

算法分析和複雜性理論

干皓丞，2101212850, 信息工程學院

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1 作業目標與章節摘要

1. LeetCode 16. 3Sum Closest 整數反轉
2. LeetCode 17. Letter Combinations of a Phone Number 電話號碼的字母組合
3. LeetCode 19. Remove Nth Node From End of List 刪除鍊錶的倒數第 N 個結點

2 作業內容概述

作業可以從 GitHub 下的 `kancheng/kan-cs-report-in-2022` 專案找到，作業程式碼與文件目錄為 `kan-cs-report-in-2022/AATCC/lab-report/w3`。實際執行的環境與實驗設備為 Google 的 Colab、MacBook Pro (Retina, 15-inch, Mid 2014)、Acer Aspire R7 與 HP Victus (Nvidia GeForce RTX 3060)。

本作業 GitHub 專案為 `kancheng/kan-cs-report-in-2022` 下的 AATCC 的目錄。程式碼可以從 code 目錄下可以找到 *.py 檔案，內容包含上次課堂練習、LeetCode 範例思路整理與作業。

<https://github.com/kancheng/kan-cs-report-in-2022/tree/main/AATCC>



Fig. 1. 作業專案位置

1. LeetCode : <https://leetcode.com/>
2. LeetCode CN : <https://leetcode-cn.com/>
3. OnlineGDB : <https://www.onlinegdb.com/>

LeetCode 的平台部分，CN 的平台有針對簡體中文使用者進行處理，包含中英文切換等功能。OnlineGDB 則可線上進行簡易的環境測試，其程式碼涵蓋 C, C++, C#, Java, Python, JS, Rust, Go。

3 LeetCode 16. 3Sum Closest 整數反轉

3.1 LeetCode 16. 題目

Given an integer array `nums` of length `n` and an integer `target`, find three integers in `nums` such that the sum is closest to `target`.

Return the sum of the three integers.

You may assume that each input would have exactly one solution.

給你一個長度為 `n` 的整數數組 `nums` 和一個目標值 `target`。請你從 `nums` 中選出三個整數，使它們的和與 `target` 最接近。

返回這三個數的和。

假定每組輸入只存在恰好一個解。

Example 1:

```
1 Input: nums = [-1,2,1,-4], target = 1
2 Output: 2
3 Explanation: The sum that is closest to the target is 2. (-1 + 2 + 1 = 2).
```

Example 2:

```
1 Input: nums = [0,0,0], target = 1
2 Output: 0
```

Constraints:

- $3 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 1000$

- $-1000 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 1000$

- $-10^4 \leq \text{target} \leq 10^4$

3.2 LeetCode 16. 思路總結

這一題的解法是用兩個指針夾逼的方法。先對數組進行排序，`i` 從頭開始往後面掃。這裡同樣需要注意數組中存在多個重複數字的問題。具體處理方法很多，可以用 `map` 計數去重。這裡筆者簡單的處理，`i` 在循環的時候和前一個數進行比較，如果相等，`i` 繼續往後移，直到移到下一個和前一個數字不同的位置。`j`，`k` 兩個指針開始一前一後夾逼。`j` 為 `i` 的下一個數字，`k` 為數組最後一個數字，由於經過排序，所以 `k` 的數字最大。`j` 往後移動，`k` 往前移動，逐漸夾逼出最接近 `target` 的值。

這道題還可以用暴力解法，三層循環找到距離 `target` 最近的組合。

3.3 LeetCode 16. Code 範例

LeetCode 16. Python

```
1 from typing import List
2 class Solution:
3     def threeSumClosest(self, nums: List[int], target: int) -> int:
4         n = len(nums)
5         nums.sort()
6         re_min = 0 #存 前最小的差值
7         for i in range(n):
8             low = i+1
9             high = n-1
10            while low < high:
```

```
11         three_sum = nums[i] + nums[low] + nums[high]
12         x = target - three_sum # 前三的差值
13         if re_min == 0:
14             re_min = abs(x)
15             sum_min = three_sum #sum_min 前最接近的和
16         if abs(x) < re_min:
17             re_min = abs(x)
18             sum_min = three_sum
19         if three_sum == target:
20             return target
21         elif three_sum < target:
22             low += 1
23         else:
24             high -= 1
25     return sum_min
```

3.4 LeetCode 16. 結果

Success [Details >](#)

Runtime: 328 ms, faster than 47.65% of Python3 online submissions for 3Sum Closest.

