

## E. Cashback

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

*Since you are the best Wraith King, Nizhniy Magazin «Mir» at the centre of Vinnytsia is offering you a discount.*

You are given an array  $a$  of length  $n$  and an integer  $c$ .

The value of some array  $b$  of length  $k$  is the sum of its elements except for the smallest. For example, the value of the array  $[3, 1, 6, 5, 2]$  with  $c = 2$  is  $3 + 6 + 5 = 14$ .

Among all possible partitions of  $a$  into contiguous subarrays output the smallest possible sum of the values of these subarrays.

### Input

The first line contains integers  $n$  and  $c$  ( $1 \leq n, c \leq 100\,000$ ).

The second line contains  $n$  integers  $a_i$  ( $1 \leq a_i \leq 10^9$ ) — elements of  $a$ .

### Output

Output a single integer — the smallest possible sum of values of these subarrays of some partition of  $a$ .

### Examples

<b>input</b>
3 5 1 2 3
<b>output</b>
6

  

<b>input</b>
12 10 1 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 9 10 10 10
<b>output</b>
92

  

<b>input</b>
7 2 2 3 6 4 5 7 1
<b>output</b>
17

  

<b>input</b>
8 4 1 3 4 5 5 3 4 1
<b>output</b>
23

### Note

In the first example any partition yields 6 as the sum.

In the second example one of the optimal partitions is  $[1, 1], [10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 9, 10, 10, 10]$  with the values 2 and 90 respectively.

In the third example one of the optimal partitions is  $[2, 3], [6, 4, 5, 7], [1]$  with the values 3, 13 and 1 respectively.

In the fourth example one of the optimal partitions is  $[1], [3, 4, 5, 5, 3, 4], [1]$  with the values 1, 21 and 1 respectively.