# Assignment #A: Graph starts

Updated 1830 GMT+8 Apr 22, 2025

2025 spring, Complied by 周博文---物理学院

#### 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

M19943:图的拉普拉斯矩阵

OOP, implementation, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/19943/

要求创建Graph, Vertex两个类,建图实现。

思路: 课上讲的 (不过好像两个类的功能没有讲义上的全)

代码:

```
class Vertex:
    def __init__(self,key):
        self.key=key
        self.neighbors={}

    def set_Neighbor(self,other,weight=0):
        self.neighbors[other]=weight

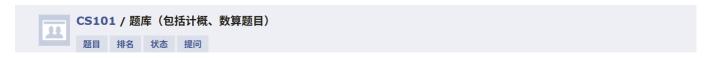
    def get_Neighbor(self):
        return self.neighbors.keys()

class Graph:
    def __init__(self):
        self.vertices={}

    def add_vertex(self,key):
        self.vertices[key]=Vertex(key)

    def add_edge(self,key1,key2,weight=0):
```

```
if key1 not in self.vertices:
            self.add_vertex(key1)
        if key2 not in self.vertices:
            self.add_vertex(key2)
        self.vertices[key1].set_Neighbor(self.vertices[key2],weight)
    def get_edges(self,key):
        return self.vertices[key].get_Neighbor()
    def get vertices(self):
        return self.vertices.keys()
    def __iter__(self):
        return iter(self.vertices.values())
def bulid_laplace_matrix(n,edges):
    g=Graph()
    for v in range(n):
        g.add_vertex(v)
    for edge in edges:
        g.add_edge(edge[0],edge[1])
        g.add_edge(edge[1],edge[0])
    matrix=[]
    for u in g:
        row=[0]*n
        for v in u.neighbors.keys():
            row[v.key]-=1
            row[u.key]=len(u.neighbors)
        matrix.append(row)
    return matrix
n,m=[int(_) for _ in input().split()]
edges=[]
for _ in range(m):
   edges.append(list(map(int,input().split())))
laplace matrix=bulid laplace matrix(n,edges)
for row in laplace matrix:
    print(*row)
```



查看

#: 48992678 题目: 19943

提交人: 24n2400011318

提交时间: 2025-04-23 15:52:56

内存: 3676kB

语言: Python3

时间: 20ms

基本信息

提交

统计

提问

#48992678提交状态

状态: Accepted

```
源代码
 class Vertex:
     def __init__(self, key):
         self.key=key
         self.neighbors={}
     def set_Neighbor(self,other,weight=0):
         self.neighbors[other]=weight
     def get_Neighbor(self):
         return self.neighbors.keys()
 class Graph:
     def __init__(self):
         self.vertices={}
     def add_vertex(self, key):
         self.vertices[key]=Vertex(key)
     def add_edge(self, key1, key2, weight=0):
        if key1 not in self.vertices:
             self.add vertex(key1)
         if key2 not in self.vertices:
             self.add vertex(key2)
         self.vertices[key1].set_Neighbor(self.vertices[key2], weight)
     def get_edges(self,key):
         return self.vertices[key].get Neighbor()
     def get vertices(self):
         return self.vertices.keys()
                 _(self):
     def __iter_
         return iter(self.vertices.values())
 def bulid_laplace_matrix(n,edges):
     g=Graph()
     for v in range(n):
         g.add_vertex(v)
     for edge in edges:
         g.add_edge(edge[0],edge[1])
         g.add_edge(edge[1],edge[0])
```

