作业

求杨辉三角第n行第k列的值

算法1

计算到m行,打印出k项

```
# 求m行k个元素
# m行元素有m个,所以k不能大于m
# 这个需求需要保存m行的数据,那么可以使用一个嵌套机构[[],[],[]]
k = 5
triangle = []
for i in range(m):
   # 所有行都需要1开头
   row = [1]
   triangle.append(row)
   if i == 0 :
       continue
      row.append(triangle[i-1][j-1] + triangle[i-1][j])
append(1)
   for j in range(1,i):
   row.append(1)
print(triangle)
print("----")
print(triangle[m-1][k-1])
print("----")
```

算法2

一次开辟本次列表需要的内存空间,提高效率 只保留2个列表,减少空间使用

```
m = 9
k = 5
oldline = []

for i in range(m):
    newline = [1] * (i + 1)

    for j in range(2, i + 1):
        newline[j-1] = oldline[j-2] + oldline[j-1]

    oldline = newline

print(newline)
```

```
print(newline[k-1])
```

算法3

根据杨辉三角的定理:第n行的m个数(m>0且n>0)可表示为C(n-1,m-1),即为从n-1个不同元素中取m-1个元素的组合数。

组合数公式:有m个不同元素,任意取n(n≤m)个元素,记作c(m,n),组合数公式为: C(m,n)=m!/(n!(m-n)!)

```
# m行k列的值, C(m-1,k-1)组合数
m = 9
k = 5
\# c(n,r) = c(m-1,k-1) = (m-1)!/((k-1)!(m-r)!)
# m 最大
n = m - 1
r = k - 1
d = n - r
targets = [] # r ,n-r, n
factorial = 1
                                     丁人的商薪职业学院
# 可以加入k为1或者m的判断,返回1
for i in range(1,n+1):
   factorial *= i
   if i == r:
       targets.append(factorial)
   if i == d:
       targets.append(factorial)
   if i == n:
       targets.append(factorial)
#print(targets)
print(targets[2]//(targets[0]*targets[1]))
```

i==r、i==n、i==d 这三个条件不要写在一起,因为它们有可能两两相等。

算法说明:一趟到n的阶乘算出所有阶乘值。

转置矩阵

有一个方阵, 左边方阵, 求其转置矩阵

规律:对角线不动, a[i][j] <=> a[j][i], 而且到了对角线,就停止,去做下一行,对角线上的元素不动。

```
matrix = [[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9]]
print(matrix)
count = 0
for i, row in enumerate(matrix):
    for j, col in enumerate(row):
        if i < j :
            temp = matrix[i][j]
            matrix[i][j] = matrix[j][i]
            matrix[j][i] = temp
            count += 1
print(matrix)
print(count)</pre>
```

```
# 方法2
matrix = [[1,2,3,10],[4,5,6,11],[7,8,9,12],[1,2,3,4]]
length = len(matrix)
count = 0
for i in range(length):
    for j in range(i): # j<i/pre>
    matrix[i][j],matrix[j][i] = matrix[j][i],matrix[i][j]
    count += 1
print(matrix)
print(count)
```

有一个任意矩阵, 求其转置矩阵

这样一个矩阵,但不是方阵。

enumerate(iterable[, start]) -> iterator for index, value of iterable 返回一个可迭代对象,将原有可迭代对象的元素和从start开始的数字配对。

算法1

过程就是,扫描matrix第一行,在tm的第一列从上至下附加,然后再第二列附加举例,扫描第一行1,2,3,加入到tm的第一列,然后扫描第二行4,5,6,追加到tm的第二列

```
tm = []
count = 0
for row in matrix:
    for i, col in enumerate(row):
        if len(tm) < i + 1: # matrix有i列就要为tm创建i行
            tm.append([])

        tm[i].append(col)
        count += 1

print(matrix)
print(tm)
print(count)</pre>
```

算法2

思考:

能否一次性开辟目标矩阵的内存空间?

