2019年

1相隔天数

题目:输入日期格式: YYYYMMDD,求与20190205相隔的天数。

样例:

- 输入: 20190208
- 输出: 3

2 最大连续子序列

题目:给定一个数字序列A1,A2...An,求i,j(1<=i<=j<=n),使得Ai+...+Aj最大,输出这个最大和。

样例:

- 输入: 6-211-413-5-2
- 输出: 20

```
/*思路: 动态规划求解
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <<stdio>
#include <<stdio>
#include <<algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN = 10010;
int dp[MAXN], A[MAXN];

int main(){
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
        cin >> A[i];
    }
    //边界
    dp[0] = A[0];
    //状态转移方程
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++){
        dp[i] = max(dp[i-1] + A[i], A[i]);
    }
    int k = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++){
        if (dp[i] > dp[k]){
            k = i;
        }
    }
    cout << dp[k];
    return 0;
```

3 有向树形态

题目: 求N个结点能够组成的二叉树的个数。

样例:

- 输入: 3
- 输出: 5

分析:求N个结点能够组成的二叉树的个数考察的是卡特兰数原理(如下图),所以我们只要求出下面式子的结果即可;但由于输出的数会很大,long long类型会溢出,所以只能用字符串实现大数的加减乘除。(Java类库中内置了BigInter类,所以不需要自己写)

```
Catalan_n = rac{1}{n+1}C^n_{2n}
```

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <string>
 using namespace std;
const int MAXN = 10000;
 struct bignum{
int d[MAXN];
int len;
   bignum(){
     memset(d, 0, sizeof(d));
len = 0;
 bignum change(string str){
  bignum a;
a.len = str.size();
for (int i = 0; i < a.len; i++){
a.d[i] = str[a.len - i - 1] - '0';
   return a;
bignum multi(bignum a, int b){
  bignum c;
  int carry = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < a.len; i++){
    int temp = a.d[i] * b + carry;
    c.d[c.len++] = temp % 10;
    carry = temp / 10;
}</pre>
   while (carry != 0) {
  c.d[c.len++] = carry % 10;
  carry /= 10;
   return c;
 bignum divide(bignum a, int b, int &r) {
 bignum divide(elignum a, int b, int &r)
bignum c;
c.len = a.len;
for (int i = a.len - 1; i >= 0; i--){
    r = r * 10 + a.d[i];
    if (r < b) c.d[i] = 0;
    if (r > b){
        c.d[i] = r / b;
        r = r % b;
    }
}
   while (c.len > 1 && c.d[c.len - 1] == 0) {
   return c;
void print(bignum a) {
  for (int i = a.len - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    printf("%d", a.d[i]);
  }
}
int main() {
  int n, r = 0;
  cin >> n;
  string str = "l";
  bignum a = change(str);
  for (int i = 2 * n; i > n; i--) {
    a = multi(a, i);
  }
}
   for (int i = n; i >= 1; i--) {
  a = divide(a, i, r);
   a = divide(a, n + 1, r);
   print(a);
  return 0;
```

2018年

1 求众数

题目: 众数就是一个序列中出现次数最多的数字。如果不唯一,则输出小的那个值。(每个数字都在int范围内)

样例:

- 输入: 8103883222
- 输出: 2

```
//Hmapxx
#include <iostream>
#include <stdio>
#include <map>
using namespace std;

int main() {
   int n, num,
   cin >> n;
   map<int, int> mp;
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      cin >> num;
   mp[num]++;
   }
   int ans, max = 0;
   for (map<int, int>::iterator it = mp.begin(); it != mp.end(); it++) {
```

```
if (it->second > max){
  max = it->second;
  ans = it->first;
  }
}
cout << ans;
return 0;</pre>
```

2解方程

题目:给定一个字符串,代表一个一元一次方程。如果有解求解,输出格式"定数字";如果解的个数无穷,输出"infinite solutions";如果没有解输出"no solution"。字符串长度不超过 256。

