

ECOO '18 R3 P1 - Balanced

Ms. Daisy teaches a class of B boys and G girls that need to line up every morning to take attendance. Ms. Daisy thinks that a line is "balanced" if at least one of the boys is equidistant from two of the girls in the line. For example, a *girl-boy-boy-girl* line is not balanced because both boys are closer to one of the girls, but a *girl-girl-boy-boy-girl* line is balanced because the first boy is equidistant from the first and last girls.

Ms. Daisy likes it when the students form a balanced line. Can you help her figure out the number of balanced lines that the students can form? Two lines are considered distinct if at least one student has a different position in each line.

Input Specifications

the standard input will contain 10 datasets. Each dataset contains two integers B, G ($1 \leq B, G \leq 10^6$).

For the first four datasets, $B + G \leq 20$

Output Specifications

For each data set, output the number of balanced lines that can be formed, modulo 1 000 000 007.

Note: A Modulo B is the remainder of $A \div B$.

Sample Input (Three Datasets Shown)

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1 2
2 2
3 2
```

Sample Output

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2
8
48
```

Explanation of Sample Input

In the first case, a balanced line must have a girl, then the boy, and then the other girl. Either girl can come first, which gives us two balanced lines. In the second case, a balanced line has either a *boy-girl-boy-girl* pattern or a *girl-boy-girl-boy* pattern. In the third case, an example balanced line would have a *girl-boy-boy-boy-girl* pattern (the boy in the middle is equidistant from the two girls).