如果一次性开辟好目标矩阵内存空间,那么原矩阵的元素直接移动到转置矩阵的对称坐标就行了

效率测试

```
import datetime
matrix = [[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9]]
matrix = [[1,4],[2,5],[3,6]]

print('\nMethod 1')
start = datetime.datetime.now()
for c in range(100000):
    tm = [] # 目标矩阵
```

```
for row in matrix:
        for i, item in enumerate(row):
            if len(tm) < i + 1:
               tm.append([])
           tm[i].append(item)
delta = (datetime.datetime.now()-start).total_seconds()
print(delta)
print(matrix)
print(tm)
print('\nMethod 2')
start = datetime.datetime.now()
for c in range(100000):
   tm = [0] * len(matrix[0])
   for i in range(len(tm)):
       tm[i] = [0] * len(matrix)
   #print(tm)
    for i,row in enumerate(tm):
        for j,col in enumerate(row):
           tm[i][j] = matrix[j][i]
                                               的海蘇取业学院
delta = (datetime.datetime.now()-start).total seconds()
print(delta)
print(matrix)
print(tm)
```

说明:

上面两个方法在ipython中,使用%%timeit测试下来方法一效率高。

但是真的是方法一效率高吗?

给一个大矩阵,测试一下

```
matrix = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[1,2,2],[2,2,2],[2,2,2],[2,2,2],[2,2],[2,2],[2,2],[2,2],[2,2],[2,2],[2,2],[2,2],[2,2],[2,2],[2,2],[2,2],[2,2],[2,2],
```

测试发现,其实只要增加到4*4开始,方法二优势就开始了。

矩阵规模越大, 先开辟空间比后append效率高。

数字统计

随机产生10个数字

要求:

每个数字取值范围[1,20]

统计重复的数字有几个?分别是什么?

统计不重复的数字有几个?分别是什么?

举例:11,7,5,11,6,7,4,其中2个数字7和11重复了,3个数字4、5、6没有重复过

思路:

对于一个排序的序列,相等的数字会挨在一起。但是如果先排序,还是要花时间,能否不排序解决?例如11,7,5,11,6,7,4,先拿出11,依次从第二个数字开始比较,发现11就把对应索引标记,这样一趟比较就知道11是否重复,哪些地方重复。第二趟使用7和其后数字依次比较,发现7就标记,当遇到以前比较过的11的位置的时候,其索引已经被标记为1,直接跳过。

```
import random
nums = []
for _ in range(10):
    nums.append(random.randrange(21))
\#nums = [1,22,33,56,56,22,4,56,9,56,2,1]
print("Origin numbers = {}".format(nums))
print()
length = len(nums)
samenums = [] # 记录相同的数字
diffnums = [] # 记录不同的数字
states = [0] * length # 记录不同的索引异同状态
for i in range(length):
    flag = False # 假定没有重复
    if states[i] == 1:
        continue
    for j in range(i+1, length):
        if states[j] == 1:
            continue
        if nums[i] == nums[j]:
           flag = True
           states[j] = 1
    if flag: # 有重复
        samenums.append(nums[i])
        states[i] = 1
    else:
        diffnums.append(nums[i])
print("Same numbers = {1}, Counter = {0}".format(len(samenums), samenums))
print("Different numbers = {1}, Counter = {0}".format(len(diffnums), diffnums))
print(list(zip(states,nums)))
```

如果想知道重复的数字重复的次数,如何做?

```
import random
```

```
nums = []
for _ in range(10):
   nums.append(random.randrange(21))
nums = [1,22,33,56,56,22,4,56,9,56,2,1]
print("Origin numbers = {}".format(nums))
print()
length = len(nums)
samenums = [] # 记录相同的数字
diffnums = [] # 记录不同的数字
states = [0] * length # 记录不同的索引异同状态
for i in range(length):
   if states[i] != 0:
       continue
   #flag = False # 假定没有重复
   count = 0 # 假定没有重复
   for j in range(i+1, length):
       if states[j] != 0:
           continue
       if nums[i] == nums[j]:
           #flag = True
           count += 1
           states[j] = count
   if count: # 有重复
       samenums.append(nums[i])
       states[i] = count + 1
   else:
       diffnums.append(nums[i])
print("Same numbers = {1}, Counter = {0}".format(len(samenums), samenums))
print("Different numbers = {1}, Counter = {0}".format(len(diffnums), diffnums))
print(list(zip(states,nums)))
```