# Assignment #7: 20250402 Mock Exam

Updated 1624 GMT+8 Apr 2, 2025

2025 spring, Complied by 同学的姓名、院系

#### 说明:

1. **月考**: AC2。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 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。

- 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

## E05344:最后的最后

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05344/

思路: 直接做的

```
n,k=[int(_) for _ in input().split()]
def dfs(slices,index=0,i=k):
    if index==len(length)-1:
        return length[-1]//slices
    max_length=0
    for i in range(base[index],min(slices-(len(length)-index)+2,i+1)):
        pre_length=length[index]//i
        if pre_length<max_length:
            break
        max_length=max(max_length,min(pre_length,dfs(slices-i,index+1,i)))
    return max_length
length=[]
base=[0]*n</pre>
```

```
for i in range(n):
    length.append(int(input()))
length.sort()
length.reverse()
sumup=sum(length)
for i in range(n):
    base[i]=max(int(length[i]/sumup*k-1),1)
ans=dfs(k)
print(ans)
```

# #48798208提交状态

# 状态: Accepted

## 源代码

```
from collections import deque
n, k=[int(_) for _ in input().split()]
ans=[]
queue=deque([i+1 for i in range(n)])
while queue:
    for i in range(k):
        queue.append(queue.popleft())
    ans.append(queue.pop())
ans=ans[:-1]
print(*ans)
```

## M02774: 木材加工

binary search, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/02774/

思路: md二分查找意识不够,一开始强行搜索然后TLE,疯狂剪枝然后失败;二分查找确实简单(但还有地方不太理解,为啥right=min(length)而不是max会报错?)

```
import math
n,k=[int(_) for _ in input().split()]
length=[]
base=[0]*n
for i in range(n):
    length.append(int(input()))
ans=0
if k>sum(length):
    print(0)
else:
```

```
left=1
right=max(length)
while left<=right:
    mid=(left+right)//2
    temp=0
    for i in range(n):
        temp+=int(length[i]/mid)
    if temp>=k:
        ans=mid
        left=mid+1
    else:
        right=mid-1
print(ans)
```

```
#48805793提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问
```

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                                #: 48805793
                                                                                             题目: 02774
 import math
                                                                                           提交人: 24n2400011318
 n \text{, } k \text{=} [ \text{int} (\_) \text{ } \text{for } \_ \text{ in } \text{input} () \text{.split} () \text{]}
                                                                                             内存: 4016kB
 length=[]
                                                                                             时间: 62ms
 base=[0]*n
 for i in range(n):
                                                                                             语言: Python3
     length.append(int(input()))
                                                                                          提交时间: 2025-04-02 22:48:17
 ans=0
 if k>sum(length):
     print(0)
 else:
     left=1
      right=max(length)
      while left<=right:
          mid=(left+right)//2
          temp=0
          for i in range(n):
              temp+=int(length[i]/mid)
          if temp>=k:
               ans=mid
               left=mid+1
          else:
               right=mid-1
     print(ans)
```

# M07161:森林的带度数层次序列存储

tree, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/07161/

思路: 错因是,不知道后根遍历是什么,以及不熟悉建树(一直做leetcode导致的),补习了一下就好了代码:

```
from collections import deque
class Node:
    def __init__(self,val):
        self.children=[]
        self.val=val

def bulid_tree(vals):
    root,child_num=Node(vals[0][0]),vals[0][1]
```

```
queue=deque([[root,child_num]])
    while queue:
        tmp=[]
        for _ in range(len(queue)):
            node, child_num=queue.popleft()
            for _ in range(child_num):
                pre=Node(vals[index][0])
                node.children.append(pre)
                tmp.append([pre,vals[index][1]])
                index+=1
        queue.extend(tmp)
    return root
def post_root(root):
    if not root:
        return
    for child in root.children:
        post_root(child)
    ans.append(root.val)
    return
n=int(input())
ans=[]
for _ in range(n):
    a=input().split()
    vals=[]
    childrens=[]
    nodes=[]
    for i in range(len(a)//2):
        vals.append([a[i*2],int(a[i*2+1])])
    root=bulid_tree(vals)
    post_root(root)
print(*ans)
```

#### #48805969提交状态 查看 提交 统计 提问 状态: Accepted 基本信息 #: 48805969 题目: 07161 from collections import deque 提交人: 24n2400011318 class Node: 内存: 3684kB def \_\_init\_ (self, val): 时间: 19ms self.children=[] self.val=val 语言: Python3 def bulid tree(vals): 提交时间: 2025-04-02 23:18:47 root, child num=Node(vals[0][0]), vals[0][1] queue=deque([[root,child\_num]]) index=1 while queue: tmp=[] node,child\_num=queue.popleft() for \_ in range(child\_num): pre=Node(vals[index][0]) node.children.append(pre) tmp.append([pre,vals[index][1]]) index+=1 queue.extend(tmp) return root def post\_root(root): if not root: return for child in root.children: post\_root(child) ans.append(root.val) return n=int(input()) ans=[] for \_ in range(n): a=input().split() vals=[] childrens=[] nodes=[] for i in range(len(a)//2): vals.append([a[i\*2],int(a[i\*2+1])]) root=bulid\_tree(vals) post root(root) print(\*ans)

## M18156:寻找离目标数最近的两数之和

two pointers, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18156/

思路: 双指针,根据题目条件决定是否要更新最小值,并根据差值正负性决定要移动左还是右指针,直到俩指针相遇。

