Sequence Equation



Given a sequence of n integers, $p(1), p(2), \ldots, p(n)$ where each element is distinct and satisfies $1 \le p(x) \le n$. For each x where $1 \le x \le n$, find any integer y such that $p(p(y)) \equiv x$ and print the value of y on a new line.

For example, assume the sequence p = [5, 2, 1, 3, 4]. Each value of x between 1 and 5, the length of the sequence, is analyzed as follows:

1.
$$x = 1 \equiv p[3], p[4] = 3$$
, so $p[p[4]] = 1$

2.
$$x=2\equiv p[2], p[2]=2$$
, so $p[p[2]]=2$

3.
$$x = 3 \equiv p[4], p[5] = 4$$
, so $p[p[5]] = 3$

4.
$$x = 4 \equiv p[5], p[1] = 5$$
, so $p[p[1]] = 4$

5.
$$x=5\equiv p[1], p[3]=1$$
, so $p[p[3]]=5$

The values for y are [4, 2, 5, 1, 3].

Function Description

Complete the *permutationEquation* function in the editor below. It should return an array of integers that represent the values of y.

permutationEquation has the following parameter(s):

• p: an array of integers

Input Format

The first line contains an integer n, the number of elements in the sequence.

The second line contains n space-separated integers p[i] where $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Constraints

- $1 \le n \le 50$
- $1 \le p[i] \le 50$, where $1 \le i \le n$.
- Each element in the sequence is distinct.

Output Format

For each x from 1 to n, print an integer denoting any valid y satisfying the equation $p(p(y)) \equiv x$ on a new line.

Sample Input 0

3 231

Sample Output 0

2 3 1

Explanation 0

Given the values of p(1) = 2, p(2) = 3, and p(3) = 1, we calculate and print the following values for each x from 1 to n:

- 1. $x=1\equiv p(3)=p(p(2))=p(p(y))$, so we print the value of y=2 on a new line.
- 2. $x=2\equiv p(1)=p(p(3))=p(p(y))$, so we print the value of y=3 on a new line.
- 3. $x=3\equiv p(2)=p(p(1))=p(p(y))$, so we print the value of y=1 on a new line.

Sample Input 1



Sample Output 1

