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| **Internal Rate of Return** |

(http://uva.onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=316&page=show\_problem&problem=3003)

In finance, Internal Rate of Return (*IRR*) is the discount rate of an investment when NPV equals zero. Formally, given *T*, *CF*0, *CF*1, ..., *CF*T, then *IRR* is the solution to the following equation:

*NPV* = *CF*0 + $\displaystyle {CF_1 \over {1+IRR}}$+ $\displaystyle {CF_2 \over {(1+IRR)^2}}$+ *K* + $\displaystyle {CF_T \over {(1+IRR)^T}}$= 0

Your task is to find all valid *IRR*s. In this problem, the initial cash-flow *CF*0 < 0, while other cash-flows are all positive (*CF*i > 0 for all *i* = 1, 2,...).

Important: *IRR* can be negative, but it must be satisfied that *IRR* > - 1.

**Input**

There will be at most 25 test cases. Each test case contains two lines. The first line contains a single integer *T* ( 1<*T<*10), the number of positive cash-flows. The second line contains *T* + 1 integers: *CF*0, *CF*1, *CF*2, ..., *CF*T, where *CF*0 < 0, 0 < *CF*i < 10000 ( *i* = 1, 2,..., *T*). The input terminates by *T* = 0.

**Output**

For each test case, print a single line, containing the value of *IRR*, rounded to two decimal points. If no *IRR* exists, print ``No" (without quotes); if there are multiple *IRR*s, print ``Too many"(without quotes).

**Sample Input**

1

-1 2

2

-8 6 9

0

**Sample Output**

1.00

0.50

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