1 1 1

1 2
2 1

4.
1 1 1 1
1 2 1
2 1 1
1 1 2
2 2

$a*$

$abc * d$
$abccccc\ d$

$$\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} = \frac{(a+1)\dots(a+b)}{(a-1)a(a+1)\dots(a+b-1)} \cdot \frac{(b+1)!}{b!} = \frac{a+b}{(a-1)a} \cdot (b+1)$$

$$\frac{(a+b)!}{a!\,b!} = \frac{(a+1)(a+2)\dots(a+b)}{b!} \quad x_b$$

$a+2b=n$
$a', 2b+2=n$
$a' = n-2b-2 = a-2$

$$x_{b+1} = \frac{(a-2+1)(a-2+2)+\dots(a-2+b)(a-2+b+1)}{(b+1)!}$$

$$\frac{(a-1)a(a+1)\dots(a+b-1)}{(b+1)!}$$

$a=3$
$b=0$

$b=0 \rightarrow x_0 = 1$

$b=1 \rightarrow x_1 =$

$$\frac{x_{b+1}}{x_b} = \frac{a+b}{(a-1)a}(b+1)$$

$$\frac{3!}{3!\,0!} = 1$$

$$\frac{3}{2\cdot 3} \cdot 1 =$$

$a-2=a'$
$b+1=b'$

$$\frac{(a-1)a}{(a+b)(b+1)} \cdot \frac{(a'+1)(a'+2)}{(a'+b'+1)(b')}$$

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | → 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | → 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | → 6 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | → 4 |

Now the problem turn into 1 dimension vector
We just need to find the sub array such that
min(sub array) * length(subarray) is max

→ I implement it in