You are given an array $A = [1, 2, 3, ..., n]$:

1. How many sequences (S_1) can you get after exact k adjacent swaps on A?
2. How many sequences (S_2) can you get after at most k swaps on A?

An adjacent swap can be made between two elements of the Array A, A[i] and A[i+1] or A[i] and A[i-1]. A swap otherwise can be between any two elements of the array A[i] and A[j] $\forall$ 1 ≤ i, j ≤ N, i ≠ j.

Input Format

First and only line contains n and k separated by space.

Constraints

1 ≤ n ≤ 2500
1 ≤ k ≤ 2500

Output Format

Output S_1 % MOD and S_2 % MOD in one line, where `MOD = 1000000007`.

Sample Input

```
3 2
```

Sample Output

```
3 6
```

Explanation

```
Original array: [1, 2, 3]
1. After 2 adjacent swaps:
We can get [1, 2, 3], [2, 3, 1], [3, 1, 2] ==> S1 == 3

2. After at most 2 swaps:
1) After 0 swap: [1, 2, 3]
2) After 1 swap: [2, 1, 3], [3, 2, 1], [1, 3, 2].
3) After 2 swaps: [1, 2, 3], [2, 3, 1], [3, 1, 2]
==> S2 == 6
```