A

Bananas are the favoured food of monkeys.

In the forest, there is a Banana Company that provides bananas from different places.

The company has two lists.

The first list records the types of bananas preferred by different monkeys, and the second one records the types of bananas from different places.

Now, the supplier wants to know, whether a monkey can accept at least one type of bananas from a place.

Remenber that, there could be more than one types of bananas from a place, and there also could be more than one types of bananas of a monkey's preference.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer TT, indicating that there are TT test cases.

For each test case, the first line contains two integers NN and MM, representing the length of the first and the second lists respectively.

In the each line of following NN lines, two positive integers i, ji,j indicate that the ii-th monkey favours the jj-th type of banana.

In the each line of following MM lines, two positive integers j, kj,k indicate that the jj-th type of banana could be find in the kk-th place.

All integers of the input are less than 5050.

Output Format

For each test case, output all the pairs x, yx,y that the xx-the monkey can accept at least one type of bananas from the yy-th place.

These pairs should be outputted as ascending order. That is say that a pair of x, yx,y which owns a smaller xx should be output first.

If two pairs own the same xx, output the one who has a smaller yy first.

And there should be an empty line after each test case.

B

Two out-of-control cars crashed within about a half-hour Wednesday afternoon on Deer

Park Avenue. This accident alarmed the district government.

It jumpstarted a vibrant new technology to predict potential car accidents.

Engineers depicted a moving vehicle as a triangle with directional movement.

Three two dimeniaonal points (x\_1,y\_1)(*x*​1​​,*y*​1​​), (x\_2,y\_2)(*x*​2​​,*y*​2​​)and (x\_3,y\_3)(*x*​3​​,*y*​3​​) restrict the span of a vehicle.

Its moverment is a uniform linear motion described by a vector (d\_x,d\_y)(*d*​*x*​​,*d*​*y*​​).

That is say that after one second, the i-th endpoint of the emulational vehicle, the triangle, should be at (x\_i+d\_x,y\_i+d\_y)(*x*​*i*​​+*d*​*x*​​,*y*​*i*​​+*d*​*y*​​).

The core function of this technology is simple.

For two given triangles, corresponding to two vehicles, predict that if they would collide in the near future.

Two triangles are considered collided, if they touched in some points or their intersection is not empty.

The first line of the input contains an integer t*t*specifying the number of test cases.

Each test case is consist of two lines and each line contains eight integers x\_1*x*​1​​, y\_1*y*​1​​, x\_2*x*​2​​, y\_2*y*​2​​, x\_3*x*​3​​, y\_3*y*​3​​ and d\_x*d*​*x*​​, d\_y*d*​*y*​​, to describe a vehicle and its movement.

The absolute value of each input number should be less than or equal to 10^910​9​​.

For each test case output the case number first. Then output YES if they would collide in the near future, or NO if they would never touch each other.

**样例输入**

3

0 1 2 1 1 3 1 0

9 2 10 4 8 4 -1 0

0 1 2 1 1 3 2 0

9 2 10 4 8 4 3 0

0 1 2 1 1 3 0 0

0 4 1 6 -1 6 1 -2

**样例输出**

Case #1: YES

Case #2: NO

Case #3: YES

* main.c



C 语言



1

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重做历史

C

Coconut is Captain Gangplank's favourite fruit. That is why he needs to drink coconut juice from b*b* coconuts each day.

On his next trip, he would pass through N*N* citis.

His trip would begin in the 11-st city and end in the N*N*-th city.

The journey from the i*i*-th city to the (i+1)(*i*+1)-th city costs D\_i*D*​*i*​​ days.

Initially, there is no coconut on his ship. Fortunately, he could get supply of C\_i*C*​*i*​​ coconuts from the i*i*-th city.

Could you tell him, whether he could drink coconut juice every day during the trip no not?

### Input Format

The first line contains an integer T*T*, indicating that there are T*T* test cases.

For each test case the first line contains two integers N*N* and b*b* as described above.

The second line contains N*N* integers C\_1, C\_2, \cdots, C\_N*C*​1​​,*C*​2​​,⋯,*C*​*N*​​.

The third line contains N-1*N*−1 integers D\_1, D\_2, \cdots, D\_{N-1}*D*​1​​,*D*​2​​,⋯,*D*​*N*−1​​.

All integers in the input are less than 10001000.

### Output Format

For each case, output Yes if Captain Gangplank could drink coconut juice every day, and otherwise output No.

#### 样例输入

2

4 1

3 2 1 4

1 2 3

4 2

2 4 6 8

3 2 1

#### 样例输出

Yes

No

D

We all have much to be proud of.

As a player of the game Ingress, IloveMATH is proud of these portals on the road in front of his campus.

Here is a brief introduction of this mobile game. Ingress, as a sandbox game, connects the actual world around us with the virtual battleground.

