

# Problem E

## Photo Encoding

Time Limit: 1 second Memory Limit: 1GB

You've been tasked with printing some of your old family photos. These photos are ancient – not only are they black and white, but they are also incredibly pixelated! In fact, each photo can be represented as an  $n \times n$  grid of pixels, where each pixel is either black or white.

Before you print each photo, you want to buy a frame that perfectly fits an  $n \times n$  photo. However, you realize that you do not know  $n$  (the dimensions of the photo are unknown)! To make things worse, your computer stores the photo in an unreadable binary format – the only information you can recover about this photo is the list of Manhattan distances of each black pixel from the top-left pixel. The Manhattan distance between two pixels at  $(r_1, c_1)$  and  $(r_2, c_2)$  is  $|r_1 - r_2| + |c_1 - c_2|$ .

For example, the  $5 \times 5$  photo in Figure E.1 corresponds to the list  $[1, 4, 4]$ . You notice that there are multiple possible photos that could correspond to the same list. As an example, the  $4 \times 4$  photo shown in Figure E.2 also corresponds to the list  $[1, 4, 4]$ .

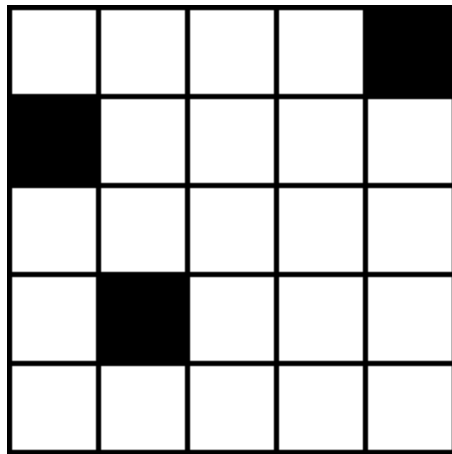


Figure E.1: A  $5 \times 5$  photo that corresponds to  $[1, 4, 4]$ .

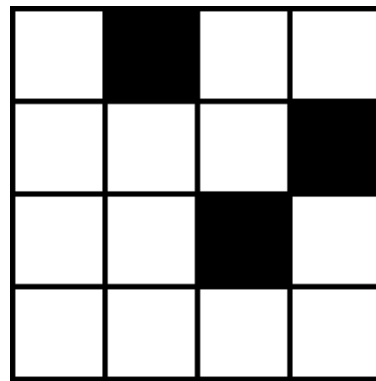


Figure E.2: A  $4 \times 4$  photo that also corresponds to  $[1, 4, 4]$ .

With this in mind, you want to be prepared when buying the picture frame. Given a list of Manhattan distances, can you determine the smallest possible  $n$  such that there exists an  $n \times n$  photo corresponding to this list?

### Input

The first line of input contains one integer  $m$  ( $1 \leq m \leq 1000$ ), the number of black pixels in the photo.

Each of the next  $m$  lines contains a single integer between 0 and 200 (inclusive), representing the Manhattan distance from one black pixel to the top-left pixel of the photo. The distances are given in ascending order and are guaranteed to correspond to a valid photo.

## Output

Output a single integer, the minimum side length  $n$  such that there exists an  $n \times n$  photo corresponding to the input list.

### Sample Input 1

3 1 4 4	4
------------------	---

### Sample Output 1

### Sample Input 2

8 0 1 3 5 5 5 5 6	5
---	---

### Sample Output 2