Shoptimality

Input file: shopin.txt Output file: shopout.txt Time and memory limits: 1 second, 1 GB

Congratulations, you've just been hired by Shoptimality! Your first task is to write a program that helps households find the best supermarket for them.

There are N houses, all situated along the same road. The *i*th house is positioned H_i metres from the left end of the road. There are also M supermarkets along the road, the *i*th of which is positioned S_i metres from the left end of the road.

For each house, you must determine the best supermarket. There are two things to consider:

- The prices. The *j*th supermarket has a *price factor* of *P_i*. A lower price factor is better.
- The distance. The *distance* from the *i*th house to the *j*th supermarket is $|H_i S_j|$.¹ A smaller distance is better.

The *badness* of a supermarket is the sum of the price factor and distance: $P_j + |H_i - S_j|$. The best supermarket is the one with the lowest badness.

For each house, what is the badness of the best supermarket?

Input

- The first line of input contains the integers N and M.
- The second line of input contains N integers describing the positions of the houses. They are H_1, H_2, \ldots, H_N .
- The third line of input contains M integers describing the positions of the supermarkets. They are S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_M .
- The fourth line of input contains M integers describing the price factors of the supermarkets. They are P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_M .

Output

Your program must output a single line containing N integers, the *i*th of which is the badness of the best supermarket for the *i*th house.

¹The notation |x| denotes the absolute value of x. The absolute value of a number is equivalent to its distance from 0. For example, |2| = |-2| = 2. The absolute difference between two numbers is equivalent to the distance between them. For example, |5 - 10| = |-5| = 5.

Sample input 1	Sample input 2	Sample input 3
4 3 1 7 8 9 4 6 10 0 0 0	5 2 10 20 75 80 90 30 85 10 50	3 2 1 3 4 2 9 10 1
Sample output 1	Sample output 2	Sample output 3
3 1 2 1	30 20 55 55 55	976

Explanation

In the first sample case:

- The best supermarket for house 1 is the first one, which has a badness of 0 + |1 4| = 3.
- The best supermarket for house 2 is the second one, which has a badness of 0 + |7 6| = 1.
- The best supermarket for house 3 is the second one, which has a badness of 0 + |8 6| = 2.
- The best supermarket for house 4 is the third one, which has a badness of 0 + |9 10| = 1.

In the second sample case:

- The best supermarket for house 1 is the first one, which has a badness of 10 + |10 30| = 30.
- The best supermarket for house 2 is the first one, which has a badness of 10 + |20 30| = 20.
- The best supermarket for house 3 is the first one, which has a badness of 10 + |75 30| = 55.
- The best supermarket for house 4 is the second one, which has a badness of 50 + |80 85| = 55.
- The best supermarket for house 5 is the second one, which has a badness of 50 + |90 85| = 55.

In the third sample case:

- The best supermarket for house 1 is the second one, which has a badness of 1 + |1 9| = 9.
- The best supermarket for house 2 is the second one, which has a badness of 1 + |3 9| = 7.
- The best supermarket for house 3 is the second one, which has a badness of 1 + |4 9| = 6.

Subtasks and constraints

For all subtasks:

- $1 \le N \le 100\,000.$
- $1 \le M \le 100\,000.$
- $1 \le H_i, S_i \le 1\,000\,000\,000$ for all *i*.
- $0 \le P_i \le 1\,000\,000\,000$ for all *i*.
- $H_1 < H_2 < \cdots < H_N$. That is, the houses are ordered from left to right.
- $S_1 < S_2 < \cdots < S_M$. That is, the supermarkets are ordered from left to right.
- No position on the road is occupied by both a house and a supermarket.

Additionally:

- For Subtask 1 (15 marks), $N \leq 1000$ and $M \leq 1000$.
- For Subtask 2 (25 marks), $P_i = 0$ for all *i*.
- For Subtask 3 (30 marks), $H_N < S_1$. That is, all houses are positioned to the left of all supermarkets.
- For Subtask 4 (30 marks), no special constraints apply.