



USACO 2024 JANUARY CONTEST, BRONZE PROBLEM 2. CANNONBALL

[Return to Problem List](#)

Time Remaining: 2 hrs, 10 min, 44 sec

Submitted; Results below show the outcome for each judge test case

1 34.9mb 101ms	2 34.7mb 103ms	3 34.7mb 101ms	4 35.0mb 113ms	5 35.0mb 110ms	6 38.1mb 148ms	7 38.2mb 156ms	8 37.9mb 150ms	9 37.6mb 154ms	10 37.8mb 149ms	11 72.8mb 537ms	12 78.9mb 571ms
		13 74.7mb 526ms	14 70.4mb 522ms	15 81.4mb 547ms	16 58.8mb 543ms	17 58.6mb 519ms	18 71.7mb 508ms	19 72.2mb 522ms	20 70.4mb 498ms		

English (en) ↕

Bessie has mastered the art of turning into a cannonball and bouncing along a number line of length N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^5$) with locations numbered $1, 2, \dots, N$ from left to right. She starts at some integer location S ($1 \leq S \leq N$) bouncing to the right with a starting power of 1. If Bessie has power k , her next bounce will be at a distance k forward from her current location.

Every integer location from 1 to N is either a target or a jump pad. Each target and jump pad has an integer value in the range 0 to N inclusive. A jump pad with a value of v increases Bessie's power by v and reverses her direction. A target with a value of v will be broken if landed on with a power of at least v . Landing on a target does not change Bessie's power or direction. A target that is broken will remain broken and Bessie can still bounce on it, also without changing power or direction.

If Bessie bounces for an infinite amount of time or until she leaves the number line, how many targets will she break?

If Bessie starts on a target that she can break, she will immediately do so. Similarly, if Bessie starts on a jump pad, the pad's effects will be applied before her first jump.

INPUT FORMAT (input arrives from the terminal / stdin):

The first line of the input contains N and S , where N is the length of the number line and S is Bessie's starting location.

The next N lines describe each of the locations. The i th of these lines contains integers q_i and v_i , where $q_i = 0$ if location i is a jump pad and $q_i = 1$ if location i is a target, and where v_i is the value of location i .

OUTPUT FORMAT (print output to the terminal / stdout):

Output one number representing the number of targets that will be broken.

SAMPLE INPUT:

```
5 2
0 1
1 1
1 2
0 1
1 1
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT:

```
1
```

Bessie starts at coordinate 2, which is a target of value 1, so she immediately breaks it. She then bounces to coordinate 3, which is a target of value 2, so she can't break it. She continues to coordinate 4, which switches her direction and increases her power by 1 to 2. She bounces back to coordinate 2, which is an already broken target, so she continues. At this point, she bounces to coordinate 0, so she stops. She breaks exactly one target at located at 2.

SAMPLE INPUT:

```
6 4
0 3
1 1
1 2
1 1
0 1
```

1 1

SAMPLE OUTPUT:

3

The path Bessie takes is $4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 6$, where the next bounce would take her out of the number line (11). She breaks targets 4, 3, 6 in that order.

SCORING:

- Inputs 3-5: $N \leq 100$
- Inputs 6-10: $N \leq 1000$
- Inputs 11-20: No additional constraints.

Problem credits: Suhas Nagar

Language:

C



Source File:

选取文件

未选择文件

Submit Solution

Previous Submissions:

[Fri, Jan 26, 2024 08:41:46 EST \(C++17\)](#)

[Fri, Jan 26, 2024 08:49:27 EST \(C++17\)](#)

[Fri, Jan 26, 2024 08:52:03 EST \(C++17\)](#)

[Fri, Jan 26, 2024 08:52:26 EST \(C++17\)](#)

[Fri, Jan 26, 2024 08:52:43 EST \(C++17\)](#)

[Fri, Jan 26, 2024 09:05:17 EST \(Java\)](#)

[Fri, Jan 26, 2024 09:08:47 EST \(Java\)](#)

[Fri, Jan 26, 2024 09:12:47 EST \(Java\)](#)

[Fri, Jan 26, 2024 09:16:12 EST \(Java\)](#)

[Fri, Jan 26, 2024 09:21:32 EST \(Java\)](#)

[Fri, Jan 26, 2024 09:24:09 EST \(Java\)](#)