/* D. Osovlanski & B. Nissenbaum, 1990 */ int v,i,j,k,l,s,a[99];void main(){for(scanf("%d",&s);*a-s; v=a[j*=v]-a[i],k=i<s,j+=(v=j<s&&(!k&&!!printf(2+"\n\n%c"-(!l<<!j)," .Q"[l^v?(l^j)&1:2])&&++1||a[i]<s&&v&v-i+j&&v+ij))&&!(1%=s),v||(i==j?a[i+=k]=0:++a[i])>=s*k&&++a[--i]);}

4. 栈与队列

试探回溯法:八皇后

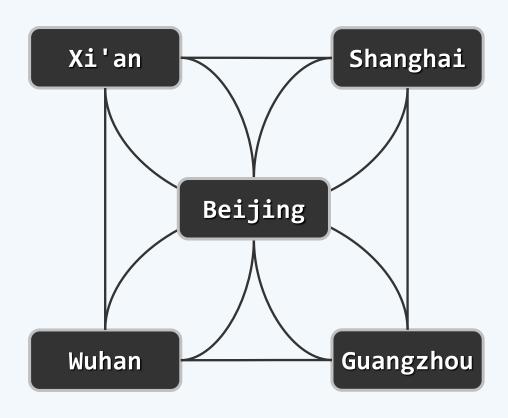
```
/* Andor@net9.org, 2002 */
#define q(o)a[j]o[j+i+7]o[j-i+31]
a[39];
main(i,j)
{ for(j=9;--j;i>8?printf("%10d",a[j]):q(|a)||(q(=a)=i,main(i+1),q(=a)=0)); }
```

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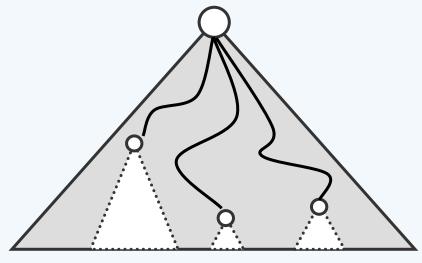
指数爆炸

- ❖ 很多问题的解,形式上都可看作 若干元素按特定次序构成的序列
- ❖ 以TSP问题为例,即 给定n个城市之间总成本最低的环游路线
- ❖每一排列组合都是一个候选解 往往构成一个极大的搜索空间
- **❖仍以TSP为例**,共有:n!/n = (n-1)! = O(nⁿ)
- ❖ 若采用蛮力策略求解
 需逐一生成可能的候选解,并检查其是否合理
 如此,必然无法将时间复杂度控制在多项式以内



试探-回溯-剪枝

- ❖ 为尽可能多、尽可能早地排除候选解,须深刻理解应用问题,并利用其特有的规律
- ❖事实上,根据候选解的某种局部特征,即可判断其是否合理此时只要策略得当,便可成批地排除候选解此即所谓剪枝(pruning)
- ❖ 试探回溯 (probe-backtrack)模式
 从Ø开始,逐渐增加候选解长度 //试探
 - 一旦发现注定要失败,则 收缩至前一长度,并 //剪枝回溯 继续试探
- ❖特修斯的法宝 = 线绳 + 粉笔 如何以数据结构的形式兑现?



八皇后

❖ 在n×n的棋盘上放置n个皇后,使得她们彼此互不攻击

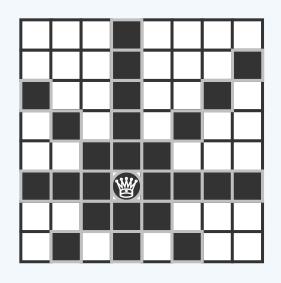
有多少种可行的布局?如何布局?

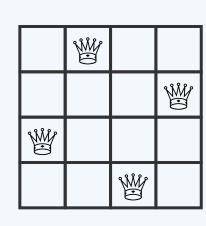
是否考虑旋转、翻转之后的等价?

*n = 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

允许重复: 1,0,0,2,10,4,40,92,...

