Arithmetic Progression Subsequences (1) X57357_en

Write a program that reads two integers n and r, both strictly greater than 1, followed by a sequence of integers, and finds out whether the sequence contains a consecutive subsequence of length at least n that forms an arithmetic progression with step r.
A consecutive subsequence of integers forms an arithmetic progression with step r if the difference between two consecutive numbers equals r. For instance, 4567 is an arithmetic progression with $r = 1$, and 2233445566 is an arithmetic progression with $r = 11$.
If the input sequence contains such a progression, the program must print a line with the first n elements in the progression. Otherwise, the program must indicate "*No arithmetic progression found with step r and length at least n*".

Input

The input consists of two integers $n > 1$ and $r > 1$, followed by a sequence of integers containing at least 2 elements.

Output

If a progression subsequence with reason r and length at least n exists, the output are the first n elements of the progression. Otherwise, the output is "*No arithmetic progression found with step r and length at least n*".

Sample input 1

```
4 1
7 1 -2 6 9 10 11 12 15
```

Sample output 1

```
9 10 11 12
```

Sample input 2

```
4 1
7 1 -2 5 6 7 8 9 12 15
```

Sample output 2

```
5 6 7 8
```

Sample input 3

```
5 11
7 1 -2
10 21
32
43 54
88 3 -5 -6
```

Sample output 3

```
10 21 32 43 54
```

Sample input 4

```
5 3
2 4 6 8 10 12 14 21
```

Sample output 4

```
No arithmetic progression found with step 3 and length
```

Sample input 5

```
5 3
7 1  2 5 8 11
32 43 54
88 3 -5 -6
```

Sample output 5

```
No arithmetic progression found with step 3 and length
```

Problem information

Author: ProAl

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