

Mirko discovered what Slavko did in previous task, and decided to deal with something completely opposite to tables of letters: sequences of numbers.

Let's define a **value** of a sequence as the difference between the largest and the smallest number within that sequence. For example, value of sequence (3, 1, 7, 2) is 6, and value of (42, 42) is 0.

Find the **sum** of values of all subsequences of **consecutive elements** of a given sequence.

INPUT

The first line of input contains a single integer **N** ($2 \leq N \leq 300\,000$), number of elements of the sequence.

Next **N** lines contain elements of the sequence. Each element is a positive integer not greater than 100 000 000.

OUTPUT

The first and only line of output must contain the requested sum.

EXAMPLE TEST DATA

input 3 1 2 3	input 4 7 5 7 5	input 4 3 1 7 2
output 4	output 12	output 31