

# Assignment #B: 图为主

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2025 spring, Compiled by 同学的姓名、院系

## 说明:

### 1. 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 <https://typoraio.cn> 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。

2. **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。

3. **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

### E07218:献给阿尔吉侬的花束

bfs, <http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/07218/>

思路:

代码:

```
from collections import deque
def bfs(lst,st,r,c):
    inq=set()
    q=deque()
    inq.add(st)
    q.append((st,0))
    d=[(0,1),(1,0),(0,-1),(-1,0)]
    while q:
        (x,y),time=q.popleft()
        for a,b in d:
            nx,ny=x+a,y+b
            if 0<=nx<r and 0<=ny<c:
                if lst[nx][ny]=='E':
                    return time+1
                elif lst[nx][ny]=='.' and (nx,ny) not in inq:
```

```

        inq.add((nx,ny))
        q.append(((nx,ny),time+1))

    return 'oop!'

t=int(input())
for _ in range(t):
    r,c=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
    lst=[]
    for __ in range(r):
        s=input()
        lst.append(s)
        if 'S' in s:
            st=(__,s.index('S'))
    print(bfs(lst,st,r,c))

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

源代码

```

from collections import deque
def bfs (lst,st,r,c):
    inq=set()
    q=deque()
    inq.add(st)
    q.append((st,0))
    d=[(0,1),(1,0),(0,-1),(-1,0)]
    while q:
        (x,y),time=q.popleft()
        for a,b in d:
            nx,ny=x+a,y+b
            if 0<=nx<r and 0<=ny<c:

```

## M3532.针对图的路径存在性查询I

disjoint set, <https://leetcode.cn/problems/path-existence-queries-in-a-graph-i/>

思路:

代码:

```

class Solution(object):
    def pathExistenceQueries(self, n, nums, maxDiff, queries):
        """
        :type n: int

```

```

:type nums: List[int]
:type maxDiff: int
:type queries: List[List[int]]
:rtype: List[bool]
"""
a=[0]*n
pos=0
for i in range(n-1):
    if nums[i+1]-nums[i]<=maxDiff:
        a[i]=a[i+1]=pos
    else:
        a[i]=pos
        pos+=1
        a[i+1]=pos
ans=[False]*len(queries)
for i in range(len(queries)):
    u,v=queries[i][0],queries[i][1]
    if a[u]==a[v]:
        ans[i]=True
    else:
        ans[i]=False
return ans

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



## M22528:厚道的调分方法

binary search, <http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22528/>

思路:

代码:

```
def f(grade):
    grade.sort()
    cnt=0
    for i in grade:
        if i>=85:
            cnt+=1
    if cnt>=0.6*len(grade):
        return True
    return False

grade=[eval(x) for x in input().split()]
grade.sort()
left,right=0,1000000000
while left<=right:
    mid=(left+right)//2
    newgrade=[(mid/1000000000)*x+1.1**((mid/1000000000)*x) for x in grade]
    if f(newgrade):
        ans=mid
        right=mid-1
    else:
        left=mid+1

print(ans)
```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

状态: Accepted

源代码

```
def f(grade):
    grade.sort()
    cnt=0
    for i in grade:
        if i>=85:
            cnt+=1
    if cnt>=0.6*len(grade):
        return True
    return False

grade=[eval(x) for x in input().split()]
grade.sort()
left,right=0,1000000000
while left<=right:
    mid=(left+right)//2
    newgrade=[(mid/1000000000)*x+1.1**((mid/1000000000)*x) for x in grade]
    if f(newgrade):
        ans=mid
        right=mid-1
    else:
        left=mid+1
```

## Msy382: 有向图判环

dfs, <https://sunnywhy.com/sfbj/10/3/382>

思路:

