

Mirko got an array of integers for his birthday from his grandmother Norma. As any other kid, he was hoping for some money, but got an array. Luckily, in his town there is a pawn shop that buys up arrays. The cost of an array of integers is $\min \cdot \max \cdot L$ kunas, where \min is the minimal integer in the array, \max is the maximal and L is the array length. Mirko is going to sell a subsequence of consecutive numbers from his array. He calculated the average price of all such subsequences.

In order to check his result, he wants you to do the same. He will be pleased with only the last 9 digits of the sum of all prices, so you don't need to bother with large and real numbers.

INPUT

The first line of input contains an integer N ($1 \leq N \leq 500\,000$). Each of the following N lines contains a member of Mirko's array. The members of the array will be integers from the interval $[1, 10^8]$.

OUTPUT

The first and only line of output must contain an integer, the last 9 digits of the required sum from the task. You **don't need to output** the leading zeroes of that 9-digit integer.

SCORING

In test cases worth 40% of total points, it will hold $N < 5\,000$.

SAMPLE TESTS

input 2 1 3	input 4 2 4 1 4	input 6 8 1 3 9 7 4
output 16	output 109	output 1042

Clarification of the first example: The array consists of two integers, 1 and 3. The possible subsequences Mirko can sell are (1), (3) and (1,3), their prices being 1, 9 and 6, respectively, which is 16 summed up. **Clarification of the second example:** The possible subsequences Mirko can sell are (2), (4), (1), (4), (2, 4), (4, 1), (1, 4), (2,4,1), (4,1,4) and (2,4,1,4). Their prices are 4, 16, 1, 16, 16, 8, 8, 12, 12 and 16, respectively, which is 109 summed up.