

Contest Duration: 2025-07-05(Sat) 22:00 (<http://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/fixedtime.html?iso=20250705T2100&p1=248>) - 2025-07-05(Sat) 23:40 (<http://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/fixedtime.html?iso=20250705T2240&p1=248>) (local time) (100 minutes)

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E - Reverse 2^i

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Time Limit: 2 sec / Memory Limit: 1024 MiB

Score : 450 points

Problem Statement

You are given a permutation $P = (P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{2^N-1})$ of $(1, 2, 3, \dots, 2^N)$.

You can perform the following operation any number of times (possibly zero):

- Choose non-negative integers a, b satisfying $0 \leq a \times 2^b < (a + 1) \times 2^b \leq 2^N$, and reverse $P_{a \times 2^b}, P_{a \times 2^b + 1}, \dots, P_{(a+1) \times 2^b - 1}$. Here, reversing $P_{a \times 2^b}, P_{a \times 2^b + 1}, \dots, P_{(a+1) \times 2^b - 1}$ means simultaneously replacing $P_{a \times 2^b}, P_{a \times 2^b + 1}, \dots, P_{(a+1) \times 2^b - 1}$ with $P_{(a+1) \times 2^b - 1}, P_{(a+1) \times 2^b - 2}, \dots, P_{a \times 2^b}$.

Find the lexicographically smallest permutation P that can be obtained by repeating the operation.

You are given T test cases, so find the answer for each.

Constraints

- $1 \leq T \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq N \leq 18$
- P is a permutation of $(1, 2, 3, \dots, 2^N)$.
- For each input file, the sum of 2^N over all test cases is at most 3×10^5 .
- All input values are integers.

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Input

The input is given from standard input in the following format:

```
T  
case1  
case2  
:  
caseT
```

case_i represents the i -th test case and is given in the following format:

```
N  
P0 P1 ... P2N-1
```

Output

Output T lines. The i -th line ($1 \leq i \leq T$) should contain the answer to the i -th test case.

Sample Input 1

Copy

```
4  
1  
1 2  
2  
1 3 4 2  
2  
2 3 4 1  
3  
8 3 4 2 1 5 7 6
```

Copy

Sample Output 1

Copy

```
1 2  
1 3 2 4  
1 4 2 3  
1 5 6 7 2 4 3 8
```

Copy

In the first test case, when no operation is performed on P , $P = (1, 2)$. This is the lexicographically smallest permutation. Thus, the answer is $(1, 2)$.

In the second test case, when we perform the operation with $a = 1, b = 1$, P becomes $(1, 3, 2, 4)$. No matter how many operations we perform on P , we cannot obtain a permutation lexicographically smaller than $(1, 3, 2, 4)$. Thus, the answer is $(1, 3, 2, 4)$.

In the third test case, by performing operations in the following order, we can obtain $P = (1, 4, 2, 3)$:

- Perform the operation with $a = 0, b = 1$. P becomes $(3, 2, 4, 1)$.
- Perform the operation with $a = 0, b = 2$. P becomes $(1, 4, 2, 3)$.

No matter how many operations we perform on P , we cannot obtain a permutation lexicographically smaller than $(1, 4, 2, 3)$. Thus, the answer is $(1, 4, 2, 3)$.

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