# **Problem X. Xtrapolation**

Input: standard input
Output: standard output

Time limit: 2 seconds

This is an interactive problem. Your program will be run in parallel with jury program and must interact with it using standard input and standard output. Jury program will wait for your program's responses, so you must flush output (using "flush(output)" in Pascal, "fflush(stdout)" in C, "cout.flush()" in C++, "System.out.flush()" in Java) after any output your program makes.

You are given several positive integer numbers. After each integer number you must print the sum of all integers received so far. The number 0 indicates that the numbers are over, your program must exit after reading it.

#### Input

Input contains several integer numbers, one on a line. The next number will be given to you only after you print the sum of integers you have received so far. After reading 0 your program must exit.

There are at most 1000 non-zero numbers. All non-zero numbers are positive and do not exceed  $10^9$ .

### Output

After you read each number, print the sum of numbers received so far on a separate line and flush the standard output.

### Sample input and output

standard input	standard output
1	1
2	3
3	6
4	10
5	15
6	21
7	28
8	36
9	45
10	55
0	

# Problem Y. Yield

Input: yield.in
Output: yield.out
Time limit: 2 seconds

You are given two integer numbers a and b. Write a program to calculate a + b.

#### Input

The first line of the input file contains two integers — a and b ( $-1000 \le a, b \le 1000$ ).

### Output

Print the value of a + b on the first line of the output file.

### Sample input and output

yield.in	yield.out
1 2	3
1 -1	0

# **Problem Z. Zero-complexity Transposition**

Input: zero.in
Output: zero.out
Time limit: 2 seconds

You are given a sequence of integer numbers. Zero-complexity transposition of the sequence is the reverse of this sequence. Your task is to write a program that prints zero-complexity transposition of the given sequence.

## Input

The first line of the input file contains one integer n — length of the sequence  $(0 < n \le 10\,000)$ . The second line contains n integer numbers —  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$   $(-1\,000\,000\,000\,000\,000\,000 \le a_i \le 1\,000\,000\,000\,000\,000)$ .

## Output

On the first line of the output file print the sequence in the reverse order.

## Sample input and output

zero.in	zero.out
3	3 2 1
1 2 3	
5	9 -8 6 4 -3
-3 4 6 -8 9	