E. Riding in a Lift

time limit per test: 2 seconds memory limit per test: 256 megabytes

input: standard input output: standard output

Imagine that you are in a building that has exactly n floors. You can move between the floors in a lift. Let's number the floors from bottom to top with integers from 1 to n. Now you're on the floor number a. You are very bored, so you want to take the lift. Floor number b has a secret lab, the entry is forbidden. However, you already are in the mood and decide to make k consecutive trips in the lift.

Let us suppose that at the moment you are on the floor number x (initially, you were on floor a). For another trip between floors you choose some floor with number y ($y \neq x$) and the lift travels to this floor. As you cannot visit floor b with the secret lab, you decided that the distance from the current floor x to the chosen y must be strictly less than the distance from the current floor x to floor b with the secret lab. Formally, it means that the following inequation must fulfill: |x - y| < |x - b|. After the lift successfully transports you to floor y, you write down number y in your notepad.

Your task is to find the number of distinct number sequences that you could have written in the notebook as the result of k trips in the lift. As the sought number of trips can be rather large, find the remainder after dividing the number by $100000007 (10^9 + 7)$.

Input

The first line of the input contains four space-separated integers n, a, b, k ($2 \le n \le 5000$, $1 \le k \le 5000$, $1 \le a$, $b \le n$, $a \ne b$).

Output

Print a single integer — the remainder after dividing the sought number of sequences by 1000000007 ($10^9 + 7$).

Examples

input	
5 2 4 1	
output	
2	

input
5 2 4 2
output
2

input		
5 3 4 1		
output		
0		

Note

Two sequences $p_1, p_2, ..., p_k$ and $q_1, q_2, ..., q_k$ are *distinct*, if there is such integer j ($1 \le j \le k$), that $p_j \ne q_j$.

Notes to the samples:

- 1. In the first sample after the first trip you are either on floor 1, or on floor 3, because |1 2| < |2 4| and |3 2| < |2 4|.
- 2. In the second sample there are two possible sequences: (1, 2); (1, 3). You cannot choose floor 3 for the first trip because in this case no floor can be the floor for the second trip.
- 3. In the third sample there are no sought sequences, because you cannot choose the floor for the first trip.