



# TRAINING COMPETITION OF THE BULGARIAN EXTENDED NATIONAL TEAM

Bankya, 18 June 2025

group A

## Problem AT3. MATRIX

0.8 sec. 256 MB

Here *natural* numbers will be understood as their set-theoretic definition. That is the set of all natural numbers begin with 0.

Let's call an  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  *cute* if for all permutations  $p$  of the numbers  $1, 2, \dots, n$  such that it is true that the sum  $\sum_{i=1}^n A[i][p_i]$  remains the same.

You will be given an  $n \times n$  matrix, consisting of natural numbers and  $-1$ . Count how many ways are there to modify this matrix in such a way that you get a *cute* matrix if you must substitute all the  $-1$ s with natural numbers modulo  $10^9 + 7$ . If there are infinite such ways, let the answer be  $-1$ .

### Input

The first line of the input consists of  $n$  – the size of the matrix. Each of the next  $n$  lines consist of  $n$  integers such that the value of  $A_{i,j}$  is the  $j$ -th number on the  $i$ -th line.

### Output

Output a single digit – the number of ways to fill the matrix and make it *cute* (modulo  $10^9 + 7$ ) or  $-1$  if there are infinite such ways.

### Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^3$
- $-1 \leq A_{i,j} \leq 10^9$

### Subtasks

Subtask	Points	Necessary subtasks	Additional constraints
0	0	—	Examples.
1	4	—	$n = 2$
2	7	—	$-1 \leq A_{i,j} \leq 0$
3	7	—	$n \leq 8, A_{i,j} \neq -1$
4	7	3	$n \leq 80, A_{i,j} \neq -1$
5	13	4	$A_{i,j} \neq -1$
6	12	—	$A_{1,1} = 0$ $A_{i,j} = -1$ if and only if $i \neq j$
7	14	6	$A_{i,j} = -1$ if and only if $i \neq j$
8	8	—	$n \leq 5, A_{i,j} \leq 7$ There is at least one element $A_{i,j} = 0$
9	10	8	$n \leq 100, A_{i,j} \leq 100$ There is at least one element $A_{i,j} = 0$
10	12	9	There is at least one element $A_{i,j} = 0$ .
11	6	0 – 10	—

Points for a given subtask are only awarded if all tests provided for it are successfully passed.



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## Examples

Input	Output
3 -1 0 -1 4 -1 7 3 -1 -1	4
2 -1 1 2 -1	4
2 -1 -1 -1 -1	-1
2 2 6 5 265	0

## Explanations

The following is one of the four answers to the first example:

1	0	4
4	3	7
3	2	6

There are 6 possible permutations of 3 elements:

1	0	4
4	3	7
3	2	6

1	0	4
4	3	7
3	2	6

1	0	4
4	3	7
3	2	6

1	0	4
4	3	7
3	2	6

1	0	4
4	3	7
3	2	6

1	0	4
4	3	7
3	2	6

The four ways to fill the matrix in the second example are:

0	1
2	3

1	1
2	2

2	1
2	1

3	1
2	0

In the third example there are infinite ways to fill the matrix. In the fourth example there are no ways to fill the matrix.