



链滴

回溯法套路总结与应用

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概述

回溯法常用于遍历一个列表元素的所有所有子集，比如全排列问题。可以说深度优先搜索就是回溯法一种特殊形式。该方法的时间复杂度比较大一般为 $O(N!)$ ，它不像动态规划存在重叠子问题可以优化当然在某些情况下，我们可以通过剪枝来进行优化，当然这个技巧性可能较高。本篇文章主要从回溯的基本思想入手，总结出一套模板，灵活运用模板便可以讲解大部分回溯算法的问题。

模板与算法

回溯法其实核心思想就是以深度优先进行暴力穷举，最重要的是做到补充不漏，整个过程跟**决策树**的历是类似的。其通用的一个算法模板如下：

```
<pre spellcheck="false" class="md-fences md-end-block md-fences-with-lineno ty-contain-m modeLoaded" lang="python" cid="n3" mdtype="fences"> <span role="presentation"><span class="cm-variable">result</span> = []</span><br/> <span role="presentation"><span class="cm-keyword">def</span> <span class="cm-def">backtrack</span>(<span class="cm-variable">路径</span>, <span class="cm-variable">选择列表</span>):</span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-keyword">if</span> <span class="cm-variable">足结束条件</span>:</span><br/> <span role="presentation">        <span class="cm-variable">result</span>.<span class="cm-property">add</span>(<span class="cm-variable">路径</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation">        <span class="cm-keyword">return</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation"><span class="cm-keyword">for</span> <span class="cm-variable">选择</span> <span class="cm-keyword">in</span> <span class="cm-variable">选择列表</span>:</span><br/> <span role="presentation">        <span class="cm-variable">做选择</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation">        <span class="cm-variable">backtrack</span>(<span class="cm-variable">路径</span>, <span class="cm-variable">选择列表</span></span>)</span><br/> <span role="presentation">        <span class="cm-variable">撤销选择</span></span></pre>
```

