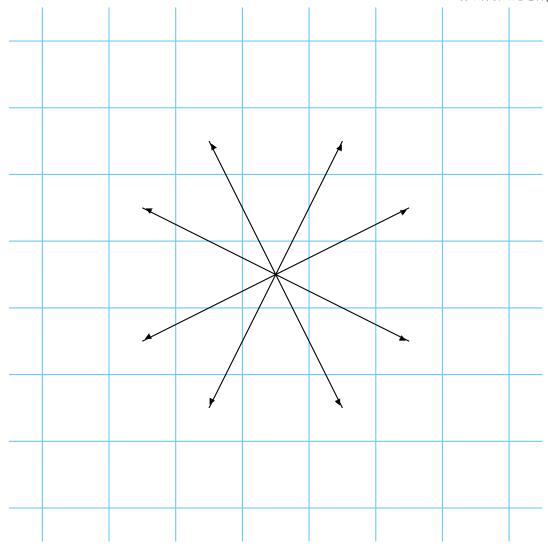
算法分析习题选讲(第三章)

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1152 1153 马周游

一个有限大小的棋盘上有一只马

给出初始时马的位置,找出一条马移动的路线,经过所有格子各一次



```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
```

- 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
- 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
- 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
- 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
- 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48
- 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56
- 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
```

- 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
- 17 18 19 20 **21** 22 23 24
- 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
- 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
- 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48
- 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56
- 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
```

- 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
- 17 18 19 20 **21** 22 23 24
- 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
- 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
- 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48
- 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56
- 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64

1152 1153 马周游 解题思路

- 深搜
- 枚举马能走的所有路径,直至找到一条完成周游的路径
- 回溯

1152 1153 马周游 代码

```
bool Solve(int x, int depth) {
 route[depth] = x + 1;
 if (depth == m * n - 1) {
   print route();
   return true;
 visit[x] = true;
 //搜索对效率要求较高,建议将这里换成int children[8]以提高效率。
 vector(int) children;
 get children(x, &children);
 for (int i = 0; i < children. size(); ++i) {
   if (Solve(children[i], depth + 1)) return true;
 visit[x] = false;
 return false;
void get children(int x, vector(int) *children) {
 for (int i = 0; i < neighbors[x].size(); ++i) {
   int child = neighbors[x][i];
   if (!visit[child]) {
     children->push back(child);
```

1152 1153 马周游 缺点

程序过慢,只能勉强过1152

优化: 改变搜索顺序

先搜索可行格较少的格子

$$\times$$
 ?(2) \times \times

$$x \cdot ?(1) \times x$$

1152 1153 马周游 代码

```
int cnt size[64];
bool cmp(int x, int y) {
  return cnt size[x] < cnt size[y];</pre>
int get children size(int x) {
 int size = 0;
 for (int i = 0; i < neighbors[x].size(); ++i) {
    int child = neighbors[x][i];
   if (!visit[child]) {
      ++size;
  return size;
void get children(int x, vector(int) *children) {
 for (int i = 0; i < neighbors[x].size(); ++i) {
    int child = neighbors[x][i];
   if (!visit[child]) {
      children->push back(child);
      cnt size[child] = get children size(child);
  sort(children->begin(), children->end(), cmp);
```

1152 1153 马周游 解题报告

- 可在解题报告中尝试其他搜索顺序或剪枝,对比其效果
- 通过加大数据范围,如扩展到9x9,10x10,本地跑程序来对比不同算法的性能
- ■可以思考构造性的算法

1093 Air Express

1093 Air Express 题目大意

给出4个重量区间 & 每个区间的单位重量运输价格

| Cost per pound |
|----------------|
| \$10 |
| \$ 5 |
| \$3 |
| \$2 |
| |

有一个背包需要运输,问往背包里面添加多少重量后可以让运费最低

1093 Air Express 解题思路

| Package weight | Cost per pound |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 0 to 9 pounds | \$10 |
| 10 to 49 pounds | \$ 5 |
| 50 to 99 pounds | \$3 |
| 100 pounds or more | \$2 |

最小运输价格必定出现在:

