## B - Breaking Bars

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(5) Does not always give the optimum number of breaks. Example:

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3 \mathrm{x} 23 \mathrm{x} 31 \mathrm{x} 5 \quad 2 \mathrm{x} 53 \mathrm{x} 53 \mathrm{x} 5
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Split one 3 x 5 as $3 \times 2+3 \mathrm{x} 3$ and the other as $1 \mathrm{x} 5+2 \mathrm{x} 5$ to get away with two splits.

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Split one $3 \times 5$ as $3 \times 2+3 \times 3$ and the other as $1 \times 5+2 \times 5$ to get away with two splits.
(0) But this does give upper bound on number of breaks that may be needed (it is 9).

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Statistics at 4-hour mark: 17 submissions, 1 accepted, first after 01:13

