OJ 11991

Easy Problem from Rujia Liu?

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"Though Rujia Liu usually sets hard problems for contests (for example, regional contests like Xi'an 2006, Beijing 2007 and Wuhan 2009, or UVa OJ contests like Rujia Liu's Presents 1 and 2), he occasionally sets easy problem (for example, 'the Coco-Cola Store' in UVa OJ), to encourage more people to solve his problems: D"

Given an array, your task is to find the k-th occurrence (from left to right) of an integer v. To make the problem more difficult (and interesting!), you'll have to answer m such queries.

"Embora Rujia Liu geralmente crie problemas difíceis para as competições (por exemplo, competições regionais como Xi'an 2006, Beijing 2007 e Wuhan 2009, ou competições do OJ como Rujia Liu's Presents 1 e 2), de vez em quando ele cria um problema fácil (por exemplo, 'the Coco-Cola Store' no OJ), para encorajar mais pessoas a resolverem seus problemas :D"

Dado um vetor, sua tarefa é encontrar a k-ésima ocorrência (da esquerda para direita) de um inteiro v. Para tornar o problema mais difícil (e interessante!), você deverá responder m consultas deste tipo.

Input

There are several test cases. The first line of each test case contains two integers n,m $(1 \le n,m \le 100,000)$, the number of elements in the array, and the number of queries. The next line contains n positive integers not larger than 1,000,000. Each of the following m lines contains two integer k and v $(1 \le k \le n, 1 \le v \le 1,000,000)$. The input is terminated by end-of-file (EOF).

Output

For each query, print the 1-based location of the occurrence. If there is no such element, output '0' instead.

Entrada

Há vários casos de teste. A primeira linha de cada caso de teste contém dois inteiros n,m $(1 \leq n,m \leq 100,000)$, o número de elementos no vetor e o número de consultas. A próxima linha contém n inteiros positivos menores ou iguais a 1,000,000. Cada uma das m linhas seguintes contém dois inteiros k e v $(1 \leq k \leq n, 1 \leq v \leq 1,000,000)$. A entrada é terminada por fim de arquivo (EOF).

Saída

Para cada consulta imprima a localização da ocorrência, começando em 1. Se não existe tal elemento, imprima '0'.

8 4



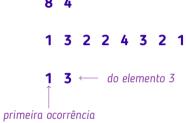
8 4

1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1

3 4

1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1 ← elementos

- 8 4
- 1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1
- 1 3



1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1

- 8 4
- 1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1
- **1 3** → **2**
- 2 4

8 4
 1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1
 1 3 → 2
 2 4 ← do elemento 4
 segunda ocorrência

- 8 4
- 1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1
- $1 3 \longrightarrow 2$
- **2 4** \longrightarrow **0**

- 8 4
- 1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1
- **1 3** → **2**
- 2 4 → **0**
- 3 2

- 8 4
- 1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1
- 1 3 --- 2
- 2 4 → 0
- 3 2

- 8 4
- 1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1
- $1 3 \longrightarrow 2$
- $2 4 \longrightarrow 0$
- **3** 2 → **7**

- 8 4
- 1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1
- **1 3** → **2**
- $2 4 \longrightarrow 0$
- **3** 2 → **7**
- 4 2

- 8 4
- 1 3 2 2 4 3 2 1

- $1 \ 3 \longrightarrow 2$
- $2 4 \longrightarrow 0$
- $3 2 \longrightarrow 7$
- $4 2 \longrightarrow 0$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

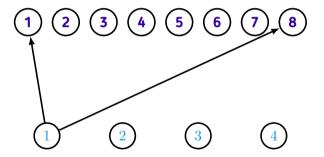
 (x_1) (x_2) (x_3) (x_4) (x_5) (x_6) (x_7) (x_8)

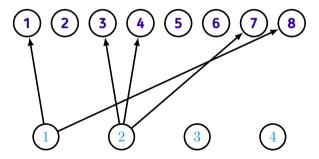
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

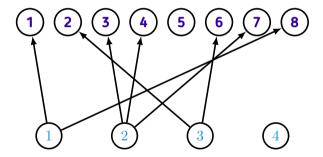
 $\frac{1}{2}$

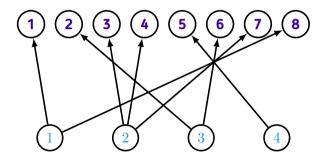
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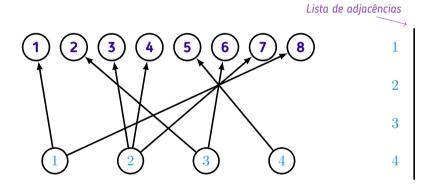
(4)

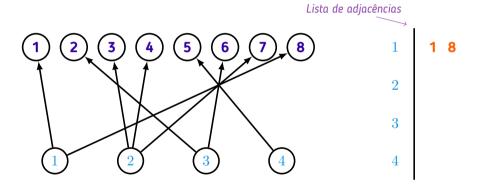


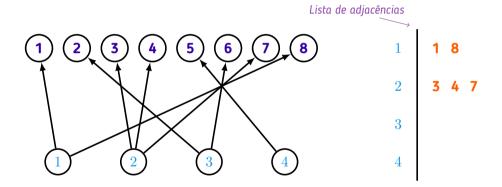


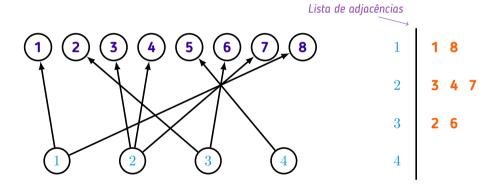


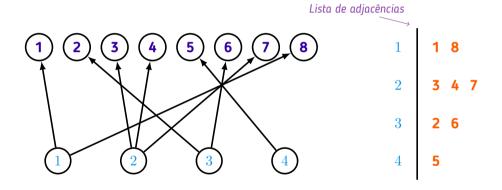


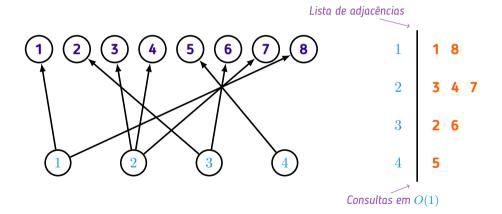












```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using ii = pair<int, int>;
const int MAX { 1000005 }:
vector<int> vs[MAX];
vector<int> solve(int N, const vector<int>& xs, const vector<ii>>& qs)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < MAX; ++i)
        vs[i].clear();
    for (int i = 1; i <= N; ++i)</pre>
        vs[xs[i]].push_back(i);
    vector<int> ans;
```

```
for (auto [k, v] : qs)
        ans.push_back(k <= (int) vs[v].size() ? vs[v][k - 1] : 0);
    return ans;
int main()
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    int N, M;
    while (cin >> N >> M)
        vector<int> xs(N + 1);
        for (int i = 1; i \le N; ++i)
            cin >> xs[i];
```

```
vector<ii> qs(M);
    for (int i = 0; i < M; ++i)
        cin >> qs[i].first >> qs[i].second;
    auto ans = solve(N, xs, qs);
    for (const auto& x: ans)
        cout << x << '\n';
return 0;
```