## 算法 1 场景整体规划

```
输入: 空白场地 ground,T 个虚拟关卡信息 virlevel_{1...T}(与前一关距离 dist,偏转角度 deflex,形状 shape)  
输出: T 个关卡的实际情况 realevel_{1...T}(实际位置 pos(x,y),实际形状 shape)

1. 将场地 ground 划分为 n \times m 个边长为 0.5 米的方格

2. flag_{1...T}, realevel.shape \leftarrow MakeShape(ground, virlevel) // 预处理每个关卡可达方格最多的自旋角度,见算法 2 3. map_{1...T} \leftarrow MakeMap(virlevel, flag) // 动态规划预处理每个关卡从每个方格到出口的最小偏转偏差,见算法 3 4. cnt_{max}, \theta_{min} \leftarrow 0, \infty 5. for\ bits \leftarrow 0 \dots (1 << T) - 1 do 6. pos_{1...T}, cnt_{all}, \theta_{all} \leftarrow MakePos(virlevel, realevel, flag, map, bits) // bits 方案下的贪心策略,见算法 4 7. if\ cnt_{max} < cnt_{all} or (cnt_{max} == cnt_{all}\ and\ \theta_{min} > theta_{all}) then 8. realevel_{1...T}.pos,\ cnt_{max}, theta_{min} \leftarrow pos_{1...T}, cnt_{all}, \theta_{all} end if 10. end\ for
```

## 算法 2 MakeShape (ground, virlevel)

```
输入: 空白场地 ground, T 个虚拟关卡信息 virlevel<sub>1...T</sub>
输出: T 个关卡在每个方格上的可达性 flag_{1...T}, 最优自旋角度下的新形状 realevel_{1...T}. shape
 1: \alpha ← 0 // 前面若干关卡累计自旋角度和
 2: for k \leftarrow 1 \dots T do
 3:
       virlevel_k.deflex, cntmax, \beta \leftarrow virlevel_k.deflex + \alpha, 0, 0
       for \gamma \leftarrow 0 \dots 360^{\circ} do
 4:
           cnt \leftarrow 0
 5:
           for i, j \leftarrow 1 \dots n, 1 \dots m do
 6:
               tempshape \leftarrow shape 逆时针旋转\alpha + \gamma
 7:
               if tempshape(i,j) \subseteq ground then // tempshape(i,j)表示tempshape在i行j列处时包含的区域,下同
 8:
                   cnt \leftarrow cnt + 1
 9:
10:
               end if
           end for
11:
12:
           if cntmax < cnt then cntmax, \beta \leftarrow cnt, \gamma
           end if
13:
       end for
14:
       for i, j \leftarrow 1 \dots n, 1 \dots m do
15:
           realevel_k.shape ← shape 逆时针旋转\alpha + \beta
16:
           if realevel_k.shape(i,j) \subseteq ground then flag_k[i,j] \leftarrow true
17:
           else flag_k[i,j] \leftarrow false
18:
19:
           end if
       end for
20:
       \alpha \leftarrow \alpha + \beta
21:
22: end for
23: for k \leftarrow 1 \dots T - 1 do
       for i, j \leftarrow 1 \dots n, 1 \dots m do
24:
           if flag_k[i,j] is false then continue
25:
           end if
26:
           flag_k[i,j] ← false // i行j列放置当前关卡后,若下一关没有空地,则也视为不可达
27:
           for i', j' \leftarrow 1 \dots n, 1 \dots m do
28:
               if flag_{k+1}[i',j'] isn't false and realevel_k.shape(i,j) \cap realevel_{k+1}.shape(i',j') = \phi then
29:
30:
                    flag_k[i,j] \leftarrow \texttt{true}
               end if
31:
32:
           end for
       end for
34: end for
```

```
算法 3 MakeMap (virlevel, flag)
```

```
输入: T 个虚拟关卡信息 virlevel_{1...T}, 预处理结果 flag_{1...T}
输出: 每个关卡到从每个方格到出口的最小偏转偏差 map_{1...T}