```
if diff<0:
    left+=1
    else:
        right-=1
    return closest
T=int(input())
S=[int(_) for _ in input().split()]
print(find(T,S))</pre>
```

# #48806026提交状态

# 状态: Accepted

#### 源代码

```
import math
def find(T,S):
    S.sort()
    left, right=0, len(S)-1
    closest=math.inf
    while left<right:</pre>
        pre=S[left]+S[right]
        diff=pre-T
        if abs(diff) < abs(closest-T):</pre>
             closest=pre
        elif abs(diff) == abs(closest-T):
             if pre<closest:</pre>
                  closest=pre
         if diff<0:</pre>
             left+=1
         else:
             right-=1
    return closest
T=int(input())
S=[int() for in input().split()]
print(find(T,S))
```

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# M18159:个位为 1 的质数个数

sieve, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18159/

## 思路:

在几个待求范围中最大的范围上筛法筛质数,然后统计个位为1的质数个数,然后根据各范围截断输出。

#### 代码:

```
n=int(input())
primes=[]
prime_1=[]
nums=[]
for i in range((0,n)):
    nums.append(int(input()))
max_num=max(nums)
for j in range(2,max_num+1):
    is_prime=True
    for k in primes:
        if j%k==0:
            is_prime=False
            break
    if is_prime:
        primes.append(j)
        if j\%10==1:
            prime_1.append(j)
for i in range(n):
    max_p=-1
    print("Case",i+1,":",sep="")
    for j in range(len(prime_1)):
        if prime_1[len(prime_1)-j-1]<nums[i]:</pre>
            max_p=j
            break
    if max_p!=-1:
        print(*prime_1[:len(prime_1)-max_p])
    else:
        print("NULL")
```

# 代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")

# #48800990提交状态

# 状态: Accepted

源代码

```
n=int(input())
primes=[]
prime 1=[]
nums=[]
for i in range(0,n):
    nums.append(int(input()))
max num=max(nums)
for j in range(2, max num+1):
    is prime=True
    for k in primes:
        if j%k==0:
             is prime=False
            break
    if is prime:
        primes.append(j)
        if j%10==1:
             prime 1.append(j)
for i in range(n):
    \max p=-1
    print("Case", i+1, ":", sep="")
    for j in range(len(prime 1)):
        if prime 1[len(prime 1)-j-1]<nums[i]:</pre>
             max p=j
            break
    if max p!=-1:
        print(*prime 1[:len(prime 1)-max p])
    else:
        print("NULL")
```

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## M28127:北大夺冠

hash table, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28127/

思路: 直接用字典记录就行了, 然后按照题目要求排序输出。好...好简单啊, 为啥考场上没做.....

```
M=int(input())
team_accepted={}
team_list=set()
for i in range(M):
    team,problem,is_correct=input().split(",")
    if team not in team_list:
```

```
team_list.add(team)
    team_accepted[team]=[set(),0,0]

team_accepted[team][1]+=1

if problem not in team_accepted[team][0] and is_correct=='yes':
    team_accepted[team][0].add(problem)
    team_accepted[team][2]+=1

score=[]

for key,value in team_accepted.items():
    score.append([key,value[1],value[2]])

score.sort(key=lambda x:(-x[2],x[1],x[0]))

for i in range(min(len(score),12)):
    print(i+1,score[i][0],score[i][2],score[i][1])
```

# #48816189提交状态

# 状态: Accepted

源代码

```
M=int(input())
team accepted={}
team list=set()
for i in range(M):
    team, problem, is correct=input().split(",")
    if team not in team list:
        team list.add(team)
        team accepted[team] = [set(), 0, 0]
    team accepted[team][1]+=1
    if problem not in team accepted[team][0] and is correct=='yes':
        team accepted[team][0].add(problem)
        team accepted[team][2]+=1
score=[]
for key, value in team accepted.items():
    score.append([key,value[1],value[2]])
score.sort(key=lambda x: (-x[2], x[1], x[0]))
for i in range(min(len(score), 12)):
    print(i+1, score[i][0], score[i][2], score[i][1])
```

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# 2. 学习总结和收获

这次大多数题目都会做,但是做的不好,原因是1、对二分查找遗忘没有用的意识; 2、对树的遍历概念不熟悉; 3、实现不够简明,喜欢微操,导致细节处理过于繁琐思路乱掉,方向是对的但调不出来; 部分问题在平时练习因为给自己的时间限制很宽松并没有暴露出来,之前没有做过周赛导致的,以后要练练。但下周其他科目期中考试接踵而至,可能额外练习只能缓一缓了