You are given an array Arr consisting of N integers and a non-negative integer K. Consider an operation on the array as replacing every element 'ele' of the array with mx - ele, where mx is the maximum element of the array. You need to return the updated array, given that this operation is performed on the array exactly K number of times.

Note:

```
1. The array follows 0-based indexing.
2. Note that after each operation, the next operation will be performed on the
updated array i.e the array obtained after the last operation.
```

Input Format:

```
The first line of the input contains an integer T denoting the number of test
cases.

The first line of each test case contains two integers N and K, denoting the size
of the array and number of times operation is to be performed respectively.

The second line of each test case contains N space-separated integers denoting the
array elements.
```

Output Format:

```
The only line of output of each test case should contain the array after K
operations.
```

Note:

```
You do not need to print anything, it has already been taken care of. Just
implement the given function.
```

Constraints:

```
1 <= T <= 100
1 <= N <= 10^4
-10^9 <= Arr[i] <= 10^9
0 <= K <= 10^9
Time Limit: 1sec
```

Sample Input 1:

```
1
4 2
20 15 10 5
```

Sample Output 1:

```
15 10 5 0
```

Explanation For Sample Input 1:

```
The given array's 0-based indexing is as follows:
In the first operation, maximum = 20.

20    15    10    5
↓     ↓     ↓     ↓
0     5     10    15

This will be the array values, after one operation.
In the second operation,  maximum = 15.
0     5     10    15
↓     ↓     ↓     ↓
15    10    5     0

Now the array to be returned is {15, 10, 5, 0}.
```

Sample Input 2:

```
1
4 3
0 0 9 18
```

Sample Output 2:

```
18 18 9 0
```