2021-2022《数据结构》大作业报告

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Data Structure Project

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一、允许使用的头文件

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cmath>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cstring>
#include <string>
#include <cctype>
#include <cctype>
#include <cerrno>
#include <iterator>
#include <bitset>
```

二、通用变量与函数

```
1  using 11 = long long;
2  inline 11 get_max(11 a, 11 b);
3  inline 11 get_min(11 a, 11 b);
4  inline 11 input();
5  constexpr 11 MAXN = 1e7 + 50;
```

- 1. using 11 = long long: 使用 11 作为带符号长整型的别名;
- 2. get_max: 获取两个带符号长整型数的较小值;
- 3. get_min: 获取两个带符号长整型数的较大值;
- 4. input:利用 getchar 函数进行读入优化,降低输入过程的时间复杂度;
- 5. MAXN: 定义题目中将要使用的数组的最大规模;

三、题目解析

| 用户名 | 总分 | Α | В | C | D | E |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 201220120 | 490 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 |
| 用时 | 82:45:26 | 0:43:38 | 15:34:16 | 1:22:37 | 24:08:53 | 40:56:02 |

1. Problem A

题目大意: 寻找n个数中第m大的数。

解题思路

利用桶对输入的数字进行记录,每个桶中保存数字出现的次数,然后从最大的数字开始向前 寻找,遇见第m大的数字后输出答案并终止循环。

复杂度分析: 时间复杂度O(n), 空间复杂度O(n).

核心代码

运行结果

详细 score: 10 Accepted time: 3ms memory: 3480kb Test #1: Test #2: Test #3: memory: 3628kb Test #4: time: 2ms Accepted time: 2ms memory: 3552kb Test #5: score: 10 Test #6: Accepted memory: 3452kb Test #7: memory: 3524kb Test #8: score: 10 Accepted time: 3ms memory: 3552kb Test #9: time: 6ms memory: 3520kb

2. Problem B

Test #10:

题目大意:输入n个数字,每次输入时计算当前输入数字中第 $\left\lceil \frac{i}{m} \right\rceil$ 大的数并输出,i为当前输入数字个数。

memory: 42564kb

解题思路

可以发现每次i增加1的时候, $k = \lceil \frac{i}{m} \rceil$ 最多增加1,而数字总数也增加1,故可以在上一次答案的基础上进行暴力求当前答案;

使用变量 now_num 和 now_ind 表示当前数字的位置, now_num 为当前数字, now_ind 为当前数字在相同数字中排名;

数字排列表示如下:

$$< now_num = now_num = now_num = now_num > now_num$$
 $\ldots > now_ind = now_ind < now_ind$ \ldots

讨论新插入一个数字时,k的变化以及上一次选中数字排名的变化:

| | $\leq now_num$ | $> now_num$ |
|--------|-----------------|----------------|
| k'=k | (1)上一次选中数字排名不变 | (3)上一次选中数字排名加1 |
| k'=k+1 | (2)上一次选中数字排名不变 | (4)上一次选中数字排名加1 |

通过观察表格可以发现只有第(2)和第(3)种情况需要对答案进行调整,具体调整过程见核心代码;

复杂度分析: 期望时间复杂度O(n), 空间复杂度O(n).

核心代码

