



# Day 1

## Task 3:

### Quality

## of Living

Cities in Alberta tend to be laid out as rectangular grids of blocks. Blocks are labeled with coordinates 0 to  $R-1$  from north to south and 0 to  $C-1$  from west to east.

The quality of living in each particular block has been ranked by a distinct number, called *quality rank*, between 1 and  $R \cdot C$ , where 1 is the best and  $R \cdot C$  is the worst.

The city planning department wishes to identify a rectangular set of blocks with dimensions  $H$  from north to south and  $W$  from west to east, such that the median quality rank among all blocks in the rectangle is the best.  $H$  and  $W$  are *odd* numbers not exceeding  $R$  and  $C$  respectively. The *median quality rank* among an odd number of quality ranks is defined to be the quality rank  $m$  in the set such that the number of quality ranks better than  $m$  equals the number of quality ranks worse than  $m$ .

You are to implement a procedure **rectangle**( $R, C, H, W, Q$ ) where  $R$  and  $C$  represent the total size of the city,  $H$  and  $W$  represent the dimensions of the set of blocks, and  $Q$  is an array such that  $Q[a][b]$  is the quality rank for the block labeled  $a$  from north to south and  $b$  from west to east.

Your implementation of **rectangle** must return a number: the best (numerically smallest) possible median quality rank of an  $H$  by  $W$  rectangle of blocks.

Each test run will only call **rectangle** once.

### Example 1

$R=5, C=5, H=3, W=3,$   
 $Q=$

|    |    |           |           |           |
|----|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 5  | 11 | 12        | 16        | 25        |
| 17 | 18 | <b>2</b>  | <b>7</b>  | <b>10</b> |
| 4  | 23 | <b>20</b> | <b>3</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| 24 | 21 | <b>19</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>9</b>  |
| 6  | 22 | 8         | 13        | 15        |

For this example, the best (numerically smallest) median quality rank of 9 is achieved by the middle-right rectangle of  $Q$  shown in bold. That is,

**rectangle**( $R, C, H, W, Q$ ) = 9

### Example 2

$R=2, C=6, H=1, W=5,$   
 $Q=$

|   |   |   |    |    |   |
|---|---|---|----|----|---|
| 6 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 7  | 5 |
| 9 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 8 |

For this example the correct answer is 5.



### Subtask 1 [20 points]

Assume  $R$  and  $C$  do not exceed 30.

### Subtask 2 [20 points]

Assume  $R$  and  $C$  do not exceed 100.

### Subtask 3 [20 points]

Assume  $R$  and  $C$  do not exceed 300.

### Subtask 4 [20 points]

Assume  $R$  and  $C$  do not exceed 1 000.

### Subtask 5 [20 points]

Assume  $R$  and  $C$  do not exceed 3 000.

### Implementation Details

- Use the [RunC programming and test environment](#)
- Implementation folder: `/home/ioi2010-contestant/quality/` (prototype: [quality.zip](#))
- To be implemented by contestant: `quality.c` or `quality.cpp` or `quality.pas`
- Contestant interface: `quality.h` or `quality.pas`
- Grader interface: *none*
- Sample grader: `grader.c` or `grader.cpp` or `grader.pas`
- Sample grader input: `grader.in.1` `grader.in.2` etc.

*Note: The first line of input contains:  $R, C, H, W$  The following lines contain the elements of  $Q$ , in row-major order.*

- Expected output for sample grader input: `grader.expect.1` `grader.expect.2` etc.
- Compile and run (command line): `runc grader.c` or `runc grader.cpp` or `runc grader.pas`
- Compile and run (gedit plugin): *Control-R*, while editing any implementation file.
- Submit (command line): `submit grader.c` or `submit grader.cpp` or `submit grader.pas`
- Submit (gedit plugin): *Control-J*, while editing any implementation or grader file.