- I. 不添加任何重量
- 2. 添加重量后刚好到达某个区间的下界

1093 Air Express 代码

```
int cal(int weight) {
    int price = INF;
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        if (lower[i] <= weight && weight <= upper[i]) {
            price = min(price, weigth * rate[i]);
        } else if (weight < lower[i]) {
            price = min(price, lower[i]) * rate[i]);
        }
    }
    return price;
}</pre>
```

修改这段代码让它输出需要添加的重量

1134 积木分发

1134 积木分发 题目大意

n个小伙伴,每个人手上有 a_i 块积木,还需要 b_i 块积木才能完成任务

The Pancakes手上有s块积木,她可以把她手中的积木都给某个人,等那个人完成任务后回收他手上的所有积木

问The Pancakes最后是否能回收完所有人的积木

$$s \le 10^6, n \le 10^4, a, b \le 10^9$$

1134 积木分发 样例

第一个样例:

$$n = 2, s = 2$$

$$a = 1, b = 4$$

$$a = 2, b = 1$$

分给第二个人 -> s = 4 -> 再分给第一个人 -> s = 5

第二个样例:

$$n = 2, s = 2$$

$$a = 1, b = 4$$

$$a = I, b = I$$

分给第二个人 -> s = 3 -> 第一人仍然不够,失败

1134 积木分发 解题思路

应该先分给需求少的人,因为分完后The Pancakes手上的积木总是会变多的排序后贪心求解

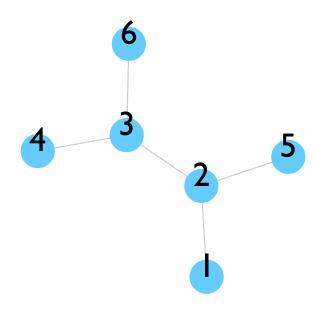
1134 积木分发 代码

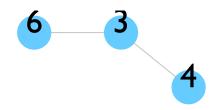
```
struct Node {
   int have, need;
};
bool operator<(const Node& x, const Node& y) {
   return x.need < y.need;
}
bool Solve() {
   sort(nodes, nodes + n);
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     if (s < nodes[i].need) return false;
        s += nodes[i].have;
   }
   return true;
}</pre>
```

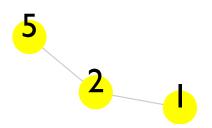
1140 国王的遗产

一棵由n块金块组成的树

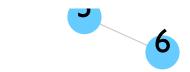
k个人按顺序轮流拿金块,每个人拿的时候选择树的一条边将其分割成两棵树

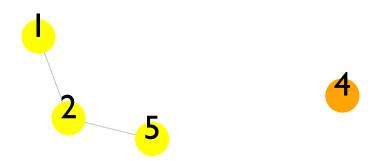






拿的那部分的金块数不能超过当前金块总数的一半 每个人都希望拿到尽量多的金块 如果有多种拿法,则拿最小金块编号最小的那一块





```
6 3
1 2
2 3
3 4
2 5
3 6
3 1 2
```

 $n \leq 30000, k \leq 100$

1140 国王的遗产解题思路

按顺序做,枚举每一个人,检查切断每一条边所得到的两棵子树,计算其节点数和最小编号

如何得到这两棵子树?

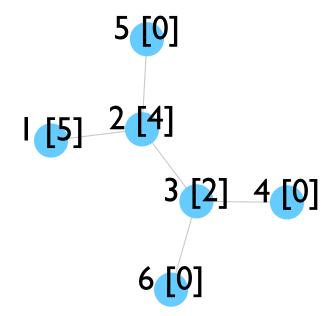
去掉边后做DFS

复杂度?

 $O(N^2K)$, 枚举边*DFS求大小*K次,无法承受

1140 国王的遗产解题思路

转化成有根树,只需要做一次DFS



记录子树的大小,删除的边的两个端点,子树中的最小编号

```
struct SubTree {
  int num_nodes;
  int insider, outsider;
  int min_id;
};
```

用vector来保存树的边

```
const int kMaxN = 31000;
vector<int> G[kMaxN];
SubTree subtree[kMaxN];
```

不同子树之间的比较:

```
bool operator<(const SubTree& a, const SubTree& b) {
  if (a.num_nodes != b.num_nodes) {
    return a.num_nodes > b.num_nodes;
  }
  return a.min_id < b.min_id;
}</pre>
```

