Fractran

FRACTRAN is a Turing-complete esoteric programming language invented by the mathematician John Horton Conway.

A FRACTRAN program is an ordered list of positive fractions $P=(f_1,f_2,\ldots,f_m)$, together with an initial positive integer input n.

The program is run by updating the integer n as follows:

- for the first fraction, f_i, in the list for which nf_i is an integer,
  replace n with nf_i ;
- repeat this rule until no fraction in the list produces an integer when multiplied by n, then halt.

Conway gave a program for primes in FRACTRAN:

$$17/91, 78/85, 19/51, 23/38, 29/33, 77/29, 95/23, 77/19, 1/17, 11/13, 13/11, 15/14, 15/2, 55/1$$

Starting with $n=2$, this FRACTRAN program will change n to $15=2\times(15/2)$, then $825=15\times(55/1)$, generating the following sequence of integers:

$$2, 15, 825, 725, 1925, 2275, 425, 390, 330, 290, 770, \ldots...$$

After 2, this sequence contains the following powers of 2:

$$2^2=4, 2^3=8, 2^5=32, 2^7=128, 2^{11}=2048, 2^{13}=8192, 2^{17}=131072, 2^{19}=524288, \ldots...$$

which are the prime powers of 2.

Write a function that takes a fractran program as a string parameter and returns the first 10 numbers of the program as an array. If the result does not have 10 numbers then return the numbers as is.

	`fractran` should be a function.
	`fractran("3/2, 1/3")` should return an array.
	`fractran("3/2, 1/3")` should return `[2, 3, 1]`.
	`fractran("3/2, 5/3, 1/5")` should return `[2, 3, 5, 1]`.
	`fractran("3/2, 6/3")` should return `[2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54, 81, 162, 243]`.
	`fractran("2/7, 7/2")` should return `[2, 7, 2, 7, 2, 7, 2, 7, 2, 7]`.
	`fractran("17/91, 78/85, 19/51, 23/38, 29/33, 77/29, 95/23, 77/19, 1/17, 11/13, 13/11, 15/14, 15/2, 55/1")` should return `[2, 15, 825, 725, 1925, 2275, 425, 390, 330, 290]`.