Lisa just got a new math workbook. A workbook contains exercise problems, grouped into chapters.

- There are \$n\$ chapters in Lisa's workbook, numbered from \$1\$ to \$n\$.
- The \$i\$-th chapter has \$t {i}\$ problems, numbered from \$1\$ to \$t {i}\$.
- Each page can hold *up to* \$k\$ problems. There are no empty pages or unnecessary spaces, so only the last page of a chapter may contain fewer than \$k\$ problems.
- Each new chapter starts on a new page, so a page *will never* contain problems from more than one chapter.
- The page number indexing starts at \$1\$.

Lisa believes a problem to be *special* if its index (within a chapter) is the same as the page number where it's located. Given the details for Lisa's workbook, can you count its number of *special* problems?

Note: See the diagram in the *Explanation* section for more details.

Input Format

The first line contains two integers \$n\$ and \$k\$ — the number of chapters and the maximum number of problems per page respectively.

The second line contains \$n\$ integers \$t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n\$, where \$t_i\$ denotes the number of problems in the \$i\$-th chapter.

Constraints

• \$1 \le n, k, t_i \le 100\$

Output Format

Print the number of *special* problems in Lisa's workbook.

Sample Input

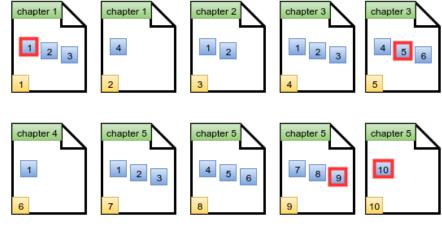
5 3 4 2 6 1 10

Sample Output

4

Explanation

The diagram below depicts Lisa's workbook with n = 5 chapters and a maximum of k = 3 problems per page. Special problems are outlined in red, and page numbers are in yellow squares.



There are \$4\$ special problems and thus we print the number \$4\$ on a new line.