代码:

```
from collections import defaultdict
import sys
sys.setrecursionlimit(1<<30)
def f(graph):
    def dfs(key,st,step):
        if key==st and step:
            return True
        lst=graph[key]
        for i in lst:
            if i not in visited:
                visited.add(i)
                if dfs(i,st,True):
                    return True
        return False
    keys=list(graph.keys())
    for key in keys:
        visited=set()
        if dfs(key,key,False):
            return 'Yes'
```

```

        return 'No'

n,m=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
graph=defaultdict(list)
for _ in range(m):
    u,v=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
    graph[u].append(v)
print(f(graph))

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

## M05443:兔子与樱花

Dijkstra, <http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05443/>

思路：

代码：

```

import heapq
def dijkstra(st,ed):
    record={}
    for i in dic:
        record[i]=float('inf')
    record[st]=0
    ans=''
    ans+=st
    q=[]
    heapq.heappush(q,(0,st,ans))
    if st==ed:
        return ans
    while q:
        distance,st,path=heapq.heappop(q)
        if st==ed:
            return path
        lst=dic[st]
        for next,d in lst:
            if distance<=record[st]:
                record[st]=distance
                newpath=path+'->('+str(d)+')->'+next
                heapq.heappush(q,(distance+d,next,newpath))

p=int(input())
dic={}
for _ in range(p):
    dic[input()]=[]

```

```

q=int(input())
for _ in range(q):
    a,b,c=[x for x in input().split()]
    c=int(c)
    dic[a].append((b,c))
    dic[b].append((a,c))
r=int(input())
for _ in range(r):
    st,ed=input().split()
    print(dijkstra(st,ed))

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

#49040505提交记录

状态: Accepted

源代码

```

import heapq
def dijkstra(st,ed):
    record={}
    for i in dic:
        record[i]=float('inf')
    record[st]=0
    ans=''
    ans+=st
    q=[]
    heapq.heappush(q,(0,st,ans))
    if st==ed:
        return ans
    while q:
        distance,st,path=heapq.heappop(q)
        if st==ed:
            return path

```

## T28050: 骑士周游

dfs, <http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28050/>

思路: 学习了Warnsdorff规则, 不然总是超时.....

代码:

```

def warnsdorff(x,y,step):

```

```

def getdegree(x,y): #计算自由度（未访问的邻居数）
    cnt=0
    for a,b in d:
        nx,ny=x+a,y+b
        if 0<=nx<n and 0<=ny<n and not visited[nx][ny]:
            cnt+=1
    return cnt
def move(x,y):
    lst=[]
    for a,b in d:
        nx,ny=x+a,y+b
        if 0<=nx<n and 0<=ny<n and not visited[nx][ny]:
            degree=getdegree(nx,ny)
            lst.append((degree,nx,ny))
    if not lst:
        return None
    lst.sort()
    return lst[0][1],lst[0][2] #返回自由度最小的两个点
while step<n*n:
    nextmove=move(x,y)
    if not nextmove:
        return 'fail'
    x,y=nextmove
    visited[x][y]=True
    step+=1
return 'success'

n=int(input())
x,y=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
visited=[[False]*n for _ in range(n)]
visited[x][y]=True
d=[(1,2),(1,-2),(-1,2),(-1,-2),(2,1),(2,-1),(-2,1),(-2,-1)]
print(warnsdorff(x,y,1))

```

代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



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状态: Accepted

源代码

---

```
def warnsdorff(x,y,step):
    def getdegree(x,y): #计算自由度 (未访问的邻居数)
        cnt=0
        for a,b in d:
            nx,ny=x+a,y+b
            if 0<=nx<n and 0<=ny<n and not visited[nx][ny]:
                cnt+=1
        return cnt
    def move(x,y):
        lst=[]
        for a,b in d:
            nx,ny=x+a,y+b
            if 0<=nx<n and 0<=ny<n and not visited[nx][ny]:
                degree=getdegree(nx,ny)
                lst.append((degree,nx,ny))
```

## 2. 学习总结和收获

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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。

终于考完期中了，我将在五一恶补数算，五一快乐！！