**8623 龙龙**

该题有题解

时间限制:1000MS  内存限制:1000K  
提交次数:664 通过次数:118

题型: 编程题   语言: 无限制

**Description**

在比赛的时候，1Y(1 次AC)是很值得高兴的事情。但很多大牛总会因为很弱智的错误先WA 一次，再AC。

而很多时候，这点罚时的差距使得他们与金牌无缘。弱智错误系列中最显著的就是忘记加龙龙。

龙龙外国人叫它作long long，表示64位整数，输入与输出64位整数则可以使用例如

scanf("%lld", &a)与printf("%lld", a)的形式完成。很多图论和动态规划的题目中，

虽然题目说最后输出的答案是32 位的整数，但中间计算的过程有时会超过int，这时我们就要使用龙龙了。

可惜的是，很多同学刚开始学写程序都是用VC的，在VC上是无法使用long long的，我们要用\_\_int64

代替，输入与输出64位整数则可以使用例如scanf("%I64d", &a)与printf("%I64d", a)的形式完成。

但是提交上OJ 的时候，如果使用GCC或G++，都只支持long long，我们在提交时又得按照上边的改回来（的确挺麻烦,窘）。

为了让知道龙龙的同学们记得使用龙龙，不知道的学习使用龙龙，下边有个很简单的函数，希望大家

求出它的返回值：

long long H(int n){

long long res = 0;

int i;

for(i = 1; i <= n; i=i+1 ){

res = (res + n/i);

}

return res;

}

不过直接使用这个函数是会超时的，必须改造这个函数，当然这一定难不到未来的编程高手--你

**输入格式**

第一行是数字T(T<=1021)表示case数，接下来T 行，每行一个整数n，n是一个32 位整数（保证可以由int 表示）。

**输出格式**

函数返回值。

**输入样例**

2

5

10

**输出样例**

10

27

**提示**

**来源**

王小龙 

**作者**

Admin

**8614 素数**

时间限制:500MS  内存限制:1000K  
提交次数:662 通过次数:130

题型: 编程题   语言: 无限制

**Description**

数学对于计算机学是很重要的，大一的高数就曾经（或即将）令一批又一批人饮恨。这里就是一个数学问题，当然，它不需要用到高深的高数知识。

给出n（1<=n<=100000），问1到n之间有几个素数。

**输入格式**

第1行，1个整数T（T<=100000），表示共有T组测试数据

第2---第T+1行，每行1个整数，表示测试数据n

**输出格式**

对于每个测试数据，输出1行，每行1个数，表示1到n之间的素数个数

**输入样例**

5

1

2

100

1000

5000

**输出样例**

0

1

25

168

669

**来源**

白衣人 

**作者**

Admin

**8654 Stand on Top of Mountain**

该题有题解

时间限制:500MS  内存限制:65535K  
提交次数:69 通过次数:15

题型: 编程题   语言: 无限制

**Description**

More and more foreigners are coming Guangzhou city. They are desired for the grand opening of the Asian Games and the wonderful sports events. Of course, most of them will also climb the Baiyun Mountain to see the modern city, Guangzhou.

On the top of the mountain, many other mountain tops can be seen. The problem comes up. On which mountain top you can see most other ones?

To simple the problem, we suppose that all the mountain tops are in a line and ignore their shape. Figure 1 is an example.

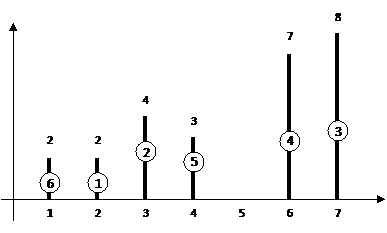


Figure 1

There are 6 mountain tops which number from 1 to 6. They locate respectively at 2, 3, 7, 6, 4, and 1. Their heights respectively are 2, 4, 8, 7, 3, and 2. On the no.1 mountain top we can see 2 other mountain tops, which are no.2 and no.6, but cannot see no.3, no.4, and no.5, because they are obstructed by mountain top no.2. On the no.2 mountain top we can see 4. On the no.3 mountain top we can see 1. On the no.4 mountain top we can see 3. On the no.5 mountain top we can see 2. On the no.6 mountain top we can see 2. So the no.2 mountain top is the answer.

**输入格式**

The first line is an integer ***N*(1≤N≤1000)** which means the number of mountain tops. The next ***N*** lines are the locations and heights of the ***N*** mountain tops, one mountain top per line. Each line has two integers. The first is the location and the second is the height. The both are between 1 and 32768.

**输出格式**

Find the mountain top mention above, output its number and how-many mountain tops can be seen. The two numbers are separated by a space. If there are many mountain tops satisfied, output the one which number is smallest.

**输入样例**

6

2 2

3 4

7 8

6 7

4 3

1 2

**输出样例**

2 4

**作者**

Admin

**6757 Busy Shopping**

时间限制:1000MS  内存限制:1000K  
提交次数:38 通过次数:19

题型: 编程题   语言: 无限制

**Description**

Beijing Road is one of most famous shopping streets in Guangzhou, the Capital of Guangdong province. There are a lot of shops. Some of them sell shoes, some sell clothes, some sell food …



Now, Mr. Chen is going to Beijing Road for shopping. He has a lot of things need to buy. As everyone known, Mr. Chen is busy man. So he want spend less time as possible for shopping. Let’s suppose that the shops in Beijing Road are arranged in a straight line, one by one. Mr. Chen can choose a shop as the beginning. Then he can move to the next nearby shop one by one. Every shop has a code which represented what kind of products the shop sells. Now, Given the codes of all shops and the codes of the products which Mr. Chen need, can you tell Mr. Chen how many shops he would pass by(or enter) at least if he get all products he need. (Suppose that Mr. Chen can find all products he need in Beijing Road) 

**输入格式**

The input consists of T test cases. The number of test cases (T ) is given in the first line. Each test case begins with a line containing two integer N,M , 1<=M<=N<= 100000,

N represents the number of shops in the road, and M represents the number of products Mr. Chen need. Then, One of the next two lines contains N positive integers C[I], 0<=I<N,

C[I] representing the code of the I-th shop. The other line contains M positive integers D[J], 0<=J&lt;M, D[J] representing the code of the J-th product which Mr. Chen need.

From the 5th line, the remaining test cases are listed.

**输出格式**

For each case, output the number of shops which Mr. Chen would pass by(or enter) at least.

**输入样例**

2

4 2

3 8 2 3

3 2

6 3

1 4 5 4 3 1

1 3 5

**输出样例**

2

4

**提示**

Hint:

Look at the sample input above. The first line is 2, means that there are two cases. The next 3 lines belong the case No.1. The 5th-7th lines belong the case No.2.

In the case 1, the answer is 2 because the short path is 2 3, which begin from No.3 shop and end at No.4 shop. In the case 2, the answer is 4 because the short path is 5 4 3 1, which begin from No.3 shop and end at No.6 shop.

**来源**

By Checkie 

**作者**

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