Linear congruential generator

We have designed and implemented a new prime factorization algorithm. It is believed that the most challenging inputs to the algorithm are integers which are the product of K distinct primes. We would like to test the algorithm on a sequence of integers generated by a linear congruential generator. The question is how to choose the generator seed so that many challenging inputs are generated.

The task

You are given parameters of a linear congruential generator. Your task is to compute the seed of the generator which will produce a sequence of N pseudorandom values containing as many as possible integers whose prime factorization consists of exactly K distinct primes.

Input

The input is one line containing integers A, C, M, K, N separated by a space. Values A, C, M determine linear congruential generator given by formula $x_{i+1}=Ax_i+C \bmod M$. It is guaranteed that the generator has a period of length M. Value N is the number of inputs we are supposed to generate from a chosen seed to test the algorithm. The generated values are thus $x_1, x_2,...,x_N$ where x_1 equals the seed. Values of A, C and M are not greater than 3×10^8. Moreover, $1 \le K \le 10$ and $1 \le N \le M$.

Output

The output is one line containing two integers S and I separated by a space. S is the optimal seed, I is the number of the most challenging inputs that will be generated from S. If more seeds generate the same number of the most challenging inputs, S is that seed among them which is generated by the generator from the initial value $x_1=0$ earlier than the other seeds.

Example 1

Input

```
5 11 8 1 4
```

Output

```
0 3
```

The generator produces numbers 0, 3, 2, 5, 4, 7, 6, 1. Since K=1, the most challenging inputs are primes. If seed 0 is chosen, primes 2, 3 and 5 are included in the generated sequence of length N=4. This is the optimal setting as a sequence of length 4 cannot include all 4 primes produced by the generator.

Example 2

Input

```
5 3 16 2 7
```

Output

```
8 3
```

The produced numbers are sequentially 0, 3, 2, 13, 4, 7, 6, 1, 8, 11, 10, 5, 12, 15, 14, 9. Since K=2, the most challenging inputs are those numbers in 0,..,15 that are products of two distinct primes (6, 10, 14, 15). The optimal seed is thus 8.

Example 3

Input

```
17 9 32 2 10
```

Output

```
13 5
```