## 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 $\mathbf{R}-1$ from north to south and 0 to $\mathbf{C}-1$ 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 $\mathbf{R} * \mathbf{C}$, where 1 is the best and $\mathbf{R} * \mathbf{C}$ is the worst.

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

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

Your implementation of rectangle must return a number: the best (numerically smallest) possible median quality rank of an $\mathbf{H}$ by $\mathbf{W}$ 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\quad2\quad71
    4 23 20 3 1
    24 21 19 14 9
        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 $\mathbf{Q}$ shown in bold. That is,
rectangle ( $\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{Q}$ ) $=9$

## Example 2

| $\mathbf{R}=2$, | $\mathbf{C}=6$, | $\mathbf{H}=1$, | $\mathbf{W}=5$, |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{Q}=$ | 6 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 7 |
| 9 | 5 | 5 |  |  |  |

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 1000.
Subtask 5 [20 points]
Assume R and C do not exceed 3000 .

## Implementation Details

- Implementation folder: /home/ioi2010-contestant/quality/
- 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.

