# Appleby Contest '20 P5 - Ridiculous Tree

#### Time limit: 2.0s Memory limit: 1G

Ridiculous Ray has a ridiculous tree! Oh what crazy things can he do with thee!

In his ridiculous tree, each index  $i~(2 \le i \le N)$  has a parent index  $p_i$  such that  $1 \le p_i < i$ .

Since he's so ridiculous, he wants to count the number of permutations  $q_1, q_2, \ldots, q_N$  of the numbers  $1, 2, \ldots, N$  such that for every index  $i \ (2 \le i \le N)$ , there exists no  $j \ (1 \le j < i)$  such that  $p_{q_i} = q_i$ .

As the answer can be very large, he wants you to output the prime factorization of it instead.

#### Constraints

For all subtasks:

 $2 \leq N \leq 4 \cdot 10^5$ 

For all i where  $2 \leq i \leq N$ ,  $1 \leq p_i < i$ .

#### Subtask 1 [10%]

 $2 \leq N \leq 7$ 

#### Subtask 2 [40%]

 $2 \leq N \leq 3\,000$ 

#### Subtask 3 [50%]

No additional constraints.

#### **Input Specification**

The first line contains the integer N.

The next line contains the integers  $p_2, p_3, \ldots, p_N$ .

### **Output Specification**

Let A be the number of permutations that satisfy Ray's requirements, and  $a_1^{b_1} \times a_2^{b_2} \times \cdots \times a_k^{b_k}$  be the prime factorization of A as defined under the fundamental theorem of arithmetic. The primes in the prime factorization will be ordered such that  $a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_k$ .

Note: If A = 1, print  $\bigcirc$  on a single line instead.

It can also be shown that A=0 is never possible under the constraints of the problem.

On the first line, output k.

Next, output k lines of space separated integers, where the  $i^{ ext{th}}$  line contains the integers  $a_i, b_i$ .

### Sample Input 1

5 1 1 2 3

### Sample Output 1

2 2 1

2 I 2 4

31

### **Sample Explanation 1**

There are 6 permutations that satisfy Ray's requirements:

- 1,2,3,4,5
- 1,2,3,5,4
- 1, 2, 4, 3, 5
- 1, 3, 2, 4, 5
- 1,3,2,5,4
- 1,3,5,2,4

The prime factorization of 6 is  $2^1 imes 3^1$ .

### Sample Input 2

2 1

#### Sample Output 2

0

## Sample Explanation 2

There is  $1\ {\rm permutation}$  that satisfies Ray's requirements:

• 1,2

As the answer is 1, 0 is outputted instead.