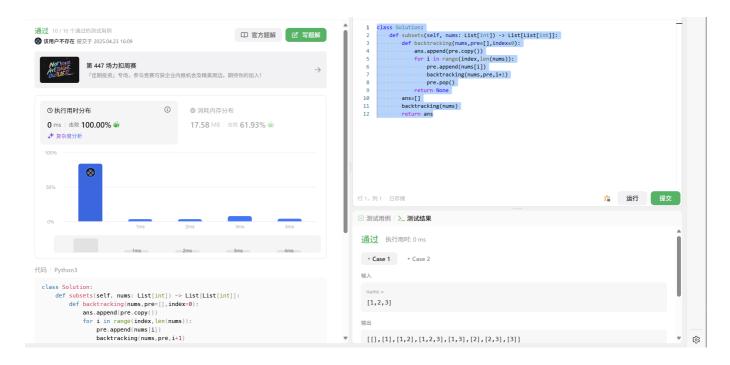
LC78.子集

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

思路: 简单的回溯

代码:

```
class Solution:
    def subsets(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:
        def backtracking(nums,pre=[],index=0):
            ans.append(pre.copy())
            for i in range(index,len(nums)):
                pre.append(nums[i])
                backtracking(nums,pre,i+1)
                pre.pop()
            return None
        ans=[]
        backtracking(nums)
        return ans
```



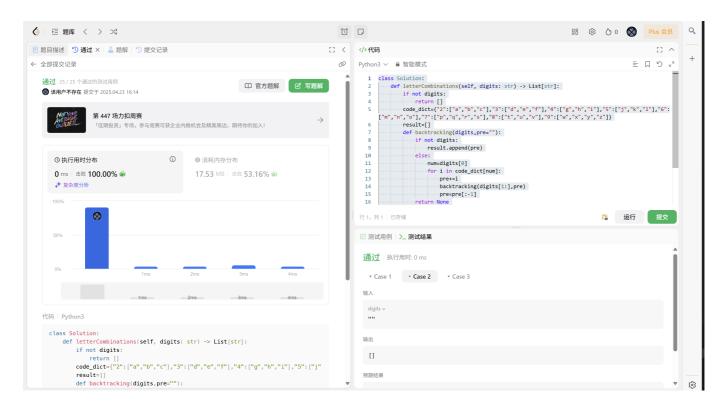
# LC17.电话号码的字母组合

hash table, backtracking, https://leetcode.cn/problems/letter-combinations-of-a-phone-number/

思路: 字典+回溯, 比较简单

代码:

```
class Solution:
    def letterCombinations(self, digits: str) -> List[str]:
        if not digits:
            return []
        code dict={"2":["a","b","c"],"3":["d","e","f"],"4":["g","h","i"],"5":
["j", "k", "l"], "6":["m", "n", "o"], "7":["p", "q", "r", "s"], "8":["t", "u", "v"], "9":
["w","x","y","z"]}
        result=[]
        def backtracking(digits,pre=""):
            if not digits:
                result.append(pre)
            else:
                num=digits[0]
                for i in code_dict[num]:
                     pre+=i
                     backtracking(digits[1:],pre)
                     pre=pre[:-1]
            return None
        backtracking(digits)
        return result
```



## M04089:电话号码

trie, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04089/

思路:不用前缀树似乎更快。以及,卡了好久,结果发现问题出在输出的YES和NO只有首字母大写而没有全部大写。。。(也是无语住了)

代码:

```
class TreeNode:
    def init (self, val=0):
        self.val=val
        self.child={}
        self.is end=False
class Tree:
    def __init__(self):
        self.root=TreeNode()
        self.is_correct=True
    def insert(self,number):
        node=self.root
        added=False
        for i in number:
            if i not in node.child.keys():
                node.child[i]=TreeNode(i)
                added=True
            node=node.child[i]
            if node.is end:
                self.is correct=False
                return
        if not added:
            self.is_correct=False
        node.is_end=True
```

```
def judge(self,numbers):
        for number in numbers:
            self.insert(number)
            if not self.is_correct:
                return False
        return True
t=int(input())
for i in range(t):
    n=int(input())
    numbers=[]
    for j in range(n):
        numbers.append(input().strip())
    tree=Tree()
    if tree.judge(numbers):
        print("YES")
    else:
        print("NO")
```

