



程序设计实习

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广度优先搜索

八数码问题

八数码问题 ， 单向广搜，最简单做法， POJ 891MS HDU TLE

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <bitset>
```

```
#include <cstring>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int goalStatus; //目标状态
```

```
bitset<362880> Flags; //节点是否扩展的标记
```

```
const int MAXS = 400000;
```

```
char result[MAXS]; //结果
```

```
struct Node {
```

```
    int status; //状态 ， 即排列的编号
```

```
    int father; //父节点指针
```

```
    char move; //父节点到本节点的移动方式 u/d/r/l
```

```
    Node(int s,int f,char m):status(s), father(f),move(m) { }
```

```
    Node() { }
```

```
};
```

```
Node myQueue[MAXS]; //状态队列， 状态总数362880
```

```
int qHead; int qTail; //队头指针和队尾指针
```

```
char sz4Moves[] = "udrl"; //四种动作
```

```
unsigned int factorial[21]; //存放0-20的阶乘。21的阶乘unsigned放不下了
```

```
unsigned int GetPermutationNumForInt(int * perInt,int len)
```

```
//perInt里放着整数 0 到 len-1 的一个排列，求它是第几个排列
```

```
//len不能超过21
```

```
{  
    unsigned int num = 0;  
    bool used[21];  
    memset(used,0,sizeof(bool)*len);  
    for( int i = 0;i < len; ++ i ) {  
        unsigned int n = 0;  
        for( int j = 0; j < perInt[i]; ++ j) {  
            if(! used[j] )  
                ++n;  
        }  
        num += n * factorial[len-i-1];  
        used[perInt[i]] = true;  
    }  
    return num;  
}
```

```
template< class T>
```

```
unsigned int GetPermutationNum( T s1, T s2,int len)
```

```
//给定排列，求序号。[s1,s1+len)里面放着第0号排列，[s2,s2+len)是要求序号的排列
```

```
//两者必须一样长，len不能超过21
```

```
//排列的每个元素都不一样。返回排列的编号
```

```
{
```

```
    int perInt[21]; //要转换成 [0,len-1] 的整数的排列
```

```
    for( int i = 0; i < len; ++i )
```

```
        for( int j = 0; j < len; ++j ) {
```

```
            if( * ( s2 + i ) == * (s1+j)) {
```

```
                perInt[i] = j;
```

```
                break;
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
    unsigned int num = GetPermutationNumForInt(perInt,len);
```

```
    return num;
```

```
}
```

```

template <class T>
void GenPermutationByNum(T s1, T s2,int len, unsigned int No)
//根据排列编号，生成排列 len不能超过21
{ //[s1,s1+len) 里面放着第0号 permutation,, 排列的每个元素都不一样
    int perInt[21]; //要转换成 [0,len-1] 的整数的排列
    bool used[21];
    memset(used,0,sizeof(bool)*len);
    for(int i = 0;i < len; ++ i ) {
        unsigned int tmp; int n = 0;int j;
        for( j = 0; j < len; ++j ) {
            if( !used[j] ) {
                if( factorial[len - i - 1] >= No+1) break;
                else No -= factorial[len - i - 1];
            }
        }
        perInt[i] = j;
        used[j] = true;
    }
}

```

```
for( int i = 0; i < len; ++i )  
    * ( s2 + i ) = * ( s1 + perInt[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
int StrStatusToIntStatus( const char * strStatus)
```

