

There are positive integers N and M .

A binary string s is called **good** if all of the followings are satisfied:

- s is non-empty.
- The number of 1s in s is a multiple of N .
- The number of 0s in s is a multiple of M .

A good string is called **perfect** if it doesn't contain shorter good (contiguous) substrings.

For example, if $N=3$ and $M=2$, then strings 111, 00 and 10101 are perfect,

but 0000 and 11001 are not.

One can show that for any N, M the number of perfect strings is finite. Find this number modulo 998244353.

Input Format

Input is given from Standard Input in the following format:

- $N\ M$

Constraints

- $1 \leq N, M \leq 40$
- All values in the input are integers.

Output Format

Print the answer

Sample Input 0

```
2 2
```

Sample Output 0

```
4
```

Explanation 0

The perfect strings are 00, 0101, 1010, 11.

Sample Input 1

```
3 2
```

Sample Output 1

```
7
```

Explanation 1

The perfect strings are 00, 01011, 01101, 10101, 10110, 11010, 111.

Sample Input 2

23 35

Sample Output 2

212685109