For a non-negative integer X, the *array-form of X* is an array of its digits in left to right order.  For example, if X = 1231, then the array form is [1,2,3,1].

Given the array-form A of a non-negative integer X, return the array-form of the integer X+K.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** A = [1,2,0,0], K = 34

**Output:** [1,2,3,4]

**Explanation:** 1200 + 34 = 1234

**Example 2:**

**Input:** A = [2,7,4], K = 181

**Output:** [4,5,5]

**Explanation:** 274 + 181 = 455

**Example 3:**

**Input:** A = [2,1,5], K = 806

**Output:** [1,0,2,1]

**Explanation:** 215 + 806 = 1021

**Example 4:**

**Input:** A = [9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9], K = 1

**Output:** [1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]

**Explanation:** 9999999999 + 1 = 10000000000

**Note：**

1. 1 <= A.length <= 10000
2. 0 <= A[i] <= 9
3. 0 <= K <= 10000
4. If A.length > 1, then A[0] != 0