```
1 // i from 0 to (n - 1)
 2 \text{ if(i == 0)} \{
        now_num = num, now_ind = 1;
4 }
   else {
6
        if(i % m == 0) { // last selected num is the (k - 1)th
            if(num <= now_num) { // move forward</pre>
7
8
                now_ind++;
9
                if(now_ind > buckets[now_num]) {
10
                     while(buckets[--now_num] == 0);
11
                     now_ind = 1;
12
                }
13
            }
        }
14
15
        else { // last selected num is the kth
16
            if(num > now_num) { // move backward
17
                now_ind--;
18
                if(now_ind == 0) {
                     while(buckets[++now_num] == 0);
19
20
                     now_ind = buckets[now_num];
21
                }
22
            }
23
        }
24 }
25 printf("%d ", now_num);
```

运行结果

| Test #1: score: 10 Accepted time: 4ms memory: 3476kb Test #2: score: 10 Accepted time: 4ms memory: 3584kb | |
|---|--|
| Test #2: score: 10 Accepted time: 4ms memory: 3584kb | |
| | |
| Test #3: score: 10 Accepted time: 3ms memory: 3376kb | |
| Test #4: score: 10 Accepted time: 3ms memory: 3928kb | |
| Test #5: score: 10 Accepted time: 7ms memory: 5220kb | |
| Test #6: score: 10 Accepted time: 9ms memory: 6056kb | |
| Test #7: score: 10 Accepted time: 1ms memory: 3448kb | |
| Test #8: score: 10 Accepted time: 39ms memory: 7316kb | |
| Test #9: score: 10 Accepted time: 205ms memory: 7320kb | |
| Test #10: score: 10 Accepted time: 1ms memory: 3472kb | |

3. Problem C

题目大意: 求n个点的无向图中点对(u, v)的最短路长度。

解题思路

利用邻接矩阵存图,处理完输入后利用Floyd算法求出最短路。

复杂度分析: 时间复杂度 $O(n^3)$, 空间复杂度 $O(n^2)$.

核心代码

运行结果

| 详细 | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------------|
| Test #1: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 2ms | memory: 7888kb |
| Test #2: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 5ms | memory: 7836kb |
| Test #3: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 9ms | memory: 7748kb |
| Test #4: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 10ms | memory: 7724kb |
| Test #5: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 13ms | memory: 7896kb |
| Test #6: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 12ms | memory: 7780kb |
| Test #7: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 36ms | memory: 7776kb |
| Test #8: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 126ms | memory: 7776kb |
| Test #9: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 434ms | memory: 7720kb |
| Test #10: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 898ms | memory: 7640kb |

4. Problem D

题目大意:一个n个点的有向图,存在m条线路,每条线路包含一些有向边且可能有环,切换线路需要代价,求点u到点v的最小代价。

解题思路

在原题条件的基础上建立分层图然后利用Dijkstra算法求最短路。

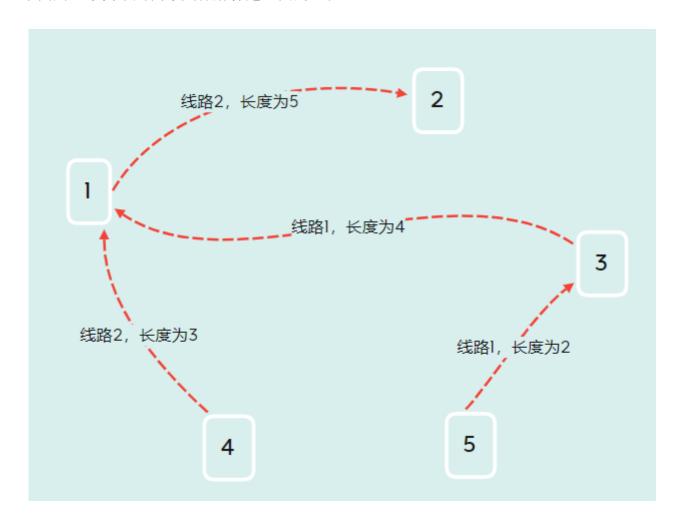
分层图的建立形式大致如下:

| | 1 | 2 | ••• | N-1 | N |
|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----------|---------|
| 第0层 | 1 | 2 | ••• | n-1 | n |
| 第1层 | n+1 | n+2 | | 2*n-1 | 2*n |
| | | ••• | | ••• | ••• |
| 第m层 | m*n+1 | m*n+2 | | (m+1)*n-1 | (m+1)*n |

第0层为汇点层,通过与其他层的点连边建立层与层之间的联系并将切换线路的代价转换为 边权,使问题转化为简单的最短路问题,第0层的点之间不直接相连;

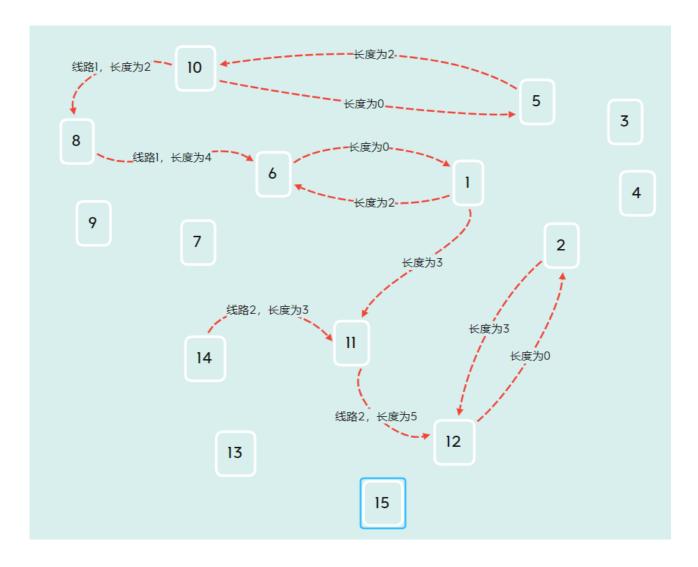
第1~m层每一层表示一条线路,层与层之间不直接相连,每一层的所有点向第0层对应汇点印一条长度为0的边,同时汇点向每一层的对应点引一条长度为"线路切换代价"的边;

下面用一个简单用例来具体解释建立图的过程:



其中切换到线路1的代价为2,切换到线路2的代价为3,求点5到点2的最短距离。

对于此图我们建立如下所示的分层图(其中部分第0层与其他层之间的边未给出):



建立好分层图之后就可以直接利用Dijkstra求以汇点5到汇点2的最短距离了。

简要证明汇点5到汇点2的最短距离的确是原图中的最短距离:

首先题目要求初始进入线路时也需要代价,于是从汇点出发到任意非0层对应节点时路径长度都会增加对应切换线路的代价,故从汇点出发可以保证不会对结果造成损失;

由于非0层每一点前往对应汇点的代价是0,故源点到第0层目标点的距离等于源点与非0层中每一层目标点之间距离的最小值,即为答案。

另外,由于建立分层图时并没有引入负权边,所以显然图中不会出现负权环,在同一条线路上上下下(即重复走同一条环路)的情况并不会对最后答案造成影响。

复杂度分析:时间复杂度 $O(nm \cdot log(nm))$,空间复杂度O(nm).

