Suppose for a unit rise in temperature, the solubility of sugar in water increases by $\mathrm{B}\frac{\mathrm{g}}{100\ \mathrm{mL}}$ Bg100 mL.

Chef does an experiment to check how much sugar (in gg) he can dissolve given that he initially has $1$1 liter of water at XX degrees and the solubility of sugar at this temperature is $\mathrm{A}\frac{\mathrm{g}}{100\ \mathrm{mL}}$ Ag100 mL. Also, Chef doesn't want to lose any water so he can increase the temperature to at most $100$100 degrees.

Assuming no loss of water takes place during the process, find the maximum amount of sugar (in gg) can be dissolved in $1$1 liter of water under the given conditions.

Input

- The first line contains an integer TT, the number of test cases. Then the test cases follow.
- The only line of each test case contains three integers $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ X,A,B.

Output

For each testcase, output in a single line the answer to the problem.

Constraints

- $1 \leq \mathrm{T} \leq 1000$ 1≤T≤1000
- $31 \leq \mathrm{X} \leq 40$ 31≤X≤40
- $101 \leq \mathrm{A} \leq 120$ 101≤A≤120
- $1 \leq \mathrm{B} \leq 5$ 1≤B≤5

Subtasks

Subtask #1 (100 points): Original Constraints

Sample Input

```
3
40 120 1
35 120 2
40 115 3
```

Sample Output

```
1800
2500
2950
```

Explanation

Test Case 1**:** Since solubility is increasing with temperature, the maximum solubility will be at $100$100 degrees which is equal to $120 + (100 - 40) = 180 \frac{\text{g}}{100\ \text{mL}}$ 120+(100−40)=180g100 mL.

So for $1$1 liter of water the value is $180 \cdot 10 = 1800\ \text{g}$ 180·10=1800 g.

Test Case 2**:** Since solubility is increasing with temperature, the maximum solubility will be at $100$100 degrees which is equal to $120 + (100 - 35) \cdot 2 = 250 \frac{\text{g}}{100\ \text{mL}}$ 120+(100−35)·2=250g100 mL.

So for $1$1 liter of water the value is $250 \cdot 10 = 2500\ \text{g}$ 250·10=2500 g.