Exponentiation

Time Limit:	500MS	Memory Limit:	10000K
Total Submissions:	149081	Accepted:	36396

Description

Problems involving the computation of exact values of very large magnitude and precision are common. For example, the computation of the national debt is a taxing experience for many computer systems.

This problem requires that you write a program to compute the exact value of R^n where R is a real number (0.0 < R < 99.999) and n is an integer such that 0 < n <= 25.

Input

The input will consist of a set of pairs of values for R and n. The R value will occupy columns 1 through 6, and the n value will be in columns 8 and 9.

Output

The output will consist of one line for each line of input giving the exact value of R^n. Leading zeros should be suppressed in the output. Insignificant trailing zeros must not be printed. Don't print the decimal point if the result is an integer.

Sample Input

```
95.123 12
0.4321 20
5.1234 15
6.7592  9
98.999 10
1.0100 12
```

Sample Output

```
5488156205177318301945 41.899025343415715973535967221869852721
.00000005148554641076956121994511276767154838481760200726351203835429763013462401
43992025569.92857370126648804114665499331870370751166629547672049395302429448126.764121021618164430206909037173276672904290727436295404 98.1075960194566517745610440100011.126825030131969720661201
```

Hint

If you don't know how to determine wheather encounted the end of input:
s is a string and *n* is an integer
C++

```
while(cin>>s>>n)

{

...

}
```

c

```
while(scanf("%s%d",s,&n)==2) //to  see if the scanf read in as many items as you want

/*while(scanf(%s%d",s,&n)!=EOF) //this also work    */

{

...

}
```