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題目翻譯

Manager of ACM-ICPC Thailand Contest Council is planning to buy lands in Phuket to build the office building for national programming skill camp and programming contest that will be held on Phuket regularly in the future. The land price in Phuket is becoming more expensive in every year. The price increases in the exponential growth curves by a factor of year. If the land i whose initial cost is L_i bought in t years from now, its price will be $2x(L_i)^t$. All land prices are different. ACM-ICPC can buy only one land per year. You have to help the manager to buy the lands at lowest price within the budget of 5,000,000 millions baht.

For example, if we want to buy 3 lands with costs 7, 2 and 10 in 3 consecutive years, the total price will be calculated as follow.

$$(2 \times 7) + (2 \times 2^2) + (2 \times 10^3) = 2022$$
 millions baht

ACM-ICPC泰國競賽委員會經理擬在普吉島購買土地興建辦公室為即將在普吉島舉辦的全國編程技能營和編程大賽搭建。 普吉島的地價每年都在上漲。 價格指數增長曲線增加了一年。 如果初始成本為 Li 的土地 i 從現在起 t 年後購買,其價格將是 2x(Li)^t.

所有的土地價格都不同。 ACM-ICPC一年只能買一塊地。 你必須幫助經理以最低價格購買土地預算為 5,000,000 百萬泰銖。例如,如果我們想連續 3 年購買 3 塊土地,成本分別為 7、2 和 10,則總價將計算如下

$$(2 \times 7) + (2 \times 2^2) + (2 \times 10^3) = 2022$$
 millions baht

輸入與輸出

- Input: First line of the input contains an integer T (1 ≤ T ≤ 10), the number of test cases. Each test case contains integer Li which is the cost of land in million baht. There are less than 40 lands in each test case. The line contains '0' (zero) indicates the end of each test case.
- Output: For each test case, print out the minimum price for purchasing all lands. If the total price exceeds the budget (5,000,000 millions baht), print out 'Too expensive'.

輸入:第一行包含一個整數T(1≤T≤10),為測資的數量。每組測資包含整數 Li,這是以百萬泰銖為單位的土地成本。每組測資少於40個。以"0"表示每組測資的結尾。

輸出:對於每一組測資,輸出購買所有土地的最低價格。如果總價超過5,000,000 百萬泰銖,則輸出'Too expensive'。

範例測資

第一筆測資

輸入: 輸出:

134

2

10

0

| total | |
|-------|----|
| 10 | ^1 |
| 7 | ^2 |
| 2 | ^3 |

| vector | | | |
|----------|---|---|----|
| pushback | 7 | 2 | 10 |

After sort:vec= $\{2,7,10\}$

越大的數字,次方要越少,總和才會最小

計算公式:134=2*(10^1+7^2+2^3)

第二筆測資

輸入: 輸出:

20 17744

29

31

0

| total | |
|-------|----|
| 31 | ^1 |
| 29 | ^2 |
| 20 | ^3 |

| vector | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|
| pushback | 20 | 29 | 31 |

After sort:vec={20,29,31}

越大的數字,次方要越少,總和才會最小

計算公式:17744=2*(31^1+29^2+20^3)

第三筆測資

輸入: 輸出:

Too expensive

41

40

37

20

0

| total | |
|-------|----|
| 42 | ^1 |
| 41 | ^2 |
| 40 | ^3 |
| 37 | ^4 |
| 20 | ^5 |

| vector | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|
| pushback | 42 | 41 | 40 | 37 | 20 |

After sort:vec={20,37,40,41,42}

越大的數字,次方要越少,總和才會最小

計算公式:

total=2*(42^1+41^2+40^3+37^4+20^5)

Total>5000000

• Step 1:輸入測資

| 已宣告變數 | //註解 |
|--------|------|
| qazqaz | 測資組數 |
| vec | 存放價錢 |
| in | 輸入價錢 |

```
int qazqaz;
cin >> qazqaz; // 讀入測資組數
for(int qwsqws=0; qwsqws<qazqaz; qwsqws++){
    long long int in;
    vector<long long int> vec;
    while(cin>>in, in!=0){ // 讀入每個城市的價格,直到讀到 0
        vec.push_back(in); // 將價格存入 vector 中
    }
```

• Step 2:排序vec

需要include<algorithm>

sort(vec.begin(),vec.end()); // 將 vector 中的價格排序,從小到大

• Step 3:計算總花費

| 已宣告變數 | //註解 |
|-------|------|
| total | 總花費 |

```
long long int total = 0;
for(int i=vec.size()-1; i>=0; i--){
    total += pow(vec[i], vec.size()-i); // 從最貴的城市開始計算購買面積
}
```

• Step 3:判斷輸出

```
if(2*total>5000000 || 2*total<0)
    cout << "Too expensive" << endl; // 無法滿足條件,輸出 "Too expensive"
else
    cout << 2*total << endl; // 輸出購買土地的最小總價格
```

完整程式碼

```
#include<algorithm>
#include<vector>
#include<cmath>
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
   #ifdef fre
       freopen("in.txt","r",stdin);
       freopen("out.text","w",stdout);
   #endif
   int qazqaz;
   cin >> qazqaz; // 讀入測資組數
   for(int qwsqws=0; qwsqws<qazqaz; qwsqws++){</pre>
       long long int in;
       vector<long long int> vec;
       while(cin>>in, in!=0){ // 讀入每個城市的價格, 直到讀到 0
           vec.push_back(in); // 將價格存入 vector 中
       sort(vec.begin(), vec.end()); // 將 vector 中的價格排序,從小到大
```

```
long long int total = 0;
    for(int i=vec.size()-1; i>=0; i--){
        total += pow(vec[i], vec.size()-i); // 從最貴的城市開始計算購買面積
    }
    if(2*total>50000000 || 2*total<0)
        cout << "Too expensive" << endl; // 無法滿足條件,輸出 "Too expensive else
        cout << 2*total << endl; // 輸出購買土地的最小總價格
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

資料來源

• 英文題目:

A Minimum Land Price - UVA 11824 - Virtual Judge (vjudge.net)