

## B. DZY Loves FFT

time limit per test: 1 second

memory limit per test: 256 megabytes

input: standard input

output: standard output

*DZY loves Fast Fourier Transformation, and he enjoys using it.*

Fast Fourier Transformation is an algorithm used to calculate convolution. Specifically, if  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are sequences with length  $n$ , which are indexed from 0 to  $n - 1$ , and

We can calculate  $c$  fast using Fast Fourier Transformation.

DZY made a little change on this formula. Now

To make things easier,  $a$  is a permutation of integers from 1 to  $n$ , and  $b$  is a sequence only containing 0 and 1. Given  $a$  and  $b$ , DZY needs your help to calculate  $c$ .

Because he is naughty, DZY provides a special way to get  $a$  and  $b$ . What you need is only three integers  $n, d, x$ . After getting them, use the code below to generate  $a$  and  $b$ .

```
//x is 64-bit variable;
function getNextX() {
    x = (x * 37 + 10007) % 1000000007;
    return x;
}
function initAB() {
    for(i = 0; i < n; i = i + 1){
        a[i] = i + 1;
    }
    for(i = 0; i < n; i = i + 1){
        swap(a[i], a[getNextX() % (i + 1)]);
    }
    for(i = 0; i < n; i = i + 1){
        if (i < d)
            b[i] = 1;
        else
            b[i] = 0;
    }
    for(i = 0; i < n; i = i + 1){
        swap(b[i], b[getNextX() % (i + 1)]);
    }
}
```

Operation  $x \% y$  denotes remainder after division  $x$  by  $y$ . Function `swap(x, y)` swaps two values  $x$  and  $y$ .

### Input

The only line of input contains three space-separated integers  $n, d, x$  ( $1 \leq d \leq n \leq 100000$ ;  $0 \leq x \leq 1000000006$ ). Because DZY is naughty,  $x$  can't be equal to 27777500.

### Output

Output  $n$  lines, the  $i$ -th line should contain an integer  $c_{i-1}$ .

Examples

input
3 1 1
output
1 3 2

input
5 4 2
output
2 2 4 5 5

input
5 4 3
output
5 5 5 5 4

Note

In the first sample,  $a$  is  $[1\ 3\ 2]$ ,  $b$  is  $[1\ 0\ 0]$ , so  $c_0 = \max(1 \cdot 1) = 1$ ,  $c_1 = \max(1 \cdot 0, 3 \cdot 1) = 3$ ,  $c_2 = \max(1 \cdot 0, 3 \cdot 0, 2 \cdot 1) = 2$ .

In the second sample,  $a$  is  $[2\ 1\ 4\ 5\ 3]$ ,  $b$  is  $[1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1]$ .

In the third sample,  $a$  is  $[5\ 2\ 1\ 4\ 3]$ ,  $b$  is  $[1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0]$ .