# Assignment #3: 惊蛰 Mock Exam

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2025 spring, Complied by <mark>同学的姓名、院系</mark>

#### 说明:

1. **惊蛰月考**: AC3 (请改为同学的通过数)。考试题目都在"题库(包括计概、数算题目)"里面,按照数字题号能找到,可以重新提交。作业中提交自己最满意版本的代码和截图。

#### 2. 解题与记录:

对于每一个题目,请提供其解题思路(可选),并附上使用Python或C++编写的源代码(确保已在OpenJudge,Codeforces,LeetCode等平台上获得Accepted)。请将这些信息连同显示"Accepted"的截图一起填写到下方的作业模板中。(推荐使用Typora <a href="https://typoraio.c">https://typoraio.c</a> 直进行编辑,当然你也可以选择Word。)无论题目是否已通过,请标明每个题目大致花费的时间。

- 3. **提交安排**: 提交时,请首先上传PDF格式的文件,并将.md或.doc格式的文件作为附件上传至右侧的"作业评论"区。确保你的Canvas账户有一个清晰可见的头像,提交的文件为PDF格式,并且"作业评论"区包含上传的.md或.doc附件。
- 4. **延迟提交**:如果你预计无法在截止日期前提交作业,请提前告知具体原因。这有助于我们了解情况并可能为你提供适当的延期或其他帮助。

请按照上述指导认真准备和提交作业,以保证顺利完成课程要求。

## 1. 题目

### E04015: 邮箱验证

strings, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04015">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04015</a>

思路: 啊啊啊考试时把至少一个看成只有一个了浪费了不少时间

```
while True:
    try:
        s=list(input())
    if s.count('@')==1:
        if s[0]!='@' and s[0]!='.' and s[-1]!='@' and s[-1]!='.':
            num=s.index('@')
            cnt=0
        for i in s[num:]:
            if i=='.':
                 cnt+=1
        if cnt>0 and s[num+1]!='.' and s[num-1]!='.':
            print('YES')
```

```
continue

print('NO')

except EOFError:

break
```

## 状态: Accepted

源代码

```
while True:
    try:
        s=list(input())
        if s.count('@') ==1:
            if s[0]!='@' and s[0]!='.' and s[-1]!='@' and s[-1]!='.':
                num=s.index('@')
                cnt=0
                for i in s[num:]:
                     if i=='.':
                        cnt+=1
                if cnt>0 and s[num+1]!='.' and s[num-1]!='.':
                     print('YES')
                     continue
        print('N0')
    except EOFError:
        break
```

### M02039: 反反复复

implementation, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02039/">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02039/</a>

思路:

```
n=int(input())
s=input()
ns=''
num=1
while True:
    if num*n-1<len(s):
        if num%2==1:
            ns+=s[(num-1)*n:num*n]
        else:
            ns+=s[num*n-1:(num-1)*n-1:-1]
        num+=1
    else:</pre>
```

```
break
ans=''
for i in range(n):
    cnt=0
    while cnt*n+i<len(ns):
        ans+=ns[cnt*n+i]
        cnt+=1
print(ans)</pre>
```

# 状态: Accepted

#### 源代码

```
n=int(input())
s=input()
ns=''
num=1
while True:
    if num*n-1<len(s):</pre>
        if num%2==1:
             ns+=s[(num-1)*n:num*n]
             ns+=s[num*n-1:(num-1)*n-1:-1]
        num+=1
    else:
        break
ans=''
for i in range(n):
    cnt=0
    while cnt*n+i<len(ns):
        ans+=ns[cnt*n+i]
        cnt+=1
print(ans)
```

### M02092: Grandpa is Famous

implementation, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02092/">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02092/</a>

思路:考试时读题和理解题目意思花了不少时间,可能因为英语太差了吧......但理解题目意思之后就很快做出来了

```
while True:
```

```
n,m=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
if n==m==0:
    break
dic={}
for _ in range(n):
    s=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
    for i in s:
        if i in dic:
            dic[i]+=1
        else:
            dic[i]=1
ans=[]
value=list(dic.values())
value.sort()
se=value[-2]
key=list(dic.keys())
for i in key:
    if dic[i]==se:
        ans.append(i)
ans.sort()
print(*ans)
```

## 状态: Accepted

源代码

```
while True:
    n, m = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
    if n==m==0:
        break
    dic={}
    for in range(n):
        s=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
        for i in s:
             if i in dic:
                 dic[i]+=1
             else:
                 dic[i]=1
    ans=[]
    value=list(dic.values())
    value.sort()
    se=value[-2]
    key=list(dic.keys())
    for i in key:
        if dic[i]==se:
            ans.append(i)
    ans.sort()
    print(*ans)
```

#### M04133: 垃圾炸弹

matrices, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04133/">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04133/</a>

思路:写过的题目还是不会写,啊啊感觉之前写过那么多题目都白费了记不住

代码:

```
d=int(input())
n=int(input())
lst=[[0]*1025 for i in range(1025)]
for _ in range(n):
    x,y,i=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
    for a in range(max(0,x-d),min(1025,x+d+1)):
        for b in range(max(0,y-d),min(1025,y+d+1)):
            lst[a][b] += i
ans,cnt=0,1
for i in range(1025):
    for j in range(1025):
        if lst[i][j]>ans:
            ans=lst[i][j]
            cnt=1
        elif lst[i][j]==ans:
            cnt+=1
print(cnt,ans)
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

# 状态: Accepted

#### 源代码

