



# **Problem J. Justice For Everyone**

| Input file:   | standard input  |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Output file:  | standard output |
| Time limit:   | 10 seconds      |
| Memory limit: | 512 mebibytes   |

Suppose you have *n* pairwise different numbers on a desk, denoted by  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$  (order matters). In one turn, you can choose two different indices  $i_1 < i_2$  and simultaneously increase  $a_{i_1}$  and  $a_{i_2}$  by one. The only condition is that the numbers on the desk should be different in every moment. Your task is to find the number of ways to obtain pairwise different numbers  $b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n$  (in exactly this order). As this number can be very large, print it modulo 998 244 353.

#### Input

The first line of the input contains a single integer n  $(1 \le n \le 30)$ . The second and the third lines of the input contain n space-separated integers each: the arrays  $a_i$  and  $b_i$  respectively  $(1 \le a_i, b_i \le 200)$ . All  $a_i$  are guaranteed to be pairwise different, same for  $b_i$ .

## Output

Print the answer modulo prime number 998 244 353.

### Examples

| standard input | standard output |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 3              | 1               |
| 1 2 3          |                 |
| 3 4 5          |                 |
| 3              | 42              |
| 1 2 3          |                 |
| 789            |                 |
| 3              | 6               |
| 1 4 7          |                 |
| 3 6 9          |                 |

### Note

In the first sample, the only way is to make operations in the order  $\{2,3\},\{1,3\},\{1,2\}$ . In the third sample, we can make the three operations  $\{1,2\},\{2,3\},\{1,3\}$  in any order.