

Problem F. Launch of Collider

Time limit 2000 ms

Mem limit 262144 kB

There will be a launch of a new, powerful and unusual collider very soon, which located along a straight line. n particles will be launched inside it. All of them are located in a straight line and there can not be two or more particles located in the same point. The coordinates of the particles coincide with the distance in meters from the center of the collider, x_i is the coordinate of the i -th particle and its position in the collider at the same time. All coordinates of particle positions are **even integers**.

You know the direction of each particle movement — it will move to the right or to the left after the collider's launch start. All particles begin to move simultaneously at the time of the collider's launch start. Each particle will move straight to the left or straight to the right with the constant speed of 1 meter per microsecond. The collider is big enough so particles can not leave it in the foreseeable time.

Write the program which finds the moment of the first collision of any two particles of the collider. In other words, find the number of microseconds before the first moment when any two particles are at the same point.

Input

The first line contains the positive integer n ($1 \leq n \leq 200\,000$) — the number of particles.

The second line contains n symbols "L" and "R". If the i -th symbol equals "L", then the i -th particle will move to the left, otherwise the i -th symbol equals "R" and the i -th particle will move to the right.

The third line contains the sequence of pairwise distinct **even** integers x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

($0 \leq x_i \leq 10^9$) — the coordinates of particles in the order from the left to the right. It is guaranteed that the coordinates of particles are given in the increasing order.

Output

In the first line print the only integer — the first moment (in microseconds) when two particles are at the same point and there will be an explosion.

Print the only integer -1 , if the collision of particles doesn't happen.

Sample 1

Input	Output
4 RLRL 2 4 6 10	1

Sample 2

Input	Output
3 LLR 40 50 60	-1

Note

In the first sample case the first explosion will happen in 1 microsecond because the particles number 1 and 2 will simultaneously be at the same point with the coordinate 3.

In the second sample case there will be no explosion because there are no particles which will simultaneously be at the same point.