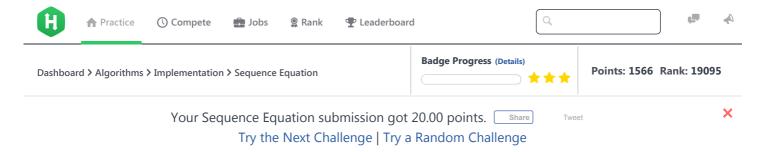
3/31/2018 HackerRank



Sequence Equation ■



You are given a sequence of n integers, $p(1), p(2), \ldots, p(n)$. Each element in the sequence is distinct and satisfies $1 \le p(x) \le n$. For each x where $1 \le x \le n$, find any integer y such that $p(p(y)) \equiv x$ and print the value of y on a new line.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, n, denoting the number of elements in the sequence. The second line contains n space-separated integers denoting the respective values of $p(1), p(2), \ldots, p(n)$.

Constraints

- $1 \le n \le 50$
- $1 \le p(x) \le 50$, where $1 \le x \le n$.
- Each element in the sequence is distinct.

Output Format

For each x from 1 to n, print an integer denoting any valid y satisfying the equation $p(p(y)) \equiv x$ on a new line.

Sample Input 0

2 3 1

Sample Output 0

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.



Need Help?

3/31/2018 HackerRank

