

# IOITC 2021

## Hidden Cell

There is an  $N \times N$  matrix. The rows are numbered  $0, 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$  top to bottom and the columns are numbered  $0, 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$  left to right. There is a hidden cell  $(a, b)$ . It is known that this cell doesn't lie on the boundary, that is  $\min(a, b) > 0$  and  $\max(a, b) < N - 1$ .

Your task is to recover the hidden cell. You can ask queries, in which you give the judge a matrix  $M$  of size  $N \times N$ , consisting of zeroes and ones. Let's call a cell  $(i, j)$  valid if  $(i, j) = (a, b)$  or  $M[i][j] = 1$ . The judge replies whether there exists a path from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(N - 1, N - 1)$  consisting of only valid cells, and going either down or right. Formally, it tells whether there exists a sequence of  $2N - 1$  cells  $(0 = u_0, 0 = v_0), (u_1, v_1), \dots, (N - 1 = u_{2N-2}, N - 1 = v_{2N-2})$ , such that  $(u_i, v_i)$  is a valid cell for all  $i$  and either  $(u_{i+1} = u_i, v_{i+1} = v_i + 1)$  or  $(u_{i+1} = u_i + 1, v_{i+1} = v_i)$ . To make such a query, you can call the function:

```
1 bool doesPathExist(const vector<string>& M)
```

where you pass the matrix  $M$  as a vector of strings of length  $N$  each, consisting of characters 0 and 1. The function returns true if there is a path as described above and false otherwise.

You have to implement the function:

```
1 pair<int, int> findHiddenCell(int N)
```

that makes queries and returns the cell  $(a, b)$ .

**Do NOT read anything from stdin or write something to stdout/stderr.**

## Test Data and Scoring

Each testfile consists of  $\leq 25$  testcases, all having  $N = 50$ .

If in any testcase of any testfile, you make an invalid query (where  $M$  is not an  $N \times N$  matrix consisting of only zeroes and ones) or if you return incorrect hidden cell, you get a score of 0. Else, let  $Q$  be the maximum number of queries asked by you over all the testcases of all the testfiles.

- If  $Q > 120$ , you get 0 points.
- If  $61 \leq Q \leq 120$ , you get 9 points.
- If  $51 \leq Q \leq 60$ , you get 24 points.
- If  $Q \leq 50$ , you get  $54 + \left\lfloor \frac{46 \times (50 - \max(Q, 14))}{36} \right\rfloor$  points, where  $\lfloor x \rfloor$  denotes the largest integer  $\leq x$ . In particular, you get 54 points if  $Q = 50$  and 100 points if  $Q \leq 14$ .

## Local testing

You are provided with a dummy grader with the name `dummy_grader.cpp`. You should compile your solution (assumed to be in the file `solution.cpp`) as:

```
g++ solution.cpp dummy_grader.cpp -o grader
```

Then you can run `./grader`, and give input of the form as given in the sample input:

- The first line contains  $T$ , the number of testcases.
- The first line of each testcase contains  $N$ .
- The second line contains two integers,  $a$  and  $b$ , the row and column numbers of the hidden cell.

**Limits**

Time: 1 seconds

Memory: 256 MB