The Power Sum

Find the number of ways that a given integer, X, can be expressed as the sum of the N^{th} powers of unique, natural numbers.

For example, if $X = 13$ and $N = 2$, we have to find all combinations of unique squares adding up to 13. The only solution is $2^2 + 3^2$.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer X.
The second line contains an integer N.

Constraints

- $1 \leq X \leq 1000$
- $2 \leq N \leq 10$

Output Format

Output a single integer, the number of possible combinations caclulated.

Sample Input 0

```
10
2
```

Sample Output 0

```
1
```

Explanation 0

If $X = 10$ and $N = 2$, we need to find the number of ways that 10 can be represented as the sum of squares of unique numbers.

$$10 = 1^2 + 3^2$$

This is the only way in which 10 can be expressed as the sum of unique squares.

Sample Input 1

```
100
2
```

Sample Output 1

```
3
```

Explanation 1

$$100 = (10^2) = (6^2 + 8^2) = (1^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 7^2)$$

Sample Input 2

```
100
3
```

Sample Output 2

```
1
```

Explanation 2

100 can be expressed as the sum of the cubes of $1, 2, 3, 4$.
$(1 + 8 + 27 + 64 = 100)$. There is no other way to express 100 as the sum of cubes.