Sequence Equation

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Given a sequence of n integers, $p(1), p(2), \ldots, p(n)$ where each element is distinct and satisfies $1 \leq p(x) \leq n$. For each x where $1 \leq x \leq n$, that is x increments from 1 to n, find any integer y such that $p(p(y)) \equiv x$ and keep a history of the values of y in a return array.

Example

$p = [5, 2, 1, 3, 4]$

Each value of x between 1 and 5, the length of the sequence, is analyzed as follows:

1. $x = 1 \equiv p[3], p[4] = 3$, so $p[p[4]] = 1$
2. $x = 2 \equiv p[2], p[2] = 2$, so $p[p[2]] = 2$
3. $x = 3 \equiv p[4], p[5] = 4$, so $p[p[5]] = 3$
4. $x = 4 \equiv p[5], p[1] = 5$, so $p[p[1]] = 4$
5. $x = 5 \equiv p[1], p[3] = 1$, so $p[p[3]] = 5$

The values for y are $[4, 2, 5, 1, 3]$.

Function Description

Complete the permutationEquation function in the editor below.

permutationEquation has the following parameter(s):

- int p[n]: an array of integers

Returns

- int[n]: the values of y for all x in the arithmetic sequence 1 to n

Input Format

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

The second line contains n space-separated integers $p[i]$ where $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 50$
- $1 \leq p[i] \leq 50$, where $1 \leq i \leq n$.
- Each element in the sequence is distinct.

Sample Input 0

```
3
2 3 1
```

Sample Output 0

```
2
3
1
```

Explanation 0

Given the values of $p(1) = 2$, $p(2) = 3$, and $p(3) = 1$, we calculate and print the following values for each x from 1 to n:

1. $x = 1 \equiv p(3) = p(p(2)) = p(p(y))$, so we print the value of $y = 2$ on a new line.
2. $x = 2 \equiv p(1) = p(p(3)) = p(p(y))$, so we print the value of $y = 3$ on a new line.
3. $x = 3 \equiv p(2) = p(p(1)) = p(p(y))$, so we print the value of $y = 1$ on a new line.

Sample Input 1

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

Sample Output 1

```
1
3
5
4
2
```

Change Theme Language C++14

```cpp
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

string ltrim(const string &);
string rtrim(const string &);
vector<string> split(const string &);

/*
 * Complete the 'permutationEquation' function below.
 *
 * The function is expected to return an INTEGER_ARRAY.
 * The function accepts INTEGER_ARRAY p as parameter.
 */

vector<int> permutationEquation(vector<int> p) {
    vector<int> indexes(p.size() + 1), result;
    for(int i = 1; i <= p.size(); i++) indexes[p[i-1]] = i;
    for(int i = 1; i <= p.size(); i++) result.push_back(indexes[indexes[i]]);
    return result;
}

int main()
{
    ofstream fout(getenv("OUTPUT_PATH"));

    string n_temp;
    getline(cin, n_temp);

    int n = stoi(ltrim(rtrim(n_temp)));

```

Line: 100 Col: 1

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You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Test case 1

Test case 2

Test case 3

Test case 4

Test case 5

Test case 6

Compiler Message

```
Success
```

Input (stdin) Download

```
3
2 3 1
```

Expected Output Download

```
2
3
1
```