

# Problem F Fix the Sequence

Time limit: 2 seconds Memory limit: 512 megabytes

### **Problem Description**

Frank loves numbers and music! The best way to show his love is to compose music using numbers. One day, he received a "music sequence" from the fourth dimension. The music sequence is a sequence  $[a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n]$  of n integers where each value is between 0 and m (inclusive). He also received n positive integers  $b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n$ .

Frank can apply a series of operations to the sequence. There are three types of them:

- inc(i): He changes the value of  $a_i$  to  $a_i+b_i$ . This operation is applicable only if  $a_i+b_i \leq m$ .
- dec(i): He changes the value of  $a_i$  to  $a_i b_i$ . This operation is applicable only if  $a_i b_i \ge 0$ .
- nop(i): He does nothing to  $a_i$ .

We define a sequence  $[a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n]$  to be beautiful if and only if there is an index j such that:

- 1 < j < n,
- $a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_j$ , and
- $a_i > a_{i+1} \cdots > a_n$ .

For example, the sequences [1, 2, 3, 0] and [2, 222, 22] are beautiful, while [1, 3, 3, 1] and [2, 22, 222] are not. Frank's goal is to change the sequence he received into a beautiful one. For every minute, he chooses and performs one of the operations inc(i), dec(i), or nop(i) for each  $i \in [1, n]$ , and stops as soon as the goal is reached.

Help Frank find out the minimum time required to make the sequence beautiful, or tell if it's impossible.

## **Input Format**

The first line contains two integers n and m separated by a space.

The second line contains n space-separated integers  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ .

The third line contains n space-separated integers  $b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n$ .

### **Output Format**

Print one integer indicating the minimum number of minutes required to make the sequence beautiful. If it is impossible to do so, print -1 instead.



# **Technical Specification**

- $3 \le n \le 3 \times 10^5$
- $2 \le m \le 10^9$
- $0 \le a_i \le m \text{ for } i \in [1, n].$
- $1 \le b_i \le m \text{ for } i \in [1, n].$

# Sample Input 1

Sample Output 1

5 10	2
1 2 1 2 4	
1 2 3 2 1	

## Sample Input 2

Sample Output 2

3 222	-1
2 22 222	
200 201 200	

## Hint

In the first sample test case, the original sequence is [1, 2, 1, 2, 4]. Frank can make it beautiful in 2 minutes:

- In the first minute, he applies nop(1), nop(2), inc(3), inc(4), and dec(5). The sequence becomes [1, 2, 4, 4, 3].
- In the second minute, he applies nop(1), nop(2), inc(3), nop(4), and nop(5). The sequence becomes [1, 2, 7, 4, 3] which is beautiful.

In the second sample test case, it is not possible to make the sequence beautiful using the operations.