从这个模板中，我们可以看出，要用好回溯算法其实重点就是解决三个问题：

1. 路径：也就是已经做出的选择
2. 选择列表
3. 结束条件

下边我们通过一个全排列问题来展开说明：

全排列问题

具体题目如下：

46. 全排列

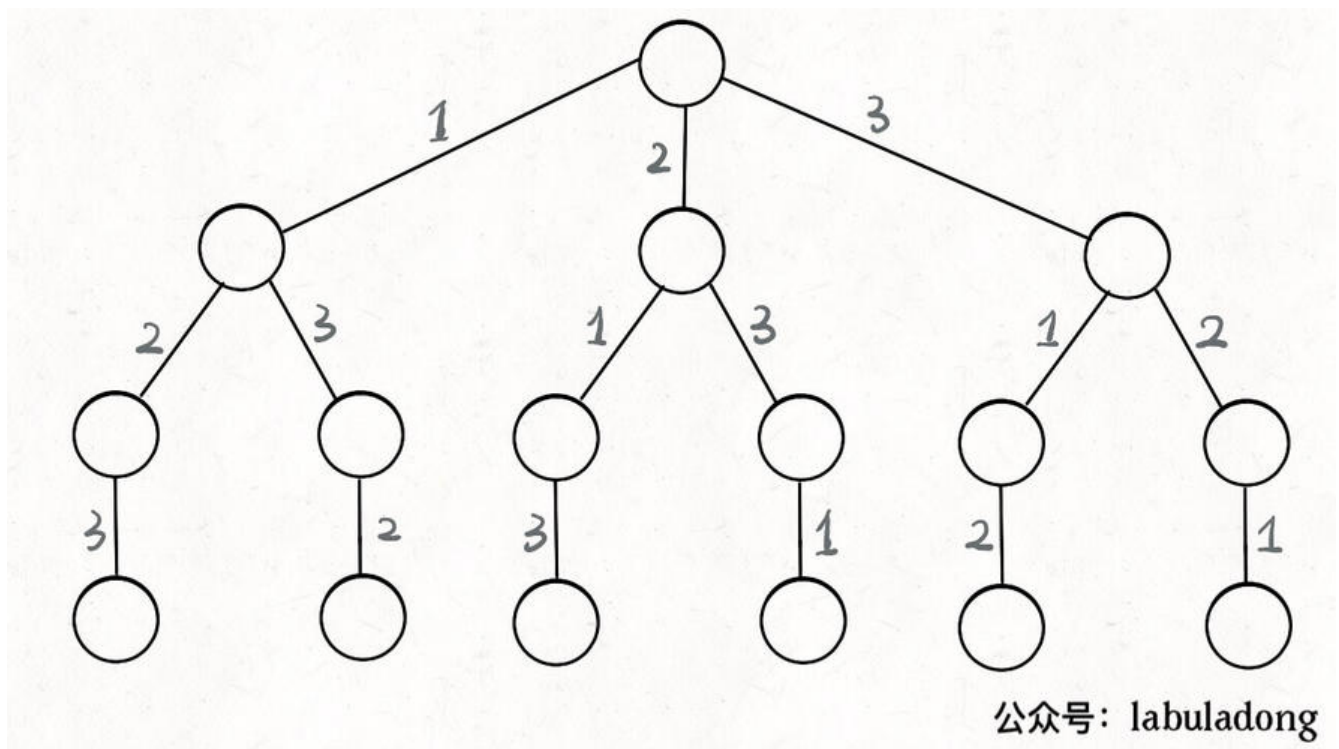
难度 中等 994 收藏 分享 切换为英文 接收动态 反馈

给定一个没有重复数字的序列，返回其所有可能的全排列。

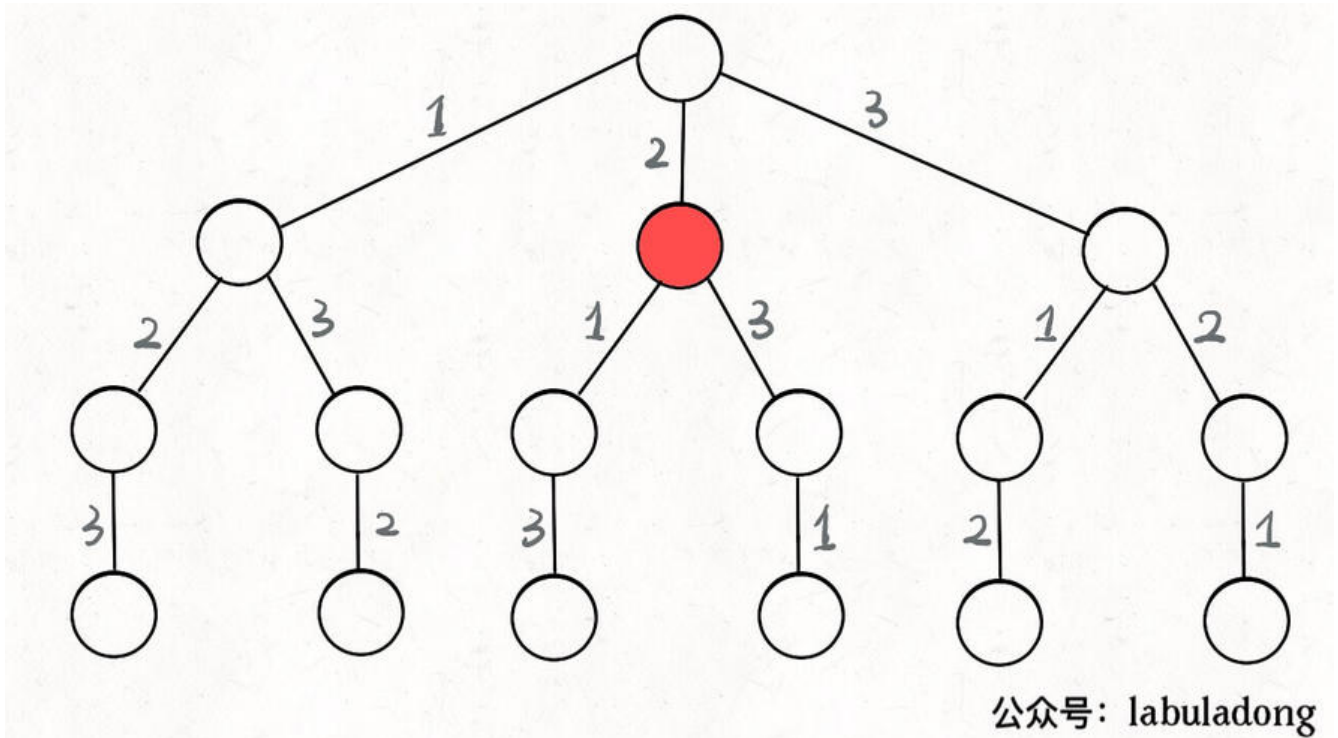
示例：

```
输入：[1,2,3]
输出：
[
  [1,2,3],
  [1,3,2],
  [2,1,3],
  [2,3,1],
  [3,1,2],
  [3,2,1]
]
```

