1. 题目

E04015: 邮箱验证

strings, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04015

思路:对输入依次检查不同条件,并用 try-except 来处理不确定结束输入的情况。

```
代码:
```

```
while True:
  try:
    mail=input().strip()
    if not mail:
       break
    if mail.count("@")!=1:
       print("NO")
    elif mail[0] in {'@', '.'} or mail[-1] in {'@', '.'}:
       print("NO")
    elif '.' not in mail[mail.index("@"):]:
       print("NO")
    elif mail[mail.index("@") -1] == '.' or mail[mail.index("@") + 1] == '.':
       print("NO")
    else:
       print("YES")
  except EOFError:
    break
```



大约用时: 30 分钟

M02039: 反反复复

implementation, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02039/

思路:将输入的句子按照 col 分为多行并存入列表,并对奇数行反转,最后按列顺序输出每一列字符。

```
代码:
```

```
col=int(input())
sen=input()
word=len(sen)
res=[]
for i in range(word//col):
    ltr=sen[:col]
    sen=sen[col:]
    res.append(ltr)
for i,j in enumerate(res):
```

```
if i % 2 != 0:
    res[i]=j[::-1]
for k in range(col):
    for q in range(len(res)):
        print(res[q][k],end="")
```



大约用时: 30 分钟

M02092: Grandpa is Famous

implementation, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02092/

思路: 先用 times 字典记录每个 players 再所有比赛中出现的次数,之后将球员按出现次数分组,存入 dict 字典,keys 是出现次数,value 是球员列表,之后降序排序找出现次数第二多的 players 后去重再按升序排序输出。

代码:

```
while True:
  N,M=map(int,input().split())
  if N==0 and M==0:
    break
  times={}
  for _ in range(N):
    players=list(map(int,input().split()))
    for i in players:
       if i not in times:
         times[i]=1
       elif i in times:
         times[i]+=1
  dict={}
  for i,j in times.items():
    if j not in dict:
       dict[j]=[i]
    else:
       dict[j].append(i)
  sort_dict=sorted(dict.items(),key=lambda x:x[0],reverse=True)
  a=sorted(set(sort_dict[1][1]))
  print(" ".join(map(str,a)))
```

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                     # 48468899
                                                                                   题目: 02092
                                                                                 提交人: 2400093012 苏倩仪
     N,M=map(int,input().split())
                                                                                   内存: 6280kB
     if N==0 and M==0:
        break
                                                                                   时间: 212ms
     times={}
                                                                                   语言: Python3
     for in range(N):
                                                                               提交时间: 2025-03-07 11:34:03
         players=list(map(int,input().split()))
         for i in players:
if i not in times:
                 times[i]=1
             elif i in times:
                 times[i]+=1
     dict={}
     for i,j in times.items():
         if j not in dict:
    dict[j]=[i]
             dict[j].append(i)
     sort_dict=sorted(dict.items(), key=lambda x:x[0], reverse=True)
     a=sorted(set(sort_dict[1][1]))
     print(" ".join(map(str,a)))
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                                                                                                   English 帮助 关于
```

大约用时: 30 分钟

M04133: 垃圾炸弹

matrices, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04133/

思路: 读取每条道路位置和垃圾数量后,通过两层循环遍历从(0,0)到(1024,1024)的所有位置,计算每个位置周围的垃圾量,然后对每个位置检查,如果该位置在炸弹范围内(abs(i-x)<= bomb 和 abs(j-y)<= bomb),就加上该道路的垃圾量,之后更新最大的垃圾量 garbage 和达到该垃圾量的次数 count,并输出。

代码:

```
bomb=int(input())
road=int(input())
total=[]
for _ in range(road):
    x,y,i=list(map(int,input().split()))
```

```
total.append([x,y,i])
# min_x=min([x for x,_,_ in total])
# max_x=max([x for x,_,_ in total])
# min_y=min([y for _,y,_ in total])
# max_y=max([y for _,y,_ in total])
garbage=0
count=0
for i in range(1025):
  for j in range(1025):
    n_gar=0
    for x,y,c in total:
      # print(f"x,y:{i},{j}")
      # print(f"c:{c}")
      if abs(i - x) \le bomb and abs(j - y) \le bomb:
         n_gar+=c
    if n_gar>garbage:
      garbage=n_gar
      count=1
    elif n_gar == garbage:
      count+=1
print(count,garbage)
```

```
状态: Accepted
                                                                                      基本信息
源代码
                                                                                             #: 48468850
                                                                                          题目: 04133
 bomb=int(input())
                                                                                         提交人: 2400093012 苏倩仪
 road=int(input())
                                                                                          内存: 3664kB
                                                                                          时间: 1142ms
 for _ in range(road):
    x,y,i=list(map(int,input().split()))
                                                                                          语言: Python3
  total.append([x,y,i])
# min_x=min([x for x,_, in total])
                                                                                       提交时间: 2025-03-07 11:27:26
 # max_x=max([x for x,_,_ in total])
# min_y=min([y for _,y,_ in total])
  # max_y=max([y for _,y,_ in total])
 count=0
 for i in range (1025):
      for x,y,c in total:
              # print(f"x,y:{i},{j}")
# print(f"c:{c}")
               if abs(i - x) \leftarrow bomb and abs(j - y) \leftarrow bomb:
                  n gar+=c
          if n_gar>garbage:
               garbage=n_gar
               count=1
          elif n_gar == garbage:
 print (count, garbage)
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                                                                                                             English 帮助 关于
```

大约用时: 45 分钟

T02488: A Knight's Journey

backtracking, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02488/

思路: 先定义所有合法动作, 然后定义 tour 函数用于尝试从每一个位置开始进行回溯(step 函数), 寻找访问所有格子的路径, 如果找到路径, 则返回该路径, 否则返回None。在 step 函数中, 当路径的长度等于棋盘上的格子数时, 说明已访问所有格子,返回当前路径, 否则继续尝试访问尚未访问过的格子并将其加入 next_moves 列表中,之后对列表按列优先(字母顺序)对下一步位置进行排序并标记(已访问)当前位置加入到 path 中。如果路径不成功,则回溯并撤销当前格子的访问状态直到找到合适路径。最后通过 alphabet 函数将数字位置转换为所需的形式并输出, 如果找不到则输出 impossible。

代码:

moves = [(-2, -1), (-2, 1), (-1, -2), (-1, 2), (1, -2), (1, 2), (2, -1), (2, 1)]

