

## 北大acm 1007 Maya Calendar 解题报告

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来源网站:链滴

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Maya Calendar
Time Limit: 1000MS Memory Limit: 10000K Total Submissions: 33
88 Accepted: 10153
Operation 
>During his last sabbatical, professor M. A. Ya made a surprising discovery about the old
aya calendar. From an old knotted message, professor discovered that the Maya civilization u
ed a 365 day long year, called Haab, which had 19 months. Each of the first 18 months was 20
days long, and the names of the months were pop, no, zip, zotz, tzec, xul, yoxkin, mol, chen, y
x, zac, ceh, mac, kankin, muan, pax, koyab, cumhu. Instead of having names, the days of the
onths were denoted by numbers starting from 0 to 19. The last month of Haab was called uay
t and had 5 days denoted by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. The Maya believed that this month was unl
cky, the court of justice was not in session, the trade stopped, people did not even sweep the
loor. <br/>
For religious purposes, the Maya used another calendar in which the year was call
d Tzolkin (holly year). The year was divided into thirteen periods, each 20 days long. Each day
was denoted by a pair consisting of a number and the name of the day. They used 20 names:
mix, ik, akbal, kan, chicchan, cimi, manik, lamat, muluk, ok, chuen, eb, ben, ix, mem, cib, caban,
eznab, canac, ahau and 13 numbers; both in cycles. <br/>
Notice that each day has an unamb
guous description. For example, at the beginning of the year the days were described as follo
s: <br/> s: <br/> 1 imix, 2 ik, 3 akbal, 4 kan, 5 chicchan, 6 cimi, 7 manik, 8 lamat, 9 muluk, 10 ok, 11 ch
en, 12 eb, 13 ben, 1 ix, 2 mem, 3 cib, 4 caban, 5 eznab, 6 canac, 7 ahau, and again in the next
eriod 8 imix, 9 ik, 10 akbal . . . <br/> Years (both Haab and Tzolkin) were denoted by numbers
aab: 0. pop 0 < br />Tzolkin: 1 imix 0 < br />Help professor M. A. Ya and write a program for h
m to convert the dates from the Haab calendar to the Tzolkin calendar.
Input < br /> The date in Haab is given in the following format: < br /> NumberOfTheDay.
onth Year <br/>br />The first line of the input file contains the number of the input dates in the fi
e. The next n lines contain n dates in the Haab calendar format, each in separate line. The year
is smaller then 5000.
Output < br /> The date in Tzolkin should be in the following format: < br /> Number Nam
OfTheDay Year <br/>
<br/>
The first line of the output file contains the number of the output dates.
In the next n lines, there are dates in the Tzolkin calendar format, in the order corresponding
o the input dates.
Sample Input<br/>> 310. zac 00. pop 010. zac 1995
Sample Output <br /> 33 chuen 01 imix 09 cimi 2801 
 
思路先将Haab日历转换为天数,然后换算为Tzolkin日历
 
class="brush: cpp">#include <iostream&gt;
using namespace std;
int main()
  int hdate,hyear,tdate=0,tyear=0,k;
  long sumdays,i,t;
  char mon[10],str[19][10]={"pop", "no", "zip", "zotz", "tzec", "xul", "yoxkin", "mol", "chen", "y
x", "zac", "ceh", "mac", "kankin", "muan", "pax", "koyab", "cumhu", "uayet"};
char tstr[21][10]={"imix", "ik", "akbal", "kan", "chicchan", "cimi", "manik", "lamat", "muluk", "
k", "chuen", "eb", "ben", "ix", "mem", "cib", "caban", "eznab", "canac", "ahau" };
freopen("t.txt","rt",stdin);
cin&qt;&qt;t;
cout<&lt;t&lt;&lt;endl;
```

```
while(t--)
 scanf("%d. %s %d",&hdate,mon,&hyear);
 sumdays=hdate+1+hyear*365;
 tyear=0;
 for(i=0;i<19;i++)
    if(strcmp(str[i],mon)==0)
    sumdays+=i*20;
    break;
      //以上为计算该Haab日历的总天数
 while(sumdays>260)
    tyear++;
    sumdays-=260;
       //换算为Tzolkin日历 i=sumdays%13;
 if(i==0)
   i=13;
 k=sumdays%20;
 k--;
         //因为天数从0开始所以需减一
 if(k==-1)
   k=19;
 cout<&lt;i&lt;&lt;" "&lt;&lt;tstr[k]&lt;&lt;" "&lt;&lt;tyear&lt;&lt;endl;
}
return 0;
}
```