

Here's a *humerus* joke:

Why did Papyrus the skeleton go to the store by himself? Because he had *no body* to go with him!

Did you like it? Don't worry, I've got a ton more. A skele-ton.

Once upon a time, Papyrus the skeleton went to buy some pasta from the store. The store's inventory is *bare-bones* and they only sell one thing — boxes of uncooked spaghetti! The store always stocks exactly  $k$  boxes of pasta, and each box is numbered sequentially from  $1$  to  $k$ . This box number also corresponds to the number of sticks of spaghetti in the box, meaning the first box contains  $1$  stick, the second box contains  $2$  sticks, the third box contains  $3$  sticks, ..., and the  $k^{th}$  box contains  $k$  sticks. Because they only stock one box of each kind, the store has a *tendon-cy* to sell out of spaghetti.

During each trip to the store, Papyrus likes to buy exactly  $n$  sticks of spaghetti by purchasing exactly  $b$  boxes (no more, no less). Not sure *which* boxes to purchase, Papyrus calls *Sherlock Bones* for help but he's also stumped! Do you have the *guts* to solve this puzzle?

Given the values of  $n$ ,  $k$ , and  $b$  for  $t$  trips to the store, determine which boxes Papyrus must purchase during each trip. For each trip, print a single line of  $b$  distinct space-separated integers denoting the box number for each box of spaghetti Papyrus purchases (recall that the store only has *one* box of each kind). If it's not possible to buy  $n$  sticks of spaghetti by purchasing  $b$  boxes, print -1 instead.

For example, Papyrus wants to purchase  $n = 14$  sticks of spaghetti in  $b = 3$  boxes and the store has  $k = 8$  different box sizes. He can buy boxes of sizes  $[8, 4, 2]$ ,  $[7, 5, 2]$ ,  $[7, 6, 1]$  and other combinations. Any of the combinations will work.

### Function Description

Complete the *bonetrousle* function in the editor below. It should return an array of integers.

*bonetrousle* has the following parameter(s):

- $n$ : the integer number of sticks to buy
- $k$ : the integer number of box sizes the store carries
- $b$ : the integer number of boxes to buy

### Input Format

The first line contains a single integer  $t$ , the number of trips to the store.

Each of the next  $t$  lines contains three space-separated integers  $n$ ,  $k$  and  $b$ , the number of sticks to buy, the number of boxes for sale and the number of boxes to buy on this trip to the store.

### Constraints

- $1 \leq t \leq 20$
- $1 \leq b \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq n, k \leq 10^{18}$
- $b \leq k$

### Output Format

For each trip to the store:

- If there is no solution, print -1 on a new line.
- If there is a solution, print a single line of  $b$  distinct space-separated integers where each integer denotes the numbers of noodles in each box that Papyrus must purchase.

If there are multiple possible solutions, *you can print any one of them*. Do not print any leading or trailing spaces or extra newlines.

### Sample Input

```
4
12 8 3
10 3 3
```

9 10 2  
9 10 2

## Sample Output

2 3 7  
-1  
5 4  
1 8

## Explanation

Papyrus makes the following trips to the store:

1. He wants to buy exactly  $b = 3$  boxes of spaghetti and have a total number of  $n = 12$  sticks. During this trip, the store has  $k = 8$  boxes of spaghetti sticks where the first box has **1** stick, the second box has **2** sticks, the third box has **3** sticks, and so on. One possible solution would be the following:



Papyrus can buy the **2**-stick, **3**-stick, and **7**-stick boxes for the total of  $2 + 3 + 7 = 12$  sticks. *Note that this is not the only valid solution; other valid solutions are acceptable.*

2. He wants to buy exactly  $b = 3$  boxes of spaghetti and have a total number of  $n = 10$  sticks. Because the store only has three boxes in stock containing **1**, **2**, and **3** sticks of spaghetti, it's not possible for Papyrus to buy  $n$  sticks of spaghetti as buying all three boxes would only yield  $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$  sticks (which is less than the  $n = 10$  that he wanted to purchase). Thus, we print -1 on a new line.
3. The third and fourth trips to the store both contain the same values ( $n = 9$ ,  $k = 10$ ,  $b = 2$ ). This illustrates that there may be multiple solutions for any given trip to the store and any valid solution is acceptable.