A. City Day

time limit per test: 1 second
memory limit per test: 256 megabytes
input: standard input
output: standard output

For years, the Day of city N was held in the most rainy day of summer. New mayor decided to break this tradition and select a *not-so-rainy* day for the celebration. The mayor knows the weather forecast for the n days of summer. On the i-th day, a_i millimeters of rain will fall. All values a_i are distinct.

The mayor knows that citizens will watch the weather x days before the celebration and y days after. Because of that, he says that a day d is *not-so-rainy* if a_d is smaller than rain amounts at each of x days before day d and and each of y days after day d. In other words, $a_d < a_j$ should hold for all $d - x \leq j < d$ and $d < j \leq d + y$. Citizens only watch the weather during summer, so we only consider such j that $1 \leq j \leq n$.

Help mayor find the **earliest** *not-so-rainy* day of summer.

Input

The first line contains three integers n, x and y ($1 \leq n \leq 100\,000$, $0 \leq x, y \leq 7$) — the number of days in summer, the number of days citizens watch the weather before the celebration and the number of days they do that after.

The second line contains n distinct integers a_1, a_2, ..., a_n ($1 \leq a_i \leq 10^9$), where a_i denotes the rain amount on the i-th day.

Output

Print a single integer — the index of the earliest *not-so-rainy* day of summer. We can show that the answer always exists.

Examples

input
```
10 2 2
10 9 6 7 8 3 2 1 4 5
```
output
```
3
```

input
```
10 2 3
10 9 6 7 8 3 2 1 4 5
```
output
```
8
```

input
```
5 5 5
100000 10000 1000 100 10
```
output
```
5
```

Note

In the first example days 3 and 8 are *not-so-rainy*. The 3-rd day is earlier.

In the second example day 3 is not *not-so-rainy*, because $3 + y = 6$ and $a_3 > a_6$. Thus, day 8 is the answer. Note that $8 + y = 11$, but we don't consider day 11, because it is not summer.

- Announcement (en) ✕
- Tutorial (en) ✕

Supported by

ITMO UNIVERSITY