

## Equivalent Arrays

Consider the two arrays a and b.

a: 

1	2	3	4	5
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b: 

3	4	5	1	2
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It is possible to transform array a into array b by **right shifting** each element of a to the “right” three places. If an element “falls off” the back of the array have it come around the front and keep counting positions. That is how 3 in array ended up in the first position of array b. One way to look at this is to imagine that we are moving the element around in a circular manner.

In the example above, we have right shifted the array 3 positions to the right.

**Definition:** Let a and b be two integer arrays of the same length. We say that they are “shift equivalent” if array a can be right shifted to create array b.

### Problem

Write a function

**bool equivalent(int a[], int b[], int n)**

which takes two arrays a and b of length n and returns **true** if they are shift equivalent and **false** otherwise.