--- Day 9: Rope Bridge ---

This rope bridge creaks as you walk along it. You aren't sure how old it
is, or whether it can even support your weight.

It seems to support the Elves just fine, though. The bridge spans a gorge
which was carved out by the massive river far below you.

You step carefully; as you do, the ropes stretch and twist. You decide to
distract yourself by modeling rope physics; maybe you can even figure out
where not to step.

Consider a rope with a knot at each end; these knots mark the head and the
tail of the rope. If the head moves far enough away from the tail, the tail
is pulled toward the head.

Due to nebulous reasoning involving Planck lengths, you should be able to
model the positions of the knots on a two-dimensional grid. Then, by
following a hypothetical series of motions (your puzzle input) for the
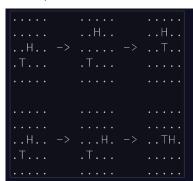head, you can determine how the tail will move.

Due to the aforementioned Planck lengths, the rope must be quite short; in
fact, the head (H) and tail (T) must always be touching (diagonally
adjacent and even overlapping both count as touching):

```
....
.TH.
....


....
.H..
..T.
....


...
.H. (H covers T)
...
```

If the head is ever two steps directly up, down, left, or right from the
tail, the tail must also move one step in that direction so it remains
close enough:

```
.....    .....    .....
.TH.. -> .T.H. -> ..TH.
.....    .....    .....


...      ...      ...
.T.      .T.      ...
.H. ->   ... ->   .T.
...      .H.      .H.
...      ...      ...
```

Otherwise, if the head and tail aren't touching and aren't in the same row
or column, the tail always moves one step diagonally to keep up:

```
.....     .....     .....
.....     ..H..     ..H..
..H..  ->  .....  ->  ..T..
.T...     .T...     .....
.....     .....     .....


.....     .....     .....
.....     .....     .....
..H..  ->  ...H.  ->  ..TH.
.T...     .T...     .....
.....     .....     .....
```

You just need to work out where the tail goes as the head follows a series
of motions. Assume the head and the tail both start at the same position,
overlapping.

For example:

```
R 4
U 4
L 3
D 1
R 4
D 1
L 5
R 2
```

This series of motions moves the head `right` four steps, then `up` four steps,
then `left` three steps, then `down` one step, and so on. After each step,
you'll need to update the position of the tail if the step means the head
is no longer adjacent to the tail. Visually, these motions occur as follows
(`s` marks the starting position as a reference point):

```
== Initial State ==

......
......
......
......
H.....   (H covers T, s)

== R 4 ==

......
......
......
......
TH....   (T covers s)

......
......
......
......
sTH...

......
......
......
......
s.TH..

......
......
......
......
s..TH.

== U 4 ==

......
......
......
....H.
s..T..

......
......
....H.
....T.
s.....

......
....H.
....T.
......
s.....

....H.
....T.
......
......
s.....

== L 3 ==

...H..
....T.
```

After simulating the rope, you can count up all of the positions the tail
visited at least once. In this diagram, s again marks the starting position
(which the tail also visited) and # marks other positions the tail visited:

```
::##::
...##.
.####.
....#.
s###..
```

So, there are 13 positions the tail visited at least once.

```
.H.....
..T...
```

Simulate your complete hypothetical series of motions. How many positions
does the tail of the rope visit at least once?

```
......
s.....
```

Your puzzle answer was 5779.

== D 1 ==

--- Part Two ---

```
..T...
```

A rope snaps! Suddenly, the river is getting a lot closer than you
remember. The bridge is still there, but some of the ropes that broke are
now whipping toward you as you fall through the air!

```
s.....
```

The ropes are moving too quickly to grab; you only have a few seconds to
choose how to arch your body to avoid being hit. Fortunately, your
simulation can be extended to support longer ropes.

```
..T...
```

Rather than two knots, you now must simulate a rope consisting of ten
knots. One knot is still the head of the rope and moves according to the
series of motions. Each knot further down the rope follows the knot in
front of it using the same rules as before.

