Numbers can be regarded as product of its factors. For example,

8 = 2 x 2 x 2;

= 2 x 4.

Write a function that takes an integer *n* and return all possible combinations of its factors.

**Note:**

1. You may assume that *n* is always positive.
2. Factors should be greater than 1 and less than *n*.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** 1

**Output:** []

**Example 2:**

**Input:** 37

**Output:**[]

**Example 3:**

**Input:** 12

**Output:**

[

[2, 6],

[2, 2, 3],

[3, 4]

]

**Example 4:**

**Input:** 32

**Output:**

[

[2, 16],

[2, 2, 8],

[2, 2, 2, 4],

[2, 2, 2, 2, 2],

[2, 4, 4],

[4, 8]

]