

Marc loves cupcakes, but he also likes to stay fit. Each cupcake has a calorie count, and Marc can walk a distance to expend those calories. If Marc has eaten j cupcakes so far, after eating a cupcake with c calories he must walk *at least* $2^j \times c$ miles to maintain his weight.

For example, if he eats **3** cupcakes with calorie counts in the following order: **[5, 10, 7]**, the miles he will need to walk are $(2^0 * 5) + (2^1 * 10) + (2^2 * 7) = 5 + 20 + 28 = 53$. This is not the minimum, though, so we need to test other orders of consumption. In this case, our minimum miles is calculated as $(2^0 * 10) + (2^1 * 7) + (2^2 * 5) = 10 + 14 + 20 = 44$.

Given the individual calorie counts for each of the cupcakes, determine the minimum number of miles Marc must walk to maintain his weight. Note that he can eat the cupcakes *in any order*.

Function Description

Complete the `marcsCakewalk` function in the editor below. It should return a long integer that represents the minimum miles necessary.

`marcsCakewalk` has the following parameter(s):

- *calorie*: an integer array that represents calorie count for each cupcake

Input Format

The first line contains an integer n , the number of cupcakes in *calorie*.
The second line contains n space-separated integers *calorie*[i].

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 40$
- $1 \leq c[i] \leq 1000$

Output Format

Print a long integer denoting the minimum number of miles Marc must walk to maintain his weight.

Sample Input 0

3
1 3 2

Sample Output 0

11

Explanation 0

Let's say the number of miles Marc must walk to maintain his weight is *miles*. He can minimize *miles* by eating the $n = 3$ cupcakes in the following order:

1. Eat the cupcake with $c_1 = 3$ calories, so *miles* = $0 + (3 \cdot 2^0) = 3$.
2. Eat the cupcake with $c_2 = 2$ calories, so *miles* = $3 + (2 \cdot 2^1) = 7$.
3. Eat the cupcake with $c_0 = 1$ calories, so *miles* = $7 + (1 \cdot 2^2) = 11$.

We then print the final value of *miles*, which is **11**, as our answer.

Sample Input 1

4
7 4 9 6

Sample Output 1

79

Explanation 1

$(2^0 * 9) + (2^1 * 7) + (2^2 * 6) + (2^3 * 4) = 9 + 14 + 24 + 32 = 79$