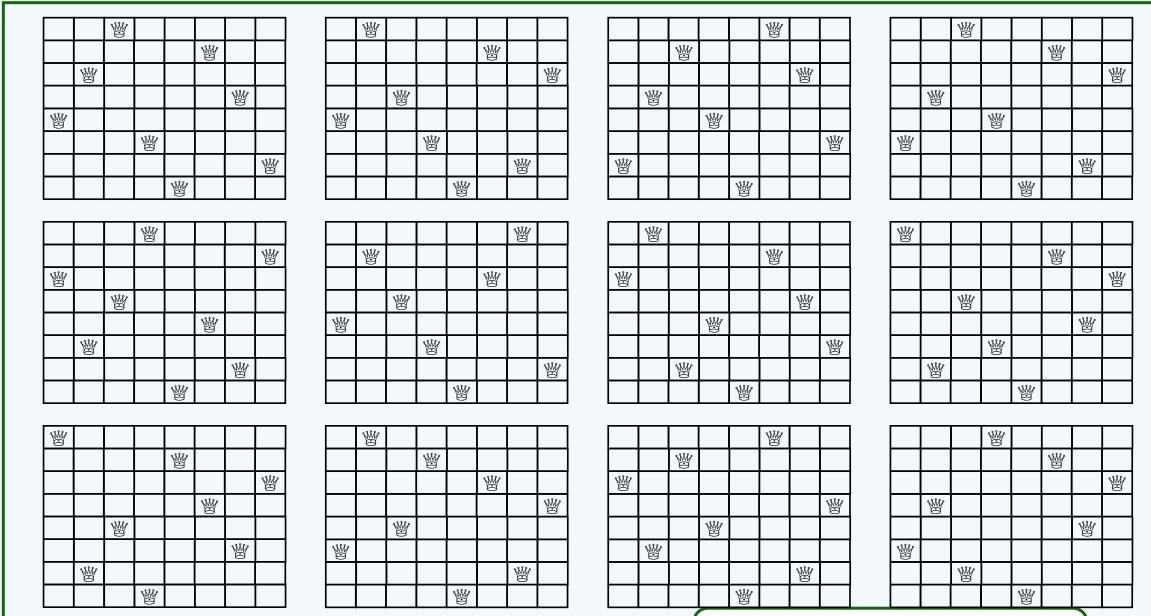
不许重复: 1,0,0,1,2,1,6,12,46,92,...







ı					

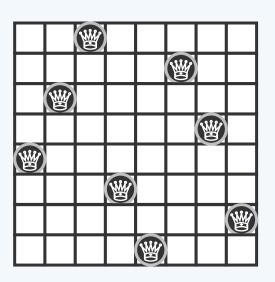


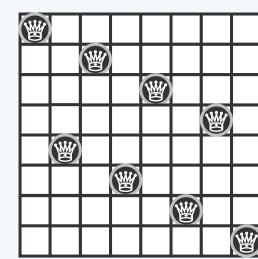
编码

❖观察:每行(列)有且仅有一个皇后

❖因此,每一布局(候选解)都可编码为整数{ 0, ..., n - 1 }的一个排列

❖ 反之,每一这样的排列,未必是一个可行布局(解)





蛮力搜索

```
❖ void place4Queens BruteForce() { //4皇后蛮力算法
    int solu[4]; //候选解编码向量
    for (solu[0] = 0; solu[0] < 4; solu[0]++)
    for ( solu[1] = 0; solu[1] < 4; solu[1]++ )
    for ( solu[2] = 0; solu[2] < 4; solu[2]++ )
    for ( solu[3] = 0; solu[3] < 4; solu[3]++ ) { //枚举所有候选解
       if ( collide( solu, 0 ) ) continue;
       if ( collide( solu, 1 ) ) continue;
       if ( collide( solu, 2 ) ) continue;
       if ( collide( solu, 3 ) ) continue;
       nSolu++; displaySolution( solu, 4 );
  } //复杂度高达0(4^4) = 0(n^n)
```

