1549 Lattice Point

A lattice point is a point (x, y) in the 2-dimensional xy-plane with $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$, where \mathbb{Z} be the set of integers. Let

 $P(r) = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le r^2, (x,y) \text{ is a lattice point in the } xy\text{-plane} \}$

and we denote D(r) be the number of elements in P(r). For each lattice point (x, y) in the xy-plane, let

$$S(x,y) = \{(u,v) | x \le u \le x+1, y \le v \le y+1\}$$

and

$$B(r) = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le r^2, x \text{ and } y \text{ are real numbers} \}$$

Then it is easy to verify that when $r > \sqrt{2}$

$$B(r-\sqrt{2}) \subset \bigcup_{(x,y)\in P(r)} S(x,y) \subset B(r+\sqrt{2})$$

We know that

$$Area\left(\bigcup_{(x,y)\in P(r)} S(x,y)\right) = \sum_{(x,y)\in P(r)} Area(S(x,y)) = \sum_{(x,y)\in P(r)} 1 = D(r)$$

Hence

$$\pi (r - \sqrt{2})^2 < D(r) < \pi (r + \sqrt{2})^2$$

This implies

$$\pi \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r}\right)^2 < \frac{D(r)}{r^2} < \pi \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r}\right)^2$$

It yields

$$\lim_{r \to \infty} \frac{D(r)}{r^2} = \pi$$

So if we can calculate D(r) for a large r, then we can estimate the value of π .

The following C function can be used to calculate the value of D(r) withing a reasonable aumount of time when r is a small integer, say e.g., $1 \le r \le 10,000$.

```
long D(long r)
{    long x,y,count=0;
    for(x=-r;x<=r;x++)
        for(y=-r;y<=r;y++)
            if(x*x+y*y<=r*r)
                count++;
    return count;
}</pre>
```

Is is easy to obtained D(1) = 5, D(2) = 13, D(3) = 29, and D(10000) = 314159053 using this program. Recall that $\pi = 3.14159...$ Your task is to find D(r) for a large r within a reasonable amount of time.

Input

There are multiple lanes in the input file, the k-th line contain an integer n_k $(1 \le n_k \le 100, 000, 000)$.

Output

List integer n_k in line 2k - 1 and the value of $D(n_k)$ in line 2k for k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...

Sample Input

Sample Output