

$$A = 3, 1, 5, 2, 7 \quad \& \quad k = 3$$

$\Rightarrow$  Firstly we'll see for  $k = 2$

$$B = \begin{array}{ccccc} 3 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 7 \\ \hline & & & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} 3 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 7 \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Consider '5', it is greater than '3', '1', and '2'. But 3, 1 comes before.

(within array) before number  $\Rightarrow m = 2$  (3 & 1)  
after "  $\Rightarrow n = 1$  (2)

$$\therefore \text{For } 5 \quad (m, n) = 2, 1$$

$$\therefore \text{No. of ordered Pairs for first '5' is } = \boxed{k \times n + (k-1)m}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$2 \times (1) + (2-1) \times 2$$

$$= \boxed{4}$$

~~$\therefore$  No. of~~

For no. of ordered pair for next '5'  
replace  $k$  with  $k-1$ , and we'll  
go so on, till  $(k-1)$  becomes zero.

So, for every number :-

	$(m, n)$
3	(0, 2)
1	(0, 0)
5	(2, 1)
2	(1, 0)
7	(4, 0)

$$(M, N) = (7, 3)$$

$$(K = 2) \downarrow$$

$$[N \times K + M(K-1)] + [N(K-1) + M(K-2)]$$

$$= 3 \times 2 + 7 \times (1) + 3(1) = 16$$

# General Sol<sup>n</sup> :-

$$[N(K) + M(K-1)] + [N(K-1) + M(K-2)]$$

$$+ [N(K-2) + M(K-3)] + \dots + 0$$

$$\therefore = \frac{N(K)(K+1)}{2} + \frac{M(K)(K-1)}{2}$$

In Our sol<sup>n</sup> (.cpp)

$$a \rightarrow N$$

$$b \rightarrow M$$