

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, \dots, t_n , where t_i denotes the number of problems in the i -th chapter.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n, k, t_i \leq 100$

Output Format

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

Sample Input

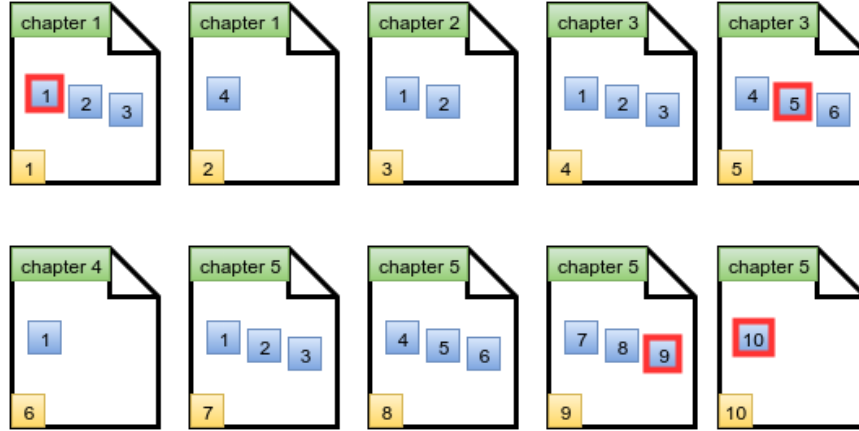
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5 3
4 2 6 1 10
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Sample Output

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4
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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.