Assignment #4: 排序、栈、队列和树

Updated 0005 GMT+8 March 11, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by ==韩萱 工学院==

我的课程主页https://github.com/hanxuan0422/2024spring-cs201

说明:

1) The complete process to learn DSA from scratch can be broken into 4 parts:

Learn about Time complexities, learn the basics of individual Data Structures, learn the basics of Algorithms, and practice Problems.

- 2)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。
- 3) 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。
- 4) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

编程环境

== (请改为同学的操作系统、编程环境等) ==

操作系统: Windows 11 家庭中文版 22H2

Python编程环境: Visual Studio Code

C/C++编程环境: Visual Studio Code

1. 题目

05902: 双端队列

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05902/

思路:数据结构用class实现一下就行

```
class deque():
    def __init__(self):
        self.items = []
    def isEmpty(self):
        return self.items == []
    def addFront(self, item):
        self.items.append(item)
```

```
def addRear(self, item):
        self.items.insert(∅,item)
    def removeFront(self):
        return self.items.pop()
    def removeRear(self):
        return self.items.pop(∅)
    def size(self):
        return len(self.items)
t = int(input())
for i in range(t):
    n = int(input())
    d = deque()
    for j in range(n):
        a, b = map(int, input().split())
        if a == 1:
            d.addRear(b)
        else:
            if b == 0:
                d.removeFront()
            else:
                d.removeRear()
    if d.isEmpty():
        print("NULL")
    else:
        #把deque的items逆序输出
        print(" ".join(map(str, d.items[::-1])))
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

02694: 波兰表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02694/

思路:用栈,判断好什么时候pop就行

```
class Stack:
    def __init__(self):
        self.items = []

    def is_empty(self):
        return self.items == []

    def push(self, item):
        self.items.append(item)

    def pop(self):
        return self.items.pop()
```

```
def peek(self):
        return self.items[len(self.items) - 1]
    def size(self):
        return len(self.items)
l = list(input().split())
for i in 1:
    if i in '+-*/':
        continue
    else:
        l[1.index(i)] = float(i)
def convert(1):
    s = Stack()
    for i in 1:
        if type(i) == str:
            s.push(i)
        else:
            if type(s.items[-1]) == float and type(s.items[-2]) == str:
                a = float(s.pop())
                b = s.pop()
                if b == '+':
                    s.push(a + i)
                elif b == '-':
                    s.push(a - i)
                elif b == '*':
                    s.push(a * i)
                elif b == '/':
                    s.push(a / i)
            else:
                s.push(float(i))
    return s.items
while len(1) > 1:
    1 = convert(1)
print("{:.6f}".format(1[0]))
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

24591: 中序表达式转后序表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24591/

思路: 照着讲义写的

```
def infix_to_postfix(expression):
    precedence = {'+':1, '-':1, '*':2, '/':2}
```

```
stack = []
    postfix = []
    number = ''
    for char in expression:
        if char.isnumeric() or char == '.':
            number += char
        else:
            if number:
                num = float(number)
                postfix.append(int(num) if num.is_integer() else num)
                number = ''
            if char in '+-*/':
                while stack and stack[-1] in '+-*/' and precedence[char] <=
precedence[stack[-1]]:
                    postfix.append(stack.pop())
                stack.append(char)
            elif char == '(':
                stack.append(char)
            elif char == ')':
                while stack and stack[-1] != '(':
                    postfix.append(stack.pop())
                stack.pop()
    if number:
        num = float(number)
        postfix.append(int(num) if num.is_integer() else num)
    while stack:
        postfix.append(stack.pop())
    return ' '.join(str(x) for x in postfix)
n = int(input())
for _ in range(n):
    expression = input()
    print(infix_to_postfix(expression))
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

22068: 合法出栈序列

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22068/

思路: 用栈检查

```
def is_valid_pop_sequence(origin, output):
    if len(origin) != len(output):
        return False # 长度不同,直接返回False
```

```
stack = []
   bank = list(origin)
   for char in output:
       # 如果当前字符不在栈顶,且bank中还有字符,则继续入栈
       while (not stack or stack[-1] != char) and bank:
          stack.append(bank.pop(∅))
       # 如果栈为空,或栈顶字符不匹配,则不是合法的出栈序列
       if not stack or stack[-1] != char:
          return False
       stack.pop() # 匹配成功, 弹出栈顶元素
   return True # 所有字符都匹配成功
# 读取原始字符串
origin = input().strip()
# 循环读取每一行输出序列并判断
while True:
   try:
       output = input().strip()
       if is_valid_pop_sequence(origin, output):
          print('YES')
       else:
          print('NO')
   except EOFError:
       break
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

