

# Palindromic Deletions

## Problem

Games with words and strings are very popular lately. Now Edsger tries to create a similar new game of his own. Here is what he came up with so far.

Edsger's new game is called *Palindromic Deletions*. As a player of this game, you are given a string of length  $N$ . Then you will perform the following process  $N$  times:

1. Pick an index in the current string uniformly at random.
2. Delete the character at that index. You will then end up with a new string with one fewer character.
3. If the new string is a [palindrome](#), you eat a piece of candy in celebration.

Now Edsger wonders: given a starting string, what is the [expected number](#) of candies you will eat during the game?

## Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases,  $T$ .  $T$  test cases follow. Each test case consists of two lines.

The first line of each test case contains an integer  $N$ , representing the length of the string.

The second line of each test case contains a string  $S$  of length  $N$ , consisting of lowercase English characters.

## Output

For each test case, output one line containing `Case #x: E`, where  $x$  is the test case number (starting from 1) and  $E$  is the expected number of candies you will eat during the game.

$E$  should be computed *modulo* the prime  $10^9 + 7$  (1000000007) as follows. Represent the answer of a test case as an irreducible fraction  $\frac{p}{q}$ . The number  $E$  then must satisfy the modular equation  $E \times q \equiv p \pmod{(10^9 + 7)}$ , and be between 0 and  $10^9 + 6$ , inclusive. It can be shown that under the constraints of this problem, such a number  $E$  always exists and can be uniquely determined.

## Limits

Time limit: 30 seconds.

Memory limit: 1 GB.

$1 \leq T \leq 20$ .

String  $S$  consists of only lowercase letters of the English alphabet.

## Test Set 1

$2 \leq N \leq 8$ .

## Test Set 2

$$2 \leq N \leq 400.$$

## Sample

### Sample Input

```
2
2
ab
3
aba
```

### Sample Output

```
Case #1: 2
Case #2: 333333338
```

In the first test case the game can go in one of two ways (character removed at each step is underlined):

1. "ab"  $\rightarrow$  "a"  $\rightarrow$  "" (where "" denotes empty string). Both  $a$  and "" are palindromes, so you will eat two candies.
2. "ab"  $\rightarrow$  "b"  $\rightarrow$  "". Both  $b$  and "" are palindromes, so you will eat two candies.

Overall, the expected number of candies you will eat is  $\frac{2+2}{2} = 2$  candies.

In the second test case, the game can go in one of six ways (character removed at each step is underlined):

1. "aba"  $\rightarrow$  "ba"  $\rightarrow$  "a"  $\rightarrow$  ""
2. "aba"  $\rightarrow$  "ba"  $\rightarrow$  "b"  $\rightarrow$  ""
3. "aba"  $\rightarrow$  "aa"  $\rightarrow$  "a"  $\rightarrow$  ""
4. "aba"  $\rightarrow$  "aa"  $\rightarrow$  "a"  $\rightarrow$  ""
5. "aba"  $\rightarrow$  "ab"  $\rightarrow$  "b"  $\rightarrow$  ""
6. "aba"  $\rightarrow$  "ab"  $\rightarrow$  "a"  $\rightarrow$  ""

Overall, the expected number of candies you will eat is  $\frac{2+2+3+3+2+2}{6} = \frac{14}{6} = \frac{7}{3}$  candies.

333333338 is a uniquely determined number that satisfies the conditions mentioned in the output section as  $333333338 \times 3 \equiv 7 \pmod{(10^9 + 7)}$ , therefore 333333338 is the answer to this test.