问题本身很简单，我们高中的时候可能就会通过画决策树来解决整个问题：



为啥说这是决策树呢，因为你在每个节点上其实都在做决策。比如说你站在下图的红色节点上：



你现在就在做决策，可以选择 1 那条树枝，也可以选择 3 那条树枝。为啥只能在 1 和 3 之中选择呢因为 2 这个树枝在你身后，这个选择你之前做过了，而全排列是不允许重复使用数字的。

通过前边的说明，针对该问题需要解决的三个问题分别为：

- 1. 路径：[2]就是路径，记录已经做过的选择
- 2. 选择列表：[1,3]就是选择列表，表示接下来可进行选择元素的列表
- 3. 结束条件：便利到树的底层，也就是说选择列表为空的时候结束

进而套用上边的模板，我们可以得出如下代码：

```
<pre spellcheck="false" class="md-fences md-end-block md-fences-with-lineno ty-contain-m modeLoaded" lang="java" cid="n65" mdtype="fences"> <span role="presentation"> <sp n class="cm-variable">List</span><span class="cm-operator"><</span><span class="cm-riable"></span><span class="cm-operator"><</span><span class="cm-variable-3">In eger</span><span class="cm-operator">>></span> <span class="cm-variable">result</sp n> <span class="cm-operator">=</span> <span class="cm-keyword">new</span> <span c ass="cm-variable">ArrayList</span><span class="cm-operator"><</span></span>();</span><br > <span role="presentation"><span cm-text=""></span></span><br/> <span role="prese tation"> <span class="cm-comment">/**</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-comment">* 使用回溯法，解决全排列问题</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-comment">* @param nums</span></span><br/ <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-comment">* @return</span></span><br > <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-comment">*/</span></span><br/> <sp n role="presentation"> <span class="cm-keyword">public</span> <span class="cm-variab e">List</span><span class="cm-operator"><</span><span class="cm-variable">List</spa ><span class="cm-operator"><</span><span class="cm-variable-3">Integer</span><span class="cm-operator">>></span> <span class="cm-def">permute</span>(<span class="cm variable-3">int</span>[] <span class="cm-variable">nums</span>) {</span><br/> <span r
```



```

le="presentation">    <span class="cm-variable">LinkedList</span><span class="cm-operator"></span><span class="cm-variable-3">Integer</span><span class="cm-operator"></span></span> <span class="cm-variable">track</span> <span class="cm-operator">=</span> <span class="cm-keyword">new</span> <span class="cm-variable">LinkedList</span><span class="cm-operator"><></span>();</span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-variable">backtrace</span>(<span class="cm-variable">nums</span>, <span class="cm-variable">track</span>);</span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-keyword">return</span> <span class="cm-variable">result</span>;</span><br/> <span role="presentation">    }</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation"><span cm-text=""></span></span></span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-keyword">private</span> <span class="cm-variable-3">void</span> <span class="cm-def">backtrace</span>(<span class="cm-variable-3">int</span>[] <span class="cm-variable">nums</span>, <span class="cm-variable">LinkedList</span><span class="cm-operator"><></span><span class="cm-variable-3">Integer</span><span class="cm-operator">></span> <span class="cm-variable">track</span>)</span> {</span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-comment">//</span></span> <span class="cm-keyword">add</span> <span class="cm-variable">track</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-keyword">if</span> (<span class="cm-variable">track</span>.<span class="cm-variable">size</span>()) <span class="cm-operator">==</span> <span class="cm-variable">nums</span>.<span class="cm-variable">length</span>)</span> {</span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-variable">result</span>.<span class="cm-variable">add</span>(<span class="cm-keyword">new</span> <span class="cm-variable">LinkedList</span><span class="cm-operator"><></span>(<span class="cm-variable">track</span>));</span><br/> <span role="presentation">    }</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-keyword">for</span> (<span class="cm-variable-3">int</span> <span class="cm-variable">num</span> : <span class="cm-variable">nums</span>) {</span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-keyword">if</span> (<span class="cm-variable">track</span>.<span class="cm-variable">contains</span>(<span class="cm-variable">num</span>)) {</span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-keyword">continue</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation">    }</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-comment">// make choice</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-variable">track</span>.<span class="cm-variable">add</span>(<span class="cm-variable">num</span>);</span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-comment">// recursive</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-variable">backtrace</span>(<span class="cm-variable">nums</span>, <span class="cm-variable">track</span>);</span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-comment">// backtrace choince</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation">    <span class="cm-variable">track</span>.<span class="cm-variable">removeLast</span>();</span><br/> <span role="presentation">    }</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation">    }</span></pre>

