Assignment #1

Updated 0940 GMT+8 Feb 19, 2024

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

操作系统: Windows 11 22H2 22621.3155

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.2.2

C/C++编程环境:无

题目

20742: 泰波拿契數

思路:依据公式由前推后,如果直接列一个长为30的表代码会更简洁一点。

代码

```
# 20742. 泰波拿契数
n = int(input())
dp = [0]*n
if n == 1:
   dp[0] = 1
elif n == 2:
    dp[0] = 1
    dp[1] = 1
elif n == 3:
   dp[0] = 1
   dp[1] = 1
   dp[2] = 2
else:
   dp[0] = 1
   dp[1] = 1
   dp[2] = 2
   for i in range(2,n):
       dp[i] = dp[i-1] + dp[i-2] + dp[i-3]
print(dp[-1])
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

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

58A. Chat room

思路:遍历hello字符串,找到就往后挪一位,直到hello里的元素全找到。

代码

```
# 58A. Chat room
Result = 'hello'
i = 0
j = 0
s = input()
while i < 5 and j < len(s):
    if s[j] == Result[i]:
        i = i + 1
    j = j + 1
print(['NO','YES'][i == 5])</pre>
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

By yunyu3, contest: Codeforces Beta Round 54 (Div. 2), problem: (A) Chat room, Accepted, #, Copy

```
Result = 'hello'
i = 0
j = 0
s = input()
while i < 5 and j < len(s):
    if s[j] == Result[i]:
        i = i + 1
    j = j + 1
print(['NO', 'YES'][i == 5])</pre>
```

118A. String Task

思路:记录Vowels然后对输入字符串遍历即可。

代码

```
# 118A. String Task
s = list(input())
Vowels = 'AOYEUIaoyeui'
result = ''
for i in s:
    if i not in Vowels:
        result = result + '.' + i.lower()
print(result)
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

By yunyu3, contest: Codeforces Beta Round 89 (Div. 2), problem: (A) String Task, Accepted, #, Copy

```
s = list(input())
Vowels = 'AOYEUIaoyeui'
result = ''
for i in s:
    if i not in Vowels:
        result = result + '.' + i.lower()
print(result)
```

22359: Goldbach Conjecture

思路:构造判断是否为质数的函数Prime,然后对i和n-i进行判断即可。

```
# 22359: Goldbach Conjecture
n = int(input())
def Prime(number):
    flag = True
    if number > 1:
        for i in range(2,number//2):
            if number % i == 0:
                flag = False
                break
    return flag

for i in range(2,n//2):
    if Prime(n-i) and Prime(i):
        print(i,n-i)
        break
```

```
n = int(input())
def Prime(number):
    flag = True
    if number > 1:
        for i in range(2, number//2):
            if number % i == 0:
                flag = False
                break
    return flag

for i in range(2, n//2):
    if Prime(n-i) and Prime(i):
```

print(i,n-i)

break

23563: 多项式时间复杂度

思路:以+分隔各个单项,然后判断系数和指数,相对应的位置依据n而定,记录非零系数的最大指数即可。

代码

```
# 多项式时间复杂度
S = list(map(str,input().split('+')))
Max = 0
for s in S:
    idx = s.index('n')
    if idx == 0:
        Max = max(Max, 1)
    elif int(s[:idx]) != 0:
        Max = max(Max, int(s[idx+2:]))
print('n^%s' % Max)
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

状态: Accepted

```
原代码

S = list(map(str,input().split('+')))

Max = 0

for s in S:
    idx = s.index('n')
    if idx == 0:
        Max = max(Max, 1)
    elif int(s[:idx]) != 0:
        Max = max(Max, int(s[idx+2:]))

print('n^%s' % Max)
```

24684: 直播计票

思路:记录数字出现的次数然后取最大次数对应数字进行排序,写完后发觉其实也可以用字典来着。总体上我总觉得还能再简洁一点,整个过程并不需要三个for,但没能想出如何简略。

