Problem B: Bound Found

You are given a sequence of **n** integers and a non-negative target **t**. You are to find a non-empty range of the sequence (i.e. a continuous subsequence) and output its lower index **l** and its upper index **u**. The absolute value of the sum of the values of the sequence from the **l**-th to the **u**-th element (inclusive) must be at least as close to **t** as the absolute value of the sum of any other non-empty range.

Input Specification

The input file contains several test cases. Each test case starts with two numbers **n** and **k**. Input is terminated by **n = k = 0**. Otherwise, $1 \leq$ **n ≤ 100000** and there follow **n** integers with absolute values ≤ **10000** which constitute the sequence. Then follow **k** queries for this sequence. Each query is a target **t** with **0 ≤ t ≤ 1000000000**. The sum of all **k** in the input file is ≤ **1000**.

Output Specification

For each query output 3 numbers on a line: some closest absolute sum and the lower and upper indices of some range where this absolute sum is achieved. Possible indices start with 1 and go up to **n**.

Sample Input

```
5 1
-10 -5 0 5 10
3
10 2
-9 8 -7 6 -5 4 -3 2 -1 0
5 11
15 2
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
15 100
0 0
```

Sample Output

```
5 4 4
5 2 8
9 1 1
15 1 15
15 1 15
```