```
11 Dijkstra(int src, int dst, int num_of_pos, int num_of_layer)
    {
 2
        static 11 dis[MAXN * MAXN], n = num_of_pos / num_of_layer;
        static int pre_edge[MAXN * MAXN], pre_layer[MAXN * MAXN];
 3
        static bool vis[MAXN * MAXN];
 4
        memset(dis, 0x3f, sizeof(dis));
 6
        memset(vis, false, sizeof(vis));
 7
        memset(pre_edge, -1, sizeof(pre_edge));
        memset(pre_layer, -1, sizeof(pre_layer));
8
9
        dis[src] = 0;
10
11
        static Heap <pair <11, int>> que(MAXN * MAXN);
12
        for(int i = 1; i <= num_of_pos; i++) {</pre>
13
            que.insert({ dis[i], i });
14
        }
15
        while(!que.empty()) {
16
            pair <11, int> pos = que.top();
17
            que.pop();
18
            if(vis[pos.second]) {
19
                continue;
20
            }
21
            vis[pos.second] = true;
22
            for(int i = head[pos.second]; i; i = edges[i].nxt) {
23
                int to = edges[i].to;
24
                if(vis[to]) {
25
                    continue;
26
                }
27
                if((pos.second - 1) / n == (to - 1) / n &&
    (pos.second - 1) / n == pre_layer[pos.second]
28
                    && pre_edge[pos.second] + 1 != edge_index[i]) {
   // if there is a circle in this layer, you have to travel the
    graph orderly.
29
                    continue;
                }
31
                if(dis[to] > dis[pos.second] + edges[i].val) {
32
                    dis[to] = dis[pos.second] + edges[i].val;
33
                    que.insert({ dis[to], to });
34
35
                    pre_edge[to] = edge_index[i];
36
                    pre_layer[to] = (pos.second - 1) / n;
37
                }
```

运行结果

| 详细 | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------------|
| Test #1: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 4ms | memory: 38512kb |
| Test #2: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 12ms | memory: 38608kb |
| Test #3: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 7ms | memory: 38592kb |
| Test #4: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 7ms | memory: 38664kb |
| Test #5: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 11ms | memory: 38740kb |
| Test #6: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 17ms | memory: 38696kb |
| Test #7: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 11ms | memory: 39136kb |
| Test #8: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 18ms | memory: 39868kb |
| Test #9: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 45ms | memory: 40924kb |
| Test #10: | score: 10 | Accepted | time: 146ms | memory: 46976kb |
| | | | | |

5. Problem E

题目大意:一个n个点的有向图,存在m条线路,每条线路包含一些有向边且可能有环,切换线路需要时间,每走一条边需要消耗一定的战力值,路径代价为消耗战力值与时间的乘积,求点u到点v的最小代价。

解题思路

处理输入建图后暴力搜索+剪枝优化。

剪枝方式:

- 1. 如果搜索到当前点时消耗战力与时间的乘积已然大于已经搜索得到的"答案",那么继续搜索不会得到更优的结果,故停止搜索;
- 2. 记录每个节点的最小时间和最小战力消耗,如果搜索到当前节点时消耗战力与时间的乘积大于当前节点最小消耗战力与最小时间的乘积,那么停止搜索;

复杂度分析:时间复杂度O(?),空间复杂度O(nm).

核心代码

