Assignment #A: 图论: 算法, 树算及栈

Updated 2018 GMT+8 Apr 21, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by 田济维 物理学院

说明:

- 1)请把每个题目解题思路(可选),源码Python,或者C++(已经在Codeforces/Openjudge上AC),截图(包含Accepted),填写到下面作业模版中(推荐使用 typora https://typoraio.cn,或者用word)。AC或者没有AC,都请标上每个题目大致花费时间。
- 2) 提交时候先提交pdf文件,再把md或者doc文件上传到右侧"作业评论"。Canvas需要有同学清晰头像、提交文件有pdf、"作业评论"区有上传的md或者doc附件。
- 3) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

编程环境

(python pycharm)

操作系统: macOS Ventura 13.4.1 (c)

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.2.2, PyCharm 2023.1.4 (Professional Edition)

C/C++编程环境: Mac terminal vi (version 9.0.1424), g++/gcc (Apple clang version 14.0.3, clang-

1403.0.22.14.1)

1. 题目

20743: 整人的提词本

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20743/

思路:

```
1  #
2  s = input()
3  temp = []
4  string = []
5  for x in s:
6    if x!=")":
7        string.append(x)
8    else:
9    while string[-1]!="(":
```

```
10          temp.append(string.pop())
11          string.pop()
12          string.extend(temp)
13          temp.clear()
14     print("".join(string))
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

```
#44838579提交状态
                                                                          杳看
                                                                                 提交
                                                                                        统计
状态: Accepted
                                                                   基本信息
源代码
                                                                         #: 44838579
                                                                       题目: 20743
     input()
                                                                     提交人: 23n2300011503
 string = []
                                                                       内存: 3564kB
                                                                       时间: 21ms
 for x in s:
                                                                       语言: Python3
        string.append(x)
                                                                    提交时间: 2024-04-30 23:07:01
        while string[-1]!="(":
           temp.append(string.pop())
        string.pop()
        string.extend(temp)
        temp.clear()
```

02255: 重建二叉树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02255/

思路:

```
1
 2
    def post(pro,mid):
 3
        if len(pro)>1:
 4
            s = pro[0]
 5
            1 = mid.index(s)
 6
            return post(pro[1:1+1],mid[:1])+post(pro[1+1:],mid[1+1:])+s
 7
        else:
 8
            return pro
9
    while True:
10
        try:
            pro,mid = input().split()
11
12
        except EOFError:
13
            break
        else:
14
15
            print(post(pro,mid))
```

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                             #: 44838606
                                                                            题目: 02255
 def post(pro,mid):
                                                                          提交人: 23n2300011503
    if len(pro)>1:
                                                                            内存: 3520kB
       s = pro[0]
        l = mid.index(s)
                                                                            时间: 22ms
        return post(pro[1:1+1],mid[:1])+post(pro[1+1:],mid[1+1:])+s
                                                                            语言: Python3
    else:
                                                                         提交时间: 2024-04-30 23:12:58
        return pro
 while True:
       pro,mid = input().split()
    except EOFError:
       break
    else:
        print(post(pro,mid))
```

基本信息

01426: Find The Multiple

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/01426/

要求用bfs实现

思路:

```
1
 2
    from collections import deque
 3
    def find(s):
 4
 5
        que = deque(["1"])
 6
        while que:
 7
            t = que.popleft()
 8
            if int(t)%s==0:
 9
                 return t
10
            else:
                 que.append(t+"0")
11
12
                 que.append(t+"1")
13
    while True:
        s = int(input())
14
15
        if s == 0:
16
            break
17
        else:
18
             print(find(s))
19
```

