Given a non-negative index *k* where *k* ≤ 33, return the *k*th index row of the Pascal's triangle.

Note that the row index starts from 0.

  
In Pascal's triangle, each number is the sum of the two numbers directly above it.

**Example:**

**Input:** 3

**Output:** [1,3,3,1]

**Follow up:**

Could you optimize your algorithm to use only *O*(*k*) extra space?