

Project Euler #149: Searching for a maximum-sum subsequence.

This problem is a programming version of [Problem 149](#) from [projecteuler.net](#)

Looking at the table below, it is easy to verify that the maximum possible sum of adjacent numbers in any direction (horizontal, vertical, diagonal or anti-diagonal) is **16** ($= 8 + 7 + 1$).

-2	5	3	2
9	-6	5	1
3	2	7	3
-1	8	-4	8

Now, let us repeat the search, but on a much larger scale.

First, generate N^2 pseudo-random numbers $s_0, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{N^2-1}$ using the following generator:

$$s_i = a_{f_i} + b_{g_i}$$

$$f_i = (f_{i-1} + f_{i-2} + f_{i-3} + f_{i-4} + f_{i-5}) \bmod l$$

$$g_i = (g_{i-1} + g_{i-2} + g_{i-3} + g_{i-4} + g_{i-5}) \bmod m$$

The terms of s are then arranged in a $N \times N$ table, using the first N numbers to fill the first row (sequentially), the next N numbers to fill the second row, and so on.

For every i from 1 to N , find the greatest sum of (any number of) adjacent entries in any direction (horizontal, vertical, diagonal or anti-diagonal), considering *only* the cells that belong to the first i rows and columns.

Input Format

The input consists of exactly seven lines.

- The 1st line of input contains N , the dimension of the square grid.
- The 2nd line contains a single integer l .
- The 3rd line contains l integers separated by single spaces: a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{l-1} .
- The 4th line contains five integers f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3 and f_4 .
- The 5th line contains a single integer m .
- The 6th line contains m integers separated by single spaces: b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{m-1} .
- The 7th line contains five integers g_0, g_1, g_2, g_3 and g_4 .

Constraints

$$1 \leq l, m \leq 10^4$$

$$|a_i|, |b_i| \leq 10^5$$

$$0 \leq f_i < l$$

$$0 \leq g_i < m$$

In input files #01-#10: $1 \leq N \leq 600$
 In input files #11-#20: $1 \leq N \leq 3000$

Output Format

Output N lines. The i th line must contain a single integer, denoting the greatest sum of (any number of) adjacent entries in any direction considering *only* the cells that belong to the first i rows and columns.

Sample Input

```
8
4
81 -89 45 6
3 2 2 1 0
3
-78 -45 54
1 0 0 1 2
```

Sample Output

```
-39
0
270
270
270
330
334
430
```

Explanation

The following is the whole grid:

-39	-33	-33	-134	135	36	-134	135
0	-39	-33	135	-72	0	0	-134
135	135	-134	36	0	-39	-33	36
-39	0	0	-134	135	3	-35	3
99	-72	0	135	60	0	-33	-167
135	135	-35	3	-33	-72	0	3
-39	99	0	-35	3	3	-35	135
-33	-39	99	36	-72	0	99	-167

As an example, the fifth answer is **270** because the largest sum in the first five rows and columns is **270 = 135 + 135**:

-39	-33	-33	-134	135	36	-134	135
0	-39	-33	135	-72	0	0	-134
<u>135</u>	<u>135</u>	-134	36	0	-39	-33	36
-39	0	0	-134	135	3	-35	3
99	-72	0	135	60	0	-33	-167
135	135	-35	3	-33	-72	0	3
-39	99	0	-35	3	3	-35	135
-33	-39	99	36	-72	0	99	-167

On the other hand, the sixth answer is **330** because the largest sum in the first six rows and columns is $330 = 135 + (-39) + 99 + 135$:

-39	-33	-33	-134	135	36	-134	135
0	-39	-33	135	-72	0	0	-134
<u>135</u>	<u>135</u>	-134	36	0	-39	-33	36
<u>-39</u>	0	0	-134	135	3	-35	3
<u>99</u>	-72	0	135	60	0	-33	-167
<u>135</u>	135	-35	3	-33	-72	0	3
-39	99	0	-35	3	3	-35	135
-33	-39	99	36	-72	0	99	-167