```
n, m = map(int, input().split())
L = list(int(input()) \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(n))
def check(x):
    num, cut = 1, 0
    for i in range(n):
        if cut + L[i] > x:
            num += 1
            cut = L[i] # 在 L[i] 左边插一个板, L[i] 属于
新的 fajo 月
        else:
            cut += L[i]
    return num <= m
maxmax = sum(L)
minmax = max(L)
while minmax < maxmax:
    middle = (maxmax + minmax) // 2
    if check(middle): #表明这种插法可行,那么看看更
小的插法可不可以
        maxmax = middle
    else:
        minmax = middle + 1 # 这种插法不可行,改变
minmax 看看下一种插法可不可以
print(maxmax)
```

# OJ08210:河中跳房子

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp routine/08210/

# 排序

# 归并排序(Merge Sort)

基础知识

时间复杂度:

最坏情况: O(nlogn)

平均情况: O(nlogn)

最优情况: O(nlogn)

空间复杂度: O(n) — 需要额外的内存空间来存储临时数 组。

稳定性: 稳定 — 相同元素的相对顺序在排序后不会改变。

应用

计算逆序对数: 在一个数组中,如果前面的元素大于后面 的元素,则这两个元素构成一个逆序对。归并排序可以在 排序过程中修改并计算逆序对的总数。这通过在归并过程 中,每当右侧的元素先于左侧的元素被放置到结果数组时, 记录左侧数组中剩余元素的数量来实现。

排序链表: 归并排序在链表排序中特别有用, 因为它可以 实现在链表中的有效排序而不需要额外的空间,这是由于 链表的节点可以通过改变指针而不是实际移动节点来重新 排序。

## 代码示例

对链表进行排序

```
class ListNode:
    def init (self, value=0, next=None):
         self.value = value
         self.next = next
def split list(head):
    if not head or not head.next:
         return head
    # 使用快慢指针找到中点
    slow = head
    fast = head.next # fast 从 head.next 开始确保分割平
均
    while fast and fast.next:
         slow = slow.next
         fast = fast.next.next
    # 分割链表为两部分
    mid = slow.next
    slow.next = None
    return head, mid
def merge sort(head):
    if not head or not head.next:
         return head
    left, right = split list(head)
    left = merge sort(left)
```

```
right = merge_sort(right)
return merge_lists(left, right)

# 创建链表: 4 -> 2 -> 1 -> 3
head = ListNode(4, ListNode(2, ListNode(1, ListNode(3))))

# 排序链表
sorted_head = merge_sort(head)

# 打印排序后的链表
current = sorted_head
while current:
    print(current.value, end=" -> ")
    current = current.next
print("None")
```

# OJ02299: Ultra-QuickSort

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp\_routine/02299/

```
与 20018: 蚂蚁 王 国 的 越 野 跑 (http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp_routine/20018/) 类似。
```

算需要交换多少次来得到一个排好序的数组,其实就是算 逆序对。

```
d = 0
def merge(arr, l, m, r):
    """对1到m和m到r两段进行合并"""
    global d
    n1, n2 = m - 1 + 1, r - m # L1 和 L2 的长
    L1, L2 = arr[1:m+1], arr[m+1:r+1]
    #L1 和 L2 均为有序序列
    i, j, k = 0, 0, 1 # i 为 L1 指针, j 为 L2 指针, k 为 arr
指针
    ""双指针法合并序列""
    while i < n1 and j < n2:
        if L1[i] \le L2[j]:
            arr[k] = L1[i]
            i += 1
        else:
            arr[k] = L2[j]
            d += n1 - i # 精髓所在
            j += 1
        k += 1
    while i < n1:
        arr[k] = L1[i]
        i += 1
        k += 1
    while j < n2:
        arr[k] = L2[j]
        j += 1
        k += 1
def mergesort(arr, l, r):
    """对 arr 的 1 到 r 一段进行排序"""
    if1<r: # 递归结束条件,很重要
        m = (1 + r) // 2
```

```
mergesort(arr, l, m)
mergesort(arr, m + 1, r)
merge(arr, l, m, r)

while True:
n = int(input())
if n == 0:
break
array = []
for b in range(n):
array.append(int(input()))
d = 0
mergesort(array, 0, n - 1)
print(d)
```

# 快速排序(Quick Sort)

时间复杂度

最坏情况: O(n2) — 通常发生在已经排序的数组或基准选择不佳的情况下。

平均情况: O(nlogn)

最优情况: O(nlogn) — 适当的基准可以保证分割平衡。

空间复杂度: O(logn) — 主要是递归的栈空间。

稳定性: 不稳定 — 基准点的选择和划分过程可能会改变相同元素的相对顺序。

应用: k-th 元素

## 代码示例

普通快排

```
def quicksort(arr):
    if len(arr) <= 1:
        return arr
    else:
        pivot = arr[-1]
        less = [x for x in arr[:-1] if x <= pivot]
        greater = [x for x in arr[:-1] if x > pivot]
```

```
return quicksort(less) + [pivot] + quicksort(greater)
# 示例数组
array = [10, 7, 8, 9, 1, 5]
sorted_array = quicksort(array)
print(sorted_array)

在无序列表中选择第 k 大
```

```
def partition(nums, left, right):
     pivot = nums[right]
     i = left
     for j in range(left, right):
         if nums[j] > pivot: # 注意这里是寻找第 k 大, 所
以使用大于号
              nums[i], nums[j] = nums[j], nums[i]
              i += 1
     nums[i], nums[right] = nums[right], nums[i]
     return i
def quickselect(nums, left, right, k):
     if left == right:
         return nums[left]
     pivot_index = partition(nums, left, right)
     if k == pivot_index:
         return nums[k]
     elif k < pivot index:
         return quickselect(nums, left, pivot index - 1, k)
     else:
         return quickselect(nums, pivot index + 1, right, k)
def find kth largest(nums, k):
     return quickselect(nums, 0, len(nums) - 1, k - 1)
```

# 堆排序 (Heap Sort)

时间复杂度

最坏情况: O(nlogn)

平均情况: O(nlogn)

最优情况: O(nlogn)

空间复杂度: O(1) — 堆排序是原地排序算法,不需要额外的存储空间。

稳定性: 不稳定 — 堆的维护过程可能会改变相同元素的原始相对顺序。

# 线性表

# 三种表达式的求值及相互转化

求值:

前序表达式(波兰表达式): 栈(最好从右向左读,但是 反过来也可)

后序表达式(逆波兰表达式): 栈(从左向右读)

中序表达式: Shunting Yard Algorithm

前序表达式和后序表达式向其他任何一种转化: 建树中序表达式->后序表达式: Shunting Yard Algorithm+建树中序表达式->前序表达式: Shunting Yard Algorithm+建树

