# PAT\_A1010. Radix (25)

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### 1. Abstraction

## 1.1 Algorithm and idea

```
1.进制转换。
string snum; snum中储存了初始的数据
int convert(char c); 将字符转化为整形
int sum=0;
for(int i=0;i<snum.len();++i){
    sum=sum*radix+convert(snum[i]);
}
这是一个很精巧的进制算法,免去了将snum转置的步骤
2.二分查找。
由于radix是严格递增的,所以可以使用二分查找。如果暴力求解会超时。
```

#### 1.1.1 进制转换

```
string snum;//snum中储存了初始的数据
int convert(char c);//将字符转化为整形
int sum=0;
for(int i=0;i<snum.len();++i){
    sum=sum*radix+convert(snum[i]);
}
```

#### 1.1.2 二分查找算法

- 二分查找算法主要有两种模板。两种模板的二分区间都为闭区间
- 一种是*精确查找*符合某个条件数据,如果查找不到要指明不存在。

另一种是*模糊查找*,要求查找到第一个符合某种条件的数据,如果查找不到,返回该数据应该出现的位置。 两种模板应该理解并且熟练掌握。

#### 要点

- 1.左右界的剔除与返回值的关系
- 2.while循环的条件
- 3.二分区间全部为闭区间
- 4.后面给出的low\_bound和upper\_bound在标准库中都有

#### 精确查找

```
//A[]为严格递增序列,left为二分下界,right为二分上界,x为欲查找的数值
//二分区间闭区间[left,right]
int binarySearch(int A[],int left,int right,int x){
   int mid;
   //注意这里的while循环,并且区分与模糊查找的不同
   while(left<=right){</pre>
       mid=(left+right)/2;
       if(x<A[mid]){</pre>
           //右界将不符合条件的全部剔除
           right=mid-1;
       }
       else if(A[mid]<x){</pre>
           //左界将不符合条件的全部剔除
           left=mid+1;
       }
       else if(A[mid]==x){
          return mid;
       }
   return -1;
}
```

#### 模糊查找

```
int solve(int left,int right){
   int mid;
   //注意这里的while循环的条件
   while(left<right){
      mid=(left+right)/2;
      if(条件成立){
            //注意right没有剔除作用</pre>
```

```
//A[]为递增序列, x为想要查询的数, 函数返回第一个大于等于x的元素的位置
int low_bound(int A[],int left,int right,int x){
    int mid;
    while(left<right){
        mid=(left+right)/2;
        if(A[mid]>=x){
            right=mid;
        }
        else{
            left=mid+1;
        }
    }
    return left;
}
```

```
//A[]为递增序列, x为想要查询的数, 函数返回第一个大于x的元素的位置
int upper_bound(int A[],int left,int right,int x){
    int mid;
    while(left<right){
        mid=(left+right)/2;
        if(A[mid]>x){
            right=mid;
        }
        else{
            left=mid+1;
        }
    }
    return left;
}
```

### 1.2 Notice

```
1. 越界问题。题目没有完全明确给出一些问题。比如,原始数据不可能越界,但是经过进制转换之后就会发生越界。
比如
a b 1 1不会超过long long
b在运算过程中可能发生越界的问题
2.给定一个数据a,如果a的某一为最大为x,那么实际上a的进制,最小不能小于x+1。要注意处理。
```

## 2. Problem

Given a pair of positive integers, for example, 6 and 110, can this equation 6 = 110 be true? The answer is "yes", if 6 is a decimal number and 110 is a binary number.

Now for any pair of positive integers N1 and N2, your task is to find the radix of one number while that of the other is given.

#### **Input Specification:**

Each input file contains one test case. Each case occupies a line which contains 4 positive integers: N1 N2 tag radix Here N1 and N2 each has no more than 10 digits. A digit is less than its radix and is chosen from the set {0-9, a-z} where 0-9 represent the decimal numbers 0-9, and a-z represent the decimal numbers 10-35. The last number "radix" is the radix of N1 if "tag" is 1, or of N2 if "tag" is 2.

#### **Output Specification:**

For each test case, print in one line the radix of the other number so that the equation N1 = N2 is true. If the equation is impossible, print "Impossible". If the solution is not unique, output the smallest possible radix.

