

# Costly Intervals



Given an array, your goal is to find, for each element, the largest subarray containing it whose cost is at least  $k$ .

Specifically, let  $A = [A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n]$  be an array of length  $n$ , and let  $A_{l..r} = [A_l, \dots, A_r]$  be the subarray from index  $l$  to index  $r$ . Also,

- Let  $\text{MAX}(l, r)$  be the largest number in  $A_{l..r}$ .
- Let  $\text{MIN}(l, r)$  be the smallest number in  $A_{l..r}$ .
- Let  $\text{OR}(l, r)$  be the bitwise OR of the elements of  $A_{l..r}$ .
- Let  $\text{AND}(l, r)$  be the bitwise AND of the elements of  $A_{l..r}$ .

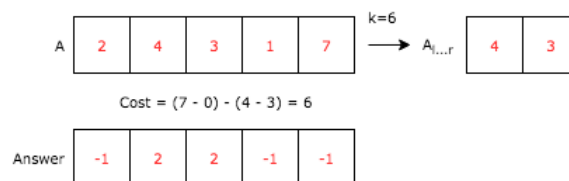
The *cost* of  $A_{l..r}$ , denoted  $\text{cost}(l, r)$ , is defined as

$$\text{cost}(l, r) = (\text{OR}(l, r) - \text{AND}(l, r)) - (\text{MAX}(l, r) - \text{MIN}(l, r)).$$

The *size* of  $A_{l..r}$  is defined as  $r - l + 1$ .

You are given the array  $A$  and an integer  $k$ . For each index  $i$  from 1 to  $n$ , your goal is to find the largest size of any subarray  $A_{l..r}$  such that  $1 \leq l \leq i \leq r \leq n$  and  $\text{cost}(l, r) \geq k$ .

Consider, array  $A = [2, 4, 3, 1, 7]$  and  $k = 6$ . You would compute the required answer as follows:



Complete the function **costlyIntervals** which takes two integers  $n$  and  $k$  as first line of input, and array  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  in the second line of input. Return an array of  $n$  integers, where the  $i^{\text{th}}$  element contains the answer for index  $i$  of the input array,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Every element of the output array denotes the largest size of a subarray containing  $i$  whose cost is at least  $k$ , or  $-1$  if there is no such subarray.

## Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $0 \leq A_i \leq 10^9$
- $0 \leq k \leq 10^9$

## Subtasks

- For 15% of the maximum score,  $n \leq 5 \cdot 10^3$ .

## Sample Input

$n = 5, k = 6$   
 $A = [2, 4, 3, 1, 7]$

## Sample Output

$[-1, 2, 2, -1, -1]$

## Explanation

In this example, we have  $k = 6$ . There is only one subarray whose cost is at least  $6$ , and that is  $A_{2..3} = [4, 3]$ , since  $cost(2, 3) = 6$ . Its size is  $2$ . Thus, for  $i = 2$  and  $i = 3$ , the answer is  $2$ , and for the others,  $-1$ .