Memory Usage: 13.9 MB, less than 72.48% of Python3 online submissions for 3Sum Closest.

Fig. 2. LeetCode 16 結果

4 LeetCode 17. Letter Combinations of a Phone Number 電話號碼的字母組合

4.1 LeetCode 17. 題目

Given a string containing digits from 2-9 inclusive, return all possible letter combinations that the number could represent. Return the answer in any order.

A mapping of digit to letters (just like on the telephone buttons) is given below. Note that 1 does not map to any letters.

給定一個僅包含數字 2-9 的字符串，返回所有它能表示的字母組合。答案可以按任意順序返回。

給出數字到字母的映射如下（與電話按鍵相同）。注意 1 不對應任何字母。



Fig. 3. Example 1

Example 1:

```
1 Input: digits = "23"
2 Output: ["ad","ae","af","bd","be","bf","cd","ce","cf"]
```

Example 2:

```
1 Input: digits = ""
2 Output: []
```

Example 3:

```
1 Input: digits = "2"
2 Output: ["a","b","c"]
```

Constraints:

- $0 \leq \text{digits.length} \leq 4$

- $\text{digits}[i]$ is a digit in the range $['2', '9']$. ($\text{digits}[i]$ 是範圍 $['2', '9']$ 的一個數字。)

4.2 LeetCode 17. 思路總結

DFS 遞歸深搜

Reference : <https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1cy4y167mM/>

```

1 class Solution(object):
2     def letterCombinations(self, digits):
3         """
4         動態規劃
5         dp[i]: 前i個字母的所有組合
6         由於dp[i]只與dp[i-1]有關,可以使用變量代替列表存儲降低空間複雜度
7         :type digits: str
8         :rtype: List[str]
9         """
10        if not digits:
11            return []
12        d = {'2': 'abc', '3': 'def', '4': 'ghi', '5': 'jkl',
13            '6': 'mno', '7': 'pqrs', '8': 'tuv', '9': 'wxyz'}
14        n = len(digits)
15        dp = [[] for _ in range(n)]
16        dp[0] = [x for x in d[digits[0]]]
17        for i in range(1, n):
18            dp[i] = [x + y for x in dp[i - 1] for y in d[digits[i]]]
19        return dp[-1]
20
21    def letterCombinations2(self, digits):
22        """
23        使用變量代替上面的列表
24        降低空間複雜度
25        :type digits: str
26        :rtype: List[str]
27        """
28        if not digits:
29            return []
30        d = {'2': 'abc', '3': 'def', '4': 'ghi', '5': 'jkl',
31            '6': 'mno', '7': 'pqrs', '8': 'tuv', '9': 'wxyz'}
32        n = len(digits)
33        res = ['']
34        for i in range(n):
35            res = [x + y for x in res for y in d[digits[i]]]
36        return res
37
38    def letterCombinations3(self, digits):
39        """

```

```

40         递归
41         :param digits:
42         :return:
43         """
44         d = {'2': 'abc', '3': 'def', '4': 'ghi', '5': 'jkl',
45             '6': 'mno', '7': 'pqrs', '8': 'tuv', '9': 'wxyz'}
46         if not digits:
47             return []
48         if len(digits) == 1:
49             return [x for x in d[digits[0]]]
50         return [x + y for x in d[digits[0]] for y in self.letterCombinations3(
            digits[1:])]

```

4.3 LeetCode 17. Code 範例

```

1 class Solution(object):
2     def letterCombinations(self, digits):
3         if not digits:
4             return []
5         d = {'2': 'abc', '3': 'def', '4': 'ghi', '5': 'jkl',
6             '6': 'mno', '7': 'pqrs', '8': 'tuv', '9': 'wxyz'}
7         n = len(digits)
8         dp = [[] for _ in range(n)]
9         dp[0] = [x for x in d[digits[0]]]
10        for i in range(1, n):
11            dp[i] = [x + y for x in dp[i - 1] for y in d[digits[i]]]
12        return dp[-1]

```

4.4 LeetCode 17. 結果

Success [Details >](#)

Runtime: 46 ms, faster than 46.59% of Python3 online submissions for Letter Combinations of a Phone Number.

Memory Usage: 13.9 MB, less than 50.58% of Python3 online submissions for Letter Combinations of a Phone Number.