Those strategic fortress points, we call portals, correspond to the real buildings, sculptures, statues and other objects that can easily be discoverd.

If you read the virtual map of the Ingress world, a neat row of portals along the road in front of Xtended Domain University (XDU) could catch your eye immediately.

The total length of the road is L*L* metres, and there are N*N* portals on the road.

The distance between the left side of the road and the i*i*-th portal is X\_i*X*​*i*​​, where 0\le X\_i\le L0≤*X*​*i*​​≤*L*and X\_i*X*​*i*​​ is an integer.

The gate of XDU is situated on K*K*, where K*K* is an integr and 0\le K\le L0≤*K*≤*L* as well.

To get more virtual supplies and properties in the game, IloveMATH should hack these portals.

Hacking a portal can get some items randomly such as missiles, shields and turrets.

However, hacking would heat the portal and the player could not hack it again until the portal finished the process of cooling.

Now IloveMATH stands at the left side of the road (located on 00).

He knows the end time of cooling for each portal.

His mission is to visit and hack each portal at least once and go back to the school gate.

The time consumption of moving from i*i* to j*j* is |i-j|∣*i*−*j*∣ and the hacking is instantaneous (its time consumption is 00).

Help IloveMATH finish the mission as soon as possible. It's time to move.

### Input Format

The input of this problem contains several test cases.

The first line of the input provides the total number of test cases.

Each test case is consists of N+1*N*+1 lines and the first lines provides three integers N~(N\le 1000)*N* (*N*≤1000), L~(L\le 1000)*L* (*L*≤1000) and K~(0\le K\le L)*K* (0≤*K*≤*L*).

The following N*N* lines correspond to N*N* portals and the i*i*-th line contains the location of the portal, and its end time of cooling.

All input numbers should be small than 3276832768.

### Output Format

For each test case output the case number first. Then output the best time for completing the mission.

#### 样例输入

1

4 10 3

8 9

4 21

3 16

8 12

#### 样例输出

Case #1: 22

* main.c



C 语言



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重做历史

E

The numbers 11, 33, 66, 1010, 1515, 2121, 2828, 3636, 4545and t\_i=\frac{1}{2}i(i+1)*t*​*i*​​=​2​​1​​*i*(*i*+1), are called half-consecutive.

For given N*N*, find the smallest r*r* which is no smaller than N*N* such that t\_r*t*​*r*​​ is square.

### Input Format

The input contains multiple test cases.

The first line of a multiple input is an integer T*T*followed by T*T* input lines.

Each line contains an integer N~(1\le N\le 10^{16})*N* (1≤*N*≤10​16​​).

### Output Format

For each test case, output the case number first.

Then for given N*N*, output the smallest r*r*.

If this half-consecutive number does not exist, output -1−1.

#### 样例输入

4

1

2

9

50

#### 样例输出

Case #1: 1

Case #2: 8

Case #3: 49

Case #4: 288

F

On the mysterious continent of Tamriel, there is a great empire founded by human.

To develope the trade, the East Empire Company is set up to transport goods from place to place.

Recently, the company wants to start their business in Solstheim, which is consists of N*N*islands.

Luckily, there are already M*M* sea routes.

All routes are one-way, and the i*i*-th route can transport person and goods from island u\_i*u*​*i*​​ to v\_i*v*​*i*​​.

Now, the company nominates you a particular job to plan some new routes to make sure that person and goods can be transported between any two islands.

Furthermore, because the neighboring regions are under attack by an increasing number of dragons, limited resources can be used to set up new routes.

So you should plan to build new routes as few as possible.

### Input Format

The first line contains an integer T*T*, indicating that there are T*T* test cases.

For each test case, the first line includes two integers N~(N \leq 10000)*N* (*N*≤10000) and M~(M \leq 100000)*M* (*M*≤100000), as described above.

After that there are M*M* lines. Each line contains two integers u\_i*u*​*i*​​ and v\_i*v*​*i*​​.

### Output Format

For each test case output one integer, represent the least number of routes required to new.

#### 样例输入

2

4 3

1 2

2 3

3 4

4 4

1 2

1 4

3 2

3 4

#### 样例输出

1

2

G

You have two strings S*S* and T*T* in all capitals.

Now an efficient program is required to maintain a operation and support a query.

The operation C~i~ch*C i ch* with given integer i*i* and capital letter ch*ch*, changes the i*i*-th character of S*S*into ch*ch*.

The query Q~i~j*Q i j* asks the program to find out, in the substring of S*S* from the i*i*-th character to the j*j*-th one, the total number of T*T* appearing.

### Input Format

The first line contains an integer T*T*, indicating that there are T*T* test cases.

For each test case, the first line contains an integer N~(N \leq 100000)*N* (*N*≤100000).

