



D. Rae Taylor and Trees (easy version)

time limit per test: 3 seconds

memory limit per test: 256 megabytes



"To think a commoner would even fathom sitting next to me. Know your place!"

— Claire François

This is the easy version of the problem. The only difference between the easy and hard versions is that the hard version asks you to construct an example of a satisfactory tree.

As an Earth mage, Rae has mastered the spell of growing trees! But Manaria brags that she can grow a more impressive species of trees. Rae remembers that the most rare type of tree can be grown using a formula represented by a certain permutation — please help her construct it!

You are given a permutation* p of length n .

Determine if there exists an undirected tree with n vertices labeled $1, 2, \dots, n$, satisfying the following condition:

- Let u and v ($1 \leq u < v \leq n$) be any two vertices connected by an edge. Then u appears before v in p .

Codeforces Round 1065 (Div. 3).

比赛进行中

02:04:09

Contestant



→ 提交?

语言: GNU G++20 13.2 (64 bit, ✓)

选择文件: 未选择文件



* A permutation of length n is an array that contains every integer from 1 to n exactly once, in any order.

讯飞听见 翻译

□ ≡ ×

想想看，一个平民竟然会坐在我旁边。知道自己的位置！

克莱尔·弗朗索瓦

**这是问题的简单版本。

简单版本和困难版本之间的唯一区别是，困难版本要求您构造一个令人满意的树的示例。**

作为一名地球法师，雷伊已经掌握了生长树木的法术。但马纳里亚夸口说，她可以种植一种更令人印象深刻的树种。

Rae记得，最稀有的树可以使用由特定排列表示的公式来生长——请帮助她构建它！给出一个长度为 n 的排列 * p 。

确定是否存在具有标记为 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 的 n 个顶点的无向树，

满足以下条件：

-让 u 和 v ($1 \leq u < v \leq n$)

由一条边连接的任意两个顶点。则 u 出现在 p 中的 v 之前。* 长度为 n 的排列是一个数组，它以任意顺序包含从 1 到 n 的每个整数恰好一次。

M↓

Input

The first line contains a single integer t ($1 \leq t \leq 10^4$) — the number of test cases.

The first line of each test case contains a single integer n ($2 \leq n \leq 2 \cdot 10^5$).

The second line of each test case contains n integers, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n ($1 \leq p_i \leq n$). It is guaranteed that all p_i are distinct.

It is guaranteed that the sum of n over all test cases does not exceed $2 \cdot 10^5$.

讯飞听见 翻译

□ ≡ ×

输入



第一行包含单个整数 t ($1 \leq t \leq 10^4$) — 测试用例的数量。

每个测试用例的第一行包含一个整数 n ($2 \leq n \leq 2 \cdot 10^5$)。

每个测试用例的第二行包含 n 个整数，即 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n ($1 \leq p_i \leq n$)。保证所有 p_i 都是不同的。

保证所有测试用例的 n 之和不超过 $2 \cdot 10^5$ 。



Output

For each test case, output on a single line "Yes" if there exists a tree satisfying the given condition, and "No" otherwise.

You may output the answer in any case (upper or lower). For example, the strings "yEs", "yes", "YES", and "yeS" will be recognized as "Yes".

讯飞听见 翻译 □ ×

输出

对于每个测试用例，如果存在满足给定条件的树，则在单行上输出“是”，否则输出“否”。

您可以在任何情况下输出答案（上或下）。例如，字符串“Yes”、“Yes”、“yes”和“yes”将被识别为“是”。

Example

input Copy

```
9
6
1 3 4 5 2 6
4
3 4 1 2
5
4 3 5 1 2
4
1 2 3 4
7
4 3 5 7 6 2 1
6
2 4 6 1 3 5
3
```



```
2 1 3  
4  
2 4 1 3  
6  
4 2 6 5 1 3
```

output

Copy

```
Yes  
No  
No  
Yes  
No  
Yes  
Yes  
Yes  
Yes
```



Note

In the first example, we can construct the tree with the following edges:

- $\{3, 1\}$,
- $\{4, 1\}$,
- $\{6, 5\}$,
- $\{6, 2\}$,
- $\{6, 1\}$.

Then we have that

- $1 < 3$, and 1 appears before 3 in p ,
- $1 < 4$, and 1 appears before 4 in p ,
- $5 < 6$, and 5 appears before 6 in p ,
- $2 < 6$, and 2 appears before 6 in p ,
- $1 < 6$, and 1 appears before 6 in p .

In the second example, it can be shown that there does not exist a tree satisfying the given constraints.

讯飞听见 翻译



注意



在第一个示例中，我们可以构造具有以下边的树：

- $\{3, 1\}$,
- $\{4, 1\}$,
- $\{6, 5\}$,
- $\{6, 2\}$,
- $\{6, 1\}$.

那我们有那个。

- $1 < 3$, 并且 1 出现在 p 中的 3 之前,
- $1 < 4$,

并且 1 出现在 p 中的 4 之前,

- $5 < 6$, 并且 5 出现在 p 中的 6 之前,
- $2 < 6$, 并且 2 出现在 p 中的 6 之前,
- $1 < 6$, 并且 1 出现在 p 中的 6 之前。在第二个例子中，可以证明不存在满足给定约束的树。

GNU G++20 13.2 (64 bit, winlibs) ▾



1



▶ 自定义测试数据(自动保存)



[Codeforces](#) (c) Copyright 2010-2025 Mike Mirzayanov
The only programming contests Web 2.0 platform
Server time: Nov/20/2025 23:00:18^{UTC+8} (I2).
Desktop version, switch to [mobile version](#).
[Privacy Policy](#) | [Terms and Conditions](#)

Supported by



| **ITMO**