

Problem Statement

Little Bob loves chocolates, and goes to a store with $\$N$ in his pocket. The price of each chocolate is $\$C$. The store offers a discount: for every M wrappers he gives to the store, he gets one chocolate for free. How many chocolates does Bob get to eat?

Input Format:

The first line contains the number of test cases T (≤ 1000).

T lines follow, each of which contains three integers N , C and M

Output Format:

Print the total number of chocolates Bob eats.

Constraints:

$$2 \leq N \leq 10^5$$

$$1 \leq C \leq N$$

$$2 \leq M \leq N$$

Sample input

```
3
10 2 5
12 4 4
6 2 2
```

Sample Output

```
6
3
5
```

Explanation

In the first case, he can buy 5 chocolates with \$10 and exchange the 5 wrappers to get one more chocolate. Thus, the total number of chocolates is 6.

In the second case, he can buy 3 chocolates for \$12. However, it takes 4 wrappers to get one more chocolate. He can't avail the offer and hence the total number of chocolates remains 3.

In the third case, he can buy 3 chocolates for \$6. Now he can exchange 2 of the 3 wrappers and get 1 additional piece of chocolate. Now he can use his 1 unused wrapper and the 1 wrapper of the new piece of chocolate to get one more piece of chocolate. So the total is 5.