Tour to the Good Place



After her death, Miss Eleanor Shellstrop is welcomed to her afterlife in a community called "The Good Place". The community comprises of a group of N neighbourhoods (1 to 10^3), labeled 1, 2, 3,, N and widely distributed.

The travel guide Michael has the power to take travelers from neighbourhood i to neighbourhood 2i ($1 \le i \le N/2$), visiting all intermediate neighborhoods. This costs 4 dollars. On the other hand, the guide Shawn has the power to take travelers from neighbourhood i to neighbourhood i+1 for just 2 dollars.

Miss. Eleanor wants to visit neighbourhoods 1, 2, 3, ..., M (1 <= M <= N). Eleanor can use Michael or Shawn to go from one neighbourhood to another. Write a program to help Miss Eleanor visit the M neighbourhoods at the lowest cost.

Input Format

1st line contain number of test cases T and the next T lines contains M for each of the T test cases

Constraints

1 <= M <= N

Output Format

Return the minimum cost in dollars for visit M contiguous neighbourhoods

Sample Input 0

2			
8			
14			
14			

Sample Output 0

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12
16
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Explanation 0

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8: 0 \rightarrow 1 (S); 1 \rightarrow 2 (S); 2 \rightarrow 4 (M); 4 \rightarrow 8 (M). Total cost is 2+2+4+4=12
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14: 0 -> 1(S); 1 -> 2(S); 2 -> 3(S); 3 -> 6(M); 6 -> 7(S); 7 -> 14(M). Total cost is 2 + 2 + 2 + 4 + 2 + 4 = 16

Here S is for Shawn and M for Michael

For testcase#1: M = 8, cost to reach neighbourhood 1 is 2(0 -> 1). From neighborhood 1, we can go to neighborhood 2 (1->2) in 2 ways: with Shawn for 2 dollars and with Michael for 4 dollars, as 2 dollars is minimum, we choose Shawn. From neighborhood 2 we can visit all nodes from 2 to 4 with Michael for 4 dollars or with Shawn for 4(2+2) dollars. Similarly at 4, we can visit all nodes from 4 to 8 in 4 dollars with Michael or 8(2+2+2+2) dollars with Shawn, we choose Michael and so on.