

# Single source shortest path, time table

**Problem ID:** shortestpath2  
**CPU Time limit:** 4 seconds  
**Memory limit:** 1024 MB  
**Difficulty:** 3.5

## Input

The input consists of several test cases. Each test case starts with a line with four non-negative integers,  $1 \leq n \leq 10\,000$ ,  $0 \leq m \leq 20\,000$ ,  $1 \leq q \leq 100$  and  $0 \leq s < n$ , separated by single spaces, where  $n$  is the numbers of nodes in the graph,  $m$  the number of edges,  $q$  the number of queries and  $s$  the index of the starting node. Nodes are numbered from 0 to  $n - 1$ . Then follow  $m$  lines, each line consisting of five (space-separated) integers  $u, v, t_0, P$  and  $d$  indicating that there is an edge from  $u$  to  $v$  in the graph which can be traversed at time  $t_0 + t \cdot P$  for all nonnegative integers  $t$ , and that it takes  $d$  time units to traverse the edge. You may assume  $0 \leq t_0, P, d \leq 1000$ .

For instance, the edge `3 8 15 10 5` indicates that at time 15, 25, 35, 45, ..., we can travel from node 3 to node 8 in 5 time units. Note that it is possible to stand still at a node, to wait for an edge to become available. Also, note that if  $P = 0$ , the edge can be used only at time  $t_0$  and never again.

Then follow  $q$  lines of queries, each consisting of a single non-negative integer, asking for the minimum distance from node  $s$  to the node number given on the query line.

Input will be terminated by a line containing four zeros, this line should *not* be processed.

## Output

For each query, output a single line containing the minimum time to reach the node queried, assuming we start in node  $s$  at time 0, or the word “Impossible” if there is no path from  $s$  to that node. For clarity, the sample output has a blank line between the output for different cases.

### Sample Input 1

```
4 4 4 0
0 1 15 10 5
1 2 15 10 5
0 2 5 5 30
3 0 0 1 1
0
1
2
3
2 1 1 0
0 1 100 0 5
1
0 0 0 0
```

### Sample Output 1

```
0
20
30
Impossible

105
```