# OJ24591: 中序表达式转后序表达式

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/24591/

栈的经典题目,算法是 Shunting Yard Algorithm,两个栈(实际上是一个),一个运算符栈,一个输出栈(这个不用栈保存,直接输出也可)

但是用二叉树来说更好理解,叶节点是数字,非叶节点是运算符,需要把一个中序遍历转换为后序遍历

一开始想把表达式建成二叉树,但是有点麻烦,而且之前在 27637:括号嵌套二叉树等题目中练过了这种递归建树,就试着用栈写

Shunting Yard Algorithm 的理解:

从左到右遍历中序表达式,

若遇到数字,直接加到输出栈,因为后序遍历中,左右叶 节点是最先的

若遇到左括号,加入运算符栈,因为左括号是要建立单独 的树,是运算符优先级的一种区分

若遇到右括号,从最后一个开始,将运算符中的东西弹出并加入输出栈,直到遇到左括号,因为这代表这一整个子树的建立。

若遇到运算符,则碰到了非叶节点,弹出栈中任何优先级 比当前运算符更高或与当前运算符相等(优先级更高或相 等代表子树深度小,所以先输出)的运算符,并将它们添 加到输出队列中,然后将自己添加到运算符栈,等待右子 树

```
operators = ['+', '-', '*', '/']
def is num(s):
     for i in operators + ['(', ')']:
          if i in s:
               return False
     return True
def process(raw_input):
     # convert the raw input into separated sequence
     temp, ans = ", []
     for i in raw input.strip():
          if is num(i):
               temp += i
          else:
               if temp:
                    ans.append(temp)
               ans.append(i)
               temp = "
     if temp:
          ans.append(temp)
     return ans
def infix to postfix(expression):
     # Shunting Yard Algorithm
     precedence = {'+': 1, '-': 1, '*': 2, '/': 2}
     output_stack, op_stack = [], []
     for i in expression:
          if is num(i):
               output stack.append(i)
          elif i == '(':
               op stack.append(i)
          elif i == ')':
               while op_stack[-1] != '(':
                    output\_stack.append(op\_stack.pop())
               op stack.pop()
          else:
               while op_stack and op_stack[-1] in operators
and precedence[i] <= precedence[op stack[-1]]:
                    output stack.append(op stack.pop())
               op stack.append(i)
     if op stack:
          output stack += op stack[::-1]
     return output stack
n = int(input())
for i in range(n):
     tokenized = process(input())
     print(' '.join(infix to postfix(tokenized)))
```

# 单调队列

# OJ26978:滑动窗口最大值

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp routine/26978/

```
class Solution:
     def maxSlidingWindow(self, nums: List[int], k: int) ->
List[int]:
          n = len(nums)
          q = collections.deque()
          for i in range(k):
               while q and nums[i] \geq nums[q[-1]]:
                    q.pop()
               q.append(i)
          ans = [nums[q[0]]]
          for i in range(k, n):
               while q and nums[i] \geq= nums[q[-1]]:
                    q.pop()
               q.append(i)
               while q[0] \le i - k:
                    q.popleft()
               ans.append(nums[q[0]])
          return ans
```

# 单调栈

# OJ28203:【模板】单调栈

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/28203/

给出项数为 n 的整数数列 a1...an。定义函数 f(i) 代表数列中第 i 个元素之后第一个大于 ai 的元素的下标。若不存在,则 f(i)=0。试求出 f(1...n)。

输入:第一行一个正整数 n。第二行 n 个正整数 a1...an 。

输出:一行 n 个整数表示 f(1), f(2), ..., f(n) 的值。

```
n = int(input())
a = list(map(int, input().split()))
stack = []
for i in range(n):
    while stack and a[stack[-1]] < a[i]:
        a[stack.pop()] = i + 1
        stack.append(i)
while stack:
    a[stack[-1]] = 0
    stack.pop()
print(*a)</pre>
```

# OJ04137:最小新整数

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/04137/

```
def removeKDigits(num, k):
    stack = []
    for digit in num:
        while k and stack and stack[-1] > digit:
            stack.pop()
            k -= 1
        stack.append(digit)
        while k:
        stack.pop()
        k -= 1
```

# OJ27205:护林员盖房子 加强版

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp routine/27205/

题解: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/162834671

```
def maximalRectangle(matrix) -> int:
    if (rows := len(matrix)) == 0:
         return 0
    cols = len(matrix[0])
    # 存储每一层的高度
    height = [0 for _in range(cols + 1)]
    res = 0
    for i in range(rows): # 遍历以哪一层作为底层
         stack = [-1]
         for j in range(cols + 1):
             # 计算 i 位置的高度,如果遇到 1 则置为 0,
否则递增
             h = 0 if j == cols or matrix[i][j] == '1' else
height[j] + 1
             height[i] = h
             # 单调栈维护长度
             while len(stack) > 1 and h < height[stack[-1]]:
                  res = max(res, (j - stack[-2] - 1) *
height[stack[-1]])
                  stack.pop()
             stack.append(j)
    return res
rows, = map(int, input().split())
a = [input().split() for in range(rows)]
print(maximalRectangle(a))
```

# 辅助栈

# OJ22067:快速堆猪

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp\_routine/22067/

```
a = []
m = []

while True:
    try:
    s = input().split()

if s[0] == "pop":
    if a:
    a.pop()
```

# 散列表

# OJ17968:整型关键字的散列映射

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp\_routine/17968/

```
import sys
input = sys.stdin.read
data = input().split()
index = 0
N = int(data[index])
index += 1
M = int(data[index])
index += 1
k = [0.5] * M
l = list(map(int, data[index:index + N]))
ans = []
for u in 1:
     t = u \% M
     i = t
     while True:
          if k[i] == 0.5 or k[i] == u:
               ans.append(i)
               k[i] = u
               break
          i = (i + 1) \% M
print(*ans)
```

# OJ17975:用二次探查法建立散列表

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp\_routine/17975/

```
import sys
input = sys.stdin.read
data = input().split()
index = 0
n = int(data[index])
index += 1
m = int(data[index])
index += 1
num_list = [int(i) for i in data[index:index+n]]
mylist = [0.5] * m
```

```
def generate result():
    for num in num_list:
         pos = num \% m
         current = mylist[pos]
         if current == 0.5 or current == num:
              mylist[pos] = num
              yield pos
         else:
              sign = 1
              cnt = 1
              while True:
                   now = pos + sign * (cnt ** 2)
                   current = mylist[now % m]
                   if current == 0.5 or current == num:
                        mylist[now % m] = num
                        yield now % m
                        break
                   sign *= -1
                   if sign == 1:
                        cnt += 1
result = generate result()
print(*result)
```

