# Assignment #2: 编程练习

Updated 0953 GMT+8 Feb 24, 2024

2024 spring, Complied by 赵语涵 生命科学学院

### 说明:

- 1) The complete process to learn DSA from scratch can be broken into 4 parts:
  - Learn about Time and Space complexities
  - Learn the basics of individual Data Structures
  - Learn the basics of Algorithms
  - Practice Problems on DSA
- 2)请把每个题目解题思路(可选),源码Python,或者C++(已经在Codeforces/Openjudge上AC),截图(包含Accepted),填写到下面作业模版中(推荐使用 typora <a href="https://typoraio.cn">https://typoraio.cn</a>,或者用word)。AC或者没有AC,都请标上每个题目大致花费时间。
- 3) 课程网站是Canvas平台, <a href="https://pku.instructure.com">https://pku.instructure.com</a>, 学校通知3月1日导入选课名单后启用。**作业写好后,保留在自己手中,待3月1日提交。**

提交时候先提交pdf文件,再把md或者doc文件上传到右侧"作业评论"。Canvas需要有同学清晰头像、提交文件有pdf、"作业评论"区有上传的md或者doc附件。

4) 如果不能在截止前提交作业,请写明原因。

### 编程环境

操作系统: windows 11

Python编程环境: Spyder IDE 5.2.2

# 1. 题目

# 27653: Fraction类

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp\_routine/27653/

思路:建立对象Fraction,将2个分数进行处理,并改写加法函数使之符合分数运算结果。注意其中需要用下划线的函数处为前后分别2个下划线

```
1  #赵语涵2300012254
2  def gcd(a,b):
3  while a%b != 0:
4  a,b = b,a%b
```

```
5 return b
 6
 7
    class Fraction:
8
       def __init__(self,a,b):
9
            self.up = a
10
            self.down = b
        def __add__(self, another):
11
           up = self.up*another.down+self.down*another.up
12
13
            down = self.down*another.down
14
            g = gcd(up, down)
            return str(up//g)+'/'+str(down//g)
15
16
17
    a,b,c,d = map(int,input().split())
    print(Fraction(a,b)+Fraction(c,d))
18
```

### #43946931提交状态

查看 提交 统计

基本信息

```
状态: Accepted
```

# 04110: 圣诞老人的礼物-Santa Clau's Gifts

greedy/dp, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04110">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04110</a>

思路:由于糖果每箱是可以拆分的,直接找到单位价值最高的糖果优先带走即可

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
1
2
    Created on Thu Oct 19 00:43:15 2023
4
5
    @author: 赵语涵2300012254
6
7
8
    n,w = map(int,input().split())
9
    gifts = []
10
    total = 0
    for _ in range(n):
11
12
        gifts.append(list(map(int,input().split())))
```

```
gifts.sort(key=lambda x:x[0]/x[1],reverse=True)
for i in gifts:
    if w > 0:
        total += min(i[0],i[0]/i[1]*w)
        w -= min(i[1],w)
print('%.1f'%total)
```

#41772508提交状态 查看 提交 统计

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
      源代码
      #: 41772508

      # -*- coding: utf-8 -*- """
      题目: 04110

      提交人: 23n2300012254
      提交人: 23n2300012254

      内存: 3568kB
      时间: 18ms

      @author: 赵语涵2300012254
      语言: Python3

      """
      提交时间: 2023-10-19 00:55:19
```

基本信息

# 18182: 打怪兽

implementation/sortings/data structures, <a href="http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18182/">http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18182/</a>

思路:建立{时刻:[技能]}的字典,然后对于每个时刻依序遍历并使血量b减去所有技能或者要求技能最大数条件下取最大的技能之和。即可得到答案。

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
 2
 3
    Created on Thu Nov 2 15:08:53 2023
 4
 5
    @author: 赵语涵2300012254
 6
 7
    answer = []
 8
    for _ in range(int(input())):
9
        n,m,b = map(int,input().split())
10
        skill = {}
        time = set()
11
        for i in range(n):
12
13
            t,x = map(int,input().split())
14
            time.add(t)
15
            try:
16
                skill[t].append(x)
17
            except:
18
                skill[t] = [x]
19
        for j in sorted(list(time)):
20
            num = len(skill[j])
```

