# **Chocolate 2**



#### **Problem Statement**

This challenge is sponsored by the IEEE University Partnership Program.

Let us consider a rectangular bar of chocolate containing n times d chunks of chocolate. Each chunk can be uniquely identified by a pair of integers  $(i_1, i_2)$ , where each coordinate  $i_1$  indentifies the row of the chunk and  $i_2$  identifies the column.  $i_1$  can take values between 1 and n, inclusive, and  $i_2$  can take values between 1 and d, inclusive. The chunk at the top left corner of the bar is identified by (1,1).

One wants to eat the whole bar using a very elaborate method. The principle is that when the chunk with coordinates  $(i_1, i_2)$  is selected to be eaten, all remaining chunks with coordinates  $(j_1, j_2)$  such that  $j_1 >= i_1$  and  $j_2 >= i_2$  are eaten at the same time. The question we ask is:

Given *n* and *d*, how many different ways of eating the whole bar are there?

Note: The timeouts have been increased by approximately 50% for this problem.

#### **Input Format**

The first line of input contains the integer n. The second line of input contains the integer d. Note that 1 <= n, d <= 100. Furthermore, n and d are chosen such that the maximum number of ways of eating the whole bar will never exceed  $10^{138}$ .

#### **Output Format**

The output contains the answer followed by a newline character.

## **Sample Input**

2 2

### **Sample Output**

10

#### **Explanation**

Suppose that we label the chocolate bar chunks as follows:

|A|B| |C|D|

In this bar, chunk A identified as (1,1), chunk B is identified as (1,2), chunk C is identified as (2,1), and chunk D is identified as (2,2).

There are ten ways this bar could be eaten:

- 1) A (with B, C, and D at the same time)
- 2) B (with D), and then A (with C)

- 3) B (with D), then C, then A
- 4) C (with D), then A (with B)
- 5) C (with D), then B, then A
- 6) D, then A (with B and C)
- 7) D, then C, and then A (with B)
- 8) D, then B, and then A (with C)
- 9) D, then C, then B, then A
- 10) D, then B, then C, then A

Note: Two other test cases are available if you click on the "Run Code" button.