

System.out.println("hello, world!");

Qualification Round 2008

A. Saving the Universe

B. Train Timetable

C. Fly Swatter

Contest Analysis

Ask a question 7

View my submissions

Submissions Saving the Universe Not attempted 6760/10473 users correct (65%) 20pt Not attempted 6258/7836 users correct (80%) Train Timetable Not attempted 5076/6516 users correct (78%) Not attempted 4408/5491 users correct (80%) Fly Swatter 5pt Not attempted 1007/1536 users correct (66%) Not attempted 20pt 652/1274 users correct

 Top Scores 	
rem	75
ymatsux	75
Reid	75
Jacek	75
krijgertje	75
inazz	75
gawry	75
t3hg0suazn	75
RomanLipovsky	75
jasonw	75

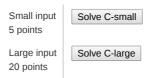
(51%)

Practice Mode Rank: 7155 Score: 0

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Problem C. Fly Swatter

This contest is open for practice. You can try every problem as many times as you like, though we won't keep track of which problems you solve. Read the <u>Quick-Start Guide</u> to get started.



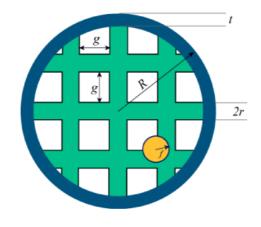
Problem

What are your chances of hitting a fly with a tennis racquet?

To start with, ignore the racquet's handle. Assume the racquet is a perfect ring, of outer radius ${\bf R}$ and thickness ${\bf t}$ (so the inner radius of the ring is ${\bf R}$ – ${\bf t}$).

The ring is covered with horizontal and vertical strings. Each string is a cylinder of radius r. Each string is a chord of the ring (a straight line connecting two points of the circle). There is a gap of length **g** between neighbouring strings. The strings are symmetric with respect to the center of the racquet i.e. there is a pair of strings whose centers meet at the center of the ring.

The fly is a sphere of radius **f**. Assume that the racquet is moving in a straight line perpendicular to the plane of the ring. Assume also that the fly's center is inside the outer radius of the racquet and is equally likely to be anywhere within that radius. Any overlap between the fly and the racquet (the ring or a string) counts as a hit.



Input

One line containing an integer ${\bf N}$, the number of test cases in the input file.

The next N lines will each contain the numbers f, R, t, r and g separated by exactly one space. Also the numbers will have at most 6 digits after the decimal point.

Output

N lines, each of the form "Case #k: P", where k is the number of the test case and P is the probability of hitting the fly with a piece of the racquet.

Answers with a relative or absolute error of at most 10^{-6} will be considered correct.

Limits

 $\boldsymbol{f},\,\boldsymbol{R},\,\boldsymbol{t},\,\boldsymbol{r}$ and \boldsymbol{g} will be positive and smaller or equal to 10000.

t < R

f < R

r < R

Small dataset

 $1 \le N \le 30$

The total number of strings will be at most 60 (so at most 30 in each direction).

Large dataset

 $1 \le N \le 100$

The total number of strings will be at most 2000 (so at most 1000 in each direction).

Sample

Input
5
0.25 1.0 0.1 0.01 0.5
0.25 1.0 0.1 0.01 0.9
0.00001 10000 0.00001 0.00001 1000
0.4 10000 0.00001 0.00001 700
1 100 1 1 10
Case #1: 1.000000
Case #2: 0.910015
Case #3: 0.000000
Case #4: 0.002371
Case #5: 0.573972

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