

Round D APAC Test 2017

[A. Vote](#)

[B. Sitting](#)

[C. Codejamon Cipher](#)

D. Stretch Rope

[Questions asked](#)

Submissions

Vote

5pt	Not attempted 1360/2559 users correct (53%)
8pt	Not attempted 913/1257 users correct (73%)

Sitting

9pt	Not attempted 683/1467 users correct (47%)
10pt	Not attempted 305/472 users correct (65%)

Codejamon Cipher

7pt	Not attempted 653/819 users correct (80%)
16pt	Not attempted 348/624 users correct (56%)

Stretch Rope

15pt	Not attempted 477/655 users correct (73%)
30pt	Not attempted 36/146 users correct (25%)

Top Scores

jinzhaio	100
axp	100
wcswswws	100
t3cmax	100
prabowo	100
ZJiaQ	100
BoyZhou	100
sgtlaugh	100
YeYifan	100
shyoshyo	100

Problem D. Stretch Rope

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
15 points

Solve D-small

Large input
30 points

Solve D-large

Problem

Mary likes playing with rubber bands. It's her birthday today, and you have gone to the rubber band shop to buy her a gift.

There are **N** rubber bands available in the shop. The *i*-th of these bands can be stretched to have any length in the range **[A_i, B_i]**, inclusive. Two rubber bands of range *[a, b]* and *[c, d]* can be connected to form one rubber band that can have any length in the range *[a+c, b+d]*. These new rubber bands can themselves be connected to other rubber bands, and so on.

You want to give Mary a rubber band that can be stretched to a length of *exactly* **L**. This can be either a single rubber band or a combination of rubber bands. You have **M** dollars available. What is the smallest amount you can spend? If it is impossible to accomplish your goal, output IMPOSSIBLE instead.

Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow. Each test case starts with 3 integers **N, M, L**, the number of rubber bands available in the shop, the number of dollars you have and the desired rubber band length. Then **N** lines follow. Each line represents one rubber band and consists of 3 integers, **A_i, B_i, and P_i**. **[A_i, B_i]** is the inclusive range of lengths that the *i*-th rubber band can stretch to, and **P_i** is the price of the *i*-th rubber band in dollars.

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 IMPOSSIBLE if you cannot buy rubber bands to satisfy the goal described above, or otherwise an integer: the minimum price you can pay.

Limits

$1 \leq T \leq 100$.
 $1 \leq P_i \leq M$.
 $1 \leq L \leq 10000$.
 $1 \leq A_i \leq B_i \leq 10000$.

Small dataset

$1 \leq N \leq 10$.
 $1 \leq M \leq 100$.

Large dataset

$1 \leq N \leq 1000$.
 $1 \leq M \leq 1000000000$.

Sample

Input	Output
2	Case #1: 7
3 8 6	Case #2: IMPOSSIBLE
3 5 2	
4 4 3	
1 2 5	
3 11 14	
1 3 4	
5 5 3	
2 6 5	

In sample case #1, none of the rubber bands in the shop are long enough on their own. It will not work to buy the two cheapest rubber bands and stick them

together, because the new band would have a stretch range of $[7, 9]$, which does not include 6. (Remember, the rubber band must be able to stretch to a length of *exactly* L .) The optimal solution is to buy the rubber bands costing 2 and 5 and stick them together; the new band has a stretch range of $[4, 7]$, which does include 6. You have 8 dollars, so you can afford the total cost of 7 dollars.

In sample case #2, you need to buy all of the rubber bands to be able to stretch to length 14. That would cost 12 dollars, but you only have 11, so this case is IMPOSSIBLE.

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