Little Bobby loves chocolate. He frequently goes to his favorite 5 & 10 store, Penny Auntie, to buy them. They are having a promotion at Penny Auntie. If Bobby saves enough wrappers, he can turn them in for a free chocolate.

For example, Bobby has $n = 15$ to spend on bars of chocolate that cost $c = 3$ each. He can turn in $m = 2$ wrappers to receive another bar. Initially, he buys 5 bars and has 5 wrappers after eating them. He turns in 4 of them, leaving him with 1, for 2 more bars. After eating those two, he has 3 wrappers, turns in 2 leaving him with 1 wrapper and his new bar. Once he eats that one, he has 2 wrappers and turns them in for another bar. After eating that one, he only has 1 wrapper, and his feast ends. Overall, he has eaten $5 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 9$ bars.

Function Description

Complete the *chocolateFeast* function in the editor below. It must return the number of chocolates Bobby can eat after taking full advantage of the promotion.

chocolateFeast has the following parameter(s):

- *n*: an integer representing Bobby's initial amount of money
- *c*: an integer representing the cost of a chocolate bar
- *m*: an integer representing the number of wrappers he can turn in for a free bar

Note: Little Bobby will always turn in his wrappers if he has enough to get a free chocolate.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, t, denoting the number of test cases to analyze.
Each of the next t lines contains three space-separated integers: n, c, and m. They represent money to spend, cost of a chocolate, and the number of wrappers he can turn in for a free chocolate.

Constraints

- $1 \le t \le 1000$
- $2 \le n \le 10^5$
- $1 \le c \le n$
- $2 \le m \le n$

Output Format

For each trip to Penny Auntie, print the total number of chocolates Bobby eats on a new line.

Sample Input

```
3
10 2 5
12 4 4
6 2 2
```

Sample Output

```
6
3
5
```

Explanation

Bobby makes the following 3 trips to the store:

1. He spends his 10 dollars on 5 chocolates at 2 dollars apiece. He then eats them and exchanges all 5 wrappers to get 1 more. He eats 6 chocolates.
2. He spends his 12 dollars on 3 chocolates at 4 dollars apiece. He has 3 wrappers, but needs 4 to trade for his next chocolate. He eats 3 chocolates.
3. He spends 6 dollars on 3 chocolates at 2 dollars apiece. He then exchanges 2 of the 3 wrappers for 1 additional piece. Next, he uses his third leftover chocolate wrapper from his initial purchase with the wrapper from his trade-in to do a second trade-in for 1 more piece. At this point he has 1 wrapper left, which is not enough to perform another trade-in. He eats 5 chocolates.