Sample Input 1:

6 110 1 10

Sample Output 1:

2

Sample Input 2:

1 ab 1 2

Sample Output 2:

**Impossible** 

## 3. Code

#### 3.1 Edit 0

### 3.1.1 Algorithm abstraction

#### **3.1.2 Notice**

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
using std::max;
using std::min;
typedef long long LL;
LL Map[256];
LL inf=(1LL<<63)-1;
void init(){
    for(char c='0';c<='9';c++){
        Map[c]=c-'0';
    for(char c='a';c<='z';c++){
        Map[c]=c-'a'+10;
    }
}
LL convertNum10(char number[],LL radix,LL t){
    LL ans=0;
    int len=strlen(number);
    for(int i=0;i<len;++i){</pre>
        ans=ans*radix+Map[number[i]];
        if(ans<0||ans>t) return -1;
    }
    return ans;
}
int cmp(char N2[],LL radix,LL t){
    int len=strlen(N2);
    LL num=convertNum10(N2, radix, t);
    if(num<0) return 1;
    if(t>num) return -1;
    else if(t==num) return 0;
    else return -1;
}
LL binarySearch(char N2[],LL left,LL right,LL t){
    LL mid;
    while(left<=right){</pre>
        mid=(left+right)/2;
        int flag=cmp(N2, mid, t);
        if(flag==0) return mid;
        else if(flag==-1) left=mid+1;
```

```
else right=mid-1;
    }
    return -1;
}
int findLargestDigit(char N2[]){
    int ans=-1,len=strlen(N2);
    for(int i=0;i<len;++i){</pre>
        if(Map[N2[i]]>ans){
            ans=Map[N2[i]];
        }
    return ans+1;
}
char N1[20], N2[20], temp[20];
int tag, radix;
int main(){
    init();
    scanf("%s %s %d %d", N1, N2, &tag, &radix);
    if(tag==2){
        strcpy(temp, N1);
        strcpy(N1,N2);
        strcpy(N2, temp);
    }
    LL t=convertNum10(N1, radix, inf);
    LL low=findLargestDigit(N2);
    LL high=max(low, t)+1;
    LL ans=binarySearch(N2,low,high,t);
    if(ans==-1) printf("Impossible\n");
    else printf("%lld\n", ans);
    return 0;
}
```

#### 3.2 Edit 1

### 3.2.1 Algorithm abstraction

#### **3.2.2 Notice**

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
using std::max;
using std::cin;
using std::cout;
using std::endl;
using std::string;
using std::vector;
typedef long long LL;
const LL INF=(1LL<<63)-1;
LL MAP[256];
void init_MAP(){
    for(char c='0';c<='9';++c){
        MAP[c]=c-'0';
    for(char c='a';c<='z';++c){
        MAP[c]=c-'a'+10;
    }
    return;
}
LL convertNum10(string snum, LL radix){
    LL ans=0;
    int len=snum.size();
    for(int i=0;i<len;++i){</pre>
        ans=ans*radix+MAP[snum[i]];
    return ans;
}
//题目没有明确给出,但是给定进制的数不过超过long long 的范围
//一旦经过转换溢出即说明该数较大
LL cmp(LL t, string snum, LL radix){
    LL num=convertNum10(snum, radix);
    if(num<0) return -1;</pre>
    else if(t>num) return 1;
    else if(t<num) return -1;
    else if(t==num) return 0;
    else{
        return 10086;
}
LL binarySearch(LL t, string snum, LL left, LL right){
    LL mid;
    while(left<=right){</pre>
        mid=(left+right)/2;
        int flag=cmp(t,snum,mid);
        if(flag==0){
```

```
return mid;
        }
        else if(flag<0){</pre>
            right=mid-1;
        }
        else if(flag>0){
            left=mid+1;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
LL findLargest(string snum){
    LL max=0;
    int len=snum.size();
    for(int i=0;i<len;++i){</pre>
        if(MAP[snum[i]]>max){
            max=MAP[snum[i]];
        }
        else{
        }
    return max+1;
}
int main(){
    init_MAP();
    string sn1, sn2;
    LL flag;
    LL radix;
    cin>>sn1>>sn2>>flag>>radix;
    LL n;
    string sn;
    if(flag==1){
        n=convertNum10(sn1,radix);
        sn=sn2;
    else if(flag==2){
        n=convertNum10(sn2,radix);
        sn=sn1;
    }
    else{
    }
    LL low=findLargest(sn);
    LL high=max(low, n)+1;
    LL ans=binarySearch(n, sn, low, high);
    if(ans==-1){
```

```
cout<<"Impossible"<<endl;
}
else{
    cout<<ans<<endl;
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```