

时间限制: C/C++/Rust/Pascal 5秒, 其他语言10秒

空间限制: C/C++/Rust/Pascal 1024 M, 其他语言2048 M

Special Judge, 64bit IO Format: %lld

题目描述 🔀

Given integer N, M, and K, calculate the number of integer sequences $A = [A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{NM}]$ satisfying the following constraint:

- 1. $1 \leq A_i \leq M$ and each number from 1 to M appears in A exactly N times;
- 2. There do not exist integers $1 \leq i < j < k < \ell \leq NM$ satisfying $A_i = A_k$, $A_j = A_\ell$, and $A_i \neq A_j$;
- 3. The number of $1 \leq i < NM$ such that $A_i = A_{i+1}$ is K.

The answer might be enormous, and you should output the answer modulo $998\,244\,353$.

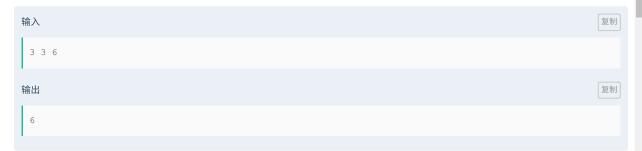
输入描述:

The only line of the input contains three integers N , M and K $(1 \leq N, M \leq 10^7,~0 \leq K \leq NM-1)$.

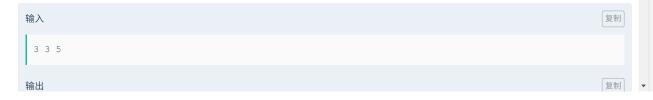
输出描述:

Output a single integer, denoting the answer modulo $998\,244\,353\,.$

示例1



示例2



① C++ (clang++18)

1

请通过 入输出 出描述!

ACM模

运行结果

自测報