

Round 3 2013

[A. Cheaters](#)

[B. Rural Planning](#)

[C. Are We Lost Yet?](#)

D. Observation Wheel

[Contest Analysis](#)

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Submissions

Cheaters

7pt	Not attempted 250/365 users correct (68%)
10pt	Not attempted 201/223 users correct (90%)

Rural Planning

9pt	Not attempted 97/137 users correct (71%)
13pt	Not attempted 9/28 users correct (32%)

Are We Lost Yet?

12pt	Not attempted 85/127 users correct (67%)
18pt	Not attempted 23/53 users correct (43%)

Observation Wheel

8pt	Not attempted 242/255 users correct (95%)
23pt	Not attempted 3/6 users correct (50%)

Top Scores

Gennady.Korotkevich	64
vepifanov	64
SnapDragon	64
tomconerly	64
mystic	64
mikhailOK	64
winger	64
dzhulgakov	64
qwerty787788	64
PavelKunyavskiy	64

Problem D. Observation Wheel

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
8 points

Solve D-small

Large input
23 points

Solve D-large

Problem

An *observation wheel* consists of **N** passenger *gondolas* arranged in a circle, which is slowly rotating. Gondolas pass the entrance one by one, and when a gondola passes the entrance, a person may enter that gondola.

In this problem, the gondolas are so small that they can take just one person each, so if the gondola passing by the entrance is already occupied, the person waiting at the entrance will have to wait for the next one to arrive. If that gondola is also occupied, the person will have to wait for the next one after that, and so on, until a free gondola arrives. For simplicity, we will not consider people exiting the gondolas in this problem — let's assume that all people do is enter the gondolas, and then rotate with the wheel for an arbitrarily long time.

We want to make sure people are not disappointed because of long waiting times, and so we have introduced a flexible pricing scheme: when a person approaches the wheel, and the first gondola passing by the entrance is free, she pays **N** dollars for the ride. If the first gondola is occupied and she has to wait for the second one, she pays **N-1** dollars for the ride. If the first two gondolas are occupied and she has to wait for the third one, she pays **N-2** dollars for the ride. Generally, if she has to wait for **K** occupied gondolas to pass by, she pays **N-K** dollars. In the worst case, when she has to wait for all but one gondola to pass, she will pay just 1 dollar.

Let's assume that people approach our wheel at random moments in time, so for each person approaching the wheel, the first gondola to pass the entrance is picked uniformly and independently. Let's also assume that nobody will come to the wheel while there's already at least one person waiting to enter, so that we don't have to deal with queueing. A person will always take the first free gondola that passes the entrance.

You are given the number of gondolas and which gondolas are already occupied. How much money are we going to make, on average, until all gondolas become occupied?

Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** lines follow. Each line describes one test case and contains only '.' (dot) or 'X' (capital letter X) characters. The number of characters in this line gives you **N**. The **i**-th character is 'X' when the **i**-th gondola is already occupied, and '.' when it's still free. The gondolas are numbered in the order they pass the entrance, so the 1st gondola is followed by the 2nd gondola, and so on, starting over from the beginning after the last gondola passes.

Output

For each test case, output one line containing "Case #x: y", where x is the case number (starting from 1) and y is the average amount of money we will get, in dollars. Answers with absolute or relative error no larger than 10⁻⁹ will be accepted. See the [FAQ](#) for an explanation of what that means, and what formats of floating-point numbers we accept.

Limits

1 ≤ **T** ≤ 50.

Small dataset

1 ≤ **N** ≤ 20.

Large dataset

1 ≤ **N** ≤ 200.

Sample

Input	Output
5	Case #1: 4.66666666666667
.X.	Case #2: 6.00000000000000
X.X.	Case #3: 5.75000000000000

.XX.	Case #4: 13.472222222222
X..XX.	Case #5: 13.527777777778
.XX..X	

Notes

Here's how the first example works. There are nine possibilities, each with probability $1/9$:

The first person comes. If the next gondola to pass the entrance is:

- The 1st gondola, which is free, the first person enters it and pays 3 dollars. Then, some time later, the second person comes. If the next gondola to pass the entrance is:
 - The 1st gondola, which is occupied, and so is the 2nd gondola, the second person has to wait until the 3rd gondola, and thus she pays just 1 dollar before entering it. In total, we've earned 4 dollars.
 - The 2nd gondola, which is occupied, the second person has to skip it and enter the 3rd gondola and thus pays 2 dollars. In total, we've earned 5 dollars.
 - The 3rd gondola, which is free, so the second person pays 3 dollars. In total, we've earned 6 dollars.
- The 2nd gondola, which is occupied, the first person has to skip it and enter the 3rd gondola, paying 2 dollars. Then, some time later, the second person comes. If the next gondola to pass the entrance is:
 - The 1st gondola, which is free, the second person pays 3 dollars. In total, we've earned 5 dollars.
 - The 2nd gondola, which is occupied (as is the 3rd gondola), the second person has to wait until the 1st gondola, and thus she pays just 1 dollar before entering it. In total, we've earned 3 dollars.
 - The 3rd gondola, which is occupied, the second person has to skip it and enter the 1st gondola and thus pays 2 dollars. In total, we've earned 4 dollars.
- The 3rd gondola, which is free, the first person enters it and pays 3 dollars. Then, some time later, the second person comes. If the next gondola to pass the entrance is:
 - The 1st gondola, which is free, the second person pays 3 dollars. In total, we've earned 6 dollars.
 - The 2nd gondola, which is occupied (as is the 3rd gondola), the second person has to wait until the 1st gondola, and thus she pays just 1 dollar before entering it. In total, we've earned 4 dollars.
 - The 3rd gondola, which is occupied, the second person has to skip it and enter the 1st gondola and thus pays 2 dollars. In total, we've earned 5 dollars.

We have nine possibilities, earning 3 dollars in one of them, 4 dollars in three of them, 5 dollars in three of them, and 6 dollars in two of them. On average, we earn $(1*3+3*4+3*5+2*6)/9=42/9=4.6666666666\dots$ dollars.

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