代码

```
# 直播计票
Votes = list(map(int,input().split()))
maxlen = max(Votes)
Votecount = [0] * maxlen
result = []
Result = ''
for v in Votes:
    Votecount[v-1] += 1
maxvote = max(Votecount)
for i in range(len(Votecount)):
    if Votecount[i] == maxvote:
        result.append(i+1)
result.sort()
for k in result:
    if len(Result) == 0:
        Result = str(k)
    else:
        Result = Result + ' ' + str(k)
print(Result)
```

代码运行截图 == (AC代码截图,至少包含有"Accepted") ==

状态: Accepted

源代码

```
Votes = list(map(int,input().split()))
maxlen = max(Votes)
Votecount = [0] * maxlen
result = []
Result = ''
for v in Votes:
   Votecount[v-1] += 1
maxvote = max (Votecount)
for i in range(len(Votecount)):
    if Votecount[i] == maxvote:
        result.append(i+1)
result.sort()
for k in result:
    if len(Result) == 0:
        Result = str(k)
    else:
        Result = Result + ' ' + str(k)
print(Result)
```

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"数算pre每日选做"、CF、LeetCode、洛谷等网站题目。==

总用时: 1h30min左右, 主要花在了作业格式的探索上, 题目花的时间不超过1h。

寒假期间在b站观看过一部分数算的视频,只了解了栈、递归等,所以想着这学期选一下,在发现都没名额之后闫老师突然说有开(感动),于是选了。

重新写代码做题又有不一样的感觉,此处作业确实简单,思路一看就有。有些题先前做过,将此次代码与先前的进行对比发现,先前更多地追求AC,而现今我更多地追求算法的改进(时间与空间上的简洁),当然题目思路也可能并非最佳。

额外练习

虽然看起来做得挺多,但其实很多都是常规思路与解法,对我而言有一定挑战性且有所收获的题目有: 1、2、7、8、9、12,只放了一些周二周三上课时间段做的,其他将会选取一部分放在第二次作业里了,正在努力地把假期放的题慢慢做,这学期选了matlab还有机器学习相关的一些课,之后应该会很忙,所以想着赶紧把数算先学学,已经在开始学习树和图了,可能会常常麻烦助教和群里的大佬。

最后,我在一年半前选了闫老师的计概课,如今又选了数算,真的很感谢闫老师,我真的喜欢上了敲代码,在上学期有时候感到累了就会上OJ和CF挑几道题做做,AC了真的会治愈疲劳的!

1.08758: 2的幂次方表示

思路: 先将输入数转化为二进制并存进表里,表的index即为指数。然后使用递归,基本结束条件为1,2,4,并注意到除首项外各项需前置+,因此用flag进行判断。

```
# 2的幂次方表示
def DevideBy2(number):
    H = ['0', '1']
    remain = []
    while number != 0:
        remain.append(H[number%2])
        number = number // 2
    result = ''
    flag = 0
    for i in range(len(remain)-1,-1,-1):
        if remain[i] == '1' and not flag:
            if i == 0:
                result += '2(0)'
            elif i == 1:
                result += '2'
            elif i == 2:
                result += '2(2)'
            else:
                result += '2(' + DevideBy2(i) + ')'
            flag = 1
        elif remain[i] == '1' and flag:
            if i == 0:
                result += '+2(0)'
```

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 def DevideBy2 (number) :
    H = ['0','1']
     remain = []
     while number != 0:
       remain.append(H[number%2])
        number = number // 2
    result = ''
     flag = 0
     for i in range(len(remain)-1,-1,-1):
        if remain[i] == '1' and not flag:
            if i == 0:
                result += '2(0)'
             elif i == 1:
                result += '2
             elif i == 2:
                 result += '2(2)'
                 result += '2(' + DevideBy2(i) + ')'
             flag = 1
         elif remain[i] == '1' and flag:
            if i == 0:
                result += '+2(0)'
             elif i == 1:
                result += '+2'
             elif i == 2:
                result += '+2(2)'
             else:
                 result += '+2(' + DevideBy2(i) + ')'
     return result
 print(DevideBy2(int(input())))
```

#: 43952331 题目: 08758 提交人: 2200013720 内存: 3616kB 时间: 21ms 语言: Python3 提交时间: 2024-02-21 18:57:19

2.06250: 字符串最大跨距

思路:使用found判断是否找到S1、S2,并分为以下判断条件:①找到S1而未找到S2,记录S1位置;② 找到S1而已找到S2,说明S2在S1前,不满足条件,break;③未找到S1而找到S2,同②;④找到S2而已 找到S2,记录S2位置并取最大值。总体思路较为常规。