```
• 输入: 10x-2x-8=4x+7+x
• 输出: x=5

#include <cstdio>
#include <string>
#include <string str;
int main()
{
cin >> str;
int a = 0, b = 0, sym = 1, i = 0, flag = 1;//sym表示符号, flag=1表示等式左边, flag=-1表示等式右边
while (i < str.size()) {
    if (str[i] == '=') { //遇到等号时, sym置1规避之前的影响
        flag = -1;
        sym = 1;
    }
    else if(str[i]=='+') sym = 1;
    else if(str[i]=='-') sym = -1;
    else if(str[i]=-'-') sym = -1;
    else if (str[i] = '* ' swm = 1;
        int t = 0;
        while (i < str.size() && str[i] >= '0' && str[i] <= '9') {
        t = 10 * t + (str[i] - '0');
        i++;
    }
    if (i >= str.size()) {//当表达式最后是数字时单独判断, 如4x-1=2x+3, 否则会越界
        b -= t * sym;
        break;
    }
    if (str[i] == 'x' && t == 0) a += sym * flag; //x前系数为正负1时单独判断处理
    else if(str[i] == 'x') a += t * sym * flag; //处理系数
        b += t * sym * flag;
    continue;
    }
    if (a == 0 && b == 0) printf("infinite solutions\n");
    else if(a != 0 && b & a == 0) printf("x=%d\n", -b/a);
    else printf("no solution\n");
    return 0;
}
```

3骨牌

题目:有 2*n 的地板,用 1*2 和 2*1 的骨牌进行铺地板。问共有多少种情况。 结果对 999983 取余。(1<=n<=10000)

样例:

- 输入: 6
- 输出: 12

```
//动态规划
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN = 10010;
int dp[MAXN];
int main(){
int n;
cin >> n;
//边界
dp[1] = 1;
dp[2] = 2;
//状态转方程
for (int i = 3; i <= n; i++){
dp[i] = dp[i-1] + dp[i-2];
}
cout << dp[n];
return 0;
}
```

2017年

1中位数

题目:给定一个整数序列,求中位数。

样例:

- 输入: 5
 - 32537
- 输出:

3

#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN = 10010;
int A[MAXN];

```
int main() {
  int n;
  cin >> n;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    cin >> A[i];
  }
  sort(A, A + n - 1);
  if (n % 2 == 1) {
    cout << A[n/2];
  } else {
    double ans = (double) (A[n/2-1] + A[n/2]) / 2;
    cout << ans;
  }
  return 0;</pre>
```

2 求校验位

题目:给定一个9位数字的ISBN,求其校验位。ISBN格式为2-02-033598。校验位的计算方法为:从左到右依次将各位数字乘10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2;求出其和为S,做模运算得M=S mod 11。若11-M在1和9之间,校验和即为该数字;若11-M等于10,校验位为X;11-M等于11,校验位为0。输出添加校验位的ISBN,如2-02-033598-0。

样例

• 输入:

2-02-033598

• 输出:

2-02-033598-0

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdio>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    string str;
    cin >> str;
    int k = 10, s = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < str.size(); i++) {
        if (str[i] >= '0' && str[i] <= '9') {
            s += (str[i] - '0') * k;
            k--;
        }
    }
    int m = s % 11;
    int M = 11 - m;
    if (M >= 1 && M <= 9) {
        str += '-';
        str += '('0' + M);
    } else if (M == 10) {
        str += "-X";
    } else if (M == 11) {
        str += "-0";
    }
    cout << str;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

3 最小生成树

题目:一个无向图,定点为N个,其中M条边已经给定,现在要从K条备选边中选出若干条,使得整个图连通,且选出的边权值和最小。

示例:

• 输入:

44

141

233 344

• 输出: 6

Prim算法

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int MAXV = 1000; //最大頂点数
const int INF = 99999999;

int w[MAXV] [MAXV];
int vis[MAXV] = {false};

int prim(int n) {
  fill(d, d + MAXV, INF);
  d[1] = 0; //頂点下标从1开始
  int ans = 0;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    int u = -1, MIN = INF;
    for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
        if (vis[j] == false && d[j] < MIN) {
        u = j;
        MIN = d[j];
    }
    if (u == -1) return -1;
    vis[u] = true;
    ans += d[u];
    for (int v = 1; v <= n; v++) {
        if (vis[v] == false && w[u][v] != INF && w[u][v] < d[v]) {
        d[v] = w[u][v];
    }
    }
    return ans;
}

int main() {
```

```
int n, m; //n个项点,m条边
cin >> n >> m;
fill(w[0], w[0] + MAXV * MAXV, INF);
for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
int v1, v2, weight;
cin >> v1 >> v2 >> weight;
w[v1][v2] = w[v2][v1] = weight;
}
  cout << prim(n);
  return 0;
2016
1 最大公共子串长度
题目: 给定两个字符串, 求最大公共子串的长度。
样例:
    • 输入: fdfdfd42543 232fdfdfdjlkj
    • 输出: 6
暴力解法,时间复杂度O(n^3)(可能会超时):
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
max = j;
  cout << max << endl;
动态规划:
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <cstdio>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN = 10010;
int dp[MAXN][MAXN];
int main() {
  string str1, str2;
  cin >> str1 >> str2;
  //边界
  for (int i = 0; i < strl.size(); i++){
    dp[i][0] = 0;
  for (int j = 0; j < str2.size(); j++) {
    dp[0][j] = 0;</pre>
  ,
//状态转移方程
  //水本移办程
int max = -1;
for (int i = 1; i <= strl.size(); i++) {
  for (int j = 1; j <= str2.size(); j++) {
    if (strl[i - 1] != str2[j - 1]) {
      dp[i][j] = 0;
    } else {
      dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1] + 1;
    }
     }
if (dp[i][j] > max) {
  max = dp[i][j];
}
  cout << max;
  return 0;
2 后缀序列
题目:给定一个后缀序列,要求求值,只有加减(根据题目描述,自己编的用例)
示例:
    • 输入:
        23+1+
    • 输出:
        6
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <stack>
using namespace std;
int main(){
  int temp1, temp2;
  char cur;
  string str;
  getline(cin, str);
  int i = 0;
  stackint> st;
  while (i < str.size()) {
    cur = str[i];
    if (cur >= '0' && cur <= '9') st.push(cur - '0');
    else {</pre>
```

```
temp2 = st.top();
   temp2 = st.top();
st.pop();
temp1 = st.top();
st.pop();
if (cur == '+') st.push(temp1 + temp2);
else if (cur == '-') st.push(temp1 - temp2);
 }
i++;
cout << st.top();</pre>
return 0;
```

