Update again?

You are given array A with N integers and two constant integers x and y. Here how we define the cost C of an array A.

Let **B** be the sorted version of array **A**, then $C = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lfloor \frac{B_i \cdot i^x}{y} \rfloor$.

You will be given **Q** queries to be applied on the given initial array **A**. Each query changes one element of the array **A** and after each update, you are asked to compute the new cost of the array. Since array costs can be really large, you should print the answers in modulo **998 244 353**.

Note that, here $\lfloor x \rfloor$ stands for the largest integer not exceeding x.

The updates on array persist between queries. For instance, the 2^{nd} query is applied to the array which is already changed by the 1^{st} query.

Input Format

The first line contains three integers N, x, and y: the length of the array A and the parameters for computing the cost of an array.

The second line contains N integers A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_N : the elements of initial array.

The third line contains a single integer \mathbf{Q} : the number of queries.

Each of the next \mathbf{Q} lines contains two integers, \mathbf{pos} , and \mathbf{val} . Describes a query that changes \mathbf{A}_{pos} to \mathbf{val} .

Constraints

 $1 \le N, Q \le 10^5$

 $1 \le x, y \le 5$

 $1 \le pos \le N$

 $0 \le A_i$, val $\le 10^5$

Output Format

Output **Q** integers: the costs of the array after each change in modulo **998 244 353**.

Sample Input:

3 1 1

2 2 8

2

2 5

3 6

Sample Output:

Submit Solution

✔ Points: 1

② Time limit: 5.0s

Java 8: 10.0s Python: 12.0s

All submissions

Best submissions

My submissions

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36	Сору
30	

Note:

It can be hard to see the math formula in the second paragraph. This image shows that formula clearly.

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\lfloor \frac{B_i \cdot i^x}{y} \right
floor$$

Request clarification





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