# 代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



### #48994009提交状态

查看 提交 统计 提问

基本信息

# 状态: Accepted

```
源代码
                                                                                   #: 48994009
                                                                                题目: 04089
 class TreeNode:
                                                                               提交人: 24n2400011318
     def __init__(self, val=0):
                                                                                内存: 24624kB
         self.val=val
                                                                                时间: 362ms
         self.child={}
         self.is_end=False
                                                                                语言: Python3
 class Tree:
                                                                             提交时间: 2025-04-23 17:05:33
     def __init__(self):
         self.root=TreeNode()
         self.is correct=True
     def insert(self, number):
         node=self.root
         added=False
         for i in number:
             if i not in node.child.keys():
                 node.child[i]=TreeNode(i)
                 added=True
             node=node.child[i]
             if node.is_end:
                 self.is_correct=False
                 return
         if not added:
             self.is_correct=False
         node.is end=True
     def judge(self,numbers):
         for number in numbers:
             self.insert(number)
             if not self.is correct:
                 return False
         return True
 t=int(input())
 for i in range(t):
     n=int(input())
     numbers=[]
```

bfs, http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28046/

思路: 难点主要在建图,直接用了课上讲的按照三个重复字符的规则"装筐"的方式,确实好写;同时从中新学会了字典的.setdefault的方法,可以用来初始化字典的值;然后bfs,用队列,每次取出一个节点,然后遍历它的所有邻居,如果邻居没有被访问过,则加入队列,同时标记为已访问;如果邻居是目标节点,则返回结果;如果遍历完所有邻居都没有找到目标节点,则返回None

虽然代码长,这道题调出来还算比较顺利的,几乎是一遍过的,可能是因为还是比较套路化的;但完整的写出来花的时间还是不少的,不知道考试时写图是否还要从头到尾纯手工实现,如果要的话需要提高套路化代码的熟练度和一遍调通的准确度

代码:

```
from collections import deque
class GraphNode:
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
        self.children = {}
    def add_child(self, child_node):
        self.children[child_node.value] = child_node
class Graph:
    def __init__(self):
        self.nodes = {}
    def add_node(self, value):
        if value not in self.nodes:
            self.nodes[value] = GraphNode(value)
    def add_edge(self, value1, value2):
        if value1 not in self.nodes:
            self.add_node(value1)
        if value2 not in self.nodes:
            self.add node(value2)
        self.nodes[value1].add child(self.nodes[value2])
        self.nodes[value2].add_child(self.nodes[value1])
    def find shortest path(self, start, end):
        if start==end:
            return [start]
        queue = deque([(self.nodes[start], [start])])
        visited = set()
        while queue:
            current, path = queue.popleft()
            if current.value == end:
                return path
            if current.value not in visited:
                visited.add(current.value)
                for child in current.children.values():
                    queue.append((child, path + [child.value]))
        return None
def bulid graph(words):
```

2025-04-29 assignmentA.md

```
graph = Graph()
    buckets={}
    for word in words:
        for i in range(len(word)):
            bucket=f"{word[:i]} {word[i+1:]}"
            buckets.setdefault(bucket, set()).add(word)
    for bucket, words in buckets.items():
        for i in words:
            for j in words:
                if i != j:
                    graph.add_edge(i, j)
    return graph
n=int(input())
words = [input() for _ in range(n)]
graph = bulid_graph(words)
start, end = input().split()
if start not in graph.nodes.keys() or end not in graph.nodes.keys():
    print("NO")
else:
    path = graph.find_shortest_path(start, end)
    if path:
        print(" ".join(path))
    else:
        print("NO")
```

