So for:

- $N = 4, A = 2, B = 3$, it is possible to find a sequence: $4 = 2 + 2$;
- $N = 10, A = 6, B = 9$, it is impossible find a sequence;
- $N = 251, A = 40, B = 51$, there are multiple sequences, but from all the shortest ones the lexicographically smallest one is $251 = 47 + 51 + 51 + 51 + 51$

Standard input

There are three integers N, A, and B on a single line, separated by single spaces.

Standard output

If it is impossible, output a single line `NO`. Otherwise, output `YES` on the first line. Then output the sequence of integers on the second line, separated by single spaces.

Constraints and notes

- $1 \leq N \leq 10^{15}$
- $1 \leq A \leq B \leq 10^{15}$
- It is guaranteed that if a sequence exists, it does not contain more than 10^5 elements.

Input	Output	Explanation
`4 2 3`	`YES` `2 2`	There is only one solution: `2 2`
`59 8 10`	`YES` `9 10 10 10 10 10`	There are several possible sequences: • `10 10 10 10 10 9` • `9 10 10 10 10 10` • `8 8 8 9 9 9 8` • `8 8 8 8 9 9 9` • ... The first two sequences have the shortest length with 6 elements each. The second sequence is lexicographically smaller than the first sequence.
`10 6 9`	`NO`	No sequence exists for this input.