Find the number of ways that a given integer, X, can be expressed as the sum of Nth powers of unique, natural numbers.

For example, if X = 13 and N = 2, we have to find all combinations of unique squares adding up to 13. The only solution is  22 + 32.

**Function Description**

Complete the *powerSum* function in the editor below. It should return an integer that represents the number of possible combinations.

powerSum has the following parameter(s):

* *X*: the integer to sum to
* *N*: the integer power to raise numbers to

**Input Format**

The first line contains an integer X.   
The second line contains an integer N.

**Constraints**

* 



**Output Format**

Output a single integer, the number of possible combinations caclulated.

**Sample Input 0**

10

2

**Sample Output 0**

1

**Explanation 0**

If X = 10 and N = 2, we need to find the number of ways that 10 can be represented as the sum of squares of unique numbers.

10 = 12+32

This is the only way in which 10 can be expressed as the sum of unique squares.

**Sample Input 1**

100

2

**Sample Output 1**

3

**Explanation 1**

**Sample Input 2**

100

3

**Sample Output 2**

1

**Explanation 2**

100 can be expressed as the sum of the cubes of 1, 2, 3, 4.   
(1 + 8 + 27 + 64 = 100) There is no other way to express 100 as the sum of cubes.