```
1 void dfs(const int src, const int dst, 11 dis, 11 cost, int
    pre_edge_ind) {
       if(src == dst) {
 2
 3
            ans = get_min(ans, dis * cost);
 4
            return;
 5
       }
       if(dis * cost >= ans) {
6
7
            return;
8
       }
       // if(dis * cost > min_tmp_ans[src]) {
       if(dis > min_tmp_dis[src] && cost > min_tmp_cost[src]) {
10
11
            return:
12
       }
13
       // min_tmp_ans[src] = get_min(min_tmp_ans[src], dis * cost);
       min_tmp_dis[src] = get_min(min_tmp_dis[src], dis);
14
15
       min_tmp_cost[src] = get_min(min_tmp_cost[src], cost);
16
       for(int i = head[src]; i; i = edges[i].nxt) {
17
18
            int to = edges[i].to, to_line = edges[i].line;
19
            dfs(
20
                to,
21
                dst.
                dis + edges[i].dis + ((edges[pre_edge_ind].line !=
22
   to_line || /* if equal */ pre_edge_ind != pre_edge[i]) ?
   switch_cost[to_line] : 0),
23
                cost + edges[i].cost,
24
25
            ); // if there is a circle in this layer, you have to
   travel the graph orderly.
26
       }
27 }
```

| 详细 | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Test #1: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 2ms | memory: 3484kb |
| Test #2: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 2ms | memory: 3512kb |
| Test #3: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 5ms | memory: 3396kb |
| Test #4: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 4ms | memory: 3508kb |
| Test #5: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 5ms | memory: 3468kb |
| Test #6: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 2ms | memory: 3432kb |
| Test #7: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 5ms | memory: 3512kb |
| Test #8: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 5ms | memory: 3644kb |
| Test #9: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 9ms | memory: 3560kb |
| Test #10: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 15ms | memory: 3500kb |
| Test #11: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 17ms | memory: 3892kb |
| Test #12: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 57ms | memory: 4164kb |
| Test #13: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 126ms | memory: 4336kb |
| Test #14: | эсоте: С | Wirong Answer | time; 126ms | memory. 4744kb |
| Test #15: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 107ms | memory: 4868kb |
| Test #16: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 401ms | memory: 5148kb |
| Test #17: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 367ms | memory: 5264kb |
| Test #18: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 593ms | memory: 5696kb |
| Test #19: | score: 5 | Accepted | time: 787ms | memory: 6220kb |
| Test #20: | score: 0 | Time Limit Exceeded | | |
| | | | | |