

World Finals 2014

A. Checkerboard Matrix

B. Power Swapper

C. Symmetric Trees

D. Paradox Sort

E. Allergy Testing

F. ARAM

Contest Analysis

Questions asked

- Submissions

Checkerboard Matrix

4pt | Not attempted 23/26 users correct (88%)

9pt | Not attempted 23/23 users correct (100%)

Power Swapper

4pt Not attempted 25/25 users correct (100%)

12pt Not attempted 19/21 users correct (90%)

Symmetric Trees

7pt Not attempted 22/24 users correct (92%)

18pt Not attempted 15/22 users correct (68%)

Paradox Sort

4pt | Not attempted 24/24 users correct (100%)

28nt Not attempted 11/15 users correct (73%)

Allergy Testing

15pt | Not attempted 19/23 users correct (83%)

35pt Not attempted 1/6 users correct (17%)

ARAM

22pt | Not attempted 3/5 users correct (60%)42pt | Not attempted

0/3 users correct (0%)

Top Scores

| Gennady. Korotkevich 136 | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| eatmore | 123 |
| sevenkplus | 101 |
| mystic | 95 |
| mk.al13n | 89 |
| EgorKulikov | 89 |
| kcm1700 | 89 |
| vepifanov | 83 |
| dzhulgakov | 83 |
| Romka | 83 |
| | |

Problem B. Power Swapper

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

4 points

Large input 12 points

Solve B-small

Solve B-large

Problem

In a parallel universe, people are crazy about using numbers that are powers of two, and they have defined an exciting sorting strategy for permutations of the numbers from 1 to $2^{\mathbf{N}}$. They have defined a swapping operation in the following way:

- A range of numbers to be swapped is valid if and only if it is a range of adjacent numbers of size 2k, and its starting position (position of the first element in the range) is a multiple of 2^k (where positions are 0-indexed).
- A valid swap operation of size-k is defined by swapping two distinct, valid ranges of numbers, each of size 2k.

To sort the given permutation, you are allowed to use at most one swap operation of each size k, for k in [0, N). Also, note that swapping a range with itself is not allowed.

For example, given the permutation [3, 6, 1, 2, 7, 8, 5, 4] (a permutation of the numbers from 1 to 2^3), the permutation can be sorted as follows:

- [3, 6, 1, 2, 7, 8, 5, 4]: make a size-2 swap of the ranges [3, 6, 1, 2] and [7, 8, 5, 4].
- [7, 8, 5, 4, 3, 6, 1, 2]: make a size-0 swap of [5] and [3].
- [7, 8, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2]: make a size-1 swap of [7, 8] and [1, 2].
- [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]: done.

The previous steps used every swap size (0, 1, and 2) at most once. Also, notice that all the swaps were valid because both ranges for each size k started at indices that were multiples of 2k.

Count how many ways there are to sort the given permutation by using the rules above. A way is an ordered sequence of swaps, and two ways are the same only if the sequences are identical.

Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow. The first line of each test case contains a single integer N. The following line contains $\mathbf{2^N}$ space-separated integers: a permutation of the numbers 1, 2, ..., 2^N.

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 number of ways to sort the given permutation using the rules above.

Limits

1 < T < 200.

Small dataset

 $1 \leq N \leq 4$.

Large dataset

1 < N < 12

Sample

| Input | Output |
|---|--|
| 4 1 2 1 2 1 4 3 2 3 7 8 5 6 1 2 4 3 | Case #1: 1 Case #2: 3 Case #3: 6 Case #4: 0 |

2 4 3 2 1

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