06646: 二叉树的深度

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/06646/

思路:和讲义不同的是,编号从0到n-1->从1到n,求高度->深度,改改就行

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self):
        self.left = None
        self.right = None

def tree_height(node):
    if node is None:
        return -1 # 根据定义,空树高度为-1
    return max(tree_height(node.left), tree_height(node.right)) + 1

def count_leaves(node):
    if node is None:
```

```
return 0
    if node.left is None and node.right is None:
       return 1
    return count_leaves(node.left) + count_leaves(node.right)
n = int(input()) # 读取节点数量
nodes = [TreeNode() for _ in range(n+1)]
has_parent = [False] * (n+1) # 用来标记节点是否有父节点
for i in range(1,n+1):
    left_index, right_index = map(int, input().split())
    if left_index != -1:
       nodes[i].left = nodes[left_index]
       has_parent[left_index] = True
    if right_index != -1:
       #print(right_index)
       nodes[i].right = nodes[right_index]
       has_parent[right_index] = True
# 寻找根节点, 也就是没有父节点的节点
root_index = has_parent[1:].index(False)+1
root = nodes[root_index]
# 计算高度
height = tree_height(root)
print(height+1)
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

02299: Ultra-QuickSort

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02299/

思路:本题大意:对于给定的无序数组,求出经过最少多少次相邻元素的交换之后,可以使数组从小到大有序

对于逆序对的解释:两个数 (a, b)的排列,若满足a > b,则称之为一个逆序对

归并排序的思想: 先把每个数看成一段, 然后两两合并成一个较大的有序数组, 再把较大的两两合并, 直到最后成为一个有序数组

归并排序复杂度: O(nlogn)

接下来就是我们解题的步骤了: (P.S: 听说这道题还是到数状树组的板子题,可惜本蒟蒻想了半天想不出来数状树组解法,于是就来了一发归并排序)

根据排序算法,我们知道如果相邻的两个元素满足前一个大于后一个便会交换一次,由于题目要求排序后是单调递增,所以我们可以将这道题看做求原数组逆序对的数量

举一个归并排序的例子:

假设初始数组为4213

先把每一个数单独分成一组,即(4)(2)(1)(3)

接着两两合并,即(24)(13)

最后合成一个有序的数组,即(1234)

不难发现,在排序过程中,若某个数向前移动了N位,则必定存在N个逆序数,如上面例子中,数字1由原先的第三位移到了第一位,前移了两位,则存在(2 1)和(4 1)两个逆序

而根据题意,我们只需要在归并排序的过程中把这个数记下来即可

```
global ans
ans = 0
def merge_sort(a):
    global ans
    if len(a) > 1:
        mid = len(a) // 2
        left = a[:mid]
        right = a[mid:]
        merge_sort(left)
        merge_sort(right)
        i = j = k = 0
        while i < len(left) and j < len(right):
            if left[i] < right[j]:</pre>
                 a[k] = left[i]
                 i += 1
            else:
                 a[k] = right[j]
                 j += 1
                 ans += len(left) - i
            k += 1
        while i < len(left):
            a[k] = left[i]
            i += 1
            k += 1
        while j < len(right):</pre>
            a[k] = right[j]
            j += 1
            k += 1
    return a
while True:
    n = int(input())
    if n == 0:
        break
    a = []
    for i in range(n):
        a.append(int(input()))
    ans = 0
```

```
a = merge_sort(a)
print(ans)
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

2. 学习总结和收获

==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、洛谷等网站题目。==

```
#把deque的items逆序输出
#在Python中,列表的切片操作可以接受三个参数:开始索引、结束索引和步长。当步长为-1时,切片操作将从后向前选择元素,因此[::-1]就表示将整个列表反向。print(" ".join(map(str, d.items[::-1])))

#输出float小数
print("{:.6f}".format(ans))
print('%f' %ans) #默认输出六位
```

```
class TreeNode:
   def __init__(self):
       self.left = None
       self.right = None
def tree_height(node):
   if node is None:
       return -1 # 根据定义, 空树高度为-1
    return max(tree_height(node.left), tree_height(node.right)) + 1
def count leaves(node):
   if node is None:
        return 0
   if node.left is None and node.right is None:
        return 1
    return count_leaves(node.left) + count_leaves(node.right)
n = int(input()) # 读取节点数量
nodes = [TreeNode() for _ in range(n+1)]
has_parent = [False] * (n+1) # 用来标记节点是否有父节点
for i in range(1,n+1):
    left_index, right_index = map(int, input().split())
   if left_index != -1:
        nodes[i].left = nodes[left_index]
       has_parent[left_index] = True
    if right_index != -1:
       #print(right_index)
        nodes[i].right = nodes[right_index]
       has_parent[right_index] = True
```

```
# 寻找根节点,也就是没有父节点的节点
root_index = has_parent[1:].index(False)+1
root = nodes[root_index]

# 计算高度
height = tree_height(root)

print(height+1)
```