Problem H. Srednji

Time limit	1000 ms
Mem limit	1048576 kB
OS	Linux

Consider a sequence A of integers, containing N integers between 1 and N. Each integer appears exactly once in the sequence.

A subsequence of A is a sequence obtained by removing some (possibly none) numbers from the beginning of A, and then from the end of A.

Calculate how many different subsequences of A of **odd** length have their median equal to B. The median of a sequence is the element in the middle of the sequence after it is sorted. For example, the median of the sequence $(5, 1, 3)$ is 3.

Input

The first line contains two integers, N ($1 \leq N \leq 100\,000$) and B ($1 \leq B \leq N$).

The second line contains N integers separated by spaces, the elements of sequence A.

Output

Output the number of subsequences of A whose median is B.

Explanation of Sample Input

In Sample Input 3, the four subsequences of A with median 4 are (4), $(7, 2, 4)$, $(5, 7, 2, 4, 3)$ and $(5, 7, 2, 4, 3, 1, 6)$.

Sample 1

Input	Output
5 4 1 2 3 4 5	2

Sample 2

Input	Output
6 3 1 2 4 5 6 3	1

Sample 3

Input	Output
7 4 5 7 2 4 3 1 6	4