Smallest Pair

Input file:	`standard input`
Output file:	`standard output`
Time limit:	1 second
Memory limit:	256 megabytes

Given a number N and an array A of N numbers. Print **the smallest** possible result of $A_i + A_j + j$ - i , where $\mathbf{1} \leq \mathbf{i} < \mathbf{j} \leq N$.

Input

The first line contains a number T ($1 \leq T \leq 100$) number of test cases.

Each test case contains two lines:

- The first line consists a number N ($2 \leq N \leq 100$) number of elements.
- The second line contains N numbers ($-10^6 \leq A_i \leq 10^6$).

Output

For each test case print a single line contains **the smallest** possible sum for the corresponding test case.

Example

standard input	standard output
1 4 20 1 9 4	7

Note

First Case :

All possibles **(i,j)** where ($\mathbf{1} \leq \mathbf{i} < \mathbf{j} \leq N$) are :

$\mathbf{i = 1}$, $\mathbf{j = 2}$ then result $= a_1 + a_2 +$ **j - i** $=$ **20 + 1 + 2-1 = 22**.

$\mathbf{i = 1}$, $\mathbf{j = 3}$ then result $= a_1 + a_3 +$ **j - i** $=$ **20 + 9 + 3-1 = 31**.

$\mathbf{i = 1}$, $\mathbf{j = 4}$ then result $= a_1 + a_4 +$ **j - i** $=$ **20 + 4 + 4-1 = 27**.

$\mathbf{i = 2}$, $\mathbf{j = 3}$ then result $= a_2 + a_3 +$ **j - i** $=$ **1 + 9 + 3-2 = 11**.

$\mathbf{i = 2}$, $\mathbf{j = 4}$ then result $= a_2 + a_4 +$ **j - i** $=$ **1 + 4 + 4-2 = 7**.

$\mathbf{i = 3}$, $\mathbf{j = 4}$ then result $= a_3 + a_4 +$ **j - i** $=$ **9 + 4 + 4-3 = 14**.

So the smallest possible result is **7**.