## Time limit: 1.0s Memory limit: 256M

Consider two descending sequences of integers  $X[0 \dots n-1]$  and  $Y[0 \dots n-1]$  with  $X[i] \ge X[i+1]$  and  $Y[i] \ge Y[i+1]$  and for all  $i, 0 \le i < n-1$ . The *distance* between two elements X[i] and Y[j] is given by

$$d(X[i],Y[j]) = egin{cases} j-i & ext{if } j \geq i ext{ and } Y[j] \geq X[i] \ 0 & ext{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The distance between sequence X and sequence Y is defined by

$$d(X,Y) = \max\{d(X[i],Y[j]) \mid 0 \leq i < n, 0 \leq j < n\}$$

You may assume  $0 < n \leq 100\,000$ .

For example, for the sequences X and Y below, their maximum distance is reached for i = 2 and j = 7, so d(X,Y) = d(X[2],Y[7]) = 5.

i=2 | v X 8 8 4 4 4 3 3 1 Y 9 9 8 8 6 5 5 4 3 ^ | j=7

## **Input Specification**

The first sequence is the X sequence and the second is the Y sequence. You may assume that the sequences are descending and of equal length. A pair of sequences is preceded by a number on a single line indicating the number of elements in the sequences. Numbers in a sequence are separated by a space, and each sequence is on a single line by itself. As usual, the first number in the input gives the number of test cases.

## Sample Input

```
2
9
8 8 4 4 4 3 3 1
9 9 8 8 6 5 5 4 3
7
6 5 4 4 4 4 4 
3 3 3 3 3 3
```

## Sample Output

The maximum distance is 5 The maximum distance is 0