

1. 题目

1078: Bigram分词

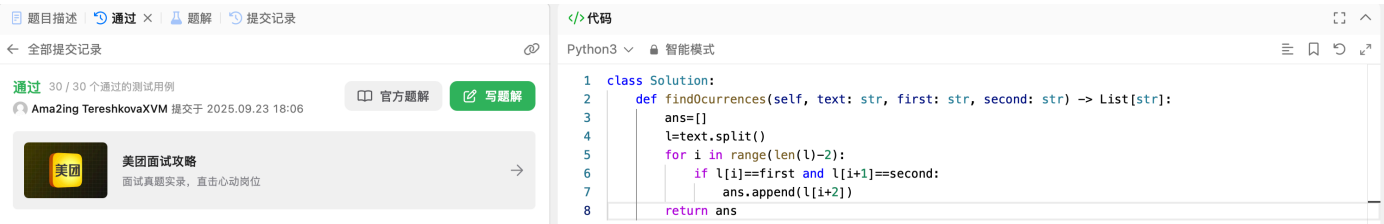
<https://leetcode.cn/problems/occurrences-after-bigram/>

思路：implementation

代码：

```
class Solution:
    def findOccurrences(self, text: str, first: str, second: str) -> List[str]:
        ans=[]
        l=text.split()
        for i in range(len(l)-2):
            if l[i]==first and l[i+1]==second:
                ans.append(l[i+2])
        return ans
```

代码运行截图（至少包含有"Accepted"）



283.移动零

stack, two pointers, <https://leetcode.cn/problems/move-zeroes/>

思路：implementation

代码：

```
class Solution:
    def moveZeroes(self, nums: List[int]) -> None:
        """
        Do not return anything, modify nums in-place instead.
        """
        l=[]
        for x in nums:
            if x!=0:
                l.append(x)
        l+=[0]*(len(nums)-len(l))
        for i in range(len(nums)):
            nums[i]=l[i]
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

The screenshot displays a code editor interface for a Python solution. On the left, a sidebar provides submission details: the solution passed all 75 test cases, was submitted by Ama2ing TereshkovaXVM on 2025.09.23 at 18:11, and achieved a runtime of 3 ms (beating 81.23% of submissions) and a memory usage of 18.34 MB (beating 98.30%). The main editor shows the Python code for the 'moveZeroes' function, which moves all zeros in a list to the end in-place.

20.有效的括号

stack, <https://leetcode.cn/problems/valid-parentheses/>

思路：stack

代码：

```
class Solution:
    def isValid(self, s: str) -> bool:
        a=['(', '[', '{']
        b=[')', ']', '}']
        l=[]
        k=True
        for x in s:
            if x in a:
                l.append(x)
            elif l:
                y=l.pop()
                if a.index(y)!=b.index(x):
                    k=False
                    break
```

```

else:
    k=False
    break
if not l and k:
    return True
return False

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



118.杨辉三角

dp, <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle/>

思路：直接写公式

代码：

```

class Solution:
    def generate(self, numRows: int) -> List[List[int]]:
        import math
        l=[ [math.factorial(i)/(math.factorial(j)*math.factorial(i-j)) for j in
range(i+1)] for i in range(numRows)]
        return l

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



46.全排列

backtracking, <https://leetcode.cn/problems/permutations/>

思路：调包

代码

```
class Solution:
    def permute(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:
        import itertools
        l=list(itertools.permutations(nums))
        for i in range(len(l)):
            l[i]=list(l[i])
        return l
```

(至少包含有"Accepted")

题目描述 | 通过 x | 题解 | 提交记录

← 全部提交记录

通过 26 / 26 个通过的测试用例

Amazing Tereshk... 提交于 2025.09.23 18:18

写题解

① 执行用时分布

0 ms | 击败 100.00%

复杂度分析

</> 代码

Python3 智能模式

1 class Solution:

2 def permute(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:

3 import itertools

4 l=list(itertools.permutations(nums))

5 for i in range(len(l)):

6 l[i]=list(l[i])

7 return l

8

78.子集

backtracking, <https://leetcode.cn/problems/subsets/>

思路：二进制

代码

```

class Solution:
    def subsets(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:
        l=len(nums)
        ans=[]
        for i in range(2**l):
            s='0'*(l-len(bin(i)[2:]))+bin(i)[2:]
            t=[]
            for j in range(l):
                if s[j]=='1':
                    t.append(nums[j])
            ans.append(t)
        return ans

```

(至少包含有"Accepted")

[题目描述](#)
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通过 10 / 10 个通过的测试用例

AmazIng Tereshk...

提交于 2025.09.23 18:23

🕒 执行用时分布

3 ms | 击败 13.07%

📊 复杂度分析

💡 消耗内存分布

17.66 MB | 击败 44.58%

代码

Python3 智能模式

```

1 class Solution:
2     def subsets(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:
3         l=len(nums)
4         ans=[]
5         for i in range(2**l):
6             s='0'*(l-len(bin(i)[2:]))+bin(i)[2:]
7             t=[]
8             for j in range(l):
9                 if s[j]=='1':
10                     t.append(nums[j])
11             ans.append(t)
12         return ans
13

```

2. 学习总结和个人收获

如果发现作业题目相对简单，有否寻找额外的练习题目，如“数算2025fall每日选做”、LeetCode、Codeforces、洛谷等网站上的题目。

忙忙忙忙忙。。。只能跟着每日选做。有些矛盾的想法，主要是觉得每日选做太简单，怕后面上强度跟不上，但提前上了强度也怕忙不过来。