



Time Remaining: 2 hours 49 min Rank: 1 Score: 0 Ruichen | [Contest scoreboard](#) | [Sign out](#)

Kickstart Round A 2017

[A. Square Counting](#)

[B. Patterns Overlap](#)

C. Space Cubes

[Ask a question](#)

[View my submissions](#)

+ Submissions

+ Top Scores

Problem C. Space Cubes

Confused? Read the [quick-start guide](#).

Small input
14 points

Solve C-small

You may try multiple times, with penalties for wrong submissions.

Large input
26 points

You must solve the small input first.

You have 8 minutes to solve 1 input file. (Judged after contest.)

Problem

"Look at the stars, look how they shine for you." - Coldplay, "Yellow"

In a galaxy far, far away, there are many stars. Each one is a sphere with a certain position (in three-dimensional space) and radius. It is possible for stars to overlap each other.

The stars are so incredibly beautiful to you that you want to capture them forever! You would like to build two cubes of the same integer edge length, and place them in space such that for each star, there is at least one cube that *completely* contains it. (It's not enough for a star to be completely contained by the union of the two cubes.) A star is completely contained by a cube if no point on the star is outside the cube; a point exactly on a cube face is still considered to be inside the cube.

The cubes can be placed anywhere in space, but they must be placed with their edges parallel to the coordinate axes. It is acceptable for the cubes to overlap stars or each other.

What is the minimum integer edge length that allows you to achieve this goal?

Input

The input starts with one line containing exactly one integer **T**, which is the number of test cases. **T** test cases follow.

Each test case begins with a line containing an integer, **N**, representing the number of stars.

This is followed by **N** lines. On the *i*th line, there are 4 space-separated integers, **X_i**, **Y_i**, **Z_i** and **R_i**, indicating the (X, Y, Z) coordinates of the center of the *i*th star, and the radius of the *i*th star.

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 cube edge length that solves the problem, as described above.

Limits

$1 \leq T \leq 100$.
 $-10^8 \leq X_i \leq 10^8$, for all i .
 $-10^8 \leq Y_i \leq 10^8$, for all i .
 $-10^8 \leq Z_i \leq 10^8$, for all i .
 $1 \leq R_i \leq 10^8$, for all i .

Small dataset

$2 \leq N \leq 16$.

Large dataset

$2 \leq N \leq 2000$.

Sample

Input	Output
3	Case #1: 3
3	Case #2: 5
1 1 1 1	Case #3: 2
2 2 2 1	
4 4 4 1	
3	
1 1 1 2	
2 3 4 1	
5 6 7 1	
3	
1 1 1 1	
1 1 1 1	
9 9 9 1	

In the first test case, one solution is to place two cubes with an edge length of 3 such that their corners with minimum (x, y, z) coordinates are at (0, 0, 0) and (3, 3, 3).

In the second test case, one solution is to place two cubes with an edge length of 5 such that their corners with minimum (x, y, z) coordinates are at (-1, -1, -1) and (1, 2, 3).

All problem statements, input data and contest analyses are licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#).

© 2008-2017 Google [Google Home](#) - [Terms and Conditions](#) - [Privacy Policies and Principles](#)

Powered by



Google Cloud Platform