3 哈夫曼编码

題目:

给定一个字符串,求哈夫曼编码的最短长度。

样例:

• 输入:

aaaaabbbbcccdde

• 输出:

```
33
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <queue>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN = 130;
 int ch[MAXN];
 int main(){
    real of the priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> q;
    string str;
    cin >> str;
    for (int i = 0; i < str.size(); i++){
        ch[str[i]]++;
    }
}</pre>
  for (int i = 0; i < MAXN; i++) {
  if (ch[i] != 0) {</pre>
    q.push(ch[i]);
   int count = 0:
   while (q.size() > 1) {
  int temp1 = q.top();
    q.pop();
int temp2 = q.top();
q.pop();
    q.pop();
q.push(temp1 + temp2);
count += (temp1 + temp2);
  cout << count;
  return 0;
```

2015

1长方形中的正方形

题目:

给出长方形的长和宽,每次从长方形里撕去最大的正方形,输出最后能得到多少正方形?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int squre(int X, int Y){
 int squre(int X,
   int count = 0;
   while (X != Y) {
   if (X > Y) {
      X = X - Y;
   } else {
      Y = Y - X;
   }
}
    count++;
  count++;
  return count;
int main() {
  int X, Y;
  cin >> X >> Y;
 cout << squre(X, Y);
return 0;</pre>
```

2 a与b得到c

给出 a,b,c(3 个整数),判断 a,b 能否通过±*/得到c,ab可以交换位置,可以输出YES,不行输出NO

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
bool judge(long long a, long long b, long long c){
  bool judge(long long a, long long b, long long c){
    if (a + b = c) return true;
    if (a * b = c) return true;
    if (a - b = c) return true;
    if (b != 0 & 6 & a & b & = 0 & 6 & a / b = c) return true;
    if (a != 0 & 6 & b & a = 0 & 6 & b / a = c) return true;
._ \a != 0 &&
return false;
}
```

```
int main() {
  long long a, b, c;
  cin >> a >> b >> c;
  if(judge(a, b, c)) cout << "YES";
  else cout << "NO";
  return 0;</pre>
```

3 实现一个优先队列

题目:给出优先队列的实现,实现4个操作

- ADD N P: 往队列里加入id为N的优先级为P的任务
- NEXT:输出下一个最高优先级的任务的id,如果优先级相同输出id小的任务,若队列中没有任务输出-1
- REMOVE N: 移除id为N的任务
- COUNT: 输出队列中的任务数量

示例:

```
• 输入:

10
ADD 1 1
ADD 2 3
ADD 3 2
ADD 4 3
NEXT
REMOVE 3
COUNT
NEXT
NEXT
NEXT

• 输出:

2
2
4
1
-1
nclude<iostream>
nclude<set>
nclude<string>
ing namespace std;
ruct node {
```

return 0;

```
2
2
4
1
1
-1
#include<iostream>
#include<set>
#include<string>
using namespace std;
struct node {
   int N, P;
   bool operator<(const node& A) const {return P != A.P ? P > A.P : N < A.N;}
};
   int main() {
    int n;
   set<node>S;
   scanf("%d", sn);
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        string op;
        cin >> op;
        if (op[0] == 'A') {
            node tmp;
            scanf("%d%d, &tmp.N, &tmp.P);
            S.insert(tmp);
        }
        else if (op[0] == 'N') {
        if (S.size() == 0)
            printf(""\n");
        else {
            printf("\n", S.begin()->N);
            S.erase(S.begin());
        }
        else if (op[0] == 'R') {
        int ID;
        scanf("%d", &ID);
        for (auto it = S.begin(); it != S.end(); it++) {
        if (it->N == ID) {
            S.erase(it);
            break;
        }
        }
        else if (op[0] == 'C')
        printf("%d\n", S.size());
    }
}
```