# 树

# 树的四种遍历及其相互转化

给出二叉树的前序、中序、后序遍历中的两种,建树或者 求出另外一种,算法实现麻烦但是思路简单。

树的 bfs 遍历(或者叫层次遍历,但是我不喜欢这个叫法)和队列有奇妙的联系,见例题

# OJ22158:根据二叉树前中序序列建树

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp\_routine/22158/

```
class Node:
     def init (self, val, left=None, right=None):
          self.val = val
          self.left = left
          self.right = right
     def post order(self):
          post = "
          if self.left:
               post += self.left.post order()
          if self.right:
               post += self.right.post order()
          return post + self.val
def build(pre order, in order):
     if not pre order or not in order:
          return None
     #print(pre order, in order)
     if len(pre order) == 1:
          return Node(pre_order[0])
     root val = pre order[0]
     div = 0
     while in order[div] != root val:
          div += 1
     left in order = in order[: div]
```

```
right in order = in order [div+1:]
     div = 1
     while pre_order[div] in left_in_order:
          div += 1
          if div \ge len(pre order):
               div = len(pre order)
               break
     return Node(root val, left=build(pre order[1: div],
left in order), right=build(pre order[div:], right in order))
while True:
     try:
          p, i = input(), input()
          tree = build(p, i)
          print(tree.post_order())
     except EOFError:
          break
```

# OJ24750:根据二叉树中后序序列建树

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/dsapre/24750/

```
class Node:
     def init (self, val, left=None, right=None):
          self.val = val
          self.left = left
          self.right = right
     def post order(self):
          post = "
          if self.left:
               post += self.left.post_order()
          if self.right:
               post += self.right.post order()
          return post + self.val
def build(pre order, in order):
     if not pre order or not in order:
          return None
     #print(pre order, in order)
     if len(pre order) == 1:
          return Node(pre_order[0])
     root val = pre_order[0]
     div = 0
     while in order[div] != root val:
          div += 1
     left in order = in order[: div]
     right in order = in order [div+1:]
     div = 1
     while pre order[div] in left in order:
          div += 1
          if div \ge len(pre order):
               div = len(pre_order)
     return Node(root val, left=build(pre order[1: div],
left in order), right=build(pre order[div:], right in order))
def build tree(inorder, postorder):
     if not inorder or not postorder:
          return []
```

```
root val = postorder[-1]
     root index = inorder.index(root val)
     left inorder = inorder[:root index]
     right inorder = inorder[root index + 1:]
     left postorder = postorder[:len(left inorder)]
     right postorder = postorder[len(left inorder):-1]
     root = [root val]
     root.extend(build tree(left inorder, left postorder))
     root.extend(build tree(right inorder, right postorder))
     return root
def main():
     inorder = input().strip()
     postorder = input().strip()
     preorder = build tree(inorder, postorder)
     print(".join(preorder))
   name == " main ":
    main()
```

# OJ25140:根据后序表达式建立表达式树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp routine/25140/

```
class Node:
     def __init__(self, name, left=None, right=None):
          self.name = name
          self.left = left
          self.right = right
def build(s):
     stack = []
     for i in s:
          if ord(i) > ord('Z'):
               stack.append(Node(i))
          else:
               r, l = stack.pop(), stack.pop()
               stack.append(Node(i, l, r))
     return stack[0]
for in range(int(input())):
     s = input()
     tree = build(s)
     bfs = [tree]
     ans = "
     while bfs:
          now = bfs.pop(0)
          ans += now.name
          if now.left:
               bfs.append(now.left)
          if now.right:
               bfs.append(now.right)
     print(ans[::-1])
```

# 并查集

并查集(Union-Find 或 Disjoint Set Union,简称 DSU)是一种处理不交集合的合并及查询问题的数据结构。它支持两种操作:

Find: 确定某个元素属于哪一个子集。这个操作可以用来 判断两个元素是否属于同一个子集。

Union: 将两个子集合并成一个集合。

# 使用场景

并查集常用于处理一些元素分组情况,可以动态地连接和 判断连接,广泛应用于网络连接、图的连通分量、最小生 成树等问题。

# 核心思想

并查集通过数组或者特殊结构存储每个元素的父节点信息。 初始时,每个元素的父节点是其自身,表示每个元素自成 一个集合。通过路径压缩和按秩合并等优化策略,可以提 高并查集的效率。

路径压缩:在执行 Find 操作时,使得路径上的所有点直接指向根节点,这样可以减少后续操作的时间复杂度。

按秩合并:在执行 Union 操作时,总是将较小的树连接到较大的树的根节点上,这样可以避免树过深,影响操作效率。

# 代码示例

```
class UnionFind:
# 初始化

def __init__(self, size):
# 将每个节点的上级设置为自己
self.parent = list(range(size))
# 每个节点的秩都是 0
self.rank = [0] * size

# 查找
def find(self, p):
    if self.parent[p] != p:
        # 这一步进行了路径压缩。
# 如果不进行路径压缩,这一步是 return
```

```
self.find(self.parent[p])
             self.parent[p] = self.find(self.parent[p])
        return self.parent[p]
    # 合并
    def union(self, p, q):
        rootP = self.find(p)
        rootQ = self.find(q)
        if rootP != rootQ:
             # 按秩合并,总是将较小的树连接到较大的
树的根节点上
             if self.rank[rootP] > self.rank[rootQ]:
                 self.parent[rootQ] = rootP
             elif self.rank[rootP] < self.rank[rootQ]:</pre>
                 self.parent[rootP] = rootQ
             else:
                 # 如果两个节点的秩相等,就无所谓
                 self.parent[rootQ] = rootP
                 # 但这时需要把连接后较大的节点的秩
+1
                 self.rank[rootP] += 1
    # 是否属于同一集合
    def connected(self, p, q):
        return self.find(p) == self.find(q)
```

例题

# OJ02524:宗教信仰

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/dsapre/02524/

最基本的应用,只是最后多了一步看看有多少个集合。

```
class UnionFind:
     def init (self, size):
          self.parent = [i for i in range(size + 1)]
          self.rank = [0] * (size + 1)
     def find(self, x):
          if self.parent[x] != x:
               self.parent[x] = self.find(self.parent[x])
          return self.parent[x]
     def union(self, x, y):
          x_parent = self.find(x)
          y_parent = self.find(y)
          if x parent != y parent:
               if self.rank[x_parent] > self.rank[y_parent]:
                     self.parent[y\_parent] = x\_parent
               elif self.rank[x_parent] < self.rank[y_parent]:</pre>
                     self.parent[x parent] = y parent
               else:
                     self.parent[y\_parent] = x\_parent
                     self.rank[x parent] += 1
n case = 0
while True:
     n case += 1
     n, m = map(int, input().split())
     if m == 0 and n == 0:
          break
```

```
uf = UnionFind(n)
for i in range(m):
    a, b = map(int, input().split())
    uf.union(a, b)
    cnt = set([uf.find(i) for i in uf.parent]) # 这一步是多的
print(f'Case {n_case}:', len(cnt) - 1)
```

