# Assignment #10: dp & bfs

Updated 2 GMT+8 Nov 25, 2024

2024 fall, Complied by 任宇桐 物理学院

#### 说明:

- 1)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 <a href="https://typoraio.cn">https://typoraio.cn</a>,或者用word)。AC或者没有AC,都请标上每个题目大致花费时间。
- 2) 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。
- 3) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

# 1. 题目

# LuoguP1255 数楼梯

dp, bfs, https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1255

思路:

如果不使用优化直接递归应该不能通过(?)

代码:

```
import sys
from functools import lru_cache
sys.setrecursionlimit(1<<30)
n = int(input())
@lru_cache(maxsize=None)
def f(n):
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    if n == 1:
        return 1
    return f(n-1)+f(n-2)
print(f(n))</pre>
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



所属题目 P1255 数楼梯

评测状态 Accepted

评测分数 100

提交时间 2024-11-26 09:11:53

测试点信息 源代码

### 测试点信息



# 27528: 跳台阶

dp, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27528/">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/27528/</a>

思路:

注意与上题不同,需要加上前面所有的情形。

```
n = int(input())
dp = [0]*(n+1)
if n == 1:
    print(1)
else:
    dp[1] = 1
    dp[2] = 2
    tot = 1
    for i in range(3, n+1):
        tot +=dp[i-1]
        dp[i] = tot+1
    print(dp[-1])
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                            #: 47399482
                                                                          题目: 27528
 n = int(input())
                                                                         提交人: 24n2400011498
 dp = [0] * (n+1)
                                                                          内存: 7396kB
 if n == 1:
   print(1)
                                                                          时间: 31ms
 else:
                                                                          语言: Python3
    dp[1] = 1
                                                                       提交时间: 2024-11-26 09:14:25
    dp[2] = 2
    tot = 1
    for i in range(3, n+1):
       tot +=dp[i-1]
       dp[i] = tot+1
    print(dp[-1])
```

基本信息

### 474D. Flowers

dp, <a href="https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/474/D">https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/474/D</a>

思路:

一开始没有看懂题目,不知道a, b是什么意思,看懂以后就简单多了。按照题目的提示dp即可,但是应该要反复取模,否则会超时。

```
t, k = map(int, input().split())
n = 10**5
m = 10**9+7
dp = [1] *(n+1)
pre = [0]*(n+1)
for i in range(n+1):
    if i-k >= 0:
        dp[i] = (dp[i-1]+dp[i-k])%m
    pre[i] = (pre[i-1]+dp[i])%m

for _ in range(t):
    a, b = map(int ,input().split())
    ans = pre[b]-pre[a-1]
    if ans < 0:
        ans += m
    print(ans)</pre>
```

```
By stur, contest: Codeforces Round 271 (Div. 2), problem: (D) Flowers, Accepted, #, CORX

t, k = map(int, input().split())
n = 10**5
m = 10**9+7
dp = [1] *(n+1)
pre = [0]*(n+1)
for i in range(n+1):
    if i-k >= 0:
        dp[i] = (dp[i-1]+dp[i-k])*m
    pre[i] = (pre[i-1]+dp[i])*m

for _ in range(t):
    a, b = map(int, input().split())
    ans = pre[b]-pre[a-1]
    if ans < 0:
        ans += m
        print(ans)

--Judgement Protocol
```

### LeetCode5.最长回文子串

dp, two pointers, string, <a href="https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-palindromic-substring/">https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-palindromic-substring/</a>

#### 思路:

自己大概能意识到需要讨论length-2的dp,但是开始时怎么也不知道如何处理length=1 and length=2的情形,参考了晴问上的类似题目才知道如何处理。

```
class Solution:
    def longestPalindrome(self, s: str) -> str:
        n = len(s)
        dp = [[0]*n for _ in range(n)]
        for i in range(n):
            dp[i][i] = 1
            ans = s[i]
        for i in range(n-1):
            if s[i]==s[i+1]:
                dp[i][i+1]=1
                ans = s[i:i+2]
        for 1 in range(3, n+1):
            for i in range(n-l+1):
                j = i+1-1
                if s[i] == s[j] and dp[i+1][j-1] == 1:
                    dp[i][j] = 1
                    ans = s[i:j+1]
        return ans
```



### 12029: 水淹七军

bfs, dfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/12029/

用时: 60min

思路:

这道题目初看没有什么难度,做起来被难了很久...首先是数据读取的问题,半天没有弄懂为什么RE,然后查找了聊天记录才明白,不小心看到了上下文提到的坑点,不然还不知道需要多少时间才能AC...