```
# 字符串最大跨距

String,start,end = map(str,input().split(','))
lenstart = len(start)
flagstart = -1
foundstart = False
lenend = len(end)
flagend = -1
foundend = False
i = 0
while i < len(String):
    if String[i:i + lenstart] == start and not foundstart:
        flagstart = i + lenstart
        foundstart = True
```

```
i += lenstart
elif String[i:i + lenend] == end and foundstart:
    flagend = max(i,flagend)
    foundend = True
    i += lenend
elif String[i:i + lenend] == end and not foundstart:
    break
elif String[i:i + lenstart] == start and foundend:
    foundstart = False
    break
else:
    i += 1
if foundstart and foundend:
    print(flagend - flagstart)
else:
    print(-1)
```

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
String, start, end = map(str,input().split(','))
lenstart = len(start)
 flagstart = -1
 foundstart = False
 lenend = len(end)
 flagend = -1
 foundend = False
 while i < len(String):</pre>
    if String[i:i + lenstart] == start and not foundstart:
        flagstart = i + lenstart
        foundstart = True
         i += lenstart
     elif String[i:i + lenend] == end and foundstart:
        flagend = max(i,flagend)
        foundend = True
         i += lenend
     elif String[i:i + lenend] == end and not foundstart:
        break
     elif String[i:i + lenstart] == start and foundend:
        foundstart = False
        break
     else:
        i += 1
 if foundstart and foundend:
    print(flagend - flagstart)
    print(-1)
```

#: 43951828 题目: 06250

基本信息

提交人: 2200013720 内存: 3636kB 时间: 22ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-02-21 18:04:47

3. 24588: 后序表达式求值

思路:应用栈的思路去解决,使得每个运算符都能对应上正确的两个计算数。(这道题一开始直接把自己在假期写的Stack类直接用过来,然后可能和OJ自带的冲突了,所以一直RE,麻烦了下助教和老师,以后还是要简单点,不能偷懒)

```
# 后序表达式求值

def compute(stack, operator):
    op1 = float(stack.pop())
    op2 = float(stack.pop())
    if operator == '+':
        return op2 + op1
```

```
elif operator == '-':
        return op2 - op1
    elif operator == '*':
        return op2 * op1
    elif operator == '/':
        return op2 / op1
    elif operator == '^':
        return op2 ** op1
def post_eva(formula):
    comp = '+-*/\wedge'
    wordlist = formula.split()
    opStack = []
    for word in wordlist:
        if word not in comp:
            opStack.append(float(word))
        else:
            op = compute(opStack, word)
            opStack.append(op)
    return opStack[0]
n = int(input())
for _ in range(n):
    result = post_eva(input())
    print(f"{result:.2f}")
```

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 def compute(stack, operator):
     op1 = float(stack.pop())
      op2 = float(stack.pop())
     if operator == '+':
         return op2 + op1
      elif operator == '-':
         return op2 - op1
      elif operator == '*':
         return op2 * op1
      elif operator == '/':
      return op2 / op1
elif operator == '^':
         return op2 ** op1
 def post_eva(formula):
     comp = '+-*/
      wordlist = formula.split()
      opStack = []
      for word in wordlist:
         if word not in comp:
              opStack.append(float(word))
          else:
              op = compute(opStack, word)
              opStack.append(op)
      return opStack[0]
 n = int(input())
 \quad \quad \textbf{for} \ \_ \ \textbf{in} \ \ \textbf{range} \, (n) :
      result = post_eva(input())
      print(f"{result:.2f}")
```

基本信息 #:

#: 43953198 题目: 24588 提交人: 2200013720 内存: 3656kB 时间: 25ms 语言: Python3

提交时间: 2024-02-21 20:22:06

4.05345: 位查询

思路:定义操作函数operate,然后依据题目要求操作即可,需要注意i的数位是从word的末尾以0开始,因此对应位置的index应为-value-1。

代码

