A number is called a *factorion* in base `b` if it is equal to the sum of the factorials of its digits in base `b`. For example, `145` is a *factorion* in base `10` because `145 = 1! + 4! + 5!`.

Given a base `b`, your task is to find all the *factorions* in base `b`.

**Example**

For `b = 10`, the output should be

`Factorion(b) = "[1, 2, 145, 40585]".`

`1, 2, 145, 40585` are the only *factorions* in base `10`.

**Input/Output**

- **[time limit] 4000ms (py3)**
- **[input] integer b**

  *Constraints:*

  `2 ≤ b < 40`.

- **[output] string**

  A list of all the *factorions* in base `b` as a string.