

课程总结



本节内容

- 1. 现实生活中的算法问题
- 2. 代码模板
- 3. 答疑
- 4. 切题姿势 + 面试四件套
- 5. 持续练习 + 精深练习



找女朋友问题

- · 如果能后悔选之前的: O(n);
- 如果不能后悔,则用 37% 法则。

适用范围:

找房子、买东西、换工作等等。

参考阅读:

https://www.jianshu.com/p/9c5c3f839c47

https://blog.csdn.net/s1314_JHC/article/details/78233055

Algorithms to Live By



The
COMPUTER SCIENCE
of
HUMAN DECISIONS

Brian Christian and Tom Griffiths

"Fascinating...Entertaining and educational."

— The New York Times Book Review

PICADOR



Algorithms to Live By

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其他

1. Priority Queue 一个任务的密度 = 重要程度/完成时间

2. Kelly Formula 凯利公式

3. Game Theory 博弈论



代码模板



```
def recursion(level, param1, param2, ...):
 # recursion terminator
  if level > MAX_LEVEL:
    print_result
    return
 # process logic in current level
  process_data(level, data...)
 # drill down
  self.recursion(level + 1, p1, ...)
  # reverse the current level status if needed
  reverse_state(level)
```



DFS代码 - 递归写法

```
visited = set()
def dfs(node, visited):
    visited.add(node)
    # process current node here.
    for next_node in node.children():
        if not next_node in visited:
            dfs(next_node, visited)
```



```
def BFS(graph, start, end):
    queue = []
    queue.append([start])
    visited.add(start)
    while queue:
        node = queue.pop()
        visited.add(node)
        process(node)
        nodes = generate_related_nodes(node)
        queue.push(nodes)
    # other processing work
```



```
left, right = 0, len(array) - 1
while left <= right:</pre>
    mid = left + (right - left)/2
    if array[mid] == target:
        # find the target!!
        break or return result
    elif array[mid] < target:</pre>
        left = mid + 1
    else:
        right = mid -1
```



```
// 状态定义
dp = new int [m + 1][n + 1];
dp[0][0] = x;
dp[0][1] = y;
. . .
// DP状态的推导
for i = 0; i <= n; ++i {
    for j = 0; j <= m; ++j {
      . . .
      d[i][j] = min \{dp[i - 1][j], dp[i][j - 1], etc.\}
return dp[m][n]; // 最优解
```

位运算操作

3. X & -X => 得到最低位的 1



答疑

不同编程语言的语法问题

Python: x, y = 1, 2

Java or C++: x=1; y=2;

Python: x, y = y, x (可以有效实现交换两数)

Java or C++: int tmp = x; x = y; y = tmp;



反转链表 - reverse linked list

```
def reverseList(self, head):
    cur, prev = head, None
    while cur:
        cur.next, prev, cur = prev, cur, cur.next
    return prev
```



链表交换相邻元素

```
def swapPairs(self, head):
    pre, pre.next = self, head
    while pre.next and pre.next.next:
        a = pre.next
        b = a.next
        pre.next, b.next, a.next = b, a, b.next
        pre = a
    return self.next
```



链表交换相邻元素 — Better Version

```
def swapPairs(self, head):
    result = ListNode(0) # dummy node
    pre, pre.next = result, head
    while pre.next and pre.next.next:
        a = pre.next
        b = a.next
        pre.next, b.next, a.next = b, a, b.next
        pre = a
    return result.next
```



练习和切题



持续练习+精深练习(刻意练习)

1. 除了"做熟悉和会做的题目"之外,去刻意练习自己不熟悉的算法和数据结构。

不要为了切题而切题

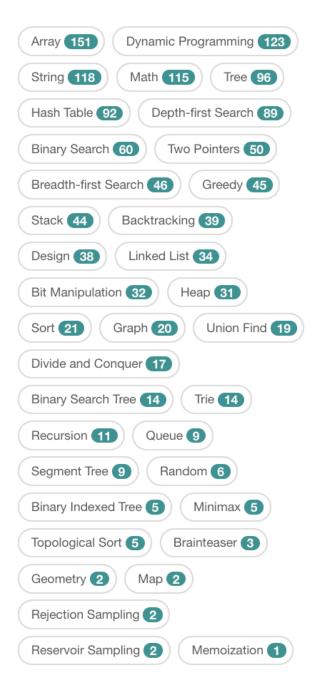
2. 做过的题目后续要返回再复习

Top Hits

- Top Amazon Ques...
 △









面试答题四件套

- 1. Clarification(询问题目细节、边界条件、可能的极端错误情况)
- 2. Possible Solution(所有可能的解法都和面试官沟通一遍)
 - Compare Time & Space Complexity(时间复杂度&空间复杂度)
 - Optimal Solution (最优解)
- 3. Coding (写代码)
- 4. Test Cases (测试用例)



最后: 沟通和交流很重要



回到起点

斐波拉契数列(Fibonacci)



拜托,面试别再问我斐波那契数列了!!!

原文链接: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/3LR-iVC4zgj0tGhZ780PcQ

姐妹篇:

- 1.《拜托,面试别再问我TopK了!!!》 https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/FFsvWXiaZK96PtUg-mmtEw
- 2.《拜托,面试别再让我数1了!!!》 https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/A3dLW92SNag8lw7vrQiEHQ



最后的最后



环境准备

1. Keyboard set-up

2. iTerms + Oh-my-zsh

3. IDE (Pycharm, IntelliJ, Webstorm, GoLand)
Editors (VS Code, Sublime, Atom, VIM, etc)



切题姿势



结束语

算法和数据结构是内力

重在练习(修行)