C. Hongcow Buys a Deck of Cards

time limit per test: 2 seconds
memory limit per test: 256 megabytes
input: standard input
output: standard output

One day, Hongcow goes to the store and sees a brand new deck of *n* special cards. Each individual card is either red or blue. He decides he wants to buy them immediately. To do this, he needs to play a game with the owner of the store.

This game takes some number of turns to complete. On a turn, Hongcow may do one of two things:

- Collect tokens. Hongcow collects 1 red token **and** 1 blue token by choosing this option (thus, 2 tokens in total per one operation).
- Buy a card. Hongcow chooses some card and spends tokens to purchase it as specified below.

The *i*-th card requires r_i red resources and b_i blue resources. Suppose Hongcow currently has A red cards and B blue cards. Then, the *i*-th card will require Hongcow to spend $max(r_i - A, 0)$ red tokens, and $max(b_i - B, 0)$ blue tokens. Note, only tokens disappear, but the cards stay with Hongcow forever. Each card can be bought only once.

Given a description of the cards and their costs determine the minimum number of turns Hongcow needs to purchase all cards.

Input

The first line of input will contain a single integer n ($1 \le n \le 16$).

The next n lines of input will contain three tokens c_i , r_i and b_i . c_i will be 'R' or 'B', denoting the color of the card as red or blue. r_i will be an integer denoting the amount of red resources required to obtain the card, and b_i will be an integer denoting the amount of blue resources required to obtain the card $(0 \le r_i, b_i \le 10^7)$.

Output

Output a single integer, denoting the minimum number of turns needed to acquire all the cards.

Examples

```
input

3
R 0 1
B 1 0
R 1 1

output

4
```

```
input

3
R 3 0
R 2 0
R 1 0

output

6
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Note

For the first sample, Hongcow's four moves are as follows:

- 1. Collect tokens
- 2. Buy card 1

- 3. Buy card 2
- 4. Buy card 3

Note, at the fourth step, Hongcow is able to buy card 3 because Hongcow already has one red and one blue card, so we don't need to collect tokens.

For the second sample, one optimal strategy is as follows:

- 1. Collect tokens
- 2. Collect tokens
- 3. Buy card 2
- 4. Collect tokens
- 5. Buy card 3
- 6. Buy card 1

At the fifth step, even though Hongcow has a red token, Hongcow doesn't actually need to spend it, since Hongcow has a red card already.