

The smaller test case can be solved using naive method which is in $O(3^K)$ where K is number of machines. Unfortunately the large test case needs dynamic approach.

This dynamic problem can be solved by observing the fact that when a bitwise operation is done between two constants (X and K) and their outputs only a limited set of outputs are seen.

Example: Take $X = 5$ (101) and $K = 3$ (011)

Now observe this :

1. $X \wedge K = 110$
2. $X \& K = 001$
3. $X \mid K = 111$

4. $X \wedge K \wedge K = 101$ (repeated)
5. $X \& K \wedge K = 010$
6. $X \mid K \wedge K = 100$

7. $X \wedge K \& K = 010$ (repeated)
8. $X \& K \& K = 001$ (repeated)
9. $X \mid K \& K = 011$

10. $X \wedge K \mid K = 111$ (repeated)
11. $X \& K \mid K = 011$ (repeated)
12. $X \mid K \mid K = 111$ (repeated)

Following this pattern , after 12 . everything you get will be repeated. Interestingly I found out that given any values of X and K , one will not get more than 6 unique results (Though I failed to understand why).

After understanding this sample test case you will be able to understand the code:

Input :

1
2 5 3 10 40 50

Output :

5.02

initial input is $X = 101$

results after the input passes through first machine:

probability of getting $X \& K = 001$ is 0.1

probability of getting $X \mid K = 111$ is 0.4

probability of getting $X \wedge K = 110$ is 0.5

Now these input will pass through the second machine and the probabilities are the following:

probability of getting $(X \& K) \& K = 001$ is $0.1 * 0.1 = 0.01$ (Probability rule of multiplication – getting “&” in both the first and second machine)

probability of getting $(X \& K) \mid K = 011$ is $0.1 * 0.4 = 0.04$

probability of getting $(X \& K) \mid K = 010$ is $0.1 * 0.5 = 0.05$

Probability of getting $(X \mid K) \& K = 011$ is $0.4 * 0.1 = 0.04$

And So on.....

We get :

$$(001)*0.01 + (011)*(0.04+0.04) + (010)*(0.05+0.05) + (111)*(0.16+0.2) + (100)*(0.2) + (101)*(0.25) = 5.02$$

Basic idea : You can store these values in a HashMap where key is the Integer and corresponding value as the probability of that Integer to occur.