```
# 位查询
def operate(operate, wordlist, value):
    if operate == 'C':
        for idx in range(len(wordlist)):
            wordlist[idx] = (wordlist[idx] + value) % 65536
    elif operate == 'Q':
        result = 0
        for word in wordlist:
            if value < len(bin(word)[2:]):</pre>
                result += (bin(word)[2:][-value-1] == '1')
        print(result)
N,M = map(int,input().split())
wordlist = list(map(int,input().split()))
for _ in range(M):
    op, value = map(str,input().split())
    operate(op, wordlist, int(value))
```

AC截图

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                  #: 43956349
                                                                               题目: 05345
 def operate (operate, wordlist, value):
                                                                              提交人: 2200013720
     if operate == 'C':
                                                                               内存: 3600kB
         for idx in range(len(wordlist)):
                                                                               时间: 21ms
            wordlist[idx] = (wordlist[idx] + value) % 65536
     elif operate == 'Q':
                                                                               语言: Python3
        result = 0
                                                                             提交时间: 2024-02-22 10:35:31
         for word in wordlist:
             if value < len(bin(word)[2:]):</pre>
                result += (bin(word)[2:][-value-1] == '1')
        print(result)
 N,M = map(int,input().split())
 wordlist = list(map(int,input().split()))
 for _ in range(M):
     op, value = map(str,input().split())
     operate(op, wordlist, int(value))
```

基本信息

5.07745:整数奇偶排序

思路:判断奇偶性并分别储存与排序,随后链接即可,本来打算用join链接但不知道怎么把两个列表连接起来并变成字符串,于是干脆分别进行。

```
# 整数奇偶排序

L = list(map(int,input().split()))

odd = []

even = []

for i in L:

    if i % 2 == 0:

        even.append(i)
```

```
else:
       odd.append(i)
even.sort()
odd.sort(reverse = True)
result = ''
for i in odd:
    if len(result) == 0:
       result += str(i)
   else:
       result += ' ' + str(i)
for j in even:
   if len(result) == 0:
        result += str(j)
    else:
        result += ' ' + str(j)
print(result)
```

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                              #: 43956010
                                                                            题目: 07745
 L = list(map(int,input().split()))
                                                                           提交人: 2200013720
 odd = []
                                                                            内存: 3608kB
 even = []
                                                                            时间: 21ms
 for i in L:
    if i % 2 == 0:
                                                                            语言: Python3
        even.append(i)
                                                                         提交时间: 2024-02-22 10:09:51
       odd.append(i)
 even.sort()
 odd.sort(reverse = True)
 result = '
 for i in odd:
    if len(result) == 0:
        result += str(i)
        result += ' ' + str(i)
 for j in even:
    if len(result) == 0:
        result += str(j)
     else:
        result += ' ' + str(j)
 print(result)
```

6. 20449: 是否被5整除

思路:很简单的一道题,将字符串转为十进制即可,一开始忘了int里面加2以至于WA了一次,有点粗心了)

代码

```
# 是否被5整除
A = input()
answer = ''
for i in range(len(A)):
    answer += str(int(int(A[:i+1], 2)%5 == 0))
print(answer)
```

AC截图

```
源代码 #: 43964303

A = input()
answer = ''
for i in range(len(A)):
    answer += str(int(int(A[:i+1], 2)%5 == 0))
print(answer)

#: 43964303

题目: 20449

提交人: 2200013720

内存: 3600kB

时间: 21ms
语言: Python3
提交时间: 2024-02-22 23:31:52
```

基本信息

7.06364: 牛的选举

思路:两次排序即可。关键在于储存牛的编号(idx+1)以及第二次判断的写法,学到了lambda的使用方法:

lambda本质上和def相似,后接<函数名>: <参数>,并直接返回结果,此题中用于sort的key中即为:选取x时默认选取x[1]进行操作。如果不用key和lambda那么直接遍历也可。

代码

