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

If we start adding these numbers to the binary search tree $T$, starting from $a_{1}$, continuing with $a_{2}, \ldots$ (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 $\mathbf{N}$, the size of the list.
The second line of the input contains $\mathbf{N}$ single space separated numbers the permutation $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{N}$ itself.

## Constraints

$1 \leq N \leq 250000$

## Output Format

Output $N$ lines.
On the $i^{\text {th }}$ 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 8 2 6 5
```


## Sample Output \#00

## 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 .
4
7

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


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 $5+4+3+2+1+4$ $+3+2+1+3+2+1+2+1+1=35$


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


After adding the final element, the distance between every pair of elements is $6+5+5+4+3+2+1+5+4+4+3+2+1+4+3+3+2+1+3+2+2+1+2+1+1+2+1+3=76$