# 代码运行截图 (至少包含有"Accepted")



#### #48999738提交状态

#: 48999738

#### 状态: Accepted

```
基本信息
源代码
                                                                                 题目: 28046
 from collections import deque
                                                                                提交人: 24n2400011318
 class GraphNode:
                                                                                 内存: 10472kB
     def __init__(self, value):
                                                                                  时间: 96ms
         self.value = value
         self.children = {}
                                                                                  语言: Python3
                                                                              提交时间: 2025-04-24 14:09:17
     def add child(self, child node):
         self.children[child_node.value] = child_node
 class Graph:
     def __init__(self):
    self.nodes = {}
     def add node(self, value):
         if value not in self.nodes:
             self.nodes[value] = GraphNode(value)
     def add edge (self, value1, value2):
         if value1 not in self.nodes:
             self.add_node(value1)
         if value2 not in self.nodes:
             self.add_node(value2)
         self.nodes[value1].add_child(self.nodes[value2])
         self.nodes[value2].add_child(self.nodes[value1])
     def find_shortest_path(self, start, end):
         if start==end:
            return [start]
         queue = deque([(self.nodes[start], [start])])
         visited = set()
         while queue:
             current, path = queue.popleft()
             if current.value == end:
```

## T51.N皇后

backtracking, https://leetcode.cn/problems/n-queens/

#### 思路:

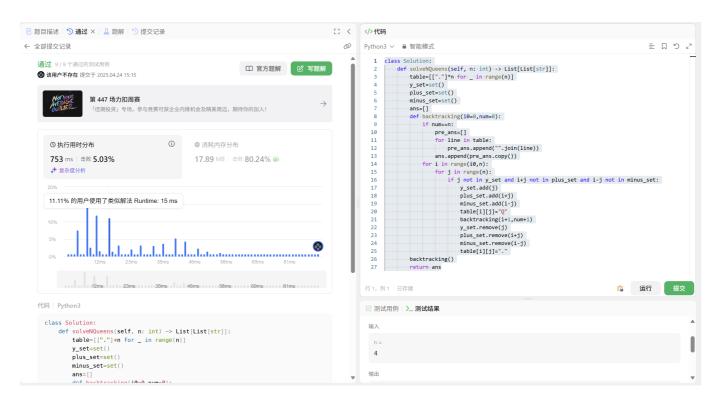
用集合记录j,i+j,i-j,每次尝试放置一个皇后时,检查是否与集合中的元素冲突,如果冲突则跳过,否则放置皇后并更新集合,然后递归调用backtracking,如果递归调用返回了结果,则返回结果,否则回溯,移除皇后并更新集合

然而,尽管思路基本相同,但是我的代码比标答慢很多,原因主要是: 我并没有考虑到放置n个皇后 (而不是更少)导致每一行必然有且仅有一个皇后来剪枝,因此我的代码在时间上浪费了很多。

同时标答更好之处在于: 我使用了二维数组来表示棋盘,而标答考虑到每一行只能放置一个皇后,因此使用了一维数组表示位置,同时封装一个函数输出答案而不是像我这样遍历数组deepcopy,因此我的代码在空间和时间上都有所浪费

### 代码:

```
class Solution:
    def solveNQueens(self, n: int) -> List[List[str]]:
        table=[["."]*n for _ in range(n)]
        y_set=set()
        plus_set=set()
        minus_set=set()
        ans=[]
        def backtracking(i0=0,num=0):
            if num==n:
                pre_ans=[]
                for line in table:
                    pre_ans.append("".join(line))
                ans.append(pre ans.copy())
            for i in range(i0,n):
                for j in range(n):
                    if j not in y set and i+j not in plus set and i-j not in
minus_set:
                        y_set.add(j)
                        plus set.add(i+j)
                        minus set.add(i-j)
                        table[i][j]="Q"
                        backtracking(i+1, num+1)
                        y set.remove(j)
                        plus set.remove(i+j)
                        minus_set.remove(i-j)
                        table[i][j]="."
        backtracking()
        return ans
```



# 2. 学习总结和收获

学习了图的基础知识,之前基本上没碰过图的题。感觉图的题普遍相对套路化,但是很繁琐,实际考试可能会需要较高的熟练度。

每日选做又鸽了()课业压力稍微有点大,等五一把遗留的其他科目的任务补完再继续做每日选做吧(感觉不太可能做完了,应该只能选做一些比较难的)

又: 祝大家节日快乐!