

G – Good Permutations

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Memory limit: 1024 MB

Time limit: 3 s

EUC 2026

8.02.2026

You are given an array a_1, \dots, a_n of length n consisting of integers in $\{1, \dots, n\} \cup \{-1\}$.

A sequence of integers p_1, \dots, p_k is called a *good permutation* if $\{p_1, \dots, p_k\} = \{1, \dots, k\}$ and $p_{i+1} \geq p_i - 1$ holds for all $1 \leq i < k$.

You are to answer q queries. Each query is specified by a pair of integers (l, r) . For such a query, check if it is possible to replace all -1 s in the subarray a_l, \dots, a_r with positive integers in such a way that this subarray becomes a good permutation.

Input

The first line of the input contains two integers n and q ($1 \leq n, q \leq 2 \cdot 10^5$), denoting the length of the array and number of queries, respectively.

The second line contains a sequence of n integers a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n ($-1 \leq a_i \leq n$, $a_i \neq 0$) denoting the elements of the array.

The next q lines describe queries; the i -th line contains two integers l_i and r_i ($1 \leq l_i \leq r_i \leq n$) representing the i -th query.

Output

Output exactly q lines. The i -th line should contain the answer to the i -th query, being a word YES or NO.

Example

For the input data:

```
5 3
-1 2 1 -1 5
1 5
2 5
2 4
```

the correct result is:

```
YES
NO
YES
```

Explanation: In the first query we can have a good permutation 3, 2, 1, 4, 5. In the second query, no good permutation of 4 elements can contain the element 5. In the third query we can have a good permutation 2, 1, 3.

Whereas for the input data:

```
2 2
1 1
1 2
1 1
```

the correct result is:

```
NO
YES
```