Q3. Team Formation (10 marks):

In scenarios involving team formation, a prevalent approach revolves around utilizing numbers and counting methods to establish teams based on specific criteria, such as a round-robin approach. For example, consider a situation where there are a total of 10 students, each uniquely identified by a number ranging from 1 to 10. These students are then grouped together employing a round-robin approach.

To illustrate, when forming 2 groups, Group 1 will comprise members with labels 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. Conversely, Group 2 will be composed of members labelled 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10.

Furthermore, if the objective is to divide the 10 students into 3 groups, the grouping would transpire as follows: Group 1 would include members 1, 4, 7, and 10; Group 2 would encompass members 2, 5, and 8; and Group 3 would consist of members 3, 6, and 9.

Your task is to develop a program to list out the members of the last group in ascending order.

Write a programme to

Input, in sequence

(1) The total number of students, which is a positive integer not greater than 30;
(2) The number of groups, which is a positive integer not greater than 10.

Output

List out the group members of the last group in ascending order.

试题 3. 团队组建（10 分）：

在涉及团队组建的情景中，一种普遍的方法是利用数字和计数方法，根据特定标准（例如循环轮流，round robin）建立团队。考虑一个情景，总共有 10 名学生，每名学生都有一个从 1 到 10 的唯一编号。然后，这些学生会采用循环轮流的方法分组。

举例来说，当形成 2 个小组时，第 1 组将包括标号为 1、3、5、7 和 9 的成员。相反地，第 2 组将由标号为 2、4、6、8 和 10 的成员组成。

此外，如果目标是将这 10 名学生分成 3 个小组，分组将如下进行：第 1 组将包括成员 1、4、7 和 10；第 2 组将包括成员 2、5 和 8；第 3 组将包括成员 3、6 和 9。

您的任务是写一个程式，按小到大顺序列出最后一组的成员。

试写一程式以

依序输入

（1） 学生的总数，此数为不大于 30 的正整数；
（2） 小组的数量，此数为不大于 10 的正整数。

输出

按小到大列出最后一组的小组成员。

Example (例子)

Input (输入)	Output (输出)
10 3	3 6 9
15 4	4 8 12
7 2	2 4 6