {
3
            searchtable[searchcnt++] = encode(ini);
 4
            while(searchcnt) {
                  int p = searchtable[--searchcnt];
5
                  if (vis[p])continue;
6
                  vis[p] = true;
 7
8
                  state ps = decode(p);
9
                  int q[8];
                  // 1. upside down
                  for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
                        q[i] = ps. q[7 - i];
14
                  int code1 = encode(q);
                  addEdge(p, code1);
                  if(!vis[code1])searchtable[searchcnt++] = code1;
16
                  // 2. right shift
                  q[0] = ps. q[1]; q[1] = ps. q[2]; q[2] = ps. q[3]; q[3] = ps. q[0];
18
                  q[4] = ps. q[7]; q[5] = ps. q[4]; q[6] = ps. q[5]; q[7] = ps. q[6];
19
                  int code2 = encode(q);
                  addEdge(p, code2);
                  if(!vis[code2]) searchtable[searchcnt++] = code2;
                  // 3. central rotate
                  q[0] = ps. q[0]; q[1] = ps. q[2]; q[2] = ps. q[5]; q[3] = ps. q[3];
24
                  q[4] = ps. q[4]; q[5] = ps. q[6]; q[6] = ps. q[1]; q[7] = ps. q[7];
                  int code3 = encode(q);
26
                  addEdge(p, code3);
28
                  if(!vis[code3]) searchtable[searchcnt++] = code3;
```

#### 最短路计算与查询:

```
priority_queue(node) q;
for (int i = 0; i < MAXN; i++) {
    vis[i] = false;
    dis[i] = 1e9;</pre>
```

```
6
            dis[encode(ini)] = 0;
 7
            // dijkstra calculate distance from ini to all other states
            q.push(\{encode(ini), 0\});
8
9
            while (!q.empty()) {
                  node p = q. top();
                  q. pop();
                  if (vis[p.id])continue;
                  vis[p. id] = true;
                  for (int i = head[p.id]; i != -1; i = map[i].next) {
14
                        int v = map[i].v;
                        if (dis[v] > dis[p.id] + 1) {
16
                              dis[v] = dis[p.id] + 1;
                              q. push(\{v, dis[v]\});
18
19
                }
21
23
            int n;
24
            \text{cin} >\!\!> n;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                 int qq[8], rr[8];
26
                  for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++) {
28
                        scanf("%d", &qq[j]);
29
30
                  int id = encode(qq);
                  if (dis[id] = 1e9) printf("-1\n");
                  else printf("%d\n", dis[id]);
```