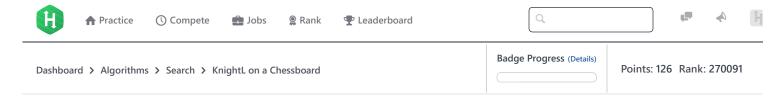
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KnightL on a Chessboard

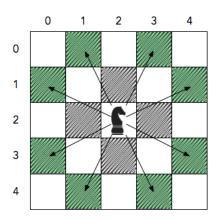




KnightL is a chess piece that moves in an L shape. We define the possible moves of KnightL(a,b) as any movement from some position (x_1,y_1) to some (x_2,y_2) satisfying either of the following:

- ullet $x_2=x_1\pm a$ and $y_2=y_1\pm b$, or
- $ullet \ x_2=x_1\pm b$ and $y_2=y_1\pm a$

Note that (a,b) and (b,a) allow for the same exact set of movements. For example, the diagram below depicts the possible locations that KnightL(1,2) or KnightL(2,1) can move to from its current location at the center of a 5×5 chessboard:



Observe that for each possible movement, the Knight moves 2 units in one direction (i.e., horizontal or vertical) and 1 unit in the perpendicular direction

Given the value of n for an $n \times n$ chessboard, answer the following question for each (a,b) pair where $1 \le a,b < n$:

• What is the minimum number of moves it takes for KnightL(a, b) to get from position (0, 0) to position (n - 1, n - 1)? If it's not possible for the Knight to reach that destination, the answer is -1 instead.

Then print the answer for each KnightL(a, b) according to the Output Format specified below.

Input Format

A single integer denoting n.

Constraints

• $5 \le n \le 25$

Output Format

Print exactly n-1 lines of output in which each line i (where $1 \le i < n$) contains n-1 space-separated integers describing the minimum number of moves KnightL(i,j) must make for each respective j (where $1 \le j < n$). If some KnightL(i,j) cannot reach position (n-1,n-1), print -1 instead.

For example, if n=3, we organize the answers for all the (i,j) pairs in our output like this:

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```
(1,1) (1,2)
(2,1) (2,2)
```

Sample Input 0

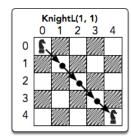
5

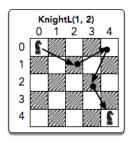
Sample Output 0

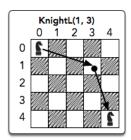
```
4 4 2 8
4 2 4 4
2 4 -1 -1
8 4 -1 1
```

Explanation 0

The diagram below depicts possible minimal paths for KnightL(1,1), KnightL(1,2), and KnightL(1,3):







One minimal path for KnightL(1,4) is:

$$(0,0) \rightarrow (1,4) \rightarrow (2,0) \rightarrow (3,4) \rightarrow (4,0) \rightarrow (0,1) \rightarrow (4,2) \rightarrow (0,3) \rightarrow (4,4)$$

We then print 4 4 2 8 as our first line of output because KnightL(1,1) took 4 moves, KnightL(1,2) took 4 moves, KnightL(1,3) took 2 moves, and KnightL(1,4) took 8 moves.

In some of the later rows of output, it's impossible for KnightL(i,j) to reach position (4,4). For example, KnightL(3,3) can only move back and forth between (0,0) and (3,3) so it will never reach (4,4).

f in Submissions:<u>1752</u>
Max Score:35
Difficulty: Medium
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☆☆☆☆☆

```
Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) & 🗗
                                                                                          Java 7
                                                                                                                            Ö
1 ▼ import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
   import java.text.*;
   import java.math.*;
5
   import java.util.regex.*;
6
7 ▼ public class Solution {
8
9 🔻
        public static void main(String[] args) {
10
            Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
11
            int n = in.nextInt();
12
            // your code goes here
13
        }
```

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15		Line: 1 Col: 1
<u>♣ Upload Code as File</u> Test against custom input	Run Code	Submit Code

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