Two arrays

by Khongor

You are given two integer arrays, *A* and *B*, each containing *N* integers. The size of the array is less than or equal to 1000. You are free to permute the order of the elements in the arrays.

Now here's the real question: Is there an permutation *A'*, *B'* possible of *A* and *B*, such that, $A'_i+B'_i \geq K$ for all *i*, where A'_i denotes the i^{th} element in the array *A'* and B'_i denotes i^{th} element in the array *B'*.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, *T*, the number of test-cases. *T* test cases follow. Each test case has the following format:

The first line contains two integers, *N* and *K*. The second line contains *N* space separated integers, denoting array *A*. The third line describes array *B* in a same format.

Output Format

For each test case, if such an arrangement exists, output "YES", otherwise "NO" (without quotes).

Constraints

$1 <= T <= 10$
$1 <= N <= 1000$
$1 <= K <= 10^9$
$0 <= A_i, B_i \leq 10^9$

Sample Input

```
2
3 10
2 1 3
7 8 9
4 5
1 2 2 1
3 3 3 4
```

Sample Output

```
YES
NO
```

Explanation

The first input has 3 elements in Array *A* and Array *B*, we see that the one of the arrangements, 3 2 1 and 7 8 9 has each

pair of elements (3+7, 2 + 8 and 9 + 1) summing upto 10 and hence the answer is "YES".

The second input has array B with three 3s. So, we need at least three numbers in A that are greater than 1. As this is not the case, the answer is "NO".

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Submissions: 10192

Max Score: 40

Difficulty: Easy

More

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) Java 8

```
1  import java.io.*;
2  import java.util.*;
3
4  public class Solution {
5
6      public static void main(String[] args) {
7          /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your class should be named
   Solution. */
8      }
9  }
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

Upload Code as File Test against custom input Run Code Submit Code