# Indicium (7pts, 25pts)

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#### Problem

Indicium means "trace" in Latin. In this problem we work with Latin squares and matrix traces.

A *Latin square* is an **N**-by-**N** square matrix in which each cell contains one of **N** different values, such that no value is repeated within a row or a column. In this problem, we will deal only with "natural Latin squares" in which the **N** values are the integers between 1 and **N**.

The trace of a square matrix is the sum of the values on the main diagonal (which runs from the upper left to the lower right).

Given values **N** and **K**, produce any **N**-by-**N** "natural Latin square" with trace **K**, or say it is impossible. For example, here are two possible answers for **N** = 3, **K** = 6. In each case, the values that contribute to the trace are underlined.

2 1 3
3 1 2
2 1
1 2 3
1 3 2
2 3 1

### Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow. Each consists of one line containing two integers **N** and **K**: the desired size of the matrix and the desired trace.

# Output

For each test case, output one line containing Case #x: y, where x is the test case number (starting from 1) and y is IMPOSSIBLE if there is no answer for the given parameters or POSSIBLE otherwise. In the latter case, output **N** more lines of **N** integers each, representing a valid "natural Latin square" with a trace of **K**, as described above.

## Limits

Time limit: 20 seconds per test set.

Memory limit: 1GB.

 $N \le K \le N^2$ .

Test set 1 (Visible Verdict)

**T** = 44.

 $2 \le N \le 5$ .

Test set 2 (Hidden Verdict)

 $1 \le \mathbf{T} \le 100.$  $2 \le \mathbf{N} \le 50.$ 

# Sample

Sample Case #1 is the one described in the problem statement.

Sample Case #2 has no answer. The only possible 2-by-2 "natural Latin squares" are as follows:

1 2 2 1 2 1 1 2

These have traces of 2 and 4, respectively. There is no way to get a trace of 3.