```
21
         if num<=m:
22
                b -= sum(skill[j])
23
            else:
                b -= sum(sorted(skill[j],reverse=True)[:m])
24
            if b <= 0:
25
26
                answer.append(j)
27
                break
28
        else:
29
            answer.append('alive')
30
   for a in answer:
31
        print(a)
```

### #42183725提交状态

查看 提交 统计

基本信息

```
状态: Accepted
```

```
源代码 #: 42183725

# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""

Created on Thu Nov 2 15:08:53 2023

Page 18182

提交人: 23n2300012254

内存: 3724kB

时间: 76ms

暗記: Python3

提交时间: 2023-11-02 17:10:31
```

# 230B. T-primes

binary search/implementation/math/number theory, 1300, <a href="http://codeforces.com/problemset/problemset/problem/230/B">http://codeforces.com/problemset/problemse

思路:有3个因子的数,其因子应分别为1,其本身,一个质数。所以只要满足为质数的平方数即可

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2
 3
    Created on Fri Oct 13 23:03:56 2023
 4
5
    @author: 赵语涵
6
 7
8
    useless = int(input())
    tests = list(map(int,input().split()))
9
10
    n = round(max(tests)**(1/2))
11
    check = [1]*(n-1)
    nums = \{1:0,\}
12
13
    for i in range(2,n+1):
        if check[i-2] == 1:
14
15
            nums[i] = 1
16
            for j in range(2,n//i+1):
17
                check[i*j-2] = 0
```

```
18 else:
19
            nums[i] = 0
20
    answers = []
   for x in tests:
21
        y = round(x**(1/2))
22
        if y^{**2} == x:
23
           if nums[y]==1:
24
25
                answers.append('YES')
26
            else:
27
                answers.append('NO')
        else:
28
29
            answers.append('NO')
30
    for answer in answers:
       print(answer)
31
```

By zzz\_n, contest: Codeforces Round 142 (Div. 2), problem: (B) T-primes, Accepted, #, Copy

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

Created on Fri Oct 13 23:03:56 2023

@author: 赵语涵

"""

useless = int(input())

tests = list(map(int, input(). split()))

n = round(max(tests)**(1/2))

check = [1]*(n-1)

nums = {1:0,}

for i in range(2, n+1):

    if check[i-2] == 1:
```

### 1364A. XXXXX

brute force/data structures/number theory/two pointers, 1200, <a href="https://codeforces.com/problemse">https://codeforces.com/problemse</a> t/problem/1364/A

思路:为选取最长子序列,首先选全部数字,若不是x倍数即为所求;若为x倍数,只需减去一个非x倍数数字即所得。为使子序列最长,寻找离序列两端最近的非x倍数数字。

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 """
3 Created on Thu Oct 5 17:32:23 2023
4
5 @author: 赵语涵2300012254
6 """
```

```
def find(arr,x):
8
        for y in range(len(arr)):
9
            if arr[y] % x != 0:
10
                break
11
        for z in range(len(arr)-1,-1,-1):
12
            if arr[z] % x != 0:
13
                break
        return min(y+1,len(arr)-z)
14
15
    g = int(input())
16
    answers = []
17
    for i in range(g):
18
19
        n,x = map(int,input().split())
20
        arr = list(map(int,input().split()))
21
        sum = 0
22
        count = 0
23
        for j in arr:
24
            sum += j
25
            count += 1
26
        if sum%x == 0:
27
            count -= find(arr, x)
        if count == 0:
28
29
            count = -1
30
        answers.append(count)
31
    for a in answers:
32
        print(a)
```

By zzz\_n, contest: Codeforces Round 649 (Div. 2), problem: (A) XXXXX, Accepted, #, Copy

