Radiation

- Problem Description

Staying in towns that have nuclear energy sources nearby is not without its risk. One has to run for life if there is even a slight possibility of radiation leaks. Given your own location within the town and location of sources of radiation and a few other factors, predict if it is possible to survive radiation leaks.

These other factors are:

- · Time that it takes for the radiation to spread
- · Speed at which an individual can move towards a safe zone
- · Location at which an individual is deemed "safe" from radiation
- · Initial location of the source(s) of radiation and the individual

You are performing a simulation to analyze survivability. You use the following rules in your experiment:

- · Radiation can move only in Left, Right, Up and Down directions if the town is viewed logically in the form of a matrix
- . The left top element of the matrix is considered (0, 0) and indices increase as one moves right and down
- Radiation will spread exponentially i.e., it will infect the adjacent cells after say T time units. These newly infected cells will also infect their neighbours after another T time units have elapsed
- . An individual can also move in all 4 directions viz. Left, Right, Up and Down. Also, the speed of the movement of the human is 1 cell (of the matrix) / time unit
- . An individual has to constantly be on the move if radiation breaks out and one cannot go back to the already visited cell in the matrix during the dash towards the safe zone
- · An individual has to reach a non-infected cell of column zero to be deemed to have escaped from radiation

Let's see examples of how the radiation spreads.

If the town is depicted as a 3 * 3 matrix and the source of radiation is at (1, 1) and the radiation growing rate is of 5 time units, then the following will happen, over time.

In the beginning, state of the town will look like this:

000

0 X 0

000 After 5 time units:

0 X 0

XXX

0 X 0

T₀

Similarly, consider another example - If the town is denoted as a 7 * 13 matrix and cells marked as X are the initial sources of radiation, and if the radiation infects its adjacent cells in 5 time units, then the same is depicted below

00000000000000

Similarly, consider another example - If the town is denoted as a 7 * 13 matrix and cells marked as X are the initial sources of radiation, and if the radiation infects its adjacent cells in 5 time units, then the same is depicted below	
T0	
0000000000	
0000000000	
000X00000000	
0000000000	
0000000X0000	
00X00000000	
0000000000	
T5	
0000000000	
000X00000000	
00XXX0000000	
000X0000X0000	
00X0000XXX000	
0XXX0000X0000	
00X00000000	
T10	
000X00000000	
00XXX0000000	
0XXXXX00X0000	
00XXX00XXX000	
0XXX00XXXXX00	
XXXXX00XXX000	
0XXX0000X0000	
Now, let us understand how an individual moves during leaks	C
Example:	
Input	1
Grid size: 7 * 13	

Example:	
Input:	
Grid size: 7 * 13	
Radiation source at T = 0: [6, 12] and [6, 2]	
Spreading time: 5 time units	
Entry point: [2, 12]	
то	
0000000000	
0000000000	
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *<-Initial location of the individual	
0000000000	
0000000000	
0000000000	
00X0000000X	
T5	
0000000000	
0000000000	
000000*00000	
0000000000	
0000000000	
00X0000000X	
0XXX000000XX	
T10	
0000000000	
0000000000	
00*00000000	
0000000000	4
00X0000000X	
0XXX000000XX	

10
000000000
000000000
0*00000000
000000000
0X0000000X
xxx000000xx
xxxxooooxxx
12
000000000
000000000
000000000
000000000
0X0000000X
XXX000000XX
XXXX00000XXX

Please note that although the last row of zeroth column is infected, the cell that the individual has reached is not infected. Hence this individual has escaped the radiation leaks.

-	Constraints
	1 <= N, M <= 50
	0 < R <= 10
	0 < T < 10
-	· Input
	First line contains two space separated integers M and N, which denote the size of matrix.
	Second line contains an integer R which is the number of radiation sources.
	Next R lines consist of two space separated integers denoting the coordinates of the source of radiation leaks.
	Next line consists of an integer T which depicts the time interval required for the radiation to infect its adjacent cells.
	Next line consists of two space separated integers which denote the initial location of the individual in the grid.
-	Output
	Print "Escape possible" If the individual is able to escape the grid without being affected by the radiation, otherwise print "Escape not possible".
	For more clarity refer the Examples section.
_	· Time Limit (secs)
	1

 • Examples	
Example 1	
Input	
55	
2	
00	
44	
3	
34	
Output	
Escape possible	
Explanation:	
Given M = 5, N = 5,	
There are 2 radiation sources: {0, 0} and {4, 4}	
то	
X0000	
00000	
00000	
0 0 0 0 * <initial individual<="" location="" of="" th="" the=""><th></th></initial>	
0000X	
T1	
X0000	
00000	
00000	
000*0	
0000X	-
T2	○
x0000	
00000	

T2	
X0000	
00000	
00000	
00*00	
0000X	
T3	
XX000	
X0000	
00000	
0*00X	
000XX	
T4	
XX000	
X0000	
00000	
*000X	
000XX	
We can see that the person has reached the non-infected cell of the 0 th column of the matrix. Hence the output will be "Escape possible".	

Example 2	
Input	
48	
3	
00	
33	
37	
3	
27	
Output	
Escape not possible	
Explanation:	
Given M = 4, N = 8	
There are 3 radiation sources: {0, 0}, {3, 3} and {3, 7}	
TO TO	
X000000	
0000000	
000000*	
000X000X	
т	
X000000	
0000000	
000000*0	
000X000X	
T2	
X0000000	
0000000	O
00000*00	
000X000X	

T3
XX000000
X0000000
000X*00X
OOXXXOXX
T4
XX000000
X000*000
000X000X
OOXXXOXX
T5
XX000000
X00*0000
000X000X
OOXXXOXX
T6
XXX00000
XX*X000X
XOXXXOXX
OXXXXXX
So, the individual will get stuck at position (1, 2), and whatever path one takes at T6, one will get infected. Even if one takes an altogether different path, right from T0, one will still get infected. So, the output in this case will be "Escape not possible".