主过程:

```
vector<int> ans;
pivot = 0;
total = n;
for (int ichild = 0; ichild < num_children - 1; ++ichild) {
   pivot = dfs_find_min(pivot, -1);

   best.num_nodes = -1;
   dfs(pivot, -1);
   ans.push_back(best.num_nodes);

   // Remove edge best.insider <-> best.outsider

   total -= best.num_nodes;
   pivot = best.outsider;
}
```

找出树中的最小编号,从该编号开始DFS

```
int dfs_find_min(int x, int parent) {
    int min_id = x;
    for (int i = 0; i < G[x].size(); ++i) {
        int child = G[x][i];
        if (child == parent) continue;
        min_id = min(min_id, dfs_find_min(child, x));
    }
    return min_id;
}</pre>
```

主DFS过程

```
int total:
int pivot;
SubTree best:
void dfs(int x, int parent) {
  subtree[x].num nodes = 1;
  subtree[x].min id = x;
 for (int i = 0; i < G[x].size(); ++i) {
    int child = G[x][i];
   if (child == parent) continue;
    dfs(child, x);
    subtree[x].num nodes += subtree[child].num nodes;
    subtree[x].min id = min(subtree[x].min id, subtree[child].min id);
 if (x != pivot) {
    subtree[x].outsider = parent;
    subtree[x].insider = x:
   if (subtree[x].num nodes <= total / 2) {</pre>
      best = min(best, subtree[x]):
    SubTree subtree2:
    subtree2.num nodes = total - subtree[x].num nodes;
    subtree2.min id = pivot;
    subtree2.insider = parent;
    subtree2.outsider = x;
    if (subtree2.num nodes <= total / 2) {
      best = min(best, subtree2);
```

1438 Shopaholic

I 438 Shopaholic 题目大意

买东西 每买三件东西 最便宜的一件免费

给出n个需要买的东西

问最多免费多少?

 $n \le 20000, price \le 20000$

I 438 Shopaholic 样例

6

400 100 200 350 300 250

 $(400\ 350\ 300)\ (250\ 200\ 100) => 400$

1438 Shopaholic 解题思路

尽量使价格高的东西免费

按价格从高到低排序,每三件取一件免费

严格证明? 考虑最便宜的商品,必须找两个和它配对

```
sort(price, price + n, greater(int));
for (int i = 2; i < n; i += 3) {
   saved += price[i];
}</pre>
```

1028 Hanoi Tower Sequence

I 028 Hanoi Tower Sequence 题目大意

汉诺塔: 三个柱子和大小两两不同的盘子放在一个柱子上

目的:将这些盘子移动到另外一个柱子上

规则:每次只能移动最顶端的一个盘子,每次移动后较小的盘子必须放在较大的盘子

上面

现在给出步数p,问第p步移动的盘子的大小

$$p \leq 10^{100}$$

I 028 Hanoi Tower Sequence 题目大意

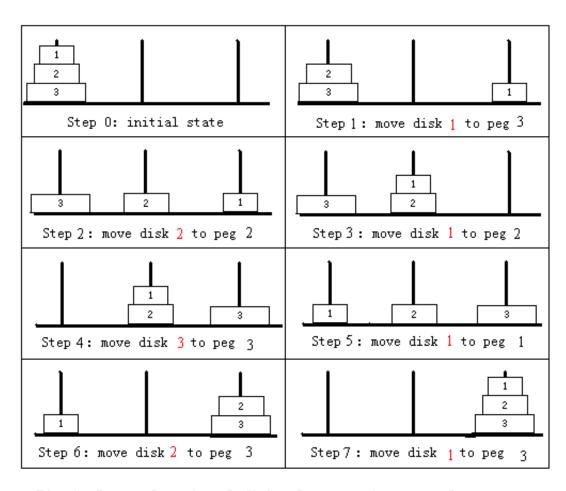


Fig 1: Demo of moving 3 disks from peg 1 to peg 3.

