Lisa just got a new math workbook. A workbook contains exercise problems, grouped into chapters.

- There are n chapters in Lisa's workbook, numbered from 1 to n.
- ullet The i-th chapter has  $t_i$  problems, numbered from 1 to  $t_i$ .
- Each page can hold up to k problems. There are no empty pages or unnecessary spaces, so only the last page of a chapter may contain fewer than k problems.
- Each new chapter starts on a new page, so a page *will never* contain problems from more than one chapter.
- The page number indexing starts at 1.

Lisa believes a problem to be *special* if its index (within a chapter) is the same as the page number where it's located. Given the details for Lisa's workbook, can you count its number of *special* problems?

**Note:** See the diagram in the *Explanation* section for more details.

# **Input Format**

The first line contains two integers n and k — the number of chapters and the maximum number of problems per page respectively.

The second line contains n integers  $t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n$ , where  $t_i$  denotes the number of problems in the i-th chapter.

#### **Constraints**

•  $1 \le n, k, t_i \le 100$ 

### **Output Format**

Print the number of *special* problems in Lisa's workbook.

## Sample Input

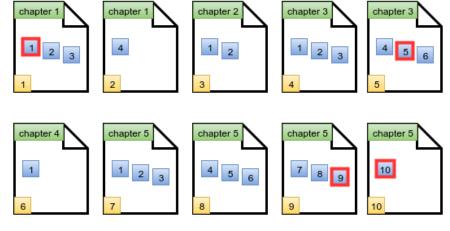
5 3 4 2 6 1 10

### Sample Output

4

### **Explanation**

The diagram below depicts Lisa's workbook with n=5 chapters and a maximum of k=3 problems per page. Special problems are outlined in red, and page numbers are in yellow squares.



There are  $oldsymbol{4}$  special problems and thus we print the number  $oldsymbol{4}$  on a new line.