Using the same series of motions as the above example, but with the knots
marked H, 1, 2, ..., 9, the motions now occur as follows:

```
......
......
s.....

......
...TH.
......
......
s.....

......
....TH
......
......
s.....

== D 1 ==

......
....T.
.....H
......
s.....

== L 5 ==

......
...T.
....H.
......
```

```
== Initial State ==

......
....T.
...H..
......
H.....   (H covers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, s)

== R 4 ==

......
..HT..
......
s.....
......
1H....   (1 covers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, s)
......
.HT...
......
s.....
......
21H...   (2 covers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, s)
......
HT....
......
s.....
......
321H.    (3 covers 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, s)

== R 2 ==

......
......
.H....   (H covers T)
......
4321H.   (4 covers 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, s)

== U 4 ==

......
.TH...
......
s.....
....H.
4321..   (4 covers 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, s)

......
......
....H.
.4321.
5.....   (5 covers 6, 7, 8, 9, s)

......
....H.
....1.
.432..
5.....   (5 covers 6, 7, 8, 9, s)

....H.
....1.
..432.
.5....
6.....   (6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)

== L 3 ==

...H..
....1.
```

Now you need to keep track of the positions the new tail, 9, visits. In this example, the tail never moves, and so it only visits 1 position. However, be careful: more types of motion are possible than before, so you might want to visually compare your simulated rope to the one above.

Here's a larger example:

```
R 5
U 8
L 8
D 3
R 17
D 10
L 25
U 20
```

These motions occur as follows (individual steps are not shown):

```
== D 1 ==

..1...
.H.2..
..43..
.5....
6.....   (6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)

== R 4 ==

..1...
..H2..
..43..
.5....
6.....   (6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)

..1...
...H..   (H covers 2)
..43..
.5....
6.....   (6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)

......
...1H.   (1 covers 2)
..43..
.5....
6.....   (6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)

......
...21H
..43..
.5....
6.....   (6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)

== D 1 ==

......
...21.
..43.H
.5....
6.....   (6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)

== L 5 ==

......
...21.
..43H.
.5....
```

```
== Initial State ==            (6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)

::::::....................
:::21:....................
::4H::..(H covers 3).....
:5::::....................
6::::::..(6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)
..........................
::::::....................
:::2:.....................
::H1:..(H covers 4; 1 covers 3)
:5::::....................
6::::::..(6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)
..........................
::::::....................
:::2:.....................
:H13::..(1 covers 4)......
:5::::.......H............   (H covers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, s)
6::::::..(6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)
..........................
::::::....................
::::::....................
H123::..(2 covers 4)......
.5....
6=.R.5 =(6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)

==.R.2.==.................
..........................
::::::....................
::::::....................
:H23::..(H covers 1; 2 covers 4)
:5::::....................
6::::::..(6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)
..........................
::::::....................
::::::....................
:1H3::..(H covers 2; 4)...
:5::::....................
6::::::..(6 covers 7, 8, 9, s)
..........................
..........................
..........54321H.........   (5 covers 6, 7, 8, 9, s)
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................

== U 8 ==

..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
.................H........
.................1........
.................2........
...............3..........
...............54.........
..............6...........
.............7............
```

```
Now, the tail (9) visits 36 positions (including s) at least once:
..........9..............       (9 covers s)
:::::::::::::::::::::::::
:::::::::::::::::::::::::
:::::::::::::::::::::::::
:::::::::::::::::::::::::
:::::::::::::::::::::::::
:::::::::::::::::::::::::
==.l.8.==..............
.......................
.:::::::::::::::::::::::
#.:::::::::::::::::::::::
#.:::::::::###.:::::::::
#.:::::::::#...#.:::::::
.#.::::::::#.....#.:::::
::#::::::::#.....#.:::::
:::#::::::#.......#.::::
::::#::::H1234::::::#.::::
:::::#:::::5::::::#.:::::
::::::#::::6::::::#.:::::
:::::::#::7::::#.:::::::
::::::::#::8::::#.:::::::
:::::::::9.########.:::::::::
```

Simulate your complete series of motions on a larger rope with ten knots.
How many positions does the tail of the rope visit at least once?

Your puzzle answer was 2331.

Both parts of this puzzle are complete! They provide two gold stars: **

At this point, you should return to your Advent calendar and try another puzzle.

```
== D 3 ==
```
If you still want to see it, you can get your puzzle input.

You can also [Share] this puzzle.

```
..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................
.........2345.................
........1...6.................
........H...7.................
............8.................
............9.................
..............................
..............................
..............................
.........s....................
..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................

== R 17 ==

..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................
..............................
```

```
..........................
..........................
..123456789...............
..........................
.............987654321H
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
...........s..............
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................

== D 10 ==

..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
...........s........98765
.........................4
.........................3
.........................2
.........................1
.........................H

== L 25 ==

..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
...........s..............
..........................
..........................
..........................
H123456789................
```

```
== U 20 ==

H.........................
1.........................
2.........................
3.........................
4.........................
5.........................
6.........................
7.........................
8.........................
9.........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
...........s..............
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
..........................
```