

Introduction

What a name! The synthetic division refers to the method to divide a polynomial by the binomial (x - c) where c is a constant. Consider the case of dividing

 $(-3x^3 + 5x - 2)/(x - 5)$

Do not be afraid since Ruffini's rule will help you to do so. Let's see how it works with the previous example. First, it begins by drawing a couple of crossed lines and put the *c* value at left.



Next step is to write the coefficients of the polynomial ordered from highest to lowest degree at the top. If some degree is missing, put it as a zero in its corresponding place. In this case the coefficients are -3, for x^3 , 5 for x and -2 as an independent term.

	-3	0	5	-2
5				

Now copy the coefficient of highest degree, which is -3, at the top just under horizontal line.

	-3	0	5	-2
5				

Multiply this number by the value of c, which is 5, and the result is put next above the horizontal line.

		-3	0	5	-2
5			-15		
	 1	 -			
		- 3			

Then add the values in the second column, write the result under the horizontal line and repeat the multiplication with the value of c.

| -3 0 5 -2 5| -15 -75 | -3 -15

Again, it is time to add the numbers in the column and put the result down the horizontal line.



	-3	0	5	-2
5		-15	-75	
	-3	-15	-70	

Repeat these steps until reaching the last column.

 5	-3	0 15	5	-2
		-15 -15	-75 -70	-350

Last number at the right, that is -352, is the remainder of the division. And the polynomial quotient of the division is built from the coefficient numbers that are previous to the remainder from left to right providing as a result $-3x^2 - 15x - 70$

Now that you have refreshed how the Ruffini's rule work, can you write a program to perform a synthetic division?

Important note: The expected length of the horizontal line is 5 dashed characters per each number plus an extra dash aligned with the vertical line.

Input

Two lines form the input. First line contains the coefficients of the dividend where a zero represents any missing terms. Second line have a single number representing the c constant of the binomial divisor.

Output

The final table after applying Ruffini's rule. Please note that per each number a fixed size of 5 positions is defined in order to have the number properly printed in columns.

Example

Input

-305-2 5

Output

I	-3	0	5	-2
5		-15	-75	-350
	-3	-15	-70	-352

