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The Virtual Learning Environment for Computer Programming

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Consider two infinite horizontal lines A and B, separated ℓ units apart. The line A has m points at the abscissae $a_1, \dots, a_m$. The line B has n points at the abscissae $b_1, \dots, b_n$. Given p different indices $i_1, \dots, i_p$ choosen from $\{1 \dots m\}$, and p different indices $j_1, \dots, j_p$ choosen from $\{1 \dots n\}$, define d_k as the Euclidean distance between a_{i_k} and b_{j_k}, that is,

$$d_k = \sqrt{(a_{i_k} - b_{j_k})^2 + \ell^2} \ .$$

You are given ℓ, p, and the points in A and in B. Pick $i_1, \dots, i_p$ and $j_1, \dots, j_p$ in order to

$$\textbf{maximize} \quad \textstyle\sum_{k=1..p} \ d_k$$

Input

Input consists of several cases, each one with only integer numbers. Every case begins with four strictly positive numbers ℓ, p, m and n. Follow $a_1 \le a_2 \le \dots \le a_{m-1} \le a_m$. Follow $b_1 \le b_2 \le \dots \le b_{n-1} \le b_n$. Assume $\ell \le 10^6$, $p \le \min(m, n)$, and that the absolute value of each abscissa is at most 10^6.

Additionally, assume that m and n are at most 10^5.

Output

For every case, print the result with four digits after the decimal point. If you use the `long double` type, the input cases have no precision issues.

Sample input 1

```
1 1 2 2
5 10
9 20

1 2 2 2
5 10
9 20

1000000 4 5 4
300000 300000 300000 300000 300000
-500000 -500000 -500000 -500000

3 2 7 4
0 2 4 6 8 10 12
1 4 7 10
```

Sample output 1

```
15.0333
16.4475
5122499.3899
21.8421
```

Problem information

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Generation: 2026-01-25T10:29:07.956Z