

## Maximum path

Let  $R$  be an unempty string over alphabet  $A = \{a, b, c, \dots, z\}$ . We denote the first character of  $R$  by  $R(0)$ , the second character of  $R$  by  $R(1)$ , the third character of  $R$  by  $R(2)$  etc.

Let  $K$  be a positive integer,  $K \leq |R|$ . We define **index vector associated with  $R$  and  $K$**  to be any strictly increasing sequence of  $K$  integers  $X = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{K-1})$  for which holds

$$0 \leq x_0, x_{K-1} \leq |R|-1.$$

We define  **$R$ -image of index vector  $X$  associated with  $R$  and  $K$**  to be a sequence of  $K$  characters  $(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{K-1})$  for which holds  $0 \leq i \leq K-1 \Rightarrow c_i = R(x_i)$ .

We denote  $R$ -image of index vector  $X$  associated with  $R$  and  $K$  by symbol  $\text{Im}(X, R)$ .

Example:  $\text{Im}((0,1,4,5), abacba) = (a, b, b, a)$ .

We say that two index vectors  $X$  and  $Y$  associated with  $R$  and  $K$  are **equivalent** if  $\text{Im}(X, R) = \text{Im}(Y, R)$ .

Example:  $R = abacba, K = 4$ . Index vectors  $X = (0,3,4,5)$  and  $Y = (2,3,4,5)$  associated with  $R$  and  $K$  are equivalent because  $\text{Im}(X, R) = \text{Im}(Y, R) = (a, c, b, a)$ .

We represent each equivalence class  $T$  of index vectors associated with  $R$  and  $K$  by that element of  $T$  which is lexicographically smallest among all elements of  $T$ . We denote the representative of equivalence class  $T$  by symbol  $\text{rep}(T)$ .

Example:  $R = abacbaa, K = 4$ .  $\text{rep}(\{(0,3,4,5), (2,3,4,5), (0,3,4,6), (2,3,4,6)\}) = (0,3,4,5)$ .

Let  $D$  and  $L$  be nonnegative integers. We define weighted directed graph  $G(R, K, D, L)$  as follows:

The nodes of  $G(R, K, D, L)$  are all equivalence classes of all index vectors associated with  $R$  and  $K$ . We say that node  $m$  is smaller than node  $n$  if  $\text{Im}(\text{rep}(m), R)$  is lexicographically smaller than  $\text{Im}(\text{rep}(n), R)$ . There is a directed edge from node  $m$  to node  $n$  if all three following conditions hold:

1.  $m$  is smaller than  $n$ .
2. Hamming distance between  $\text{Im}(\text{rep}(m), R)$  and  $\text{Im}(\text{rep}(n), R)$  is smaller or equal to  $D$ .
3. There are at most  $L$  nodes  $w$  such that  $m$  is smaller than  $w$  and  $w$  is smaller than  $n$ .

The weight of the edge  $(m, n)$  is defined as follows:

Let  $\text{rep}(m) = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{K-1})$  be the representative of the class  $m$  and let  $\text{rep}(n) = (y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{K-1})$  be the representative of the class  $n$ . If there is an edge  $(m, n)$  its weight is equal to

$$x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_{K-1} + y_0 + y_1 + \dots + y_{K-1}.$$

In other words the weight of  $(m, n)$  is the sum of all components of  $\text{rep}(m)$  increased by the sum of all components of  $\text{rep}(n)$ .

### The task

The problem is to find the maximum weight of all directed paths in  $G(R, K, D, L)$ . The weight of any directed path  $p$  is equal to the sum of all edge weights along  $p$ .

### Input

Input contains two text lines. The first line contains string  $R$ , the second line contains numbers  $K, D, L$  in this order, separated by space. You may assume that following holds:

$1 \leq D \leq K \leq |R| \leq 50$ . Number of nodes of  $G(R, K, D, L)$  does not exceed  $10^5$ , number of edges of  $G(R, K, D, L)$  does not exceed  $10^6$ .

### Output

Output contains one text line with single integer denoting the maximum weight of all directed paths in  $G(R, K, D, L)$ .

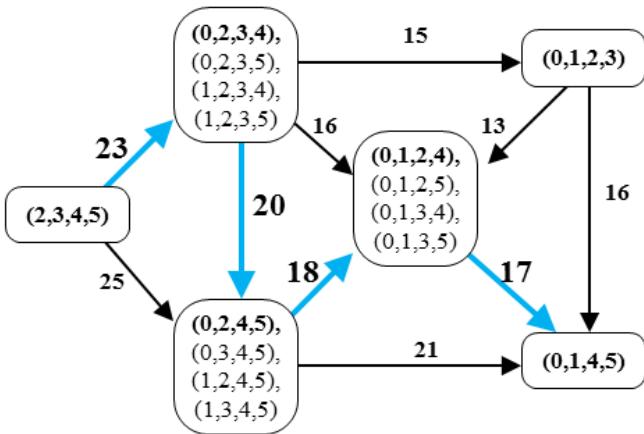
### Example 1

Input:

```
ccaaabb  
4 2 2
```

Output:

```
78
```



**Image 1.** There are exactly 15 different index vectors associated with  $R = ccaabb$  and  $K = 4$ . All those vectors are also listed in the picture which depicts the graph  $G(ccaabbb, 4, 2, 2)$ . Each node contains exactly one equivalence class of vectors associated with  $R$  and  $K$ . The representatives of each class are printed in bold. The maximum weight path is denoted by bold blue arrows and large edge weights.

## Example 2

Input:

```
ccaabba
4 1 2
```

Output:

```
97
```

## Example 3

Input:

```
abababababcdcdcdcddefefefefef
6 1 1000
```

Output:

```
3668
```

## Example 4

Input:

```
abababababcdcdcdcddefefefefef
6 2 1000
```

Output:

```
62435
```

The public data set is intended for easier debugging and approximate program correctness checking. The public data set is stored also in the upload system and each time a student submits a solution it is run on the public dataset and the program output to stdout a stderr is available to him/her.

## Public data