Problem A: Multiples

Two points (**x1, y1**) and (**x2**, **y2**) are said to be integer multiples if there is an integer **N** such that (**x1, y1**) = (**Nx2**, **Ny2**)or (**Nx1, Ny1**) = (**x2**, **y2**).

For example,

(1, 2) and (2, 4) are integer multiples, since for **N** = 2, (2\*1, 2\*2) = (2, 4)

(1, 2) and (-3, -6) are also integer multiples (**N** = -3)

(1, 2) and (1, 3) are not integer multiples, since there is no **N** such that (**N**\*1, **N**\*2) = (1, 3) and vice versa.

Given two points, figure out if they are integer multiples of each other.

**Input:**

The first line of input provides the number of test cases, **T** (1 ≤ **T** ≤ 100). **T** test cases follow. Each test case consists of two lines. Each line contains two integers **x, y**, which represent a point (**x, y**).

**Output:**

For each test case, your program should output one line containing “YES” if the two points are integer multiples, or “NO” otherwise.

**Sample Input:**

4

1 2

-4 -8

3 7

9 21

26 2

13 1

0 7

1 7

**Sample Output:**

YES

YES

YES

NO

**Explanation for Sample Input:**

Looking at the first three test cases in order, we note that:

(-4\*1, -4\*2) = (-4, -8)

(3\*3, 3\*7) = (9, 21)

(26, 2) = (2\*13, 2\*1)