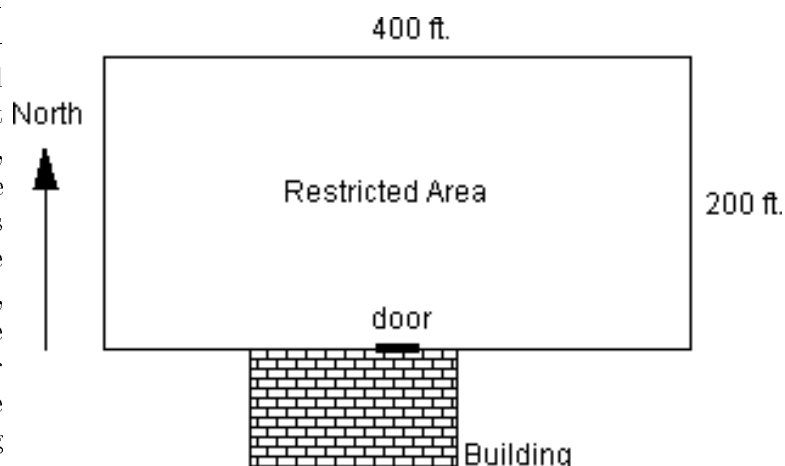


## 237 Monitoring Wheelchair Patients

A researcher at a rehabilitation facility is studying the use that a patient makes of a motorized wheelchair in a restricted area at the facility. The chair's motor is connected to the axle by a chain drive. Therefore both wheels turn at the same speed and the chair can travel only in a straight line. The patient can stop the chair, rotate the wheels, and thereby change the direction only while the wheelchair is stopped. To help monitor its usage, the chair is equipped with a compass, a clock, and a speedometer. A recording device records each time interval that the chair is in motion, the average speed during the time interval, and the compass bearing during the time interval. The compass is a standard compass in which  $0^\circ$  is north,  $90^\circ$  is east, and so forth.



A map of the restricted area is shown. The restricted area is a 200 ft by 400 ft rectangular area of the lawn. Patients enter the restricted area from the door of a building located on the southern edge of the restricted area. The door is at the center of the 400 ft southern boundary, as shown in the figure.

The recording device turns itself on when the patient enters the restricted area through the door and monitors the patient's movements for up to 1 hour. Time is measured in seconds from 0 to 3600, with time 0 being the time the patient initially enters the restricted area through the door. The device records 4 numbers to describe the motion of the wheelchair during any interval when the motor is in operation. The first two numbers give the time the motion begins and ends; the third number gives the speed during the time interval; and the fourth number gives the compass bearing during the time interval. (During each time interval the wheelchair maintains constant speed and bearing.) For example, the recorded line

10.6      15.9      2.8      274

would indicate that between times  $t_1 = 10.6$  and  $t_2 = 15.9$  seconds the wheelchair was traveling at speed of 2.8 ft/sec with compass bearing (direction)  $274^\circ$ . Times are recorded to 0.1 sec, speeds are recorded to 0.1 ft/sec, and bearings are recorded to a whole number of degrees.

Your job is to analyze the data from the wheelchair's recording device. Specifically, you must determine the following:

- 1) Did the patient ever leave the restricted area? If so, determine the first time that the patient left the restricted area and determine at what point on the perimeter of the restricted area the wheelchair crossed out of the restricted area. If the patient did not leave the restricted area, what was the distance from the door to the farthest point the patient reached within the area?
- 2) What was the total distance that the patient traveled?

For the purpose of answering these questions, use coordinates with the location (0,0) corresponding to the southwest corner of the restricted area and the location (400,200) corresponding to the northeast corner. Since the recorder switches on when the patient passes through the door, the position of the patient at time  $t = 0.0$  is always (200,0). Patients will be traveling north when they enter the restricted area.

## Input

The input data consists of several data sets. The first line of each data set has an integer which is the number of lines recorded by the device. Each subsequent line in the data set consists of the four numbers recorded by the device during a particular time interval. The end of data is indicated by a data set whose first line consists of the number 0.

In the first data set of the sample input, the patient entered through the door (at time 0.0) and for the first 5 seconds was traveling due north at 3 ft/sec. From time  $t = 7$  to  $t = 9$  he traveled at a speed of 2 ft/sec with a compass bearing of  $30^\circ$ . He then stopped, changed his bearing to  $60^\circ$ , and then traveled at 4 ft/sec from time  $t = 10$  to time  $t = 100$ . Ten seconds later (at time  $t = 110$ ) he headed due north at 2 ft/sec until  $t = 200$ .

## Output

The output for each data set begins with an identification of that case. The output indicates whether the patient departed from the restricted area and if so the time and point of departure on the perimeter. If not, the maximum distance the patient reached from the door is provided. For each case, the total distance that the patient traveled is provided. Format your output so that the same labeling information is included as shown in the sample output, with a line of asterisks separating the cases.

## Sample Input

```
4
0.0 5.0 3.0 0
7.0 9.0 2.0 30
10.0 100.0 4.0 60
110.0 200.0 2.0 0
3
0.0 20.0 2.0 0
500.0 600.0 1.0 270
3000.0 3100.0 1.0 0
7
0.0 5.3 2.1 0
19.8 35.6 2.7 346
42.0 78.4 2.3 15
1181.4 1192.1 1.7 117
2107.0 2193.6 2.1 295
2196.3 2201.2 2.0 298
2704.3 2709.2 1.5 208
0
```

## Sample Output

Case Number 1

Left restricted area at point (400.0,132.8) and time 67.2 sec.

Total distance traveled was 559.0 feet

\*\*\*\*\*

Case Number 2

No departure from restricted area

Maximum distance patient traveled from door was 172.0 feet

Total distance traveled was 240.0 feet

\*\*\*\*\*

Case Number 3

Left restricted area at point (67.0,200.0) and time 2191.4 sec.

Total distance traveled was 354.7 feet

\*\*\*\*\*

## Assumptions and requirements

1. Within each data set, time intervals will be listed in chronological order, with the first time interval always having time 0.0 as the time of entry into the restricted area. All times will be given with one decimal place accuracy and will be in the range 0.0 to 3600.0 inclusive. For each time interval specified, the duration of the time interval will be positive, i.e. the second time specified will be greater than the first.
2. Speeds will be in the range 0.1 to 9.9 ft/sec.
3. Compass bearings will be given as a whole number of degrees and will be in the range 0 to 359 inclusive. The initial compass bearing for the first line of data in each data set will be 0.
4. Within each line of data, numbers will be separated by at least one blank space.
5. All numerical results will be displayed with one decimal place of accuracy as shown in the sample output.
6. If the patient goes out of the restricted area, his location may include negative coordinates. However, you don't have to worry about the wheelchair crashing through the walls of the building.