

Round 3 2015

- [A. Fairland](#)
- [B. Smoothing Window](#)
- [C. Runaway Quail](#)
- [D. Log Set](#)
- E. River Flow**

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Submissions

Fairland	
3pt	Not attempted 319/328 users correct (97%)
9pt	Not attempted 212/291 users correct (73%)
Smoothing Window	
6pt	Not attempted 194/268 users correct (72%)
7pt	Not attempted 184/194 users correct (95%)
Runaway Quail	
8pt	Not attempted 45/107 users correct (42%)
15pt	Not attempted 16/20 users correct (80%)
Log Set	
6pt	Not attempted 197/212 users correct (93%)
19pt	Not attempted 55/109 users correct (50%)
River Flow	
10pt	Not attempted 15/43 users correct (35%)
17pt	Not attempted 11/11 users correct (100%)

Top Scores

rng..58	73
tkociumaka	73
Gennady.Korotkevich	73
Xhark	73
linguo	72
iwi	68
tczajka	64
simonlindholm	60
kevinsogo	60
vepifanov	58

Problem E. River Flow

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
10 points

Solve E-small

Large input
17 points

Solve E-large

Problem

The city you live in lies on the banks of the spectacular Binary river. The water in the river comes from some tributary streams that start way up in the mountains. Unfortunately for your city, there are farmers who live in the mountains who need to use up some of the water in the tributary streams for their crops.

Long ago, the city struck a deal with the farmers to allow them to farm while keeping the river flowing: each farmer was allowed to use the water for her crops exactly half the time. The farmers would alternately divert water for their crops for a day and leave the water to run down the river for a day. The result was a disaster! Because the farmers' water usage was synchronized, with everyone either diverting or not diverting water at the same time, the river would run dry every other day and then flood the city the next.

To solve this problem, the city went back to the farmers and asked each one to choose some integer power of 2 (this is the Binary River after all) between 1 and **D**, inclusive, and toggle her water usage (either start or stop collecting water) every time that number of days has elapsed. (Not every power of 2 between 1 and **D** was necessarily represented, and multiple farmers may have selected the same integer. 1 counts as a power of 2.) The idea was that this would make the water usage more even overall, and so the droughts and flooding would become less frequent.

This all happened a long time ago, and you and the other citizens have recently become suspicious that the farmers aren't sticking to the agreement. (You're not even sure how many farmers there are right now!) However, the only data you have is **N** days' history of the amount of water flowing through the city. Can you tell if the farmers are being honest?

Each tributary stream has flow 1 and the flow through the main river is the sum of all the tributary streams that are not being diverted for farming. (Before looking at the records, you don't know how many tributary streams there are.) At most 1 farmer will divert the water from each tributary stream, but there may be some tributary streams from which no farmers ever divert water. Note that the farmers started their water diversion cycles long before the city started recording the water flow, but there is no guarantee that they all started on the same day.

Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow. Each test case starts with a line containing two space-separated integers **N** and **D**. The next line contains **N** space-separated integers, with the *i*th integer **d_i** giving the river flow on the *i*th day.

Output

For each case, output one line containing "Case #x: **M**", where *x* is the test case number (starting from 1) and **M** is the smallest number of farmers who could be diverting water from the streams according to the described model, consistent with the observed flow through the river.

If you are sure that at least one farmer is active, but there is no way that the supplied input could be explained by farmers obeying the rules, then output CHEATERS! instead of a number.

Limits

1 ≤ **T** ≤ 50.
D will be a power of 2.
1 ≤ **D** ≤ floor(**N** / 2).

Small dataset

1 ≤ **N** ≤ 50.
0 ≤ **d_i** ≤ 5.

Large dataset

1 ≤ **N** ≤ 5000.

$0 \leq d_i \leq 1000$.

Sample

Input	Output
4	Case #1: 0
5 2	Case #2: CHEATERS!
2 2 2 2 2	Case #3: 2
6 2	Case #4: 3
1 1 1 0 0 0	
8 4	
2 1 1 0 0 1 1 2	
8 4	
0 1 1 3 1 2 2 2	

Explanation

Case #1 is consistent with two tributary streams with no farmers drawing from them.

Case #2 could a single tributary stream being diverted every 4 days. However, **D** is 2 in this case, so this farmer is breaking the agreement.

Case #3 could be two farmers each with a diversion cycle of 4 days.

Case #4 could be three farmers with diversion cycles of 1, 2 and 4 days.

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