```

应用

同样的再做一道题目练习一下：

47. 全排列 II

难度 中等 525 收藏 分享 切换为英文 接收动态 反馈

给定一个可包含重复数字的序列 `nums`，按任意顺序返回所有不重复的全排列。

示例 1：

```
输入：nums = [1,1,2]
输出：
[[1,1,2],
 [1,2,1],
 [2,1,1]]
```

示例 2：

```
输入：nums = [1,2,3]
输出：[[1,2,3],[1,3,2],[2,1,3],[2,3,1],[3,1,2],[3,2,1]]
```

该问题，较之上一个问题，最大的不同就是会有重复的元素，因此会增加重复元素的判断，但整体难度也不大，套用模板可以得出如下解决方案：

```
<pre spellcheck="false" class="md-fences md-end-block md-fences-with-lineno ty-contain-
m modeLoaded" lang="java" cid="n83" mdtype="fences"> <span role="presentation"><spa
class="cm-variable">List</span><span class="cm-operator"><</span><span class="cm-va
iable">List</span><span class="cm-operator"><</span><span class="cm-variable-3">Inte
er</span><span class="cm-operator">>></span> <span class="cm-variable">result</spa
> <span class="cm-operator">=</span> <span class="cm-keyword">new</span> <span cl
ss="cm-variable">ArrayList</span><span class="cm-operator"><></span>();</span><br/>
<span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-variable-3">byte</span>[] <span class="cm-
variable">visited</span> <span class="cm-operator">=</span> <span class="cm-keyword"
new</span> <span class="cm-variable-3">byte</span>[<span class="cm-number">22</sp
n>];</span><br/> <span role="presentation"><span cm-text=""></span></span><br/> <
pan role="presentation"> <span class="cm-keyword">public</span> <span class="cm-vari
ble">List</span><span class="cm-operator"><</span><span class="cm-variable">List</sp
n><span class="cm-operator"><</span><span class="cm-variable-3">Integer</span><spa
class="cm-operator">>></span> <span class="cm-def">permuteUnique</span>(<span cla
s="cm-variable-3">int</span>[] <span class="cm-variable">nums</span>)</span><br/>
<span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-variable">LinkedList</span><span class="cm
operator"><</span><span class="cm-variable-3">Integer</span><span class="cm-operato
">></span> <span class="cm-variable">track</span> <span class="cm-operator">=</spa
> <span class="cm-keyword">new</span> <span class="cm-variable">LinkedList</span><
pan class="cm-operator"><></span>();</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span
lass="cm-variable">Arrays</span>.<span class="cm-variable">sort</span>(<span class="c
-variable">nums</span>);</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-var
iable">backtrace</span>(<span class="cm-variable">nums</span>, <span class="cm-variab
e">track</span>);</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-keyword">
eturn</span> <span class="cm-variable">result</span>;</span><br/> <span role="presen
ation"> }</span><br/> <span role="presentation"><span cm-text=""></span></span><b
/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-keyword">private</span> <span class="
m-variable-3">void</span> <span class="cm-def">backtrace</span>(<span class="cm-vari
ble-3">int</span>[] <span class="cm-variable">nums</span>, <span class="cm-variable">L
nkedList</span><span class="cm-operator"><</span><span class="cm-variable-3">Intege
</span><span class="cm-operator">>></span> <span class="cm-variable">track</span>)</
span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-comment">// 倡导到达nums.le
```

```

ghth则记录路径</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-keyw
rd">if</span> (<span class="cm-variable">nums</span>.<span class="cm-variable">lengt
</span> <span class="cm-operator">==</span> <span class="cm-variable">track</span>
<span class="cm-variable">size</span>()) {</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <
pan class="cm-variable">result</span>.<span class="cm-variable">add</span>(<span clas
="cm-keyword">new</span> <span class="cm-variable">LinkedList</span><span class="c
-operator"><></span>(<span class="cm-variable">track</span>));</span><br/> <span rol
="presentation"> }</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-keyword
">for</span> (<span class="cm-variable-3">int</span> <span class="cm-variable">i</span>
<span class="cm-operator">=</span> <span class="cm-number">0</span>; <span class=
cm-variable">i</span> <span class="cm-operator"><</span> <span class="cm-variable">
ums</span>.<span class="cm-variable">length</span>; <span class="cm-variable">i</spa
><span class="cm-operator">++</span>) {</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <
pan class="cm-comment">//已经添加过的元素直接跳过</span></span><br/> <span role="p
resentation"> <span class="cm-keyword">if</span> (<span class="cm-variable">visited<
span>[<span class="cm-variable">i</span>] <span class="cm-operator">==</span> <span
class="cm-number">1</span>)</span> {</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span clas
="cm-keyword">continue</span>;</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> }</span>
<br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-comment">//与上一个元素相同, 且没
添加过直接跳过</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-key
ord">if</span> (<span class="cm-variable">i</span> <span class="cm-operator">!=</spa
> <span class="cm-number">0</span> <span class="cm-operator">&&</span> <span clas
="cm-variable">nums</span>[<span class="cm-variable">i</span>] <span class="cm-oper
tor">==</span> <span class="cm-variable">nums</span>[<span class="cm-variable">i</s
an> <span class="cm-operator">-</span> <span class="cm-number">1</span>]) <span cla
s="cm-operator">&&</span> <span class="cm-variable">visited</span>[<span class="cm-
variable">i</span>] <span class="cm-operator">-</span> <span class="cm-number">1</sp
n>]) <span class="cm-operator">==</span> <span class="cm-number">0</span>)</span> {</span>
<br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-keyword">continue</span>;</spa
><br/> <span role="presentation"> }</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <spa
class="cm-variable">visited</span>[<span class="cm-variable">i</span>] <span class="cm
operator">=</span> <span class="cm-number">1</span>;</span><br/> <span role="pre
entation"> <span class="cm-variable">track</span>.<span class="cm-variable">add</s
an>(<span class="cm-variable">nums</span>[<span class="cm-variable">i</span>]);</spa
><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-variable">backtrace</span>(<span
class="cm-variable">nums</span>, <span class="cm-variable">track</span>);</span><br/
<span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-variable">track</span>.<span class="cm-
variable">removeLast</span>();</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="
m-variable">visited</span>[<span class="cm-variable">i</span>] <span class="cm-operato
">=</span> <span class="cm-number">0</span>;</span><br/> <span role="presentation
"> }</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> }</span></pre>