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

Created on Thu Oct 5 17:32:23 2023

@author: 赵语涵2300012254

def find(arr, x):
    for y in range(len(arr)):
        if arr[y] % x != 0:
            break

for z in range(len(arr)-1,-1,-1):
        if arr[z] % x != 0:
            break

return min(y+1, len(arr)-z)
```

# 18176: 2050年成绩计算

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/18176/

思路:用埃氏筛打质数表,关键在于优化时间。用math中开方换掉了手动n\*\*(1/2)才AC

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
1
 2
 3
    Created on Thu Dec 7 21:22:44 2023
 4
 5
    @author: 赵语涵2300012254
 6
 7
    import math
8
    m,n = map(int,input().split())
9
    score,big = {},0
    for i in range(m):
10
11
        score[i]= list(map(int,input().split()))
12
        big = max(max(score[i]),big)
13
    big = int(big**(1/2))
14
15
    prime = {i:True for i in range(0,big+1)}
    prime[0],prime[1] = False,False
16
    primes = []
17
18
    for i in range(2,big+1):
19
        if prime[i]:
20
            primes.append(i)
21
        for j in primes:
22
            if i*j <= big:
23
                prime[i*j] = False
            else:
24
25
                break
26
27
    for i in range(m):
28
        num,per\_sc = 0,0
29
        for s in score[i]:
            num += 1
30
31
            if (a:=math.sqrt(s)) == int(a):
32
                if prime[int(a)]:
33
                    per_sc += s
        if per_sc == 0:
34
35
            print(0)
36
        else:
37
            a = per_sc/num
38
            print('%.2f'%a)
```

### #43006922提交状态 <sub>查看 提交</sub>

### 状态: Accepted

```
源代码 #: 43006922
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
Created on Thu Dec 7 21:22:44 2023

@author: 赵语涵2300012254
"""
jmport math
```

统计

# 2. 学习总结和收获

由于大部分是关于上学期的作业题,基本都没有在这部分作业上花太多时间。这段时间在读闫老师发在群里数算的教参书一边在数算2024pre里面选相关的题目做,但是目前进度太慢还在学习树相关和做题…另外感觉笔试部分最后得花时间背一下前面建类的代码之类的…

# 3.课外补充

看数算书时做了一些前后序表达式转换计算,以及树相关的问题

# OJ02255.重建二叉树

### OpenJudge - 02255:重建二叉树

思路:要构建后序表达式,感觉先根据前序中序建树再想办法用后序导出会比较麻烦,便通过各种繁琐的转换进行直接转后序...首先前序pre转为deque以方便popleft弹出每一个父节点,其在中序mid中的位置决定了左右枝的长度,而在后序post直接将父节点放在最后。子树分为左、右子树,左树祖先节点位置是左枝的最右端,右树的祖先节点位置在右树的最右边。依次用递推解决问题。

```
1 #赵语涵2300012254
    from collections import deque
3
    def lefttree(x,i,high):
4
5
        global low, 1
6
        if mid[x]-1-1 == 0:
7
            1 = mid[x]
8
            return
9
        fill(low+mid[x]-l-1,i)
10
11
    def righttree(x,i,high):
        global low, 1
12
        if i-low <= 1:
13
            low = i
14
15
            1 += 1
16
            return
17
        fill(i-1,i)
18
19
    def fill(i,high):
20
        global pre, mid, post, low, l
21
        x = pre.popleft()
22
        post[i] = x
23
        lefttree(x, i, high)
        righttree(x, i, high)
24
        low = i
25
26
27
    while True:
28
        try:
29
            pre,mid = input().split()
30
            pre = deque(list(pre))
31
            long = len(mid)
32
            mid = dict(zip(list(mid), range(1, long+1)))
```

```
post = dict(zip(range(1,long+1),['0']*long))
low,l = 0,0
fill(long,long)
print(''.join(post.values()))
except EOFError:
break
```

### #44085132提交状态

查看 提交 统计

## 状态: Accepted

# 源代码 #赵语涵2300012254 from collections import deque def lefttree(x,i,high): global low,l if mid[x]-l-l == 0: l = mid[x]

### 基本信息

#: 44085132 题目: 02255 提交人: 23n2300012254 内存: 3592kB 时间: 23ms 语言: Python3 提交时间: 2024-03-06 01:24:10