

Problem: Sequence Equation:

You are given a sequence of integers, a . Each element in the sequence is distinct and satisfies $a_i \leq i$. For *each* i where $1 \leq i \leq n$, find any integer j such that $a_j = i$ and print the value of j on a new line.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, n , denoting the number of elements in the sequence.

The second line contains n space-separated integers denoting the respective values of a .

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq a_i \leq i$, where $1 \leq i \leq n$.
- Each element in the sequence is distinct.

Output Format

For each i from 1 to n , print an integer denoting any valid j satisfying the equation $a_j = i$ on a new line.

Sample Input 0

```
3
2 3 1
```

Sample Output 0

```
2
3
1
```

Explanation 0

Given the values of a , i , and j , we calculate and print the following values for each i from 1 to n :

- $i = 1$, so we print the value of $j = 3$ on a new line.
- $i = 2$, so we print the value of $j = 2$ on a new line.
- $i = 3$, so we print the value of $j = 1$ on a new line.

Solution:

```
int main()
{
    int n, value;
    cin >> n;
    int array[n];
    int separate[n];

    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
    {
        cin >> value;
        array[i]=value;
        separate[value]=i;
    }

    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
    {
        cout << separate[separate[i]] << endl;
    }

    return 0;
```

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