```
d=int(input())
n=int(input())
lst=[[0]*1025 for i in range(1025)]
for _ in range(n):
    x,y,i=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
    for a in range (\max(0,x-d),\min(1025,x+d+1)):
        for b in range(max(0,y-d),min(1025,y+d+1)):
            lst[a][b]+=i
ans, cnt=0,1
for i in range (1025):
    for j in range (1025):
        if lst[i][j]>ans:
            ans=lst[i][j]
            cnt=1
        elif lst[i][j]==ans:
            cnt+=1
print(cnt,ans)
```

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### T02488: A Knight's Journey

backtracking, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02488/">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02488/</a>

思路:

```
# pylint: skip-file
def dfs(x,y,step,st):
    global ans
    if step==rp*rq:
        ans.append(st)
    for a,b in d:
        nx,ny=x+a,y+b
        if 0<=nx<rp and 0<=ny<rq and lst[nx][ny]==0:
            lst[x][y]=1
            dfs(nx,ny,step+1,st+str(re[ny])+str(nx+1))
            lst[x][y]=0
    ans.sort()
    return ans

n=int(input())
case=1</pre>
```

```
re=
['A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','I','J','K','L','M','N','O','P','Q','R','S','T','
U','V','w','X','Y','z']
d=[(2,1),(2,-1),(-2,1),(-2,-1),(1,2),(1,-2),(-1,2),(-1,-2)]
for _ in range(n):
    rp,rq=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
    lst=[[0]*rq for i in range(rp)]
    ans=[]
    ans=dfs(0,0,1,'A1')
    print(f'Scenario #{case}:')
    if ans==[]:
        print('impossible')
    else:
        print(ans[0])
    case+=1
    print()
```

#### 状态: Accepted

源代码

```
# pylint: skip-file
def dfs(x,y,step,st):
    global ans
    if step==rp*rq:
        ans.append(st)
    for a,b in d:
        nx, ny=x+a, y+b
        if 0<=nx<rp and 0<=ny<rq and lst[nx][ny]==0:</pre>
             lst[x][y]=1
            dfs (nx, ny, step+1, st+str (re[ny]) +str (nx+1))
            lst[x][y]=0
    ans.sort()
    return ans
n=int(input())
case=1
re=['A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','I','J','K','L','M','N','O','P','Q','R','
d=[(2,1),(2,-1),(-2,1),(-2,-1),(1,2),(1,-2),(-1,2),(-1,-2)]
for _ in range(n):
    rp,rq=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
    lst=[[0]*rq for i in range(rp)]
    ans=[]
    ans=dfs(0,0,1,'A1')
    print(f'Scenario #{case}:')
    if ans==[]:
        print('impossible')
        print (ans [0])
    case+=1
    print()
```

#### T06648: Sequence

heap, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/06648/

思路: 这道题有答案吗, 在题解里面没有找到

太难太难了,写不出来……用ai还一直超内存

呜呜呜参考了cyk同学的代码后进行了修正,终于AC了

```
import heapq
def find_two(a,b):
    out,d=[],[]
    st=a[0]+b[0]
    d.append(tuple([a[i]-a[i-1] for i in range(1,n)]))
    d.append(tuple([b[i]-b[i-1] for i in range(1,n)]))
    pq=[]
    arr=[0]*2
    heapq.heappush(pq,(st,arr))
    visited=set()
    visited.add(tuple(arr))
    while len(out)<n:</pre>
        current_st,current_arr=heapq.heappop(pq)
        out.append(current_st)
        for i in range(2):
            if current_arr[i]+1<n:</pre>
                new_arr=current_arr[:]
                new_arr[i]_{+=1}
                if tuple(new_arr) not in visited:
                     visited.add(tuple(new_arr))
                     new_re=current_st+d[i][current_arr[i]]
                     heapq.heappush(pq,(new_re,new_arr))
    return out
t=int(input())
def find(m,n):
    ans, 1st=[],[]
    for <u>__</u> in range(m):
        s=sorted([int(x) for x in input().split()])
        1st.append(s)
    if len(lst)==1:
        return 1st[0]
    else:
        out=find_two(lst[0],lst[1])
        for i in lst[2:]:
            out=find_two(out,i)
        return sorted(out)
for _ in range(t):
    m,n=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
    ans=find(m,n)
    print(*ans)
```

## 状态: Accepted

源代码

```
import heapq
def find two(a,b):
    out, d=[],[]
    st=a[0]+b[0]
    d.append(tuple([a[i]-a[i-1] for i in range(1,n)]))
    d.append(tuple([b[i]-b[i-1] for i in range(1,n)]))
    arr = [0] *2
    heapq.heappush(pq,(st,arr))
    visited=set()
    visited.add(tuple(arr))
    while len(out) <n:</pre>
        current st, current arr=heapq.heappop(pq)
        out.append(current st)
        for i in range(2):
            if current arr[i]+1<n:</pre>
                 new arr=current arr[:]
                new arr[i]+=1
                 if tuple(new arr) not in visited:
                     visited.add(tuple(new arr))
                     new re=current st+d[i][current arr[i]]
                     heapq.heappush(pq, (new re, new arr))
    return out
```

## 2. 学习总结和收获

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2025spring每日选做"、LeetCode、 Codeforces、洛谷等网站上的题目。

感觉是不是应该把以前写过的题目拿出来重新写一遍了……考试时垃圾炸弹和马走日similar都没写出来