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                              #: 44838661
                                                                            题目: 01426
 from collections import deque
                                                                           提交人: 23n2300011503
 def find(s):
                                                                            内存: 49856kB
     que = deque(["1"])
                                                                            时间: 829ms
     while que:
                                                                            语言: Python3
         t = que.popleft()
                                                                         提交时间: 2024-04-30 23:27:34
        if int(t)%s==0 :
            return t
            que.append(t+"0")
            que.append(t+"1")
 while True:
     s = int(input())
        break
     else:
        print(find(s))
```

04115: 鸣人和佐助

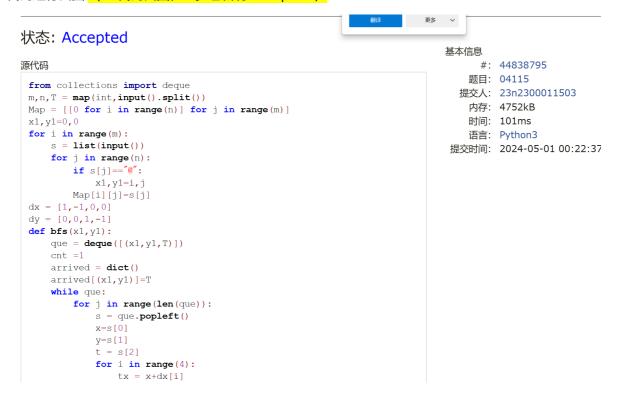
bfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04115/

思路:

```
1
 2
    from collections import deque
 3
    m,n,T = map(int,input().split())
    Map = [[0 \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(n)] \text{ for } j \text{ in } range(m)]
 4
 5
    x1, y1=0, 0
 6
    for i in range(m):
 7
         s = list(input())
 8
         for j in range(n):
 9
             if s[j]=="@":
10
                  x1, y1=i, j
11
             Map[i][j]=s[j]
     dx = [1, -1, 0, 0]
12
13
     dy = [0,0,1,-1]
14
     def bfs(x1,y1):
15
         que = deque([(x1,y1,T)])
16
         cnt = 1
         arrived = dict()
17
18
         arrived[(x1,y1)]=T
19
         while que:
20
              for j in range(len(que)):
                  s = que.popleft()
21
22
                  x=s[0]
23
                  y=s[1]
24
                  t = s[2]
25
                  for i in range(4):
26
                       tx = x+dx[i]
27
                       ty = y+dy[i]
```

```
28
                     if 0<=tx<m and 0<=ty<n and ((tx,ty) not in arrived or
    arrived[(tx,ty)]<t):</pre>
                          if Map[tx][ty]=="*":
29
30
                              que.append((tx,ty,t))
31
                              arrived[(tx,ty)]=t
32
                          elif Map[tx][ty]=="#":
                              if t>0:
33
34
                                  que.append((tx,ty,t-1))
35
                                  arrived[(tx,ty)]=t-1
36
                          elif Map[tx][ty]=="+":
37
                              return cnt
38
             cnt+=1
39
        return -1
40 print(bfs(x1,y1))
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")



20106: 走山路

Dijkstra, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/20106/

思路:

```
1 #
2 from heapq import *
3 m,n,p = map(int,input().split())
4 #创建地图
```

```
5
   Map = [["#"]*(n+2) \text{ for i in } range(m+2)]
 6
   for i in range(1,m+1):
 7
       Map[i][1:-1]=input().split()
8
9
   def bfs(x1,y1,x2,y2):
10
       #一开始能到达的最近点是起始点,耗体力0
11
       q = [(0, x1, y1)]
12
       #对q堆排序
13
       heapify(q)
14
       #需要一个数据容器记录处理过的结点processed
15
       sured = set()
16
       tx = [1, -1, 0, 0]
17
       ty = [0,0,1,-1]
18
       while q:
19
          # 找到目前为止能到达的耗总体力最少的结点,拜访它,把它加入已处理的集合中,后面到达
   此点不可能有更短的步数了
20
          t,x,y = heappop(q)
21
          sured.add((x,y))
          #如果是终点
22
23
          if x == x2 and y == y2:
24
              return t
25
          # 然后看看加入了此结点后,有哪些子结点可以到达了
26
          # heap的好处体现出来了,如果子节点之前就可以到达,我们不用管更新后子节点所需的体
   力是否下降了, 因为heap会自动选出最小的
          # 比如(12,3,4) 在q中 ,现在又加入了(15,3,4), heap在取时还是会取(12,3,4)
27
   不用我们担心
28
          for i in range(4):
29
              nx = x+tx[i]
30
              ny = y+ty[i]
31
              #不用管之前到没到过,就是要加入更新
              if Map[nx][ny]!="#" and (nx,ny) not in sured:
32
                  heappush(q,(t+abs(int(Map[nx][ny])-int(Map[x][y])),nx,ny))
33
34
          # 现在所有的新的产生的可到达的位置又加入q中了,重复上述操作
35
       #如果q都空了还没return 说明根本到不了终点,因为只要能到终点,即使t很大,也最终被取出
36
       return "NO"
37
   for i in range(p):
38
       x1,y1,x2,y2 = map(int,input().split())
39
       if Map[x1+1][y1+1] == "#" or Map[x2+1][y2+1] == "#":
          print("NO")
40
41
       else:
42
          print(bfs(x1+1,y1+1,x2+1,y2+1))
```