```
{//字符串形式的状态，转换为整数形式的状态(排列序号)
```

```
    return GetPermutationNum( "012345678",strStatus,9);
```

```
}
```

```
void IntStatusToStrStatus( int n, char * strStatus)
```

```
{//整数形式的状态(排列序号)，转换为字符串形式的状态
```

```
    GenPermutationByNum((char*)"012345678",strStatus,9,n);
```

```
}
```

```
int NewStatus( int nStatus, char cMove) {
```

```
//求从nStatus经过 cMove 移动后得到的新状态。若移动不可行则返回-1
```

```
    char szTmp[20];    int nZeroPos;
```

```
    IntStatusToStrStatus(nStatus,szTmp);
```

```
    for( int i = 0;i < 9; ++ i )
```

```
        if( szTmp[i] == '0' ) {
```

```
            nZeroPos = i;
```

```
            break;
```

```
        } //返回空格的位置
```

```
    switch( cMove) {
```

```
        case 'u': if( nZeroPos - 3 < 0 ) return -1; //空格在第一行
```

```
            else {    szTmp[nZeroPos] = szTmp[nZeroPos - 3];
```

```
                szTmp[nZeroPos - 3] = '0'; }
```

```
            break;
```

```
        case 'd': if( nZeroPos + 3 > 8 ) return -1; //空格在第三行
```

```
            else {    szTmp[nZeroPos] = szTmp[nZeroPos + 3];
```

```
                szTmp[nZeroPos + 3] = '0'; }
```

```
            break;
```



```
case 'l': if( nZeroPos % 3 == 0) return -1; //空格在第一列
        else {    szTmp[nZeroPos] = szTmp[nZeroPos -1];
                  szTmp[nZeroPos -1 ] = '0'; }
        break;
case 'r': if( nZeroPos % 3 == 2) return -1; //空格在第三列
        else {    szTmp[nZeroPos] = szTmp[nZeroPos + 1];
                  szTmp[nZeroPos + 1 ] = '0';          }
        break;
}
return StrStatusToIntStatus(szTmp);
}
```

```

bool Bfs(int nStatus) { //寻找从初始状态nStatus到目标的路径
    int nNewStatus;      Flags.reset(); //清除所有扩展标记
    qHead = 0;           qTail = 1;
    myQueue[qHead] = Node(nStatus,-1,0);
    while ( qHead != qTail) { //队列不为空
        nStatus = myQueue[qHead].status;
        if( nStatus == goalStatus ) //找到目标状态
            return true;
        for( int i = 0;i < 4;i ++ ) { //尝试4种移动
            nNewStatus = NewStatus(nStatus,sz4Moves[i]);
            if( nNewStatus == -1 ) continue; //不可移，试下一种
            if( Flags[nNewStatus] ) continue; //扩展标记已经存在，则不入队
            Flags.set(nNewStatus,true); //设上已扩展标记
            myQueue[qTail++] =
                Node(nNewStatus,qHead,sz4Moves[i]); //新节点入队列
        }
        qHead ++;
    }
    return false;
}

```

```
int main(){
    factorial[0] = factorial[1] = 1;
    for(int i = 2; i < 21; ++i )
        factorial[i] = i * factorial[i-1];
    goalStatus = StrStatusToIntStatus("123456780");
    char szLine[50]; char szLine2[20];
    while( cin.getline(szLine,48)) {
        int i,j;
        //将输入的原始字符串变为数字字符串
        for( i = 0, j = 0; szLine[i]; i ++ ) {
            if( szLine[i] != ' ' ) {
                if( szLine[i] == 'x' ) szLine2[j++] = '0';
                else szLine2[j++] = szLine[i];
            }
        }
        szLine2[j] = 0; //字符串形式的初始状态
        int sumGoal = 0; //从此往后用奇偶性判断是否有解
    }
}
```

```
for( int i = 0;i < 8; ++i )
    sumGoal += i -1;
int sumOri = 0;
for( int i = 0;i < 9 ; ++i ) {
    if( szLine2[i] == '0')
        continue;
    for( int j = 0; j < i; ++j ) {
        if( szLine2[j] < szLine2[i] && szLine2[j] != '0' )
            sumOri ++;
    }
}

if( sumOri %2 != sumGoal %2 ) {
    cout << "unsolvable" << endl;
    continue;
}
```

//上面用奇偶性判断是否有解

```

if( Bfs(StrStatusToIntStatus(szLine2))) {
    int nMoves = 0;
    int nPos = qHead;
    do { //通过father找到成功的状态序列，输出相应步骤
        result[nMoves++] = myQueue[nPos].move;
        nPos = myQueue[nPos].father;
    } while( nPos); //nPos = 0 说明已经回退到初始状态了
    for( int i = nMoves -1; i >= 0; i -- )
        cout << result[i];
}
else
    cout << "unsolvable" << endl;
}
}

```

时间复杂度，就是状态总数