# **Power Swapper**

#### **Problem**

In a parallel universe, people are crazy about using numbers that are powers of two, and they have defined an exciting sorting strategy for permutations of the numbers from 1 to  $2^{N}$ . They have defined a swapping operation in the following way:

- A range of numbers to be swapped is valid if and only if it is a range of adjacent numbers
  of size 2<sup>k</sup>, and its starting position (position of the first element in the range) is a multiple of
  2<sup>k</sup> (where positions are 0-indexed).
- A valid swap operation of size-k is defined by swapping two distinct, valid ranges of numbers, each of size 2<sup>k</sup>.

To sort the given permutation, you are allowed to use at most one swap operation of each size k, for k in  $[0, \mathbf{N})$ . Also, note that swapping a range with itself is not allowed.

For example, given the permutation [3, 6, 1, 2, 7, 8, 5, 4] (a permutation of the numbers from 1 to 2<sup>3</sup>), the permutation can be sorted as follows:

- [3, 6, 1, 2, 7, 8, 5, 4]: make a size-2 swap of the ranges [3, 6, 1, 2] and [7, 8, 5, 4].
- [7, 8, 5, 4, 3, 6, 1, 2]: make a *size-0* swap of [5] and [3].
- [7, 8, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2]: make a *size-1* swap of [7, 8] and [1, 2].
- [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]: done.

The previous steps used every swap size (0, 1, and 2) at most once. Also, notice that all the swaps were valid because both ranges for each size k started at indices that were multiples of  $2^k$ 

Count how many ways there are to sort the given permutation by using the rules above. A way is an ordered sequence of swaps, and two ways are the same only if the sequences are identical.

#### Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow. The first line of each test case contains a single integer **N**. The following line contains  $2^N$  space-separated integers: a permutation of the numbers 1, 2, ...,  $2^N$ .

### **Output**

For each test case, output one line containing "Case #x: y", where x is the test case number (starting from 1) and y is the number of ways to sort the given permutation using the rules above.

#### Limits

Memory limit: 1 GB.  $1 \le T \le 200$ .

#### **Small dataset**

Time limit: 60 seconds.  $1 \le \mathbf{N} \le 4$ .

#### Large dataset

Time limit: 120 seconds.  $1 \le \mathbb{N} \le 12$ .

## Sample

# Sample Input 4 1 2 1 2 1 4 3 2 3 7 8 5 6 1 2 4 3 2 4 3 2 1

# Sample Output

```
Case #1: 1
Case #2: 3
Case #3: 6
Case #4: 0
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