# OJ18250:冰阔落 I

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp routine/18250/

这题一开始 WA,后来检查,发现原因是按秩合并时,parent[x]不一定更新了。虽然最后用 self.find(x)又压缩了一次,仍然可能指向的不是最深的节点。好在此题数据小,无需按秩合并。

```
class DJS:
     def __init__(self, size):
          self.parent = [i for i in range(size + 1)]
          self.rank = [0 for in range(size + 1)]
     def find(self, x):
          if self.parent[x] != x:
               self.parent[x] = self.find(self.parent[x])
          return self.parent[x]
     def union(self, a, b):
          root a = self.find(a)
          root_b = self.find(b)
          self.parent[root b] = root a
          if root b!= root a:
                if self.rank[root_b] == self.rank[root_a]:
                     self.parent[root b] = root a
                     self.rank[root a] += 1
                elif self.rank[root_b] > self.rank[root_a]:
                     self.parent[root\_a] = root\_b
               else:
                     self.parent[root_b] = root_a
          ** ** **
     def check(self, a, b):
          if self.find(a) == self.find(b):
                print('Yes')
          else:
                print('No')
while True:
     try:
          n, m = map(int, input().split())
     except EOFError:
          break
     d = DJS(n)
     for in range(m):
          x, y = map(int, input().split())
          d.check(x, y)
          d.union(x, y)
     cnt = 0
     ans = []
     for i in range(1, n + 1):
          if d.find(i) == i:
```

```
cnt += 1
ans.append(i)
print(len(ans))
print(*ans)
```

# OJ01703:发现它, 抓住它

这题一开始没想出来,因为给出的条件是某两个节点属于不同的集合,而非相同的集合。但是由于一共只有两个集合,所以可以创建一个长度为 2n 的数组,parent[x]是和 x 同类的,parent[x+n]是和 x 不同的。

思路很新颖, 值得学习。

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp routine/01703/

```
class DJS:
     def __init__(self, size):
          self.parent = [i for i in range(size + 1)]
          self.rank = [0 for in range(size + 1)]
     def find(self, x):
          if self.parent[x] != x:
               self.parent[x] = self.find(self.parent[x])
          return self.parent[x]
     def union(self, a, b):
          root a = self.find(a)
          root b = self.find(b)
          if root b!= root a:
               if self.rank[root b] == self.rank[root a]:
                     self.parent[root b] = root a
                     self.rank[root a] += 1
               elif self.rank[root b] > self.rank[root a]:
                     self.parent[root a] = root b
               else:
                     self.parent[root b] = root a
     def check(self, a, b):
          if self.find(a) == self.find(b):
               print('Yes')
          else:
                print('No')
for in range(int(input())):
     n, m = map(int, input().split())
     d = DJS(2 * n)
     for in range(m):
          info = input().split()
          a, b = map(int, info[1:])
          if info[0] == 'A':
               if d.find(a) == d.find(b) or d.find(a + n) ==
d.find(b + n):
                     print('In the same gang.')
               elif d.find(a + n) == d.find(b) or d.find(a) ==
d.find(b + n):
                     print('In different gangs.')
               else:
                     print('Not sure yet.')
          else:
               d.union(a, b + n)
               d.union(a + n, b)
```

# OJ01182:食物链

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp\_routine/01182/

和上一题很像

```
n, k = map(int, input().split())
cnt = 0
ds = [] # 本身, 被 x 吃, 吃 x
for i in range(3 * n + 1):
     ds.append(i)
def find(a):
     # print(a)
     if ds[a] != a:
          ds[a] = find(ds[a])
     return ds[a]
def union(a, b):
     root a, root b = find(a), find(b)
     ds[root a] = root b
def check(d, a, b):
     if d == 1:
          return find(a + n) == find(b) or find(b + n) == find(a)
     else:
          return find(a) == find(b) or find(b) == find(a + 2 * n)
for in range(k):
     d, x, y = map(int, input().split())
     if x > n or y > n or check(d, x, y):
          cnt += 1
          continue
     if d == 1:
          for i in range(3):
               union(x + i * n, y + i * n)
     elif d == 2:
          union(y, x + n)
          union(x, y + 2 * n)
          union(x + 2 * n, y + n)
print(cnt)
```

# Trie (字典树)

# OJ04089:电话号码

```
def build_trie(s, parent: dict):
    if s[0] in parent.keys():
        if len(s) == 1:
            return False
        if not parent[s[0]]:
            return False
        return build_trie(s[1:], parent[s[0]])
        parent[s[0]] = {}
        if len(s) == 1:
            return True
        return build_trie(s[1:], parent[s[0]])
t = int(input())
```

```
将新元素添加到数组的末尾。
for i in range(t):
  trie = \{\}
  n = int(input())
  flag = False
  for j in range(n):
     number = input()
                                    从这个新元素开始, 向上调整堆, 以保持最小堆的性质。
     if flag:
                                    这通常被称为"上浮"(bubble up 或 percolate up),即如果
        continue
                                    添加的元素小于其父节点,则与父节点交换位置,重复这
     if not build trie(number, trie):
                                    一过程直到恢复堆的性质或者该节点成为根节点。
        print('NO')
        flag = True
  if not flag:
     print('YES')
                                    删除最小元素 (Extract Min)
堆
堆(Heap)是一种特别的完全二叉树。所有的节点都大于 ·
等于(最大堆)或小于等于(最小堆)每个它的子节点。
本文将主要讨论最小堆的实现, 其中每个父节点的值都小
                                    最小元素总是位于数组的第一个位置。
于或等于其子节点的值。
最小堆的实现原理
最小堆通常可以用一个数组来实现,利用数组的索引来模
拟树结构:
                                    将数组最后一个元素移动到第一个位置,然后从根节点开
                                    始向下调整堆(下沉或 percolate down)。如果父节点大于
                                    任一子节点,则与最小的子节点交换位置,重复这一过程
                                    直到恢复堆的性质或者该节点成为叶节点。
根节点位于数组的第一个位置,即 index = 0。
                                    获取最小元素 (Find Min)
对于任意位于 index = i 的节点:
其左子节点的位置是 2*i+1
                                    由于最小元素总是位于数组的第一位置,因此获取最小元
                                    素非常高效,时间复杂度为 O(1)。
其右子节点的位置是 2*i+2
                                    堆化 (Heapify)
其父节点的位置是 (i-1)/2 (这里的除法为整数除法)
                                    将一个不满足最小堆性质的数组转换成最小堆。这通常通
                                    过从最后一个非叶子节点开始,依次对每个节点执行"下沉"
                                    操作来实现。非叶子节点的开始位置可以从 n/2-1 开始
最小堆的核心操作
                                    (n 是数组长度),这是因为所有更后面的节点都是叶子
                                    节点,已经满足堆的性质。
插入操作(Add)
```

性能

0

0

0

1.

