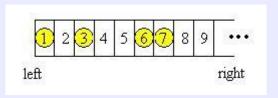
[解题报告] F - Georgia and Bob

[Source]

http://202.114.18.202:8080/judge/contest/view.action?cid=6165#problem/F

[Description]

Georgia and Bob decide to play a self-invented game. They draw a row of grids on paper, number the grids from left to right by 1, 2, 3, ..., and place N chessmen on different grids, as shown in the following figure for example:



Georgia 和 Bob 轮流将棋子向左侧移动,移动过程中不能越过左前方的棋子,最终页不能移出格子。Georgia 先移动棋子,最终没有棋子可移动一方即输。

[Solution]

摆放棋子一类的题往往可以利用分组或者其对称性转换为经典的博弈问题。

此题可以将棋子自右向左两两分为一组,若最后剩下最左边的一个棋子,则最左边的棋子与左边边界看成一组。被分在一组的两个棋子,靠左的棋子与边界的距离是两个棋子所"共有"的,左边棋子移动几步,右边棋子即可移动相同的步数,不用考虑,所以两个棋子之间的距离成为有意义的步子。

进而可以联系到经典的 NIM 博弈,两个人一次从(N+1)/2 堆石子中取石子,最后确定输赢关系的问题,将每对石子取异或即可。

[Code]

```
#include<cstdio>
#include<iostream>
#include<cmath>
#include<cstring>
#include<algorithm>
#define N 1005
using namespace std;
int a[N];
int main(){
    int t;
    int n, i, j, k, l, res;
```

```
scanf("%d",&t);
    while(t--){
         scanf("%d",&n);
         for(i=0;i< n;i++)\{
              scanf("%d",&a[i]);
         }
         sort(a,a+n); //不知道有没卡排序的数据
         res = 0;
         for(i=n-1;i>0;i-=2){
              res ^= (a[i]-a[i-1]-1);
         }
         if(i==0)
             res ^= (a[0]-1);
         if(res){
              cout<<"Georgia will win"<<endl;
         }
         else{
             cout<<"Bob will win"<<endl;
         }
    }
    return 0;
}
```