能被3整除,不能被5整除

此处用的是遍历,也可以用数学关系直接算

In [1]:

```
def solution():
    cnt = 0
    for i in range (1, 1001):
        if i\%3==0 and i\%5!=0:
             cnt+=i
    print(cnt)
solution()
```

133668

syn序列

直接用while分情况处理就行

In [2]:

```
def solution(x):
    while x!=1:
        print(x, end = ' ')
        if x%2==0:
             x = x / / 2
        else:
             X = 3*X+1
    print(1)
solution(5)
```

5 16 8 4 2 1

找零问题--如果问最少多少张的话就是最经典的动态规划

- 零钱设置合理,使用贪婪
- 零钱设置不合理,使用动态规划(因为需要具体的每种多少张,所以相对复杂)

```
In [3]:
```

```
def zhaoling tanlan(money):
    if money<0 or money>100 or money!=int(money):
        return -1
    money = 100-money
    zhibi list = [1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50]
    for i in range (len(zhibi list)-1,-1,-1):
        cur = money//zhibi list[i]
        money = money%zhibi_list[i]
        if cur!=0:
            print('找零', cur, '张', zhibi list[i], '元纸币')
zhaoling tanlan(6)
```

```
找零 1 张 50 元纸币
找零 2 张 20 元纸币
找零 2 张 2 元纸币
```

In [4]:

```
# dp算法如果想要得到找零组合,需要存储一个较大的矩阵
zhibi_list = [2, 3, 5, 10, 19]
def zhaoling_dp(money, zhibi_list):
   zhibi list.sort()
   # 维护一个5维的矩阵,第一维记录多少个硬币,后面记录具体每种的数量(这里money+1是为了下标方便)
   res = [[0 for i in range(len(zhibi_list)+1)] for j in range(money+1)]
   for i in range (money+1):
       for j in range (len(zhibi list)):
           item = zhibi list[j]
           if i-item<0:
              break
           if i==item:
              res[i] = [0]*(len(zhibi_list)+1)
              res[i][0] = 1
              res[i][j+1] = 1
              break
           if res[i-item][0]>0 and res[i-item][0]+1 < curmin:
              curmin = res[i-item][0]+1
              res[i] = res[i-item][:]
              res[i][0] += 1
              res[i][j+1]+=1
   for i in range(len(zhibi list)):
       if sum(res[-1])==0:
          print('无法找零')
          break
       elif res[-1][i+1]!=0:
          print('找零',res[-1][i+1],'张',zhibi list[i],'元纸币')
       else:
           continue
zhaoling_dp(898, zhibi_list)
```

找零 1 张 5 元纸币 找零 47 张 19 元纸币