2.

插入和删除操作的时间复杂度通常是 O(log n), 因为需要在树的高度上进行操作(上浮或下沉), 而树的高度与节点数的对数成正比。

堆化操作的时间复杂度是 O(n),这是通过精心构造的下沉操作实现的,虽然看起来每个节点都要处理,但实际上更深的节点较少,处理起来也更快。

# OJ04078:实现堆结构

手动实现最小堆

```
from math import floor as floor
class MinHeap:
     def init (self):
          self.value = []
     def get min(self):
          if not self.value:
               return None
          return self.value[0]
     def swap(self, a, b):
          self.value[a], self.value[b] = self.value[b],
self.value[a]
     def insert(self, x):
          self.value.append(x)
          index = len(self.value) - 1
          while True:
               parent index = floor((index - 1) / 2)
               if index <= 0 or self.value[parent index] <=
self.value[index]:
                    return
               self.swap(index, parent index)
               index = parent_index
     def delete min(self):
          if not self.value:
               return
          self.swap(0, -1)
          self.value.pop()
          index = 0
          while index < len(self.value):
               left index, right index = 2 * index + 1, 2 *
index + 2
               if left_index >= len(self.value):
                    return
               if right index >= len(self.value):
                    if self.value[index] >
self.value[left_index]:
                         self.swap(index, left_index)
                         continue
                    else:
                         return
```

# Huffman 树

# OJ22161:哈夫曼编码树

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/22161/

```
import heapq
class Node:
     def init (self, val, left=None, right=None):
          self.val = val
          self.left = left
          self.right = right
          self.height = None
     def huff value(self, h):
          if not self.left and not self.right:
               return h * self.val
          left value, right value = 0, 0
          if self.left:
               left_value = self.left.huff_value(h + 1)
          if self.right:
               right_value = self.right.huff_value(h + 1)
          return left value + right value
     def lt (self, other):
          return self.val < other.val
     def gt (self, other):
          return self.val > other.val
n = int(input())
nodes = []
for i in list(map(int, input().split())):
     heapq.heappush(nodes, Node(i))
while len(nodes) > 1:
     left, right = heapq.heappop(nodes), heapq.heappop(nodes)
     heapq.heappush(nodes, Node(left.val + right.val, left,
print(nodes[0].huff value(0))
import heapq
class Node:
```

def init (self, weight, char=None):

```
self.weight = weight
         self.char = char
         self.left = None
         self.right = None
    def __lt__(self, other):
         if self.weight == other.weight:
              return self.char < other.char
         return self.weight < other.weight
def build huffman tree(characters):
    heap = []
     for char, weight in characters.items():
         heapq.heappush(heap, Node(weight, char))
    while len(heap) > 1:
         left = heapq.heappop(heap)
         right = heapq.heappop(heap)
         #merged = Node(left.weight + right.weight) #note:
合并后, char 字段默认值是空
         merged = Node(left.weight + right.weight,
min(left.char, right.char))
         merged.left = left
         merged.right = right
         heapq.heappush(heap, merged)
    return heap[0]
def encode huffman tree(root):
    codes = \{\}
    def traverse(node, code):
         #if node.char:
         if node.left is None and node.right is None:
              codes[node.char] = code
         else:
              traverse(node.left, code + '0')
              traverse(node.right, code + '1')
    traverse(root, ")
    return codes
def huffman encoding(codes, string):
    encoded = "
    for char in string:
         encoded += codes[char]
    return encoded
def huffman decoding(root, encoded string):
    decoded = "
    node = root
    for bit in encoded_string:
         if bit == '0':
              node = node.left
         else:
              node = node.right
         if node.left is None and node.right is None:
              decoded += node.char
              node = root
    return decoded
# 读取输入
n = int(input())
characters = {}
for _ in range(n):
    char, weight = input().split()
    characters[char] = int(weight)
# 构建哈夫曼编码树
huffman tree = build huffman tree(characters)
# 编码和解码
codes = encode huffman tree(huffman tree)
```

```
strings = []
while True:
     try:
          line = input()
          strings.append(line)
     except EOFError:
          break
results = []
for string in strings:
     if string[0] in ('0','1'):
          results.append(huffman decoding(huffman tree,
string))
     else:
          results.append(huffman encoding(codes, string))
for result in results:
     print(result)
```

# AVL 树

# OJ27625:AVL 树至少有几个结点

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp\_routine/27625/

# 图

# 拓扑排序及 Kahn 算法

拓扑排序是对有向无环图(DAG,Directed Acyclic Graph)的顶点进行排序的一种方法,使得对于图中的每条有向边UV(从顶点 U 指向顶点 V),U 在排序中都出现在 V 之前。拓扑排序不是唯一的,一个有向无环图可能有多个有效的拓扑排序。

拓扑排序常用的算法包括基于 DFS (深度优先搜索)的方法和基于 BFS (广度优先搜索,也称为 Kahn 算法)的方法。

作用: 检测是否有环

# 代码示例

```
from collections import deque, defaultdict

def topological_sort(vertices, edges):
    # 计算所有项点的入度
    in_degree = {v: 0 for v in vertices}
    graph = defaultdict(list)

# u->v
    for u, v in edges:
        graph[u].append(v)
        in_degree[v] += 1 # v 的入度+1

# 将所有入度为 0 的项点加入队列
    queue = deque([v for v in vertices if in_degree[v] == 0])
    sorted_order = []

while queue:
    u = queue.popleft()
    sorted_order.append(u)
```

```
# 对于每一个相邻顶点,减少其入度
        for v in graph[u]:
             in_degree[v] -= 1
             # 如果入度减为 0,则加入队列
             if in degree[v] == 0:
                 queue.append(v)
    if len(sorted order) != len(vertices):
        return None # 存在环,无法进行拓扑排序
    return sorted order
# 示例使用
vertices = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F']
edges = [('A', 'D'), ('F', 'B'), ('B', 'D'), ('F', 'A'), ('D', 'C')]
result = topological sort(vertices, edges)
if result:
    print("拓扑排序结果:", result)
else:
    print("图中有环,无法进行拓扑排序")
```

