

# Balatro

Input file: *standard input*  
Output file: *standard output*  
Time limit: 4 seconds  
Memory limit: 256 mebibytes



Do we really have to explain the rules of *Balatro*? Just play it yourself. And remember to stop before the next contest.

For those unfamiliar with the rules: you have  $n$  cards in your hand. Each card has two associated values:  $a_i$  and  $b_i$ . You can select any subset  $S$  of exactly  $k$  cards and play them together to obtain a score calculated as:

$$\left( \sum_{i \in S} a_i \right) \cdot \left( \sum_{i \in S} b_i \right)$$

Your task is to determine the maximum possible score you can achieve in a single play using exactly  $k$  cards.

It is additionally known that the deck is *balanced*, meaning no card has both  $a_i$  and  $b_i$  simultaneously too high. Specifically, for every card,  $\min(a_i, b_i) \leq 100$ .

## Input

Each test contains multiple test cases. The first line contains the number of test cases  $t$  ( $1 \leq t \leq 10^4$ ). The description of the test cases follows.

Each test case begins with a line containing two integers  $n$  and  $k$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq \min(n, 5)$ ): the total number of cards and the number of cards to select for a single play.

Each of the next  $n$  lines contains two integers  $a_i$  and  $b_i$  ( $1 \leq a_i, b_i \leq 10^9$ ), representing the values of a card. For every card,  $\min(a_i, b_i) \leq 100$ .

The total number of cards across all test cases does not exceed  $10^5$ .

## Output

For each test case, print a single integer: the maximum possible score that can be obtained by selecting exactly  $k$  cards.

## Examples

<i>standard input</i>	<i>standard output</i>
1 5 5 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5	225
1 6 5 1 1 2 6 3 5 4 4 5 3 6 2	400

## Note

In the first test case, we use all the cards. The score is  $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5) \cdot (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5) = 15^2 = 225$ .

In the second test case, we have to drop one card. The set with cards  $[2, 3, 4, 5, 6]$  has the value 400.

Fun fact: In the real Balatro game,  $a_i$  of a card is based on its *poker* value, and  $b_i$  can be 0, 4, or 20 (20 can happen with a 20% chance). Also, there are hundreds of bonus cards and rules that influence how the sums of  $a$  and  $b$  are calculated.