# 大视野在线测评

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Notice: 1:由于本OJ建立在Linux平台下,而许多题的数据在Windows下制作,请注意输入、输出语句及数据类型及范围,避免无谓的RE出现。 2:本站即将推出针对初学者的试题系统(与目前OJ是分开的,互不影响),内容覆盖从语法入门到NOI的所有知识点,敬请关注。

# 3883: [Wc2015]混淆与破解

Time Limit: 10 Sec Memory Limit: 256 MB Submit: 14 Solved: 0 [Submit][Status][Discuss]

## **Description**

小强和阿米巴是好朋友。

阿米巴研发出了一套相当高端的图片识别系统,并把它写成了一个手机app。这个识别系统具备特殊的识别能力,比如说,它能够识别一张图片里是否有萌萌的小狗。

这个app由两个模块组成,特征提取模块和分类模块。每当小强拍摄一张图片,特征提取模块就从中提取出一个长度为 n 的 01 串并存储起来。当小强希望进行识别的时间就会根据提取出的 01 串进行分类(即,输出一个 0 或者 1 的答案)。

为了保护分类算法,阿米巴的这个 app 是经过加密处理的。经过对阿米巴的死缠烂打,小强弄明白了这个分类算法的工作原理。

分类模块会从输入的这个 n 位 01 串中恢复出 m 位的"有效信息"。每个"有效信息"都是经过某些输入变量的异或。之后,分类模块会利用这些"有效信息"进行运算来得 果。为了进一步加密,阿米巴还会加入"噪声"。所谓"噪声",是指这个分类模块会故意按一定的比例将结果反转。小强拿到的可能是经过了反转的结果。

举个例子,分类模块的算法步骤可能是这样的:

```
function f(x[]):
    z[0] = x[0] xor x[4] xor x[7]
    z[1] = x[12] xor x[2]
    z[2] = x[0] xor x[1] xor x[2] xor x[3]
    result = h(z[])
    return result xor g(x[])
```

其中 x[] 是一个 01 串, x[i] 表示其中的第 ½位, 即一个 0 或 1 的函数。

g(x[]) 是某个在大多数情况下返回 0,偶尔返回 1的函数。 h 是某个关于 z[] 的函数,其返回值为 0 或 1。

z[0],z[1],z[2] 就是"有效信息"。

为了让小强无法从app中看出算法,这个算法被进行了混淆。为了方便起见,我们把混淆之后的算法叫做"混淆版算法"。混淆版算法的代码共有Q行,它的每一行都是这个

```
y[u] = (not (y[v] and y[s])) xor y[d] xor y[e]
```

其中 y[] 是一个长度为 L 的 01 数组,xor 表示异或,and 表示与,not 表示非。u,v,s,d,e 是这一行的参数。初始的时候,y[0] $\sim$ y[n - 1] 里面放置了 x[0] $\sim$ x[n 个输入位,其他地方都是 0。执行完这 Q 行代码之后,y[0] 这个位就是输出。

对于阿米巴的这种以损失性能为代价进行加密的行径,小强感到很愤怒。于是,小强打算从混淆版算法中破解出阿米巴的分类算法。为了方便起见,我们把破解得到的算版算法"。小强希望你能够帮他破解出。

- 1. 如何提取有效信息。这个可以表述为  $m \uparrow \{0,1,\ldots,n-1\}$  的子集,每个子集对应了一个有效信息是从哪几个输入位异或得到的,
- 2. 把这 m 位有效信息映射到分类结果上的函数 h。该函数用一个长度为  $2^m$ ,每一位均为 0 或 1 的查找表表示,这  $2^m$  位分别对应了 m 位有效信息每一种可能的情况。 当然,这种破解算法是不唯一的,即,可能会有多种有效信息提取方法和查找表的组合。你只需要给出其中的一种即可。

阿米巴保证,引入的噪声比例不超过 p。即,你需要求出的破解版算法,和混淆版算法至少在  $2^n(1-p)$  个不同输入上得到的结果是一样的,并且阿米巴保证这样的算法 同时,阿米巴也保证,这 m 个有效信息都是必须的,即,n 无法化简为少于 m 个输入的函数。

#### Input

```
第一行包含 4 个整数 n,m,L,Q。
接下来 Q 行,每行包含 5 个整数 u,v,s,d,e,表示每行的参数。
```

#### **Output**

先输出 m 行,每行包含 1 个 n 位 01 串,表示每个有效信息是由哪些输入位异或得到的。其中 1 表示包含该输入位,0 表示不包含。

接下来输出一行一个长度为 2<sup>cm</sup> 的 01 串,表示 ½ 函数的查找表。查找表中的项按字典序进行排列。即,先排第一个有效信息是 0 的,再排第一个有效信息是 1 的。排第一息是 0 的项的时候,先排第二个有效信息是 0 的,再排第二个有效信息是 1 的,以此类推。

## Sample Input

# **Sample Output**

001

010

1110

#### **HINT**

```
样例输入等价于如下代码
y[] = 0000 \text{ input } x[0..n-1] y[0..n-1] = x[0..n-1] y[0] = (\text{not } (y[1] \text{ and } y[2])) \text{ xor } y[2] \text{ xor } y[2] \text{ output } y[0]
其中 x[0..n-1] 表示 01 串 x 的第 0 位到第 n-1 位。
在这段代码中,每一种输入对应的输出如下:
 input 000 001 010 011 100 101 110 111
 output 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
样例输出是一种破解方案,等价于如下代码:
input x[0..n-1] z[0] = x[2] z[1] = x[1] output h(z[])
h 函数的输入和输出有如下对应关系:
z[] 00 01 10 11
h(z[]) 1 1 1 0
可以发现,对于每一种输入,破解版算法和混淆版算法的输出是相同的。
对于所有的数据,1\(\)1\(\)1\(\)1\(\)1\(\)2\(\)5\(\)64,1\(\)1\(\)1\(\)2\(\)5\(\)64,1\(\)1\(\)1\(\)2\(\)64,1\(\)1\(\)1\(\)2\(\)64,1\(\)1\(\)2\(\)64,1\(\)1\(\)2\(\)64,1\(\)1\(\)2\(\)64,1\(\)2\(\)64,1\(\)2\(\)64,1\(\)2\(\)64,1\(\)2\(\)64,1\(\)2\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)64,1\(\)6
提示
使用位运算一次在多个输入上求出函数值可以极大的加速你的程序。
数据范围
1 \le N \le 64, 1 \le L \le 256, 1 \le Q \le 1024, 0 \le P \le 0.01, 0 \le U, V, S, D, E \le L
```

## **Source**

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