 1: map_{1...T} \leftarrow [\infty, ..., \infty][\infty, ..., \infty]
 2: for k \leftarrow T \dots 1 do
       for i, j, i', j' \leftarrow 1...n, 1...m, 1...n, 1...m do
 3:
           if flag_k[i,j] is false or flag_{k+1}[i',j'] is false then continue
 4:
           else if realevel_k.shape(i,j) \cap realevel_{k+1}.shape(i',j') \neq \phi then continue
 5:
           else if (i,j)所处位置到(i',j')所处位置距离与virlevel_{k+1}.dist差距过大 then continue
 6:
 7:
           \Delta\theta \leftarrow \mathcal{M}(i,j)到(i',j')角度与virlevel_{k+1}.deflex之差的绝对值
 8:
           map_k[i,j] = \min \left\{ map_k[i,j], \ map_{k+1}[i',j'] + \Delta\theta \right\}
 9:
       end for
10:
11: end for
```

算法 4 MakePos (virlevel, realevel, flag, map, bits)

```
输入: T 个虚拟关卡信息 virlevel<sub>1...T</sub>, 实际情况 realevel<sub>1...T</sub>, 预处理结果 flag<sub>1...T</sub>, map<sub>1...T</sub>, 贪心方案 bits
输出: bits 方案下的贪心策略结果 pos_{1...T},覆盖方块数 cnt_{all},偏转角度总偏差 \theta_{all}
 1: mask[1,1], \ldots, mask[n,m] \leftarrow \texttt{false}
 2: cnt_{all}, \ \theta_{all} \leftarrow 0, \ 0
 3: for k \leftarrow 1 \dots T do
                             // 从头到尾逐个规划,每个关卡选坪效最大或偏转角度偏差最小的位置
 4:
        cnt_{tempmax}, \ \theta_{tempmin} \leftarrow 0, \ \infty
        for i, j \leftarrow 1 \dots n, 1 \dots m do
 5:
           if flag_k[i,j] is false then continue
 6:
 7:
           else if realevel_{k-1}.shape(pos_{k-1}) \cap realevel_k.shape(i,j) \neq \phi then continue
           else if (i,j)所处位置到pos_{k-1}距离与virlevel_k.dist差距过大 then continue
 8:
 9:
           cnt \leftarrow realevel_k.shape(i,j)中满足mask[x,y]为 false 的方格(x,y)数量
10:
           \theta \leftarrow \theta_{all} + map_k[i,j] + (i,j)相对pos_{k-1}的偏转角度与virlevel_k.deflex之差的绝对值
11:
12:
           if bits >> (k-1) is 1 then //bits为1优先考虑增加坪效
               if cnt_{tempmax} < cnt or (cnt_{tempmax} == cnt \text{ and } \theta_{tempmin} > \theta) then
13:
14:
                   p, cnt_{tempmax}, \theta_{tempmin} \leftarrow (i, j), cnt, \theta
               end if
15:
           else // bits为0优先考虑减少偏转偏差
16:
17:
               if \theta_{tempmin} > \theta or (\theta_{tempmin} == \theta and cnt_{tempmax} < cnt) then
                   p, cnt_{tempmax}, \theta_{tempmin} \leftarrow (i, j), cnt, \theta
18:
               end if
19:
           end if
20:
       end for
21:
       pos_k \leftarrow p所处位置
22:
23:
       \theta_{all} \leftarrow \theta_{all} + \text{M}pos_{k-1}到pos_k角度与virlevel_k.deflex之差的绝对值
24:
       for each (i, j) \in realevel_k.shape(p) do mask[i, j] \leftarrow true
        end for
25:
26: end for
27: for i, j \leftarrow 1 \dots n, 1 \dots m do
28:
       if mask[i,j] is true then cnt_{all} \leftarrow cnt_{all} + 1
        end if
29:
30: end for
```