

Round 3 2017

- [A. Googlements](#)
- [B. Good News and Bad News](#)
- C. Mountain Tour**
- [D. Slate Modern](#)

[Contest Analysis](#)

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Submissions	
Googlements	
3pt	Not attempted 352/362 users correct (97%)
10pt	Not attempted 233/311 users correct (75%)
Good News and Bad News	
7pt	Not attempted 179/204 users correct (88%)
19pt	Not attempted 142/158 users correct (90%)
Mountain Tour	
6pt	Not attempted 148/180 users correct (82%)
24pt	Not attempted 50/64 users correct (78%)
Slate Modern	
5pt	Not attempted 235/245 users correct (96%)
26pt	Not attempted 4/12 users correct (33%)

Top Scores	
kevinsogo	76
Gennady.Korotkevich	74
vepifanov	74
Marcin.Smulewicz	74
simonlindholm	74
mnbvmar	74
Endagorion	74
eatmore	74
XraY	74
zemen	74

Problem C. Mountain Tour

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 [Quick-Start Guide](#) to get started.

Small input  
6 points

Solve C-small

Large input  
24 points

Solve C-large

Problem

You are on top of Mount Everest, and you want to enjoy all the nice hiking trails that are up there. However, you know from past experience that climbing around on Mount Everest alone is bad — you might get lost in the dark! So you want to go on hikes at pre-arranged times with tour guides.

There are **C** camps on the mountain (numbered 1 through **C**), and there are  $2 \times \mathbf{C}$  one-way hiking tours (numbered 1 through  $2 \times \mathbf{C}$ ). Each hiking tour starts at one camp and finishes at a different camp, and passes through no other camps in between. Mount Everest is sparsely populated, and business is slow; there are exactly 2 hiking tours departing from each camp, and exactly 2 hiking tours arriving at each camp.

Each hiking tour runs daily. Tours 1 and 2 start at camp 1, tours 3 and 4 start at camp 2, and so on: in general, tour  $2 \times i - 1$  and tour  $2 \times i$  start at camp  $i$ . The  $i$ -th hiking tour ends at camp number **E<sub>i</sub>**, leaves at hour **L<sub>i</sub>**, and has a duration of exactly **D<sub>i</sub>** hours.

It is currently hour 0; the hours in a day are numbered 0 through 23. You are at camp number 1, and you want to do each of the hiking tours *exactly once* and end up back at camp number 1. You cannot travel between camps except via hiking tours. While you are in a camp, you may wait for any number of hours (including zero) before going on a hiking tour, but you can only start a hiking tour at the instant that it departs.

After looking at the tour schedules, you have determined that it is definitely possible to achieve your goal, but you want to do it as fast as possible. If you plan your route optimally, how many hours will it take you to finish all of the tours?

Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow. Each begins with one line with an integer **C**: the number of camps. Then,  $2 \times \mathbf{C}$  more lines follow. The  $i$ -th of these lines (counting starting from 1) represents one hiking tour starting at camp number  $\text{floor}((i + 1) / 2)$ , and contains three integers **E<sub>i</sub>**, **L<sub>i</sub>**, and **D<sub>i</sub>**, as described above. Note that this format guarantees that exactly two tours start at each camp.

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 hours that it will take you to achieve your goal, as described above.

Limits

$1 \leq \mathbf{T} \leq 100$ .  
 $1 \leq \mathbf{E}_i \leq \mathbf{C}$ .  
**E<sub>i</sub>**  $\neq$  ceiling( $i / 2$ ), for all  $i$ . (No hiking tour starts and ends at the same camp.)  
size of  $\{j : \mathbf{E}_j = i\} = 2$ , for all  $j$ . (Exactly two tours end at each camp.)  
 $0 \leq \mathbf{L}_i \leq 23$ .  
 $1 \leq \mathbf{D}_i \leq 1000$ .  
There is at least one route that starts and ends at camp 1 and includes each hiking tour exactly once.

Small dataset

$2 \leq \mathbf{C} \leq 15$ .

Large dataset

$2 \leq \mathbf{C} \leq 1000$ .

Sample

Input	Output
2	Case #1: 32

```
2          Case #2: 192
2 1 5
2 0 3
1 4 4
1 6 3
4
3 0 24
2 0 24
4 0 24
4 0 24
2 0 24
1 0 24
3 0 24
1 0 24
```

In sample case #1, the optimal plan is as follows:

- Wait at camp 1 for an hour, until it becomes hour 1.
- Leave camp 1 at hour 1 to take the 5 hour hiking tour; arrive at camp 2 at hour 6.
- Immediately leave camp 2 at hour 6 to take the 3 hour hiking tour; arrive at camp 1 at hour 9.
- Wait at camp 1 for 15 hours, until it becomes hour 0 of the next day.
- Leave camp 1 at hour 0 to take the 3 hour hiking tour; arrive at camp 2 at hour 3.
- Wait at camp 2 for 1 hour, until it becomes hour 4.
- Leave camp 2 at hour 4 to take the 4 hour hiking tour; arrive at camp 1 at hour 8.

This achieves the goal in 1 day and 8 hours, or 32 hours. Any other plan takes longer.

In sample case #2, all of the tours leave at the same time and are the same duration. After finishing any tour, you can immediately take another tour. If we number the tours from 1 to 8 in the order in which they appear in the test case, one optimal plan is: 1, 5, 4, 7, 6, 2, 3, 8.

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