Easy sum

Little Kevin had never heard the word 'Infinitum'. So he asked his mentor to explain the word to him. His mentor knew that 'Infinitum' is a very large number. To show him how big Infinitum can be, his mentor gave him a challenge: to sum the numbers from *1* up to *N*. The sum started to get really large and was out of `long long int` range. And so the lesson was clear.

Now his mentor introduced him to the concept of *mod* and asked him to retain only the remainder instead of the big number. And then, he gave him a formula to compute:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N}(i\%m)$$

Input Format
The first line contains *T*, the number of test cases.
T lines follow, each containing 2 space separated integers *N m*

Output Format
Print the result on new line corresponding to each test case.

Constraint
$1 \leq T \leq 1000$
$1 \leq N \leq 10^9$
$1 \leq m \leq 10^9$

Sample Input

```
3
10 5
10 3
5 5
```

Sample Output

```
20
10
10
```

Explanation
Case 1: $N = 10$ $m = 5$,
1%5 + 2%5 + 3%5 + 4%5 + 5%5 + 6%5 + 7%5 + 8%5 + 9%5 + 10%5 = 20.
Similar explanation follows for Case 2 and 3.