Little Bob loves chocolates, and goes to the store with $N money 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≤N≤105   
1≤C≤N   
2≤M≤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 give 2 of this 3 wrappers and get 1 chocolate. Again, he can use his 1 unused wrapper and 1 wrapper of new chocolate to get one more chocolate. So the total is 5.