剪枝

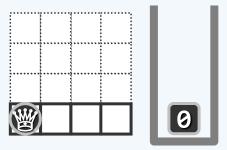
```
❖ void place4Queens() { //4皇后剪枝算法
    int solu[4]; //候选解编码向量
    for ( solu[0] = 0; solu[0] < 4; solu[0]++ )
       if (! collide(solu,0))//剪枝
          for ( solu[1] = 0; solu[1] < 4; solu[1]++ )
             if (! collide(solu, 1)) //剪枝
                for (solu[2] = 0; solu[2] < 4; solu[2]++)
                  if (! collide(solu, 2)) //剪枝
                     for ( solu[3] = 0; solu[3] < 4; solu[3]++ )
                        if (! <u>collide</u>( solu, 3 ) ) { //剪枝
                           nSolu++; displaySolution( solu, 4 );
```

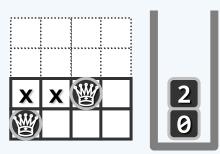
} //复杂度大大降低,但算法的通用性欠佳

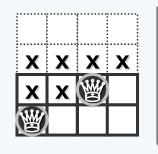
通用算法

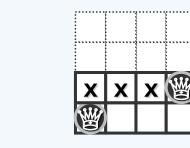
```
❖ void placeQueens(int N) { //N = 棋盘大小 = 皇后总数,问题的规模可任意
    Stack<Queen> solu; Queen q(0,0); //存放(部分)解的栈,从原点位置出发
    do { //反复试探、回溯
      if (N <= solu.<u>size() | N <= q.y) { //若已出界,则</u>
         q = solu.pop(); q.y++; //回溯一行,并继续试探下一列
      } else { //否则 , 试探下一行
         while ( (q.y < N) && ( 0 <= solu <u>find(q)</u> ) ) //通过与已有皇后的比对
           q.y++; //尝试找到可摆放下一皇后的列
         if (N > q.y) { //若存在可摆放的列,则摆上当前皇后
           solu.push(q); if (N <= solu.<u>size()</u>) nSolu++; //若局部解已成全局解,则计数
           q.x++; q.y = 0; //转入下一行, 从第0列开始, 试探下一皇后
    } while ((0 < q.x) || (q.y < N)); //直至所有分支均已被检查或剪枝
```

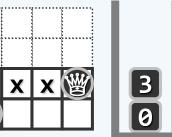


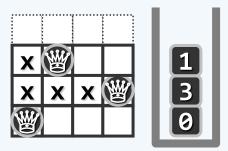


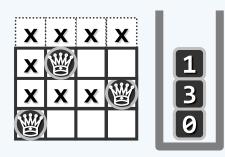


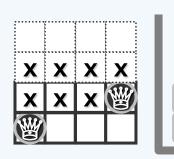


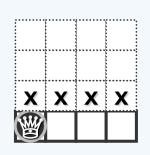




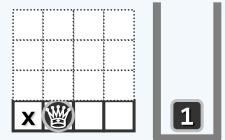


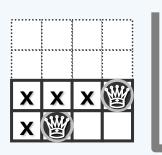


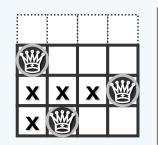


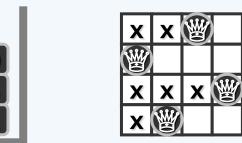












数据结构

};

```
❖以上算法中的"solu.find(q)",如何利用栈(向量)的查找接口?
❖ 定义皇后类Queen,重新定义判等器,使之在语义上与冲突等价
❖ struct <u>Queen</u> { //皇后类
    int x, y; <u>Queen( int xx = 0, int yy = 0 ) : x(xx), y(yy) {}; //皇后的坐标</u>
    bool operator==( <u>Queen</u> const & q ) { //重载判等操作符
       return ( x == q.x ) //行冲突 ( 不会发生 , 可省略 )
          || ( y == q.y ) //列冲突
          || ( x + y == q.x + q.y ) //沿正对角线冲突
          || ( x - y == q.x - q.y ); //沿反对角线冲突
    bool operator!=( Queen const & q ) { return !( *this == q );
```