The second line is the string S~(|S| \leq 100000)*S* (∣*S*∣≤100000)and the third line is the string T~(|T| \leq 10)*T* (∣*T*∣≤10).

Each of the following N*N* lines provide a operation or a query as above descriptions.

### Output Format

For each query, output an integer correponding to the answer.

Output an empty line after each test case.

#### 样例输入

1

5

AABBABA

AA

Q 1 3

C 6 A

Q 2 7

C 2 B

Q 1 5

#### 样例输出

1

2

0

* main.c



C 语言



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重做历史

H

In this winter holiday, Bob has a plan for skiing at the mountain resort.

This ski resort has M*M* different ski paths and N*N*different flags situated at those turning points.

The i*i*-th path from the S\_i*S*​*i*​​-th flag to the T\_i*T*​*i*​​-th flag has length L\_i*L*​*i*​​.

Each path must follow the principal of reduction of heights and the start point must be higher than the end point strictly.

An available ski trail would start from a flag, passing through several flags along the paths, and end at another flag.

Now, you should help Bob find the longest available ski trail in the ski resort.

### Input Format

The first line contains an integer T*T*, indicating that there are T*T* cases.

In each test case, the first line contains two integers N*N* and M*M* where 0 < N \leq 100000<*N*≤10000and 0 < M \leq 1000000<*M*≤100000 as described above.

Each of the following M*M* lines contains three integers S\_i*S*​*i*​​, T\_i*T*​*i*​​, and L\_i~(0 < L\_i < 1000)*L*​*i*​​ (0<*L*​*i*​​<1000)describing a path in the ski resort.

### Output Format

For each test case, ouput one integer representing the length of the longest ski trail.

#### 样例输入

1

5 4

1 3 3

2 3 4

3 4 1

3 5 2

#### 样例输出

6

* main.c



C 语言



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重做历史

I

In graph theory, graph colouring is a special case of graph labelling.

It is an assignment of labels traditionally called colours to edges of a graph.

Here we consider the simplest form.

Given an undirected simple complete graph G*G*with n*n* nodes, this problem asks

about a black-and-white edge-colouring of G*G*, which contains the smallest total number of pure-coloured triangles.

A pure-coloured triangle in G is a set of three different nodes with three same-coloured edges between them.

### Input Format

The input has several test cases and the first line provides the total number of test cases.

For each test case, a line with an integer n~(n\le 500)*n* (*n*≤500) indicates that the given graph G is an undirected simple complete graph with n*n*nodes.

### Output Format

For each test case, output n+1*n*+1 lines.

The first line contains the smallest number of pure-coloured triangles.

The following n*n* lines describes an adjacent matrix A=(a\_{ij})*A*=(*a*​*ij*​​) of graph G*G*.

The answer may not be unique and you can output anyone.

If the edge between i*i* and j*j* is white, a\_{ij}*a*​*ij*​​ and a\_{ji}*a*​*ji*​​should be 11.

If the edge between i*i* and j*j* is black, a\_{ij}*a*​*ij*​​ and a\_{ji}*a*​*ji*​​should be 22.

Elements of the main diagonal should be 00.

#### 样例输入

2

3

6

#### 样例输出

0

0 1 1

1 0 2

1 2 0

2

0 2 2 1 1 1

2 0 2 1 1 1

2 2 0 1 1 1

1 1 1 0 2 2

1 1 1 2 0 2

1 1 1 2 2 0

J

Life is a journey, and the road we travel has twists and turns, which sometimes lead us to unexpected places and unexpected people.

Now our journey of Dalian ends. To be carefully considered are the following questions.

Next month in Xian, an essential lesson which we must be present had been scheduled.

But before the lesson, we need to attend a wedding in Shanghai.

We are not willing to pass through a city twice.

All available expressways between cities are known.

What we require is the shortest path, from Dalian to Xian, passing through Shanghai.

Here we go.

### Input Format

There are several test cases.

The first line of input contains an integer t*t* which is the total number of test cases.

For each test case, the first line contains an integer m~(m\le 10000)*m* (*m*≤10000) which is the number of known expressways.

Each of the following m*m* lines describes an expressway which contains two string indicating the names of two cities and an integer indicating the length of the expressway.

The expressway connects two given cities and it is bidirectional.

### Output Format

For eact test case, output the shortest path from Dalian to Xian, passing through Shanghai, or output -1−1 if it does not exist.

#### 样例输入

3

2

Dalian Shanghai 3

Shanghai Xian 4

5

Dalian Shanghai 7

Shanghai Nanjing 1

Dalian Nanjing 3

Nanjing Xian 5

Shanghai Xian 8

3

Dalian Nanjing 6

Shanghai Nanjing 7

Nanjing Xian 8

#### 样例输出

7

12

-1

* main.c



C 语言



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重做历史