例题

# OJ04084:拓扑排序

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp\_routine/04084/

拓扑排序,但是要求"同等条件下,编号小的顶点在前",不得不把普通队列转换成一个优先队列了。

```
from collections import deque, defaultdict
import heapq
def topo sort(g, nv):
     ans = []
     deg = \{v: 0 \text{ for } v \text{ in } range(1, nv+1)\}
     child = \{v: [] \text{ for } v \text{ in range}(1, nv+1)\}
     for u, v in g:
           # u->v
           if v not in deg:
                 deg[v] = 1
           else:
                 deg[v] += 1
           if u not in child:
                 child[u] = [v]
           else:
                 child[u].append(v)
     q = [v \text{ for } v \text{ in deg.keys}() \text{ if deg}[v] == 0]
     heapq.heapify(q)
     while q:
           now = heapq.heappop(q)
           ans.append(now)
           for i in child[now]:
                 deg[i] = 1
                 if deg[i] == 0:
                      heapq.heappush(q, i)
     return ans
v, a = map(int, input().split())
g = []
for _ in range(a):
   x, y = map(int, input().split())
```

```
g.append([x, y])
for i in topo_sort(g, v):
    print('v' + str(i), end=' ')
```

# OJ01094:Sorting It All Out

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/dsapre/01094/

此题要求每给出一条边就进行一次拓扑排序。首先判断给出的图有没有环,若拓扑排序后有顶点入度不为 0,则有环。然后判断拓扑排序是否唯一,若同一时间队列长度大于 1,则给出的条件不足以唯一确定拓扑排序。

```
from collections import deque
def topo sort(g, nv):
     ans = []
     deg = \{chr(i): 0 \text{ for } i \text{ in range}(65, 65 + nv)\}
     child = \{chr(i): [] \text{ for i in range}(65, 65 + nv)\}
     for u, v in g:
          # u->v
          if v in child[u]:
                continue
          deg[v] += 1
          child[u].append(v)
     q = deque([v \text{ for } v \text{ in deg.keys}() \text{ if } deg[v] == 0])
     not determined = False
     while q:
          not determined = len(q) \ge 2 or not determined
          now = q.popleft()
          ans.append(now)
          for i in child[now]:
                deg[i] = 1
                if deg[i] == 0:
                     q.append(i)
     loop = False
     for k, v in deg.items():
          if v != 0:
                loop = True
                break
     return ans, loop, not_determined
while True:
     v, a = map(int, input().split())
     if v == 0 and a == 0:
          break
     g = []
     sorted seq = None
     end = False
     for _ in range(a):
          x, y = map(str, input().split('<'))
          if end:
                continue
          g.append([x, y])
          sorted seq, loop, not determined = topo sort(g, v)
                print(f'Inconsistency found after \{+1\}
relations.')
                end = True
          elif not not determined:
                print(f'Sorted sequence determined after {_ + 1}
```

```
relations: ', end=")

for qq in sorted_seq:

print(qq, end=")

print('.')

end = True

if end:

continue

print('Sorted sequence cannot be determined.')
```

# OJ09202:舰队、海域出击!

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp routine/09202/

检测有向图有没有环, 拓扑排序, 也就是 Kahn 算法。

```
from collections import deque
def topo(g, deg, v):
     q = deque([x \text{ for } x \text{ in deg.keys}() \text{ if } deg[x] == 0])
     cnt = 0
     while q:
           now = q.popleft()
           cnt += 1
           for next in g[now]:
                deg[next] = 1
                if deg[next] == 0:
                      q.append(next)
     if cnt == v:
           print('No')
     else:
           print('Yes')
for in range(int(input())):
     v, m = map(int, input().split())
     g = \{a: [] \text{ for a in range}(1, v + 1)\}
     deg = \{a: 0 \text{ for a in } range(1, v + 1)\}
     for in range(m):
           x, y = map(int, input().split())
           deg[y] += 1
           g[x].append(y)
     topo(g, deg, v)
```

# Dijkstra 算法

# 代码示例

```
import heapq

def dijkstra(graph, start):
    # 初始化距离字典,所有顶点距离为无穷大,起始点距离为 0
    distances = {vertex: float('infinity') for vertex in graph} distances[start] = 0
    # 优先队列,用于存储每个顶点及其对应的距离,并按距离自动排序
    priority_queue = [(0, start)]

while priority_queue:
    # 获取当前距离最小的顶点
    current_distance, current_vertex = heapq.heappop(priority_queue)

# 遍历当前顶点的邻接点
```

```
for neighbor, weight in
graph[current_vertex].items():
              distance = current distance + weight
              # 如果计算的距离小于已知距离, 更新距离
              if distance < distances[neighbor]:
                   distances[neighbor] = distance
                   heapq.heappush(priority queue, (distance,
neighbor))
     return distances
# 示例图
graph = {
    'A': {'B': 1, 'C': 4},
    'B': {'A': 1, 'C': 2, 'D': 5},
    'C': {'A': 4, 'B': 2, 'D': 1},
    'D': {'B': 5, 'C': 1}
# 测试算法
start vertex = 'A'
distances = dijkstra(graph, start vertex)
print(f"Distances from {start_vertex}: {distances}")
```

例题

# OJ05443:兔子与樱花

http://cs101.openjudge.cn/dsapre/05443/

模板题目,额外的一点是需要记录路径

```
import heapq
def dijkstra(adjacency, start):
   # 初始化,将其余所有顶点到起始点的距离都设为 inf
   distances = {vertex: float('inf') for vertex in adjacency}
   # 初始化,所有点的前一步都是 None
   previous = {vertex: None for vertex in adjacency}
   # 起点到自身的距离为 0
   distances[start] = 0
   # 优先队列
   pq = [(0, start)]
   while pq:
       # 取出优先队列中,目前距离最小的
       current distance, current_vertex =
heapq.heappop(pq)
       # 剪枝,如果优先队列里保存的距离大于目前更
新后的距离,则可以跳过
       if current_distance > distances[current_vertex]:
           continue
       # 对当前节点的所有邻居,如果距离更优,将他
们放入优先队列中
       for neighbor, weight in
adjacency[current_vertex].items():
           distance = current_distance + weight
```

if distance < distances[neighbor]:

```
distances[neighbor] = distance
                    # 这一步用来记录每个节点的前一
                    previous[neighbor] = current vertex
                    heapq.heappush(pq, (distance, neighbor))
     return distances, previous
def shortest path to(adjacency, start, end):
     # 逐步访问每个节点上一步
     distances, previous = dijkstra(adjacency, start)
     path = []
     current = end
     while previous[current] is not None:
         path.insert(0, current)
         current = previous[current]
     path.insert(0, start)
     return path, distances[end]
# Read the input data
P = int(input())
places = {input().strip() for in range(P)}
Q = int(input())
graph = {place: {} for place in places}
for in range(Q):
     src, dest, dist = input().split()
     dist = int(dist)
     graph[src][dest] = dist
     graph[dest][src] = dist # Assuming the graph is
bidirectional
R = int(input())
requests = [input().split() for _ in range(R)]
# Process each request
for start, end in requests:
     if start == end:
         print(start)
         continue
     path, total dist = shortest path to(graph, start, end)
     output = ""
     for i in range(len(path) - 1):
         output +=
f"{path[i]}->({graph[path[i]][path[i+1]]})->"
     output += f'' \{end\}''
     print(output)
```

