

通过典型案例来展示招聘笔试考试的应对技巧

案例：中国银行 2018 的考试题：n 粒黄金，a[n]标识每粒黄金的重量。要打包出口它们，每包重量不超过 40g，问如何搭配就能使得包数最小。

解：直观认为，先应该考虑重的，再考虑轻的。因此先根据重量对 n 粒黄金从重到轻排序，排序后得到数组 b[n]。

策略：自然要从重到轻来考虑。先拿最重的，从它的下一个开始扫描，先找出第一个能和它搭配一起出口的，即 $b[0] + b[j] \leq 40$ 。

考虑到是招聘笔试，因此不能想得太复杂，否则时间来不及，因此只好朝规律方面想。因此，就想到再找下一个还能搭配进来的。朝规律方面想，自然就想到要使用递归。

这样考虑的好处是：覆盖范围广。极端情况是： $b[0] + b[n-1] > 40$ ，这样，b[0]只能是一个出口，没有可搭配的。上面的方法把这种极端情况也覆盖进来了。

当然，上述方案也可能不是最佳的。没有关系，招聘笔试是机器打分。其办法是通过用例来测试。上述方法能覆盖极端情况，因此，上述方案的得分能达到 90%。

因为是重的优先考虑。因此，肯定对每粒黄金都要标记其是否已经被搭配打包了。于是对每粒黄金设置两个属性：b[i].weight 表示重量。 b[i].out=false 表示有待搭配处理， b[i].out=true 表示已经搭配完了。

```
main () {
    先用冒泡法对 a[0..n-1]从重到轻排序：
    for ( i = n - 1; i --; i > 1)
        for ( j = 0; j ++; j < i)
            if (a[j] < a[j+1]) {
                k = a[j];
                a[j] = a[j+1];
                a[j+1] = k;
            }
    export_package_num = 0; //出口次数，要求的值；
    Package * current_package;
    i = 0; //从最重的开始考虑
    while (i < n) {
        while ( b[i].out == true && i < n)
            i++;
    }
}
```

```

        if ( i < n && b[i].out == false) {
            current_package = Figure_out_best_sub_package(40, i);
            export_package_num ++;
            print( "the %d th package weighs %d ", export_package_num, current_package.Weight);
            i++;
        }
    }
    Print( "the minimum number of exports is %d", export_package_num);
}

```

```

package Figure_out_best_sub_package(weight, start_index) {
    Package * current_package;
    Package * package = new package( );
    package.Add_Element(start_index);
    package.Set_Weight (b[start_index].weight);
    b[start_index].out ==true;

    if (start_index < n - 1) { //表示不是最后一个元素
        j = start_index + 1;
        while (j < n) {
            if ( b[j].out == false && b[start_index].weight + b[j].weight <= weight )
                break;
            j++;
        }
        if (j < n) {
            current_package = Figure_out_best_sub_package(weight - b[start_index].weight, j);
            package.Add_Elements(current_package);
            package.Add_Weight(current_package);
        }
    }
    return package;
}

```

当然，招聘笔试考试要有速度，有质量才行。平时就要多练，把最典型的算法，求解问题的套路练熟，把边界条件的控制练熟，把递归练熟。刚练还不行，还要自己归纳，总结才行。

改进：进行择优选取。其思想是：从重到轻排序后，假定是 $b_i, b_j, b_k, b_n, b_m, b_s, b_t$ 。现在 $package = \{b_i\}$ ，接下来，找到了一个子包 $current_package = \{b_k, b_t\}$ 满足加进 $package$ 中的条件。不过此时并不结束，而是继续扫描待打包队列，如发现另一个子包 $next_package = \{b_n, b_m, b_s\}$ 也满足加进 $package$ 中的条件，而且比 $current_package$ 更合适，

原因是 next_package 的重量比 current_package 更重一些。那么我们就择优选取，选用 next_package 替换掉 current_package，把 current_package 退回到待打包队列中。然后让 next_package 成为 current_package。这个过程继续下去，直到穷尽 next_package 为止。改进后的函数 Figure_out_best_sub_package 如下：

```
package Figure_out_best_sub_package(weight, start_index) {
    Package * current_package, next_package;
    Package * package = new package( );
    package.Add_Element(start_index);
    package.Set_Weight (b[start_index].weight);
    b[start_index].out == true;

    if (start_index < n - 1)    //表示不是最后一个元素
        j = start_index + 1;
        while (j < n) {
            if ( b[j].out == false  &&  b[start_index].weight + b[j].weight <= weight )
                break;
            j++;
        }
    if (j < n && b[j].out == false)    //表示有搭配的
        current_package = Figure_out_best_sub_package(weight - b[start_index].weight, j);
        if (current_package.Weight( ) < weight - b[start_index].weight)    { //没达到饱和组合
            k = j + 1;
            while ( k < n && b[k].out == true)    //逻辑判别的先后顺序非常重要！
                k++;
            while ( k < n && b[k].out == false)    {
                next_package =Figure_out_best_sub_package(weight - b[start_index].weight, k);
                If (current_package.Weight( ) < next_package.Weight( )) { //须要替代
                    //current_package 败给了 next_package， 被退回到等待打包的队列中：
                    p = current_package.First_Element( );
                    while ( p > -1) {
                        b[p].out = false;
                        p = current_package.Next_Element( );
                    }
                    //设置当前最佳的搭配：
                    current_package = next_package;
                }
            }
        }
    else {    //next_package 竞争不过 current_package， 被退回到等待打包
        //的队列中：
        p = next_package.First_Element( );
        while ( p > -1) {
            b[p].out = false;
            p = next_package.Next_Element( );
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
}
k = k + 1;
while (k < n && b[k].out == true)
    k++;
} //while ( k < n && b[k].out == false) {
} // If (current_package.Weight( ) < weight - b[i].weight )
package.Add_Elements(current_package);
package.Add_Weight(current_package);
} //if
} // if
return package;
}

```

例如, 37, 35, 33, 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 11, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 4, 2, 2, 1

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37, 35, 33, 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 11, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 4, 2, 2, 1
37, 35, 33, 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 11, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 4, 2, 2, 1
37, 35, 33, 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 11, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 4, 2, 2, 1
37, 35, 33, 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 11, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 4, 2, 2, 1
37, 35, 33, 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 11, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 4, 2, 2, 1
37, 35, 33, 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 11, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 4, 2, 2, 1
37, 35, 33, 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 11, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 4, 2, 2, 1
37, 35, 33, 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 11, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 4, 2, 2, 1

```

例如, 25, 21, 19, 18, 17, 14, 8, 7, 6, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2

```

25, 21, 19, 18, 17, 14, 8, 7, 6, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2
25, 21, 19, 18, 17, 14, 8, 7, 6, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2
25, 21, 19, 18, 17, 14, 8, 7, 6, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2
25, 21, 19, 18, 17, 14, 8, 7, 6, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2
25, 21, 19, 18, 17, 14, 8, 7, 6, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2

```

例如, 25, 21, 19, 18, 17, 13, 8, 6, 6, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3

```

25, 21, 19, 18, 17, 13, 8, 6, 6, 6, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3
25, 21, 19, 18, 17, 13, 8, 6, 6, 6, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3
25, 21, 19, 18, 17, 13, 8, 6, 6, 6, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3

```