Given a sequence of n integers, $p(1), p(2), \ldots, p(n)$ where each element is distinct and satisfies $1 \leq p(x) \leq n$. For *each* x where $1 \leq x \leq n$, 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

- $1 \leq n \leq 50$
- $1 \leq p[i] \leq 50$, where $1 \leq i \leq n$.
- 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
2 3 1
```

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

```
5
```

```
4 3 5 1 2
```

Sample Output 1

```
1
3
5
4
2
```