```
# 牛的选举
N,k = map(int,input().split())
Votes = []
for idx in range(N):
    first, second = map(int,input().split())
    Votes.append([first,second,idx+1])
Votes.sort(reverse = True)
Votes = Votes[:k]
Votes.sort(key = lambda x:x[1])
print(Votes[-1][2])
```

AC截图

```
状态: Accepted
                                                                        基本信息
源代码
                                                                             #: 43964350
                                                                           题目: 06364
 N, k = map(int,input().split())
                                                                          提交人: 2200013720
 Votes = []
                                                                           内存: 13712kB
 for idx in range(N):
    first, second = map(int,input().split())
                                                                           时间: 170ms
    Votes.append([first, second, idx+1])
                                                                           语言: Python3
 Votes.sort(reverse = True)
                                                                        提交时间: 2024-02-22 23:48:27
 Votes = Votes[:k]
 Votes.sort(key = lambda x:x[1])
 print(Votes[-1][2])
```

8. 20472: 死循环的机器人

思路:一开始想着判断机器人跑一次之后的位置即可,但是WA了,后来想到还得考虑朝向,如果机器人跑一次后朝向发生变化,那么再经过1/3次他将回到原点,因此机器人的朝向turn在结束后应为0(即仍朝向北)且不在原点,才能保证机器人走出。

```
# 死循环的机器人
move = [[0,1],[-1,0],[0,-1],[1,0]]
turn = 0
start = [0,0]
operate = input()
for op in operate:
```

```
if op == 'G':
    start[0] += move[turn%4][0]
    start[1] += move[turn%4][1]
elif op == 'L':
    turn += 1
elif op == 'R':
    turn += 3
print(int(start == [0,0] or turn%4 in [1,2,3]))
```

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                             #: 43964455
                                                                           题目: 20472
move = [[0,1],[-1,0],[0,-1],[1,0]]
                                                                          提交人: 2200013720
turn = 0
                                                                           内存: 3596kB
start = [0,0]
                                                                           时间: 20ms
operate = input()
for op in operate:
                                                                            语言: Python3
   if op == 'G':
                                                                         提交时间: 2024-02-23 00:42:29
       start[0] += move[turn%4][0]
        start[1] += move[turn%4][1]
    elif op == 'L':
       turn += 1
    elif op == 'R':
        turn += 3
print(int(start == [0,0] or turn%4 in [1,2,3]))
```

基本信息

9.02039: 反反复复

思路:第一反应是转为矩阵然后检索,但转念一想是否可以直接把信息从密码里面一个个摘出来,在纸上寻找下规律很容易就能写出来了,关键在于找到步进increase的规律。

代码

```
# 反反复复

cols = int(input())

Password = input()

Message = ''

for col in range(cols):

    row = col

    count = 1

    increase = [2*col+1,2*cols-2*col-1]

    while row < len(Password):

        Message += Password[row]

        row += increase[count%2]

        count += 1

print(Message)
```

AC截图

```
源代码
                                                                                #: 43966290
                                                                               题目: 02039
 cols = int(input())
                                                                             提交人: 2200013720
 Password = input()
                                                                              内存: 3612kB
 Message = '
                                                                               时间: 22ms
 for col in range(cols):
    row = col
                                                                              语言: Pvthon3
    count = 1
                                                                            提交时间: 2024-02-23 12:16:09
    increase = [2*col+1,2*cols-2*col-1]
     while row < len(Password):</pre>
        Message += Password[row]
        row += increase[count%2]
        count += 1
 print (Message)
```

基本信息

基本信息

10.02810: 完美立方

思路:朴实无华的遍历,本来担心会TLE一直在想怎么减小时间复杂度,想不出来于是直接提交,结果没有TLE。

代码

AC截图

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                #: 43964947
                                                                               题目: 02810
 n=int(input())
                                                                             提交人: 2200013720
                                                                              内存: 3616kB
 while a<n:</pre>
                                                                              时间: 3750ms
    a=a+1
     for b in range(2,a):
                                                                              语言: Python3
         for c in range(b,a):
                                                                            提交时间: 2024-02-23 09:51:47
             for d in range(c,a):
                if d**3+c**3+b**3==a**3:
                    print('Cube = '+str(a)+', Triple = ('+str(b)+', '+str(c)
```

11.02808: 校门外的树

思路:第一反应就是直接构建列表然后进行区域性更改,最后用Sum即可,后来考虑是否可以在每次输入时更新并储存要移除的范围(以列表的形式),但这样对于每个新输入的移除范围,均要与先前的移除范围进行比较(包含or扩张or不相干),较为麻烦,于是最后直接构建列表了。