基本信息

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                              #: 4323325
                                                                            题目: 20106
 from heapq import *
                                                                           提交人: 23n2300
 m,n,p = map(int,input().split())
                                                                            内存: 4168kB
 #创建地图
 \texttt{Map} = [["\#"]*(n+2) \text{ for } i \text{ in range}(m+2)]
                                                                            时间: 941ms
 for i in range(1,m+1):
                                                                            语言: Python3
    Map[i][1:-1]=input().split()
                                                                         提交时间: 2023-12
 def bfs(x1,y1,x2,y2):
    #一开始能到达的最近点是起始点,耗体力0
    q = [(0, x1, y1)]
     #对g堆排序
    heapify(q)
     #需要一个数据容器记录处理过的结点processed
    sured = set()
    tx = [1, -1, 0, 0]
     ty = [0, 0, 1, -1]
     while q:
         # 找到目前为止能到达的耗总体力最少的结点,拜访它,把它加入已处理的集合中,后
```

05442: 兔子与星空

Prim, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05442/

思路:

不会做, 图做的太少了, 多刷题

```
1
 2
    import heapq
 3
    def prim(graph, start):
 4
 5
        mst = []
 6
        used = set([start])
 7
        edges = [
 8
             (cost, start, to)
 9
            for to, cost in graph[start].items()
10
11
        heapq.heapify(edges)
12
13
        while edges:
            cost, frm, to = heapq.heappop(edges)
14
15
            if to not in used:
                 used.add(to)
16
17
                 mst.append((frm, to, cost))
18
                 for to_next, cost2 in graph[to].items():
19
                     if to_next not in used:
                         heapq.heappush(edges, (cost2, to, to_next))
20
21
22
        return mst
23
    def solve():
24
```

```
25
    n = int(input())
26
        graph = \{chr(i+65): \{\} \text{ for i in } range(n)\}
27
        for i in range(n-1):
28
            data = input().split()
29
            star = data[0]
30
            m = int(data[1])
            for j in range(m):
31
32
                 to_star = data[2+j*2]
33
                 cost = int(data[3+j*2])
34
                 graph[star][to\_star] = cost
35
                 graph[to_star][star] = cost
36
        mst = prim(graph, 'A')
37
        print(sum(x[2] for x in mst))
38
39 solve()
```

代码运行截图 (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted")

#44838800提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                #: 44838800
                                                                             题目: 05442
 import heapq
                                                                            提交人: 23n2300011503
                                                                              内存: 3676kB
 def prim(graph, start):
                                                                              时间: 19ms
    mst = []
     used = set([start])
                                                                              语言: Python3
     edges = [
                                                                           提交时间: 2024-05-01 00:26
        (cost, start, to)
        for to, cost in graph[start].items()
     heapq.heapify(edges)
     while edges:
        cost, frm, to = heapq.heappop(edges)
         if to not in used:
            used.add(to)
            mst.append((frm, to, cost))
             for to_next, cost2 in graph[to].items():
                if to next not in used:
                    heapq.heappush(edges, (cost2, to, to_next))
```

提交

基本信息

2. 学习总结和收获

<mark>如果作业题目简单,有否额外练习题目,比如:OJ"2024spring每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网站</mark> <mark>题目。</mark>

关于带权的最值还是熟悉得多练,最后一题反复学习以下