#### OJ07735:道路

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/07735/

dijkstra,但是有点区别,加入优先队列的条件不是距离更短,而是金币够用,但是优先队列的比较仍然是用距离比的

```
import heapq
k, n, r = int(input()), int(input()), int(input())

def dij(g, s, e):
    dis = {v: float('inf') for v in range(1, n + 1)}
```

```
dis[s] = 0
     q = [(0, s, 0)]
     heapq.heapify(q)
     while q:
           d, now, fee = heapq.heappop(q)
           if now == n:
                return d
           for neighbor, distance, c in g[now]:
                if fee + c \le k:
                     dis[neighbor] = distance + d
                     heapq.heappush(q, (distance + d, neighbor,
fee + c)
     return -1
g = \{v: [] \text{ for } v \text{ in range}(1, n + 1)\}
for _ in range(r):
     s, e, m, j = map(int, input().split())
     g[s].append((e, m, j))
p = dij(g, 1, n)
print(p)
```

# OJ02502:Subway

乍一看有点难,但实际上就是模板题。暴力把所有点之间 全连上一条路径,然后把通地铁的车站的路径的代价设置 小点(实际上在我的实现中,是多连了一条代价更小的路 径,但是 dijkstra 算法可以容忍这一点)

```
import heapq
def hash(x, y):
     return str(x) + ' ' + str(y)
x0, y0, x1, y1 = map(int, input().split())
g = \{\}
all_v = [(x0, y0), (x1, y1)]
subways = []
def d(a, b, c, d):
     return ((a - c) ** 2 + (b - d) ** 2) ** 0.5
while True:
          lst = list(map(int, input().split()))[:-2]
     except EOFError:
          break
     v = []
     for i in range(0, len(lst), 2):
          x, y = lst[i], lst[i+1]
          v.append([x, y])
          all v.append([x, y])
     subways.append(v)
for i in range(len(all v) - 1):
     for j in range(i + 1, len(all v)):
          sx, sy = all v[i]
          ex, ey = all_v[j]
          dd = d(sx, sy, ex, ey) / (10 / 3.6) / 60
          if hash(sx, sy) in g.keys():
```

```
g[hash(sx, sy)].append([dd, ex, ey])
          else:
               g[hash(sx, sy)] = [[dd, ex, ey]]
          if hash(ex, ey) in g.keys():
               g[hash(ex, ey)].append([dd, sx, sy])
          else:
               g[hash(ex, ey)] = [[dd, sx, sy]]
for j in subways:
     for i in range(len(j) - 1):
          sx, sy = j[i]
          ex, ey = j[i + 1]
          dd = d(sx, sy, ex, ey) / (40 / 3.6) / 60
          g[hash(sx, sy)].append([dd, ex, ey])
          g[hash(ex, ey)].append([dd, sx, sy])
def dij():
     dis = {hash(x, y): float('inf') for x, y in all_v}
     dis[hash(x0, y0)] = 0
     q = [(0, x0, y0)]
     heapq.heapify(q)
     while q:
          distance, nowx, nowy = heapq.heappop(q)
          if distance > dis[hash(nowx, nowy)]:
          for newd, tx, ty in g[hash(nowx, nowy)]:
               if newd + distance < dis[hash(tx, ty)]:
                    dis[hash(tx, ty)] = newd + distance
                    heapq.heappush(q, (newd + distance, tx,
ty))
     return dis[hash(x1, y1)]
print(round(dij()))
最小生成树 (Prim 算法、Kruskal 算法)
```

将所有边按权重从小到大排序。

初始化一个空的最小生成树。

依次考虑排序后的每条边,如果加入这条边不会与已选的 边形成环 (可以用并查集来检测),则将其加入到最小生 成树中。

重复上一步,直到最小生成树中含有 V-1 条边,其中 V 是图中顶点的数量。

复杂度:如果使用优化的并查集,复杂度可以达到 O(ElogE) 或 O(ElogV)。

两种算法, Prim, Kruskal

求解最小生成树(Minimum Spanning Tree, MST)的问题 在图论中非常重要, 尤其是在设计和优化网络、路由算法 以及集群分析等领域。最小生成树是一个无向图的生成树, 它包括图中所有的顶点,并且选取的边的总权重最小。以 下是几种常用的求解最小生成树的算法:

Prim 算法

步骤:

基本思想: Prim 算法是基于顶点的贪心算法。它从任意顶 点开始,逐渐增加边和顶点,直到包括所有顶点。

Kruskal 算法

基本思想: Kruskal 算法是一种基于边的贪心算法。它的核 心思想是按照边的权重从小到大的顺序选择边, 但在选择 的同时必须保证不形成环。

选择任意一个顶点作为起始点。

使用一个优先队列来维护可选择的边(根据边的权重)。

步骤:

1.

2.

从优先队列中选择一条权重最小的边,如果这条边连接的 顶点还未被加入最小生成树,则将此顶点及边加入树中。

6.7.

更新优先队列,重复上述过程,直到所有顶点都被加入。

8.

复杂度:使用优先队列(如二叉堆),复杂度为 O(ElogV\*)。

•

# OJ01258:Agri-Net

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/01258/

```
import heapq
while True:
     try:
          n = int(input())
     except EOFError:
          break
     visited = \{0\}
     m \cos t = 0
     g = [list(map(int, input().split())) for in range(n)]
     edges = [(\cos t, 0, to)] for to, cost in enumerate(g[0])]
     heapq.heapify(edges)
     while edges:
          cost, frm, to = heapq.heappop(edges)
          if to not in visited:
               visited.add(to)
               m \cos t += \cos t
               for neighbor, next_cost in enumerate(g[to]):
                    if neighbor not in visited:
                         heapq.heappush(edges, (next cost, to,
neighbor))
     print(m cost)
```

