

## Problem A. oeis A216264

Input file:              
Output file:             
Time limit:            1 second  
Memory limit:         256 mebibytes

A word of length  $n$  is «rich» if it contains, as subwords, exactly  $n$  distinct palindromes. You should find the number of binary rich words of length  $i$  for all  $i$  from 1 to  $n$ .

### Input

The input contains number  $n$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 60$ ).

### Output

Print  $n$  integer numbers.

### Example

| input.txt | output.txt        |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 4         | 2<br>4<br>8<br>16 |

## Problem B. Pairs

Input file:              
Output file:             
Time limit:            1 second  
Memory limit:         256 mebibytes

Your task is to calculate number of triplets  $(i, j, k)$  such that  $i \leq j < k$  and  $s[i..j]$  is palindrome and  $s[j + 1..k]$  is palindrome.

### Input

The input contains a line of  $n$  lowercase Latin letters ( $1 \leq n \leq 3 \cdot 10^5$ ).

### Output

Print one integer — requested number of triplets.

### Example

| input.txt | output.txt |
|-----------|------------|
| abaa      | 5          |

## Problem C. oeis A216264.30

Input file:            Output file:           output .txt  
Time limit:            1 second  
Memory limit:         256 mebibytes

A word of length  $n$  is «rich» if it contains, as subwords, exactly  $n$  distinct palindromes. You should find the number of binary rich words of length  $i$  for all  $i$  from 1 to  $n$ .

### Input

The input contains number  $n$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 30$ ).

### Output

Print  $n$  integer numbers.

### Example

| input .txt | output .txt       |
|------------|-------------------|
| 4          | 2<br>4<br>8<br>16 |

## Problem D. Not common palindromes

Input file:           input.txt  
Output file:          output.txt  
Time limit:          1.2 seconds  
Memory limit:        256 mebibytes

You're given two strings ( $A$  and  $B$ ).

Your task is to find 3 numbers:

1. count of non-empty palindromes  $p$  such that  $f(A, p) > f(B, p)$ ;
  2. count of non-empty palindromes  $p$  such that  $f(A, p) = f(B, p)$  and  $f(A, p)$  is non-zero;
  3. count of non-empty palindromes  $p$  such that  $f(A, p) < f(B, p)$ ,
- where  $f(A, p) =$  count of occurrences  $p$  into  $A$ .

### Input

The first line contains  $T$ , the number of tests to follow. The next  $2T$  lines contain string  $A$  and  $B$  for each test. The length of  $A, B$  will not exceed 200 000. It is guaranteed the input file will be smaller than 8 MB.

### Output

For each test  $i$  print "**Case #i: x y z**" on a separate line where  $x, y$  and  $z$  are the three numbers to compute.

### Example

| input.txt                         | output.txt       |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 3                                 | Case #1: 4 1 2   |
| abacab                            | Case #2: 8 3 9   |
| abccab                            | Case #3: 13 0 15 |
| faultydogeuniversity              |                  |
| hasnopalindromeatall              |                  |
| abbacabbaccab                     |                  |
| youmayexpectedstrongsamplesbutnow |                  |

## Problem E. oeis A216264.26

Input file:            Output file:           output .txt  
Time limit:            1 second  
Memory limit:         256 mebibytes

A word of length  $n$  is «rich» if it contains, as subwords, exactly  $n$  distinct palindromes. You should find the number of binary rich words of length  $i$  for all  $i$  from 1 to  $n$ .

### Input

The input contains number  $n$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 26$ ).

### Output

Print  $n$  integers;  $i$ -th of them must be answer to the problem for length  $i$ .

### Example

| input .txt | output .txt       |
|------------|-------------------|
| 4          | 2<br>4<br>8<br>16 |

## Problem F. 100500 Palindromes

Input file: `input.txt`  
Output file: `output.txt`  
Time limit: 1 second  
Memory limit: 256 mebibytes

For every prefix of some given string, determine whether it is possible to split it into  $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, n$  non-empty palindromes. Note that if we can split a string into  $k$  palindromes then we can split it into  $k + 2$  palindromes.

### Input

The input contains a line of  $n$  lowercase Latin letters ( $1 \leq n \leq 3 \cdot 10^5$ ).

### Output

Print  $2n$  integers. The  $i$ -th line should contain minimal odd  $k$  (or -1 if it doesn't exist) and minimal even  $k$  (or -2 if it doesn't exist) such that we can split string  $s[1..i]$  into  $k$  palindromes.

### Example

| <code>input.txt</code> | <code>output.txt</code>     |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| abaa                   | 1 -2<br>-1 2<br>1 -2<br>3 2 |

### Note

$abaa = aba|a = a|b|aa = a|b|a|a$ .

## Problem G. oeis A216264.35

Input file:            Output file:           output .txt  
Time limit:            1 second  
Memory limit:         256 mebibytes

A word of length  $n$  is «rich» if it contains, as subwords, exactly  $n$  distinct palindromes. You should find the number of binary rich words of length  $i$  for all  $i$  from 1 to  $n$ .

### Input

The input contains number  $n$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 35$ ).

### Output

Print  $n$  integers;  $i$ -th of them must be answer to the problem for length  $i$ .

### Example

| input .txt | output .txt       |
|------------|-------------------|
| 4          | 2<br>4<br>8<br>16 |