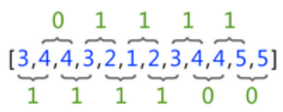
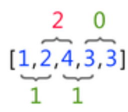
Tight Arrays

We call an array of integers *tight* if every pair of adjacent integers in the array has an absolute difference ≤ 1. For example, the array $[3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5]$ is tight, but the array $[1, 2, 4, 3, 3]$ is not:





The diagram above shows the absolute differences between each pair of adjacent elements. Note that the second array is *not* tight, because it has a pair of adjacent elements whose absolute difference is greater than 1.

Given a, b, and c, complete the function below by returning the length of the shortest tight array such that the first element is a, the last element is c, and the array contains b.

Input Format

Three space-separated integers describing the respective values of a, b, and c.

Constraints

- $1 \leq a, b, c \leq 100$

Output Format

Return a single integer denoting the length of the shortest tight array such that the first element is a, the last element is c, and the array contains the element b.

Sample Input 0

```
5 7 11
```

Sample Output 0

```
7
```

Explanation 0

Given $a = 5$, $b = 7$, and $c = 11$, we want to find the length of the shortest tight array starting with a, ending with c, and containing b.

The shortest possible tight array we can construct is $[5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]$. We then return its length, 7, as our answer.

Sample Input 1

```
3 1 2
```

Sample Output 1

```
4
```

Explanation 1

Given $a = 3$, $b = 1$, and $c = 2$, the shortest possible tight array we can construct is $[3, 2, 1, 2]$. We then return its length, 4, as our answer.

Sample Input 2

```
5 5 6
```

Sample Output 2

```
2
```

Explanation 2

Given $a = 5$, $b = 5$, and $c = 6$, the shortest possible tight array we can construct is $[5, 6]$. We then return its length, 2, as our answer.