

Practice Round China New Grad Test 2014

### A. Bad Horse

### **B.** Captain Hammer

C. Moist

### Questions asked

<ul><li>Submissions</li></ul>		
Bad Horse		
12pt	Not attempted 789/1984 users correct (40%)	
21pt	Not attempted 707/776 users correct (91%)	

# Captain Hammer

#### Moist

4pt Not attempted
793/1049 users
correct (76%)

6pt Not attempted 770/775 users correct (99%)

<ul><li>Top Scores</li></ul>	
yefllowers	65
akaring	65
AlphardWang	65
Prowindy	65
levy0834	65
yuxuelu9	65
Konjac	65
TimShen	65
LTzycLT	65
lxc902	65

# **Problem B. Captain Hammer**

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 22 points

Solve B-small

#### Problem

The Hamjet is a true marvel of aircraft engineering. It is a jet airplane with a single engine so powerful that it burns all of its fuel instantly during takeoff. The Hamjet doesn't have any wings because who needs them when the fuselage is made of a special Wonderflonium isotope that makes it impervious to harm.

Piloting the Hamjet is a not a job for your typical, meek-bodied superhero. That's why the Hamjet belongs to Captain Hammer, who is himself impervious to harm. The G-forces that the pilot endures when taking a trip in the Hamjet are legen-dary.

The Hamjet takes off at an angle of  $\theta$  degrees up and a speed of  $\boldsymbol{V}$  meters per second.  $\boldsymbol{V}$  is a fixed value that is determined by the awesome power of the Hamjet engine and the capacity of its fuel tank. The destination is  $\boldsymbol{D}$  meters away. Your job is to program the Hamjet's computer to calculate  $\theta$  given  $\boldsymbol{V}$  and  $\boldsymbol{D}$ .

Fortunately, the Hamjet's Wondeflonium hull is impervious to air friction. Even more fortunately, the Hamjet doesn't fly too far or too high, so you can assume that the Earth is flat, and that the acceleration due to gravity is a constant 9.8  $\text{m/s}^2$  down.

### Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** lines follow. Each line will contain two positive integers -- **V** and **D**.

### Output

For each test case, output one line containing "Case #x:  $\theta$ ", where x is the case number (starting from 1) and  $\theta$  is in degrees up from the the horizontal. If there are several possible answers, output the smallest positive one.

An answer will be considered correct if it is within  $10^{-6}$  of the exact answer, in absolute or relative error. See the <u>FAQ</u> for an explanation of what that means, and what formats of floating-point numbers we accept.

### Limits

 $1 \le T \le 4500$ ;

 $1 \le V \le 300;$ 

 $1 \le \mathbf{D} \le 10000;$ 

It is guaranteed that each test case will be solvable.

## Sample

Input	Output
3 98 980 98 490 299 1234	Case #1: 45.0000000 Case #2: 15.0000000 Case #3: 3.8870928

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