# OJ05442:兔子与星空

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/practice/05442/

# prim

```
import heapq

def prim(graph, start):
    mst = []
    used = set([start])
    edges = [
        (cost, start, to)
        for to, cost in graph[start].items()
    ]
    heapq.heapify(edges)

    while edges:
        cost, frm, to = heapq.heappop(edges)
        if to not in used:
```

```
used.add(to)
                mst.append((frm, to, cost))
                for to_next, cost2 in graph[to].items():
                     if to next not in used:
                           heapq.heappush(edges, (cost2, to,
to next))
     return mst
def solve():
     n = int(input())
     graph = \{chr(i+65): \{\} \text{ for } i \text{ in range}(n)\}
     for i in range(n-1):
          data = input().split()
          star = data[0]
          m = int(data[1])
          for j in range(m):
                to_star = data[2+j*2]
                cost = int(data[3+j*2])
                graph[star][to_star] = cost
                graph[to_star][star] = cost
     mst = prim(graph, 'A')
     print(sum(x[2] for x in mst))
solve()
```

#### Kurskal

```
class DisjSet:
     def init (self, n):
          self.parent = [i for i in range(n)]
          self.rank = [0] * n
     def find(self, x):
          if self.parent[x] != x:
                self.parent[x] = self.find(self.parent[x])
          return self.parent[x]
     def union(self, x, y):
          xset, yset = self.find(x), self.find(y)
          if self.rank[xset] > self.rank[yset]:
                self.parent[yset] = xset
          else:
                self.parent[xset] = yset
                if self.rank[xset] == self.rank[yset]:
                     self.rank[yset] += 1
def kruskal(n, edges):
     dset = DisjSet(n)
     edges.sort(key=lambda x: x[2])
     sol = 0
     for u, v, w in edges:
          u, v = ord(u) - 65, ord(v) - 65
          if dset.find(u) != dset.find(v):
                dset.union(u, v)
                sol += w
     if len(set(dset.find(i) for i in range(n))) > 1:
          return -1
     return sol
n = int(input())
edges = []
```

```
for _ in range(n - 1):
    arr = input().split()
    root, m = arr[0], int(arr[1])
    for i in range(m):
        edges.append((root, arr[2 + 2 * i], int(arr[3 + 2 * i])))
print(kruskal(n, edges))
```

第一步:对原图进行深度优先搜索(DFS)

从任意未访问过的顶点开始,对原始图进行一次深度优先 搜索。

# OJ01798:Truck History

# http://cs101.openjudge.cn/2024sp routine/01798/

```
import heapq
def truck_history():
     while True:
          n = int(input())
          if n == 0:
               break
          trucks = [input() for in range(n)]
          trucks.sort()
          graph = [[0]*n for _ in range(n)]
          for i in range(n):
               for j in range(i+1, n):
                    graph[i][j] = graph[j][i] = sum(a!=b \text{ for a},
b in zip(trucks[i], trucks[i]))
          visited = [False]*n
          min edge = [float('inf')]*n
          \min edge[0] = 0
          total distance = 0
          min heap = [(0, 0)]
          while min heap:
               d, v = heapq.heappop(min heap)
               if visited[v]:
                    continue
               visited[v] = True
               total distance += d
               for u in range(n):
                    if not visited[u] and graph[v][u] <
min edge[u]:
                         \min \ edge[u] = graph[v][u]
                         heapq.heappush(min heap,
(graph[v][u], u))
          print(f"The highest possible quality is
1/{total distance}.")
truck history()
```

# 每次完成一个顶点的 DFS 遍历后,将该顶点推入一个栈中。这样做的目的是按照完成时间的顺序保存顶点,确保在进行第二次 DFS 时,我们从一个 SCC 的源点(或接近源点)开始。

# 第二步: 获取转置图

将原图的所有边反向,得到转置图。转置图的意思是如果原图中有一条从 �u 到 �v 的有向边,那么在转置图中就有一条从 �v 到 �u 的边。

# 第三步:对转置图进行 DFS

依次从栈中弹出顶点,如果该顶点未被访问过,就以该顶点为起点,对转置图进行 DFS。

每次从一个项点开始的 DFS 可以访问到的所有项点,都属于同一个强连通分量。

记录下每次 DFS 访问到的所有顶点,它们组成了一个强连通分量。

# 算法正确性的关键

# 强连通分量与 Kosaraju 算法

是一个用于寻找有向图中所有强连通分量(Strongly Connected Components,SCC)的高效算法。一个强连通分量是最大的子图,其中任何两个顶点都是双向可达的。这个算法的时间复杂度为  $\diamondsuit(\diamondsuit+\diamondsuit)O(V+E)$ ,其中  $\diamondsuit V$  是顶点数, $\diamondsuit E$  是边数。

算法步骤

Kosaraju's 算法包括以下几个步骤:

第一次 DFS 帮助我们了解每个顶点的完成时间。在转置图中,我们按照原图的完成时间逆序(即最晚完成的顶点最先处理)来处理每个顶点,这样可以保证每当开始一个新的 DFS 时,我们都是从另一个 SCC 的源点开始的。

在转置图中,如果从顶点 �u 可以到达顶点 �v,那么在原图中,从 �v 也能到达 �u。因此,第二次 DFS 实际上是在追踪原图中每个 SCC 的边界。

# 代码示例

以下是使用 Python 实现 Kosaraju's 算法的基本框架:

```
def dfs(graph, v, visited, stack):
     visited[v] = True
     for neighbour in graph[v]:
          if not visited[neighbour]:
               dfs(graph, neighbour, visited, stack)
     stack.append(v)
def dfs_util(graph, v, visited):
     visited[v] = True
     print(v, end=' ')
     for neighbour in graph[v]:
          if not visited[neighbour]:
               dfs util(graph, neighbour, visited)
def kosaraju(graph, vertices):
     stack = []
     visited = [False] * vertices
     # Step 1: Fill vertices in stack according to their finishing
times
     for i in range(vertices):
          if not visited[i]:
               dfs(graph, i, visited, stack)
     # Step 2: Create a reversed graph
     rev_graph = [[] for _ in range(vertices)]
     for v in range(vertices):
          for neighbour in graph[v]:
               rev_graph[neighbour].append(v)
     # Step 3: Process all vertices in order defined by Stack
     visited = [False] * vertices
     while stack:
          v = stack.pop()
          if not visited[v]:
               print("SCC: ", end=")
               dfs util(rev graph, v, visited)
               print()
# Example usage
graph = [
                  #0->1
     [1],
                  #1->2
     [2],
     [0, 3],
                 \# 2 -> 0, 3
                  #3->4
     [4],
     [5],
                  #4->5
     [3]
                   #5->3
kosaraju(graph, 6)
```

这段代码首先实现了一个 DFS 来填充栈, 然后创建一个转置图, 最后再根据栈中顶点的顺序对转置图执行 DFS 来找到所有的强连通分量。