

Approach

Let us first take an example to under the idea:

Suppose $n = 4$.

So we have elements - 1,2,3,4

There are total $n! = 4! = 24$ permutations possible. We can see a specific pattern here:

arr

```
[ 1      2      3      4]
1 2 3 4  2 1 3 4  3 1 2 4  4 1 2 3
1 2 4 3  2 1 4 3  3 1 4 2  4 1 3 2
1 3 2 4  2 3 1 4  3 2 1 4  4 2 1 3
1 3 4 2  2 3 4 1  3 2 4 1  4 2 3 1
1 4 2 3  2 4 1 3  3 4 1 2  4 3 1 2
1 4 3 2  2 4 3 1  3 4 2 1  4 3 2 1
```

So we have 4 block with 6 elements each.

$n = 4$ we can take an array [1,2,3,4], initial ans = ""
lets say we have $k = 15$, the 15 th permutation is "3 2 1 4":

As we can see the first value is 3 that means out of the four blocks we need the 3rd block.
Each blocks has $n-1! = 3! = 6$ elements $\rightarrow 15 = 6*2 + 3$ i.e. we skip 2 blocks and our ans is the third element in the 3rd block

Let us assume the blocks are zero indexed.

Now $15 / 6 = 2$; So we select the 2nd block (0-indexed) that means 2nd index in our array - 3

Now ans = "3"

Remove this element from the array and our array becomes: [1,2,4]

Now we are in this block:

```
3 1 2 4 - 1
3 1 4 2 - 2 Block 0
```

```
-----
3 2 1 4 - 3 (ans)
3 2 4 1 - 4 Block 1
```

```
-----
3 4 1 2 - 5
3 4 2 1 - 6 Block 2
```

Now we have 3 blocks each of with 2 elements

i.e. $n = n-1 = 3$ blocks and $n-1! = 2! = 2$ elements

$n = 3$, what will be the k ? As we passed 12 elements we have $k = 15-12 \Rightarrow$ the third element in this large block.

$k = 3$
 element in partition (p) = 2;
 $k / p = 3 / 2 = 1 \Rightarrow$ ans is in block 1, value to add to ans = 2
 $arr[1] = 2$;
 $ans = "32"$
 remove 2 from array $\Rightarrow [1,4]$
 Now we have 2 elements left ($n-1 = 3-1$)

32 1 4 Block 0
 32 4 1 Block 1

$n=2, k = 1$
 1 will be added ans = "321" arr= [4]
 As we only have one value value in array append it to ans. ans = "3214"

One very important note:(Corner case)

When we have k as a multiple of elements in partition for e.g. $k = 12$ Then we want to be in block with index 1
 but as $index = 12 / 6 = 2$; we have to keep index = index-1;

Only when we are aiming at the last element we will hit this case.

Here the blocks are zero indexed but the elements inside them are 1 index.

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