

# Problem A

## Tribbles

**Input:** Standard Input

**Output:** Standard Output

GRAVITATION, *n*.

*"The tendency of all bodies to approach one another with a strength proportion to the quantity of matter they contain -- the quantity of matter they contain being ascertained by the strength of their tendency to approach one another. This is a lovely and edifying illustration of how science, having made A the proof of B, makes B the proof of A."*

Ambrose Bierce

You have a population of **k** Tribbles. This particular species of Tribbles live for exactly one day and then die. Just before death, a single Tribble has the probability **P<sub>i</sub>** of giving birth to **i** more Tribbles. What is the probability that after **m** generations, every Tribble will be dead?

### Input

The first line of input gives the number of cases, **N**. **N** test cases follow. Each one starts with a line containing **n** ( $1 \leq n \leq 1000$ ), **k** ( $0 \leq k \leq 1000$ ) and **m** ( $0 \leq m \leq 1000$ ). The next **n** lines will give the probabilities **P<sub>0</sub>**, **P<sub>1</sub>**, ..., **P<sub>n-1</sub>**.

### Output

For each test case, output one line containing "Case #x:" followed by the answer, correct up to an absolute or relative error of  $10^{-6}$ .

Sample Input	Sample Output
4 3 1 1 0.33 0.34 0.33 3 1 2 0.33 0.34 0.33 3 1 2 0.5 0.0 0.5 4 2 2 0.5 0.0	Case #1: 0.3300000 Case #2: 0.4781370 Case #3: 0.6250000 Case #4: 0.3164062

0.0 0.5	
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