# Assignment #4: 排序、栈、队列和树

Updated 0005 GMT+8 March 11, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by ==张宇帆 心理与认知科学学院==

#### 编程环境

== (请改为同学的操作系统、编程环境等) ==

操作系统: Windows 11

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.2.2

# 1. 题目

### 05902: 双端队列

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05902/

思路: 简单的队列实现即可

代码

```
t = int(input())
for _ in range(t):
   queue = []
    n = int(input())
    for k in range(n):
        Type, value = map(str,input().split())
        if Type == '1':
            queue.append(value)
        elif Type == '2':
            if value == '0':
                queue = queue[1:]
            elif value == '1':
                queue.pop()
    if len(queue) == 0:
        print('NULL')
    else:
        print(' '.join(queue))
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                              #: 44147938
                                                                             题目: 05902
 t = int(input())
                                                                           提交人: 2200013720
 for _ in range(t):
                                                                            内存: 3616kB
    queue = []
    n = int(input())
                                                                            时间: 41ms
    for k in range(n):
                                                                            语言: Python3
        Type, value = map(str,input().split())
                                                                         提交时间: 2024-03-10 11:00:37
        if Type == '1':
            queue.append(value)
         elif Type == '2':
           if value == '0':
               queue = queue[1:]
            elif value == '1':
               queue.pop()
     if len(queue) == 0:
        print('NULL')
        print(' '.join(queue))
```

### 02694: 波兰表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02694/

思路:由于不想用栈,于是使用了以前学计概的时候用的思路,即运算符比较作用于排列于其前两位的数字,然后更新列表即可

代码

```
#
def operate(op, op1, op2):
    if op == '+':
        return op1 + op2
    elif op == '-':
        return op1 - op2
    elif op == '*':
        return op1 * op2
    elif op == '/':
        return op1 / op2
S = input().split()
for i in range(len(S)-3,-1,-1):
    if S[i] in '+-*/':
        S[i] = operate(S[i], float(S[i+1]), float(S[i+2]))
        S = S[:i+1] + S[i+3:]
print("%.6f"%S[0])
```

代码运行截图 == (至少包含有"Accepted") ==

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                     #: 43994006
                                                                                   题目: 02694
 def operate(op, op1, op2):
    if op == '+':
                                                                                  提交人: 2200013720
     return op1 + op2
elif op == '-':
                                                                                   内存: 3504kB
                                                                                    时间: 22ms
        return op1 - op2
                                                                                   语言: Pvthon3
     elif op == '*':
                                                                                提交时间: 2024-02-27 08:56:05
        return op1 * op2
     elif op == '/':
         return op1 / op2
 S = input().split()
 for i in range(len(S)-3,-1,-1):
     if S[i] in '+-*/'
         S[i] = operate(S[i], float(S[i+1]), float(S[i+2]))
         S = S[:i+1] + S[i+3:]
 print("%.6f"%S[0])
```

基本信息

#### 24591: 中序表达式转后序表达式

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24591/

思路:一开始就是简单的用栈去实现,后来发现还得考虑小数和多位数的情况,于是添加了flag作为是否为小数和多位数(即是否直接添加到stack[-1]当中)的判断标识

```
def post(formula):
    prec = {}
    prec["("] = 1]
    prec["+"] = 2
    prec["-"] = 2
    prec["*"] = 3
    prec["/"] = 3
    opStack = []
    result = []
    flag = False
    for word in formula:
        if word == '(':
            opStack.append(word)
            flag = False
        elif word == ')':
            topword = opStack.pop()
            while not topword == '(':
                result.append(topword)
                topword = opStack.pop()
            flag = False
        elif word == '.':
            flag = True
            result[-1] += word
        elif word in '+-*/':
            while (not opStack == []) and (prec[opStack[-1]] >= prec[word]):
                result.append(opStack.pop())
            opStack.append(word)
            flag = False
```

```
elif flag:
    result[-1] += word
elif word not in '+-*/()':
    result.append(word)
    flag = True
while not opStack == []:
    result.append(opStack.pop())
    return ' '.join(result)

n = int(input())
for _ in range(n):
    print(post(input()))
```

#### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                            #: 43969817
                                                                          题目: 24591
 def post(formula):
                                                                         提交人: 2200013720
    prec = {}
    prec["("] = 1
                                                                           内存: 3680kB
    prec["+"] = 2
                                                                           时间: 25ms
    prec["-"] = 2
                                                                          语言: Python3
    prec["*"] = 3
                                                                        提交时间: 2024-02-23 17:49:20
    prec["/"] = 3
    opStack = []
    result = []
    flag = False
    for word in formula:
```

基本信息

## 22068: 合法出栈序列

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22068/

思路:一开始是没有什么好的思路的,后来借鉴了同学发群里询问的代码后才有了思路,简单来说就是在stack中模拟出原始字符串可能的出栈序列,在模拟时与输入字符串相比即可

