

## B. Mashmokh and ACM

time limit per test: 1 second  
memory limit per test: 256 megabytes  
input: standard input  
output: standard output

*Mashmokh's boss, Bimokh, didn't like Mashmokh. So he fired him. Mashmokh decided to go to university and participate in ACM instead of finding a new job. He wants to become a member of Bamokh's team. In order to join he was given some programming tasks and one week to solve them. Mashmokh is not a very experienced programmer. Actually he is not a programmer at all. So he wasn't able to solve them. That's why he asked you to help him with these tasks. One of these tasks is the following.*

A sequence of  $l$  integers  $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_l$  ( $1 \leq b_1 \leq b_2 \leq \dots \leq b_l \leq n$ ) is called *good* if each number divides (without a remainder) by the next number in the sequence. More formally for all  $i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq l - 1$ ).

Given  $n$  and  $k$  find the number of good sequences of length  $k$ . As the answer can be rather large print it modulo 1000000007 ( $10^9 + 7$ ).

### Input

The first line of input contains two space-separated integers  $n, k$  ( $1 \leq n, k \leq 2000$ ).

### Output

Output a single integer — the number of good sequences of length  $k$  modulo 1000000007 ( $10^9 + 7$ ).

### Examples

input
3 2
output
5

  

input
6 4
output
39

  

input
2 1
output
2

### Note

In the first sample the good sequences are:  $[1, 1]$ ,  $[2, 2]$ ,  $[3, 3]$ ,  $[1, 2]$ ,  $[1, 3]$ .