规则

I. 把前n - I个盘子移到第二根柱子上

- 2. 把第n个盘子移到第三根柱子上
- 3. 把前n-I个盘子移到第三根柱子上

先递归求解总步数

设移动k个盘子需要f(k)步,则有:

$$f(k) = f(k - 1) + 1 + f(k - 1)$$

$$f(I) = I$$

所以:

$$f(k) = 2^k - 1$$

发现:

第 2^k 步移动的是第k+1个盘子

找规律

```
1
1 2 1
1 2 1 3 1 2 1
1 2 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1
1 2 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 5 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 3 1 2 1
```

具有自相似的特性

```
      0001
      => 0

      0010
      => 1

      0011
      => 0

      0101
      => 0

      0110
      => 1

      0111
      => 0

      1000
      => 3

      1001
      => 0

      1010
      => 1

      1011
      => 0

      1101
      => 0

      1110
      => 0

      1110
      => 1

      1111
      => 0
```

答案为把p表示成2进制数,最后有多少个零,再加I

假设x是读进来的数字,x[n-I]是最低位:

```
int ans = 1;
while (x[n - 1] % 2 == 0) {
    ++ans;

    // 除2
    int remain = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        remain = remain * 10 + x[i];
        x[i] = remain / 2;
        remain %= 2;
    }
    assert(remain == 0);
}</pre>
```

1029 Rabbit

I029 Rabbit 题目大意

开始有一对成年兔子

每对成年兔子每个月产生一对小兔子

每只小兔子经过m个月变成成年兔子

问经过d个月后有多少兔子

 $1 \le m \le 10, 1 \le d \le 100$

I029 Rabbit 题目大意

m = 2时是经典的Fibonacci问题

1029 Rabbit 解题思路

每个月的兔子数量 = 上个月兔子数量 + 这个月出生的小兔子数量 小兔子由大兔子生育得到,这些大兔子在m个月前就必须存在了 每个月的兔子数量 = 上个月兔子数量 + m个月前的兔子数量

dp[n] = dp[n-1] + dp[n-m]

1029 Rabbit 代码

```
struct BigInteger {
  static const int kMaxLen = 100;
 int x[kMaxLen]:
 BigInteger(int a = 0) {
   memset(x, 0, sizeof(x));
   x[0] = a:
};
// 效率较低,只做演示用!
BigInteger operator+(const BigInteger& a, const BigInteger& b) {
 BigInteger c;
 for (int i = 0; i < kMaxLen - 1; ++i) {
    c.x[i] += a.x[i] + b.x[i];
   c.x[i + 1] += c.x[i] / 10;
    c. x[i] \% = 10;
  return c;
dp[0] = BigInteger(1);
for (int i = 1; i \le d; ++i) {
 if (i < m) 
    a[i] = a[i - 1] + BigInteger(1);
 } else {
    a[i] = a[i - 1] + a[i - m];
```

1381 a*b

I38I a*b 题目大意

给两个整数a和b,求 $a \times b$

$$0 \le a \le 10^{100}, 0 \le b \le 10000$$

a,b都有可能是0

1381 a*b 解题思路

高精度乘法,模拟竖式乘法

输出时注意前导0和0的情况

1381 a*b 代码

```
struct BigInteger {
    static const int kMaxLen = 120;
    int x[kMaxLen];
    BigInteger(int a = 0) {
        memset(x, 0, sizeof (x));
        x[0] = a;
    }
    BigInteger operator*(int b) const {
        BigInteger res(0);
        for (int i = 0; i < kMaxLen; i++) {
            res.x[i] += x[i] * b;
            res.x[i] += c.x[i] / 10;
            res.x[i] %= 10;
        }
        return res;
    }
}</pre>
```

