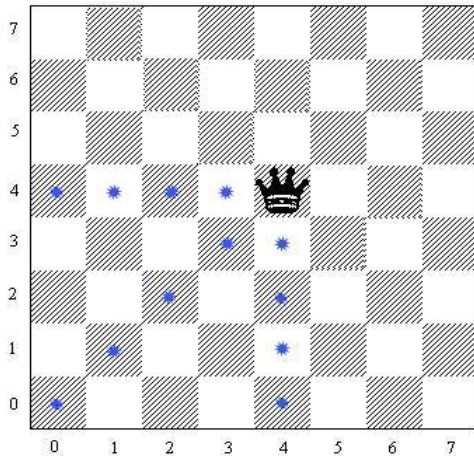




# C

# Corner the Queens



Corner the queen is a game played on  $n \times n$  chess like board with two players. The rows and columns are numbered from 0 to  $n - 1$ . Then a queen is placed on a random cell other than  $(0, 0)$ . Each player gives one move of the queen towards the cell  $(0, 0)$ . The move is like a chess queen. As you know a queen can move any number of cells horizontally, vertically or diagonally. In Formal a player can move a queen from cell  $(a_1, b_1)$  to cell  $(a_2, b_2)$  if  $(a_1 = a_2 \text{ or } b_1 = b_2 \text{ or } |a_1 - a_2| = |b_1 - b_2|)$ . Moreover in this game, move that takes queen away from the cell  $(0, 0)$  horizontally or vertically or diagonally is not allowed. Formally, if a player moves queen from cell  $(a_1, b_1)$  to  $(a_2, b_2)$  then

$(a_2 \leq a_1 \text{ and } b_2 \leq b_1)$  must be held. The player who first reaches the cell  $(0, 0)$  is the winner. Now you may already have guessed if both the players play optimally, the starting position determines the winner. For some cell like  $(2, 0)$  player 1 always wins and for some cell like  $(1, 2)$  player 2 always wins.

In this problem we consider an infinite chess board for playing the game. A rectangular region is specified. A cell from that region will be picked randomly as a starting position for the queen. All you have to find is the probability that player 1 wins assuming that both players will play optimally.

### Input

The first line of input will be a number **T** ( $T \leq 15000$ ) the number of test cases. Each of the following **T** lines will contain four integers **x1, y1, x2, y2** ( $0 \leq x1 \leq x2 \leq 1000000, 0 \leq y1 \leq y2 \leq 1000000$ ). Here **(x1, y1)** is the lower left and **(x2, y2)** is the upper right portion of the rectangle. The lowest-leftmost cell is  $(0, 0)$  and it is always outside the given rectangle.

### Output

For each line of input produce one line of output in the format "Board X: n / d". Here X is the number of case, n and d is the numerator and denominator of the probability expressed in reduced form. See the sample input and output for illustration.



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| Sample Input                       | Sample Output                                      |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 3<br>1 0 2 2<br>1 0 7 0<br>1 2 1 2 | Board 1: 2 / 3<br>Board 2: 1 / 1<br>Board 3: 0 / 1 |

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Problem setter: Md. Towhidul Islam Special Thanks: Md. Arifuzzaman Arif