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                           #: 44020706
                                                                          题目: 22068
 s = input()
                                                                        提交人: 2200013720
 while True:
                                                                         内存: 3596kB
    try:
        put = input()
                                                                          时间: 26ms
        if len(put) != len(s):
                                                                          语言: Python3
           print('N0')
                                                                       提交时间: 2024-03-01 00:24:30
        else:
           i = 0
            j = 0
            ctook = []
```

# 06646: 二叉树的深度

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/06646/

思路:简单的写下树然后写个找深度的函数即可(一开始还担心递归太多TLE的,但是就目前做过的树题目看来好像不太需要担心这方面)

```
#
class TreeNode(object):
    def __init__(self, key, left = None, right = None, parent = None, depth = 1):
        self.root = key
        self.left = left
        self.right = right
        self.parent = parent
        self.depth = depth

    def isleaf(self):
        return self.left == None and self.right == None

def finddepth(treenode, trees):
    if treenode.isleaf():
```

```
treenode.depth = 1
    if not treenode.left == None:
        finddepth(treenode.left, trees)
        treenode.depth = max(treenode.left.depth + 1, treenode.depth)
    if not treenode.right == None:
        finddepth(treenode.right, trees)
        treenode.depth = max(treenode.right.depth + 1, treenode.depth)
    return treenode.depth
n = int(input())
trees = [TreeNode(1) for i in range(n)]
for i in range(n):
    left, right = map(int,input().split())
    if not left == -1:
        trees[i].left = trees[left-1]
        trees[left-1].parent = trees[i]
    if not right == -1:
        trees[i].right = trees[right-1]
        trees[right-1].parent = trees[i]
print(finddepth(trees[0], trees))
```

#### 状态: Accepted

```
      原代码
      #: 44167641

      class TreeNode (object):
      题目: 06646

      def __init__(self, key, left = None, right = None, parent = None, deself.root = key
      提交人: 2200013720

      self.left = left
      phe: 3676kB

      self.right = right
      语言: Python3

      self.parent = parent
      提交时间: 2024-03-11 11:58:20
```

基本信息

### 02299: Ultra-QuickSort

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02299/

思路:一开始是直接求逆序数,后来TLE了想不出怎么搞,询问了GPT后给出了归并才想起来(他打出merge\_sort的时候就恍然大悟了)

```
#
def merge_sort(arr, start, end, temp):
    if start < end:
        mid = (start + end) // 2
        count = merge_sort(arr, start, mid, temp)
        count += merge_sort(arr, mid + 1, end, temp)
        count += merge(arr, start, mid, end, temp)
        return count
    else:
        return 0</pre>
```

```
def merge(arr, start, mid, end, temp):
    count = 0
    i = start
    j = mid + 1
    idx = start
    while i <= mid and j <= end:
        if arr[i] <= arr[j]:</pre>
            temp[idx] = arr[i]
            i += 1
        else:
            temp[idx] = arr[j]
            j += 1
            count += mid - i + 1
        idx += 1
    while i <= mid:
        temp[idx] = arr[i]
        i += 1
        idx += 1
    while j <= end:
        temp[idx] = arr[j]
        i += 1
        idx += 1
    for i in range(start, end + 1):
        arr[i] = temp[i]
    return count
n = int(input())
while n != 0:
    num = []
    dp = [0]*n
    for i in range(n):
        num.append(int(input()))
    print(merge_sort(num, 0, n-1, [0]*n))
    n = int(input())
```

#### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码

def merge_sort(arr, start, end, temp):
    if start < end:
        mid = (start + end) // 2
        count = merge_sort(arr, start, mid, temp)
        count += merge_sort(arr, mid + 1, end, temp)
        count += merge(arr, start, mid, end, temp)
        return count

else:
    return 0
```

基本信息

#: 44167117 题目: 02299 提交人: 2200013720 内存: 29728kB 时间: 3881ms 语言: Python3 提交时间: 2024-03-11 11:07:02

# 2. 学习总结和收获

==如果作业题目简单,有否额外练习题目,比如:OJ"2024spring每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网站题目。==

最近在浅浅地做一点CF上的dp和greedy的一些题目(1100+),树的题目没做多少,目前就还在执行上一个作业说的"好好再练练dp",不过刚好最近每日练习和作业已经有树了,所以也可以慢慢跟着走(只是最近的重心就不在这了)。

还有比较难受的一点就是,我没想到这才第四周,我的其他课程就已经开始给我上难度了(TT\_\_\_T),所以这周末确实没有花太多时间在数算上,至少没有以前那么多了,不过之后会努力调整的。

最后就是用心地搭了下自己的github,把自己做过的dp、greedy等题目放了上去,然后也放有最近十分折磨我的课程的一些内容(机器学习方面),打算记录下自己学习的经历,总之慢慢用心学吧!