```

总结

回溯算法就是个多叉树的遍历问题，关键就是在前序遍历和后序遍历的位置做一些操作，算法框架如：

```

<pre spellcheck="false" class="md-fences md-end-block md-fences-with-lineno ty-contain-
m modeLoaded" lang="java" cid="n88" mdtype="fences"> <span role="presentation"><spa
class="cm-variable">result</span> <span class="cm-operator">=</span> []</span><br/>
<span role="presentation"><span class="cm-variable">def</span> <span class="cm-def">
acktrack</span>(<span class="cm-variable">路径</span>, <span class="cm-variable">选择
表</span>):</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-keyword">if</sp

```

```
n> <span class="cm-variable">满足结束条件</span>:</span><br/> <span role="presentation">  
<span class="cm-variable">result</span>.<span class="cm-variable">add</span>(<span class="cm-variable">路径</span>)</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-keyword">return</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation"><span cm-txt=""></span></span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-keyword">for</span></span> <span class="cm-variable">选择</span> <span class="cm-variable">in</span> <span class="cm-variable">选择列表</span>:</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-variable">做选择</span></span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-def">backtrack</span>(<span class="cm-variable">路径</span>, <span class="cm-variable">选择列表</span>)</span><br/> <span role="presentation"> <span class="cm-variable">撤销选择</span></span></pre>
```

写 backtrack 函数时，需要维护走过的「路径」和当前可以做的「选择列表」，当触发「结束条件」，将「路径」记入结果集。

只要确定了选择的条件，以及记录路径的调整，整个代码很容易便可以实现出来了。

参考

1. <https://labuladong.gitbook.io/algo/di-ling-zhang-bi-du-xi-lie/hui-su-suan-fa-xiang-jie-xiu-ing-ban#san-zui-hou-zong-jie>
2. <https://greyireland.gitbook.io/algorithm-pattern/suan-fa-si-wei/backtrack#permutations>