

## 4890 Aronson

Aronson's sequence  $a_k$  is a sequence of integers defined by the sentence "t is the first, fourth, eleventh, ... letter of this sentence.", where the ... are filled in appropriately so that the sentence makes sense. The first few values are  $1, 4, 11, 16, 24, 29, 33, 35, 39, \ldots$ 

**Note** the non-letter characters and spaces are not considered in the formulation of the sequence. When  $k \leq 100000$ , it turns out that  $a_k \leq 1000000$ .

To formulate the sequence, you must be able to write the ordinal numbers in English. The ordinal numbers are first, second, third, ..., while the cardinal numbers are one, two, three, .... It is easiest to define the ordinals in terms of the cardinals, so we describe these first.

A cardinal number less than twenty is written directly from the first two columns of **Table 1** (3 three, 17 seventeen, etc.). A cardinal number greater than or equal to twenty, but less than one hundred is written as the tens part, along with a nonzero ones part (40 forty, 56 fifty six, etc). A cardinal number greater than or equal to one hundred, but less than one thousand, is written as the hundreds part, along with a nonzero remainder (100 one hundred, 117 one hundred seventeen, 640 six hundred forty, 999 nine hundred ninety nine). A cardinal number greater than or equal to one thousand, but less than one million, is written as the thousands part, along with a nonzero remainder (12345 twelve thousand three hundred forty five). An ordinal number is written as a cardinal number, but with the last word ordinalized using the columns three and four of **Table 1**.

Some example ordinal numbers are  $3^{rd}$  third,  $56^{th}$  fifty sixth,  $100^{th}$  one hundredth, and  $12345^{th}$  twelve thousand three hundred forty fifth.

#### Input

The input consists of a number of cases. Each case is specified by a positive integer k on one line  $(1 \le k \le 100000)$ . The sequence of k values will be non-decreasing. The input is terminated by a line containing a single '0'.

#### Output

For each k, print the value of  $a_k$  on one line. The values of  $a_k$  will be at most 1000000.

### Sample Input

1
1

n	cardinal	n <sup>th</sup>	ordinal
1	one	$1^{st}$	first
2	two	$2^{\text{nd}}$	second
3	three	$3^{\text{rd}}$	third
4	four	$4^{th}$	fourth
5	five	5 <sup>th</sup>	fifth
6	six	$6^{th}$	sixth
7	seven	$7^{th}$	seventh
8	eight	$8^{th}$	eighth
9	nine	9 <sup>th</sup>	ninth
10	ten	$10^{\mathrm{th}}$	tenth
11	eleven	$11^{\rm th}$	eleventh
12	twelve	12 <sup>th</sup>	twelfth
13	thirteen	$13^{th}$	thirteenth
14	fourteen	14 <sup>th</sup>	fourteenth
15	fifteen	15 <sup>th</sup>	fifteenth
16	sixteen	$16^{th}$	sixteenth
17	seventeen	17 <sup>th</sup>	seventeenth
18	eighteen	$18^{th}$	eighteenth
19	nineteen	19 <sup>th</sup>	nineteenth
20	twenty	$20^{th}$	twentieth
30	thirty	$30^{th}$	thirtieth
40	forty	$40^{th}$	fortieth
50	fifty	$50^{th}$	fiftieth
60	sixty	$60^{th}$	sixtieth
70	seventy	$70^{th}$	seventieth
80	eighty	$80^{th}$	eightieth
90	ninety	90 <sup>th</sup>	ninetieth
100	hundred		hundredth
1000	thousand	1000 <sup>th</sup>	thousandth

Table 1: Translation table.

# **Sample Output**