

code - Frence, world. - Frence,

Qualification Round 2014

A. Magic Trick

B. Cookie Clicker Alpha

C. Minesweeper Master

D. Deceitful War

Contest Analysis

Questions asked

Submissions

Magic Trick

6pt Not attempted 25140/27848 users correct (90%)

Cookie Clicker Alpha

8pt Not attempted 21737/23049 users correct (94%)

11pt Not attempted 18972/21474 users correct (88%)

Minesweeper Master

11pt | Not attempted 3857/8640 users correct (45%)

24pt Not attempted 2441/3180 users correct (77%)

Deceitful War

14pt Not attempted 11135/12434 users correct (90%)

16pt Not attempted 10215/10850 users correct (94%)

90
90
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Practice Mode

Contest scoreboard | Sign in

Problem B. Cookie Clicker Alpha

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.

Small input 8 points

Large input 11 points

Solve B-small

Solve B-large

Introduction

Cookie Clicker is a Javascript game by Orteil, where players click on a picture of a giant cookie. Clicking on the giant cookie gives them cookies. They can spend those cookies to buy buildings. Those buildings help them get even more cookies. Like this problem, the game is very cookie-focused. This problem has a similar idea, but it does not assume you have played Cookie Clicker. Please don't go play it now: it might be a long time before you come back.

Problem

In this problem, you start with 0 cookies. You gain cookies at a rate of 2 cookies per second, by clicking on a giant cookie. Any time you have at least **C** cookies, you can buy a cookie farm. Every time you buy a cookie farm, it costs you **C** cookies and gives you an extra **F** cookies per second.

Once you have **X** cookies that you haven't spent on farms, you win! Figure out how long it will take you to win if you use the best possible strategy.

Example

Suppose C=500.0, F=4.0 and X=2000.0. Here's how the best possible strategy plays out:

- 1. You start with 0 cookies, but producing 2 cookies per second.
- After 250 seconds, you will have C=500 cookies and can buy a farm that produces F=4 cookies per second.
- 3. After buying the farm, you have 0 cookies, and your total cookie production is 6 cookies per second.
- 4. The next farm will cost 500 cookies, which you can buy after about **83.3333333** seconds.
- 5. After buying your second farm, you have 0 cookies, and your total cookie production is 10 cookies per second.
- 6. Another farm will cost 500 cookies, which you can buy after 50 seconds.
- 7. After buying your third farm, you have 0 cookies, and your total cookie production is 14 cookies per second.
- Another farm would cost 500 cookies, but it actually makes sense not to buy it: instead you can just wait until you have X=2000 cookies, which takes about 142.8571429 seconds.

Total time: 250 + 83.3333333 + 50 + 142.8571429 = 526.1904762 seconds.

Notice that you get cookies continuously: so 0.1 seconds after the game starts you'll have 0.2 cookies, and π seconds after the game starts you'll have 2π cookies.

Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T. T** lines follow. Each line contains three space-separated real-valued numbers: **C**, **F** and **X**, whose meanings are described earlier in the problem statement.

C, **F** and **X** will each consist of at least 1 digit followed by 1 decimal point followed by from 1 to 5 digits. There will be no leading zeroes.

Output

For each test case, output one line containing "Case #x: y", where x is the test case number (starting from 1) and y is the minimum number of seconds it takes before you can have **X** delicious cookies.

We recommend outputting y to 7 decimal places, but it is not required. y will be considered correct if it is close enough to the correct number: within an absolute or relative error of 10^{-6} . See the <u>FAQ</u> for an explanation of what that means, and what formats of real numbers we accept.

Limits

 $1 \le T \le 100$.

Small dataset

 $1 \le \mathbf{C} \le 500.$ $1 \le \mathbf{F} \le 4.$ $1 \le \mathbf{X} \le 2000.$

Large dataset

 $1 \le \mathbf{C} \le 10000.$ $1 \le \mathbf{F} \le 100.$ $1 \le \mathbf{X} \le 100000.$

Sample

Input	Output
4 30.0 1.0 2.0 30.0 2.0 100.0 30.50000 3.14159 1999.19990 500.0 4.0 2000.0	Case #1: 1.0000000 Case #2: 39.1666667 Case #3: 63.9680013 Case #4: 526.1904762

Note

Cookie Clicker was created by Orteil. Orteil does not endorse and has no involvement with Google Code Jam.

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