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3 个算法题, 3AC, 职位是 JAVA 开发工程师
第一题
leetcode 53 Maximum subarray problem, 算法导论第四章
我就贴我笔记里的, 我自己交的没存
algo
time O(n) space O(1)
n表示数组长度
DP(具有最优化子结构),可用数学归纳法证明,考虑以 num[i],0<=i<n 结尾的所有子串
code
复制代码
1 class Solution:
2
   def maxSubArray(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
3
     cur=nums[0]
4
     ans=cur
     for i in range(1,len(nums)):# 每次只考虑 nums 的前 i+1 个数
5
       #这一行, cur 存着以 nums[i-1]结尾的子串的和的最大值
6
7
       if cur>0:
8
        cur+=nums[i]
9
       else:
10
        cur=nums[i]
       ans=max(ans,cur)
11
12
     return ans
第二题
描述
给了一个无向图, 无向图的边还有两种名字, 需要手动创建这个无向图,
再给一个起点和终点, 找出起点到终点的最短路径,
code
复制代码
1 import queue
3 # bfs with path
4 mp={}
6 dirname_mp = {1:"north",-1:"south",2:"east",-2:"west"}
7 # d
8 # north 1
9 # south -1
1 # east 2
0 # west -2
1 # d of s1 is s2
1 def union(s1,s2,d):
2 con(s1,s2,d)
1 con(s2,s1,-d)
```

```
3
1 def con(s1,s2,d):
   if s1 not in mp:
4
      mp[s1]=\{d:s2\}
1
5
   else:
1
      mp[s1][d]=s2
6
1 union("DAOTIAN1", "TULU1",-1)
7 union("DAOTIAN", "TULU1",1)
1 union("TULU2", "TULU1",-2)
8 union("DAOTIAN", "TULU",-1)
1 union("CUNKOU", "TULU",1)
9 union("CUNKOU", "NONGSHE",2)
2 # TULU2 right part
0 union("TULU2", "JIEDAO",2)
2 union("LIUJIABUDI", "JIEDAO",-1)
1 union("JIEDAO", "TIEPU",-1)
2
2 union("JIEDAO1", "JIEDAO",-2)
2 union("JIEDAO1", "XIAOJIUGUAN",-1)
3 union("JIEDAO1", "GAOJIADAYUAN",2)
2
4 union("JIEDAO2", "GAOJIADAYUAN",-2)
2 union("TULU3", "JIEDAO2",-2)
5 union("QINGSHILU", "TULU3",-2)
6 union("PIANFANG", "ZHENGYUAN",-2)
2 union("FANTING", "ZHENGTING",-2)
7 union("XIYIFANG", "HOUYUAN",-2)
8 union("HOUYUAN", "GUIGE",-2)
2 union("ZHENGTING", "PIANTING",-2)
9 union("ZHENGYUAN", "ZHANGFANG",-2)
0 union("ZHENGYUAN", "GAOJIADAYUAN",-1)
3 union("ZHENGYUAN", "ZHENGTING",1)
1 union("ZHENGTING", "HOUYUAN",1)
3 union("HOUYUAN","HUAYUAN",1)
2 union("YASHI","GUIGE",-1)
3 q = queue.Queue()
3 sta,end= input().split(",")
3 class Step:
```

```
def __init__(self, name, prev=None):
5
3
     self.name = name
6
     self.prev = prev
3
7 q.put(Step(sta))
3 def popAll(q):
   while not q.empty():
3
     yield q.get()
9
4 def back_print(step):
0 buf = []
4
  while step.prev!=None:
1
     for d in [1,-1,2,-2]:
4
      if d in mp[step.prev.name] and mp[step.prev.name][d]==step.name:
2
        break
     buf.append(dirname mp[d])
4
3
     step = step.prev
   print(",".join(reversed(buf)))
4
4 covered = {sta}
5 while not q.empty():
   for cur_step in list(popAll(q)):
6
     for nxt_name in mp[cur_step.name].values():
4
      if nxt_name==end:
7
        back print(Step(nxt name, cur step))
4
        break
8
      if nxt_name not in covered:
4
        q.put(Step(nxt_name, cur_step))
9
        covered.add(nxt_name)
第三题
描述
给一个数组,例如[1,4,1,1,2,0,5],记作 arr,
一开始在位置为 0 的商店上, 开着 arr[0]油量的车子
每个元素的索引代表一个商店的位置,每到一个位置为 i 的商店可以选择 换一个油量为
arr[i]车子,之前那个车子舍弃,或者保持原来的车子
数组长度 记作 n
输出 从位置为0的 商店到位置为n-1的商店 使用车子数量的最小值, 如果到达不了输出-1
algo
time:O(n*n) space:O(n)
本质上还是一个二维 dp, 只不过可以节省成一维 dp
我用 dp2[cnt][j]表示用 最多 cnt 辆车, 到达 j 位置商店, 最多能有多少油
```

code

复制代码

```
1 def main():
2
    arr = list(map(lambda x:int(x), input().split(',')))
3
    n = len(arr)
4
    if n<=1: return 0
5
    dp = [0]*n
6
    cnt=1
7
    dp[0]=arr[0]
8
    for i in range(1,n):
9
      dp[i] = dp[i-1] - 1
10 while cnt<=n:
11
      for i in range(cnt-1, n):
        # dp[i] 未赋新值前存着 dp2[cnt][i]
12
13
        if i==n-1 and dp[i]>=0:
14
          print(cnt)
15
          return
16
        # 只靠 cnt 辆车能否到达位置为 i 的商店, 并换乘到这辆车
17
18
        if dp[i]>=0:
19
          dp[i]=max(arr[i],dp[i])
20
        else:
21
          pass
22
23
        #这个地方逻辑比较复杂,可以按 dp[i]是否>=0 分类讨论
24
        if i!=cnt-1:
          # dp[i-1] 存着 dp2[cnt+1][i-1]
25
26
          dp[i]=max(dp[i],dp[i-1]-1)
27
      cnt+=1
28 print(-1)
29 main()
```