```
def tour(p, q):
  squares = [(r, c) for r in range(p) for c in range(q)]
  for r, c in squares:
    path = [(r, c)]
    map = [[False] * q for in range(p)]
    map[r][c] = True
    res = step(p, q, r, c, path, map)
    if res:
      return res
  return None
def step(p, q, row, col, path, map):
  if len(path) == p * q:
    return path
  next_moves = []
  for i, j in moves:
    new_row, new_col = row + i, col + j
    if 0 <= new_row < p and 0 <= new_col < q and not map[new_row][new_col]:
      next_moves.append((new_row, new_col))
  next moves.sort(key=lambda x: (x[1], x[0]))
  for new_row, new_col in next_moves:
    map[new row][new col] = True
    path.append((new_row, new_col))
    result = step(p, q, new_row, new_col, path, map)
    if result:
      return result
    path.pop()
    map[new_row][new_col] = False
  return None
```

```
def alphabet(row, col):
    return chr(65 + col) + str(row + 1)

n = int(input())
for scenario in range(1, n + 1):
    p, q = map(int, input().split())
    path = tour(p, q)

print(f"Scenario #{scenario}:")
    if path:
        print("".join(alphabet(r, c) for r, c in path))
    else:
        print("impossible")
    print()
```

#48469370提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                #: 48469370
                                                                               题目: 02488
 moves = [(-2, -1), (-2, 1), (-1, -2), (-1, 2), (1, -2), (1, 2), (2, -1)]
                                                                            提交人: 2400093012 苏倩仪
                                                                              内存: 3736kB
 def tour(p, q):
    squares = [(r, c) for r in range(p) for c in range(q)]
                                                                              时间: 404ms
                                                                              语言: Python3
     for r, c in squares:
                                                                           提交时间: 2025-03-07 13:44:39
       path = [(r, c)]
map = [[False] * q for _ in range(p)]
        map[r][c] = True
         res = step(p, q, r, c, path, map)
        if res:
            return res
     return None
 def step(p, q, row, col, path, map):
    if len(path) == p * q:
        return path
    next moves = []
     for i, j in moves:
        new_row, new_col = row + i, col + j
         if 0 <= new_row < p and 0 <= new_col < q and not map[new_row][n</pre>
            next_moves.append((new_row, new_col))
    next_moves.sort(key=lambda x: (x[1], x[0]))
     for new_row, new_col in next_moves:
        map[new_row][new_col] = True
        path.append((new_row, new_col))
         result = step(p, q, new_row, new_col, path, map)
        if result:
            return result
        path.pop()
        map[new_row][new_col] = False
 def alphabet(row, col):
     return chr(65 + col) + str(row + 1)
 n = int(input())
 for scenario in range(1, n + 1):
    p, q = map(int, input().split())
    path = tour(p, q)
    print(f"Scenario #{scenario}:")
    if path:
        print("".join(alphabet(r, c) for r, c in path))
        print("impossible")
    print()
                                                                    \triangleright
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                                                                                              English 帮助 关于
```

大约用时: 1 小时 30 分钟

T06648: Sequence

思路:初始化第一行(第一个序列),然后依次读取每个下一行的第一个元素并与第一行进行合并存入最小堆,并取出最小数存入 result,之后当 first_line 中的元素不足 n 个时则依次计算每一行的下一个元素并加入到 first_line 中,再调用 heappush 依次取出当前最小的数,合并新的 n 个最小和作为第一行用于下一轮合并,反复循环直到最后输出 n 个最小的和。

```
代码:
import heapq
t=int(input())
for _ in range(t):
  m,n=map(int,input().split())
  first line=sorted(map(int,input().split()))
  for in range(m-1):
    next_line=sorted(map(int,input().split()))
    result=[]
    min_heap=[(first_line[i]+next_line[0],i,0) for i in range(n)]
    heapq.heapify(min heap)
    for _ in range(n):
       min s,i,j=heapq.heappop(min heap)
      result.append(min_s)
      if j+1<len(next_line):</pre>
         heapq.heappush(min_heap,(first_line[i]+next_line[j+1],i,j+1))
    first line=result
  print(*first_line)
```

代码运行截图 == (AC 代码截图, 至少包含有"Accepted") ==



大约用时: 1小时

2. 学习总结和收获

<mark>如果发现作业题目相对简单,有否寻找额外的练习题目,如"数算 2025spring 每日选做"、LeetCode、Codeforces、洛谷等网站上的题目。</mark>

感觉前三题比较基础,到第四题时以为遍历两次 1025 会超时所以原本想用最小和最大 xy 来做的,但是发现考虑的不够,后来用了 1025 也发现是对的。第五题我在去年的 大作业也有做过类似的冰湖挑战,但是已经忘了七七八八了 hhh,再做一次还是觉得 很难,尝试了很多次,第六题中因为之前没用过 heapq 包,导致一直 exceed memory limit,听朋友说了之后第一次尝试了 heapq,学到了利用最小堆来找出最小和,避免 了暴力计算。