```
from collections import deque
import sys
sys.setrecursionlimit(1<<30)</pre>
input = sys.stdin.read
def main():
    data = input().split()
    idx = 0
    k = int(data[idx])
    idx += 1
    results = []
    for _ in range(k):
        m, n = map(int, data[idx:idx+2])
        idx += 2
        s = []
        for _ in range(m):
            s.append(list(map(int, data[idx:idx+n])))
            idx += n
        i, j = map(int, data[idx:idx+2])
        idx += 2
        i, j = i-1, j-1
        p = int(data[idx])
        idx += 1
        inQueue = [[False]*n for _ in range(m)]
        q = deque([])
        for _ in range(p):
            x, y = map(int, data[idx:idx+2])
```

```
idx += 2
            x = 1
            y -= 1
            inQueue[x][y] = True
            q.append((x, y))
        def scope(a, b):
            return 0 \le a \le m and 0 \le b \le n
        while q:
            1 = len(q)
            for _ in range(1):
                x, y = q.popleft()
                for dx, dy in [(-1, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1), (0, -1)]:
                     nx = x+dx
                     ny = y+dy
                     if scope(nx, ny):
                         if s[nx][ny] < s[x][y]:
                             q.append((nx, ny))
                             s[nx][ny] = s[x][y]
                             inQueue[nx][ny] = True
        results.append('Yes' if inQueue[i][j] else 'No')
    sys.stdout.write('\n'.join(results)+'\n')
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

#### #47409778提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

#### 状态: Accepted

```
from collections import deque
import sys
sys.setrecursionlimit(1<<30)</pre>
input = sys.stdin.read
def main():
    data = input().split()
    idx = 0
    k = int(data[idx])
   idx += 1
    results = []
    for _ in range(k):
        m, n = map(int, data[idx:idx+2])
        idx += 2
        s = []
        for _ in range(m):
            s.append(list(map(int, data[idx:idx+n])))
            idx += n
```

提交人: 24n2400011498 内存: 6420kB 时间: 197ms

#: 47409778 题目: 12029

语言: Python3

基本信息

提交时间: 2024-11-26 16:55:31

## 02802: 小游戏

bfs, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02802/">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02802/</a>

思路:

一开始没有看到tag,然后直接想dfs,无论如何不能AC,然后才开始想bfs,因为和模板有一些不同之处,所以小错误不断,最后求助以后才成功AC。基本思路是,先尝试沿着某个方向尝试所有可能的步长,加到同一层中,然后进行搜索。

```
from collections import deque
o = 0
while True:
   0 += 1
   w, h = map(int, input().split())
   if w == h == 0:
        break
    s = [list(input()) for _ in range(h)]
    maze = [[0]*(w+2) for _ in range(h+2)]
    for i in range(h):
        for j in range(w):
            if s[i][j] == 'X':
                maze[i+1][j+1] = 1
    def scope(i, j):
        return 0 \le i \le h+1 and 0 \le j \le w+1
    def bfs(a, b, c, d, step):
        visited = [[False]*(w+2) for _ in range(h+2)]
        q = deque([(a, b)])
        if a == c and b == d:
            return step
        while q:
            length = len(q)
            for _ in range(length):
                x, y = q.popleft()
                for dx, dy in [(0, 1), (0, -1), (1, 0), (-1, 0)]:
                    for g in range(1, max(w, h)+2):
                        nx = x+g*dx
                        ny = y+g*dy
                         if nx == c and ny == d:
                             return step+1
                         if not scope(nx, ny):
                             break
                         if maze[nx][ny] == 1:
                             break
                         if scope(nx, ny) and maze[nx][ny] == 0 and not
visited[nx][ny]:
                             visited[nx][ny] = True
                             q.append((nx, ny))
            step += 1
    print(f'Board #{o}:')
    t = 0
    while True:
        x1, y1, x2, y2 = map(int, input().split())
```

```
if x1 == y1 == x2 == y2 == 0:
    print()
    break
ans = bfs(y1, x1, y2, x2, 0)
if ans != None:
    print(f'Pair {t}: {ans} segments.')
else:
    print(f'Pair {t}: impossible.')
```

#### 代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

```
状态: Accepted
                                                                          基本信息
源代码
                                                                                #: 47430930
                                                                               题目: 02802
 from collections import deque
                                                                             提交人: 24n2400011498
                                                                              内存: 3752kB
 o = 0
 while True:
                                                                              时间: 198ms
    0 += 1
                                                                              语言: Python3
     w, h = map(int, input().split())
                                                                           提交时间: 2024-11-27 19:22:39
     if w == h == 0:
     break
s = [list(input()) for _ in range(h)]
     maze = [[0]*(w+2) for _ in range(h+2)]
     for i in range(h):
        for j in range(w):
            if s[i][j] == 'X':
                maze[i+1][j+1] = 1
     def scope(i, j):
         return 0<=i<=h+1 and 0<=j<=w+1
     def bfs(a, b, c, d, step):
        visited = [[False]*(w+2) for _ in range(h+2)]
         q = deque([(a, b)])
         if a == c and b == d:
             return step
         while q:
             length = len(q)
             for _ in range(length):
                 x, y = q.popleft()
                 for dx, dy in [(0, 1), (0, -1), (1, 0), (-1, 0)]:
                   for g in range (1, \max(w, h)+2):
                        nx = x+g*dx
                        ny = y+g*dy
```

# 2. 学习总结和收获

<mark>如果作业题目简单,有否额外练习题目,比如:OJ"计概2024fall每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网</mark> 站题目<mark>。</mark>

发现作业难度方差较大,前两题非常简单,快速AC,第三题感觉题目的意思表述的不是很能搞明白(也许是英文表述所以理解存在差异?),第4题的dp如果没有见过感觉有一定思维难度,5、6题看起来是模板,但是变数还是有不少的,发现如果能够理解模板背后的逻辑,应对变式还是比较容易写出思路正确的代码的,但是关于种种细节还是需要勤加练习才能掌握。另外,感觉不能一直在一道题目上死磕,有时就是想法不对(比如最后一题的dfs),花了太多时间,导致每日选做拉下很多没有时间思考。