以此为基础,可自行练习大整数乘大整数的程序。

另外,这两个大整数程序都以**I0**为进位, 实际使用时可以用**I0000**为进位数,把**4**个数字压在一个数组中,可以明显提高程序效率。

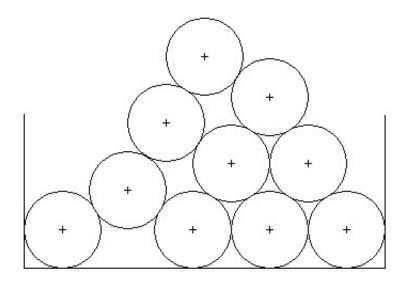
1206 1012 Stacking Cylinders

1206 1012 Stacking Cylinders 题目大意

给出最底层的n个圆柱的位置,求最顶层的圆柱的位置

圆柱半径都为L

$$1 \le n \le 10$$



如图

1206 1012 Stacking Cylinders 解题思路

已知两个圆的圆心坐标, 求放在这两个圆上的圆的圆心坐标

向量 勾股定理

1206 1012 Stacking Cylinders complex库

STL中的复数库可以简化代码

复数的旋转: $a \times e^{i\theta}$

两个点之间的距离: ||a-b||

```
complex (double) a, b;
b = a * exp(complex (double) (0, t)); //旋转角度为t
b = a * complex (double) (0, 1); //旋转90度
sqrt(norm(a - b)); // 两点之间的距离
abs(a - b); // 或者
a. real(); // x坐标
a. imag(); // y坐标
```

1206 1012 Stacking Cylinders 代码

```
typedef complex<double> Point;
bool cmp(const Point& a, const Point& b) {
   return a.real() < b.real();
}

Point Calculate(const Point& a, const Point& b) {
   Point mid = (a + b) / Point(2, 0);
   Point height = (b - mid) * Point(0, 1);
   double len = sqrt(4 - norm(a - mid));
   height = height / abs(height) * len;
   return mid + height;
}

sort(points, points + n, cmp);
for (int len = n - 1; len >= 1; --len) {
   for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
      points[i] = Calculate(points[i], points[i + 1]);
   }
}</pre>
```

1172 Queens, Knights and Pawns

I I 72 Queens, Knights and Pawns 题目大意

给一个棋盘,若干后、马和兵的位置

求棋盘上有多个没被占领的格子不会受到后也不会受到马的攻击

棋盘大小1000×1000, 每种棋子最多100个

I I 72 Queens, Knights and Pawns 解题思路

用二维数组表示一个棋盘

标记每个棋子的位置

再标记每个棋子能攻击的位置

最后计算有多少个位置不会被攻击

I I 72 Queens, Knights and Pawns 代码

```
enum GridState {
  empty,
  occupied,
  attacked
};
const int kMaxN = 1024:
GridState board[kMaxN][kMaxN];
void occupy(vector<Point> v) {
 for (int i = 0; i < v. size(); i++) {
    grid[v[i].x][v[i].y]] = occupied;
bool in board and unoccupied(Point p) {
 if (1 \le p.x \&\& p.x \le num row) {
   if (1 <= p.y && p.y <= num col) {
      return grid[p.x][p.y]!=occupied;
  return false;
```

I I 72 Queens, Knights and Pawns 代码

```
int dKnight[8][2] = \{\{1,2\},\{1,-2\},\{2,-1\},\{-2,-1\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,2\},\{-2,1\},\{2,1\}\}\};
int d0uen[8][2] = \{\{1,0\},\{1,-1\},\{0,-1\},\{-1,-1\},\{-1,0\},\{-1,1\},\{0,1\},\{1,1\}\}\}:
void KnightAttack(vector<Point> points)
 for (int i = 0; i < points.size(); i++) {
    for (int dir = 0; dir \langle 8; dir + + \rangle)
      Point newp(points[i].x + dKnight[dir][0], points[i].y + dKnight[dir][1]);
      if (in board and unoccupied(newp)) {
        grid[newp. x][newp. y] = attacked;
void QueenAttack(vector<Point> points) {
 for (int i = 0: i < points.size(): i++) {
    for (int dir = 0; dir \langle 8; dir + + \rangle) {
      Point newp(points[i].x + dQueen[dir][0], points[i].y + dQueen[dir][1]);
      if (in board and unoccupied(newp)) {
        grid[newp. x] [newp. y] = attacked;
```

I I 72 Queens, Knights and Pawns 代码

```
memset(grid, 0, sizeof(grid));
occupy(queen);
occupy(knight);
occupy(pawn);

KnightAttack(knight);
QueenAttack(queen);

int ans = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= num_row; i++) {
   for (int j = 1; j <= num_col; j++) {
      if (grid[i][j] == empty) {
         ans++;
      }
   }
}</pre>
```

1034 Forest

I034 Forest 题目大意

n个节点

m条有向边

判断是否组成森林,如果是,求出它的最大深度和最大宽度

 $n, m \leq 100$