Consider a binary search tree T which is initially empty. Also, consider the first N positive integers  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...., N\}$  and its permutation  $P\{a_1, a_2, ..., a_N\}$ .

If we start adding these numbers to the binary search tree T, starting from  $a_1$ , continuing with  $a_2$ , ... (and so on) ..., ending with  $a_N$ . After every addition we ask you to output the sum of distances between every pair of T's nodes.

#### **Input Format**

The first line of the input consists of the single integer N, the size of the list.

The second line of the input contains N single space separated numbers the permutation  $a_1$ ,  $a_2$ , ...,  $a_N$  itself.

#### **Constraints**

 $1 \le N \le 250000$ 

## **Output Format**

Output N lines.

On the  $i^{th}$  line output the sum of distances between every pair of nodes after adding the first i numbers from the permutation to the binary search tree T

## Sample Input #00

8 4 7 3 1 8 2 6 5

# Sample Output #00

35

52 76

### **Explanation #00**

After adding the first element, the distance is 0 as there is only 1 element

4

After adding the second element, the distance between 2 nodes is 1.



After adding the third element, the distance between every pair of elements is 2+1+1=4



After adding the fourth element, the distance between every pair of elements is 3 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 10



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After adding the fifth element, the distance between every pair of elements is 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 20



After adding the sixth element, the distance between every pair of elements is 5+4+3+2+1+4+3+2+1+1+1=35



After adding the seventh element, the distance between every pair of elements is 5+5+4+3+2+1+4+4+3+2+1+3+3+2+1+2+1+1+1+2=52



After adding the final element, the distance between every pair of elements is 6+5+5+4+3+2+1+5+4+4+3+2+1+4+3+2+1+3+2+1+3+2+1+2+1+3+3+6