```
# 校门外的树
L,M = map(int,input().split())
Area = [1]*(L+1)
for _ in range(M):
    start,end = map(int,input().split())
    Area[start:end+1] = [0]*(end + 1 -start)
print(sum(Area))
```

状态: Accepted

```
#: 43966290
                                                                              题目: 02039
cols = int(input())
                                                                            提交人: 2200013720
Password = input()
Message = '
                                                                              内存: 3612kB
for col in range(cols):
                                                                              时间: 22ms
   row = col
                                                                              语言: Python3
   count = 1
                                                                           提交时间: 2024-02-23 12:16:09
   increase = [2*col+1, 2*cols-2*col-1]
   while row < len(Password):</pre>
       Message += Password[row]
       row += increase[count%2]
       count += 1
print (Message)
```

基本信息

12.04143: 和为给定数

思路:

- ①第一反应就是对每个数进行遍历,看看后面有没有某个数使得两者之和为Sum,但是TLE了,时间复杂度为O(n^2);
- ②于是改为列表,简单的排序然后选取前半部分,对Sum-i之后的数是否在后半部分进行判断,但是TLE了,上网查了下才发现in在列表中的复杂度为O(n),这样复杂度又回归到O(n^2);
- ③同时发现in在集合、字典中的复杂度为O(1),又由于不知道怎么读取集合中的元素,所以考虑使用字典,key对应的值即为自身,由于没有进行排序,故需要对所有数字进行遍历,构建result储存较小数最小的那组数对即可。
- ④最后上网看了下如果用二分查找也可以过,这样排序和二分时间复杂度均为O(nlogn),但是一开始确实没想到用二分查找简化。

```
# 和为给定数
n = int(input())
inter = list(map(int,input().split()))
Sum = int(input())
Dict = {}
result = [Sum, 0]
found = False
for i in range(len(inter)):
    if Sum - inter[i] in Dict:
        found = True
        if min(Sum - inter[i], inter[i]) < result[0]:
            result[0] = min(Sum - inter[i], inter[i])
        result[1] = max(Sum - inter[i], inter[i])
else:
    Dict[inter[i]] = inter[i]
```

```
if found:
    print("%s %s"%(result[0],result[1]))
else:
    print("No")
```

状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                   #: 43965818
                                                                                 题目: 04143
 n = int(input())
                                                                                提交人: 2200013720
 inter = list(map(int,input().split()))
                                                                                 内存: 18092kB
 Sum = int(input())
                                                                                 时间: 73ms
 \mathtt{Dict} \ = \ \{\,\}
 result = [Sum, 0]
                                                                                 语言: Python3
 found = False
                                                                              提交时间: 2024-02-23 11:16:59
 for i in range(len(inter)):
     if Sum - inter[i] in Dict:
         found = True
         if min(Sum - inter[i], inter[i]) < result[0]:</pre>
            result[0] = min(Sum - inter[i], inter[i])
             result[1] = max(Sum - inter[i], inter[i])
         Dict[inter[i]] = inter[i]
 if found:
    print("%s %s"%(result[0], result[1]))
 else:
     print("No")
```

13. 24591: 中序表达式转后序表达式

思路:利用栈进行结果拼接,通过字典对符号优先级进行判断。应当注意的是所给数字可能为小数与多位数,因此在将数字压入栈时还应赋值变量flag以判断下一个数字该不该接上所压入的数字,如果为符号则无需接上,且应将flag变为False。

```
# 中序表达式转后序表达式
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 '+-*/':
```

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 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
```

#: 43969817 题目: 24591 提交人: 2200013720 内存: 3680kB

时间: 25ms 语言: Python3

基本信息

提交时间: 2024-02-23 17:49:20