Fig. 4. LeetCode 17 結果

5 LeetCode 19. Remove Nth Node From End of List 刪除鍊錶的倒數第 N 個結點

5.1 LeetCode 19. 題目

Given the head of a linked list, remove the n^{th} node from the end of the list and return its head.

給你一個鍊錶，刪除鍊錶的倒數第 n 個結點，並且返回鍊錶的頭結點。

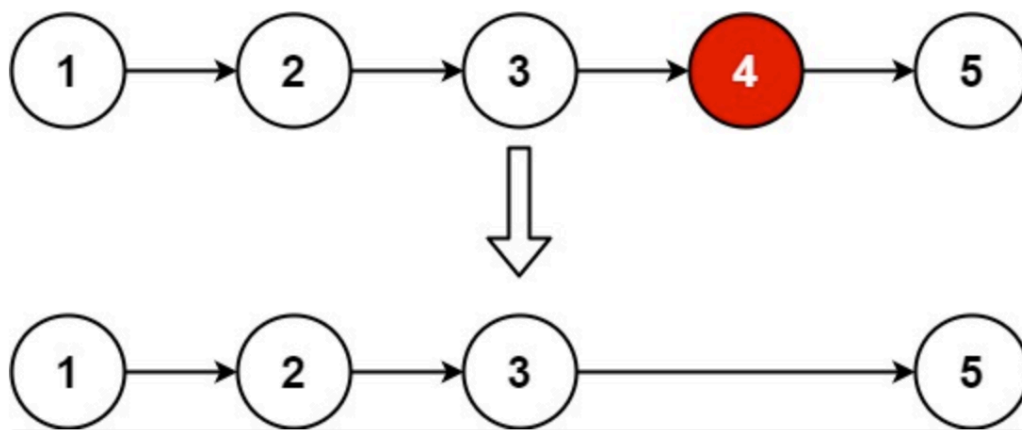


Fig. 5. Example 1

Example 1:

```
1 Input: head = [1,2,3,4,5], n = 2
2 Output: [1,2,3,5]
```

Example 2:

```
1 Input: head = [1], n = 1
2 Output: []
```

Example 3:

```
1 Input: head = [1,2], n = 1
2 Output: [1]
```

Constraints:

1. The number of nodes in the list is sz.(鍊錶中結點的數目為 sz)
2. $1 \leq sz \leq 30$
3. $0 \leq \text{Node.val} \leq 100$
4. $1 \leq n \leq sz$

Follow up: Could you do this in one pass?(你能嘗試使用一趟掃描實現嗎?)

5.2 LeetCode 19. 思路總結

1. 先循環一次拿到鍊錶的總長度，然後循環到要刪除的結點的前一個結點開始刪除操作。需要注意的一個特例是，有可能要刪除頭結點，要單獨處理。

2. 這道題有一種特別簡單的解法。設置 2 個指針，一個指針距離前一個指針 n 個距離。同時移動 2 個指針，2 個指針都移動相同的距離。當一個指針移動到了終點，那麼前一個指針就是倒數第 n 個節點了

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/61610160/remove-nth-node-from-end-of-listleetcode-python>

5.3 LeetCode 19. Code 範例

```

1  """
2  class Solution:
3      def removeNthFromEnd(self, head: ListNode, n: int) -> ListNode:
4          head_dummy = ListNode()
5          head_dummy.next = head
6
7          slow, fast = head_dummy, head_dummy
8          while(n!=0): # fast 先往前走n步
9              fast = fast.next
10             n -= 1
11         while(fast.next!=None):
12             slow = slow.next
13             fast = fast.next
14         # fast 走到結尾後，slow 的下一個節點為倒數第N個節點
15         slow.next = slow.next.next # 刪除
16         return head_dummy.next
17     """
18 class Solution:
19     def removeNthFromEnd(self, head, n):
20         fast = slow = head
21         for _ in range(n):
22             fast = fast.next
23         if not fast:
24             return head.next
25         while fast.next:
26             fast = fast.next
27             slow = slow.next
28         slow.next = slow.next.next
29         return head

```

5.4 LeetCode 19. 結果

Success [Details >](#)

Runtime: **50 ms**, faster than **45.47%** of Python3 online submissions for Remove Nth Node From End of List.

Memory Usage: **13.9 MB**, less than **81.25%** of Python3 online submissions for Remove Nth Node From End of List.

Fig. 6. LeetCode 19 結果