# 997 Show the Sequence

The problem of finding the next term of a given sequence of numbers is usually proposed in QI tests. We want to generate the N terms of a sequence from a given codification of the sequence.

Let  $S = (S_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$  denote a sequence of real numbers whose *i*-order term is  $S_i$ . We codify a constant sequence with the following operator:

$$S = [n]$$
 meaning that  $S_i = n \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

where  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . We also define the following operators on a given sequence of numbers  $S = (S_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ :

$$V = [m+S] \quad \text{meaning that} \quad V_i = \begin{cases} m &, i=1 \\ V_{i-1} + S_{i-1} &, i>1 \end{cases};$$

$$V = [m * S] \quad \text{meaning that} \quad V_i = \left\{ \begin{matrix} m * S_1 & , \ i = 1 \\ V_{i-1} * S_i & , \ i > 1 \end{matrix} \right. ;$$

where  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ . For example we have the following codifications

$$[2+[1]] = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \cdots \\ [2*[1+[2+[1]]]] = 2, 6, 36, 360, 5400, 113400 \cdots \\ [2*[5+[-2]]] = 10, 30, 30, -30, 90, -450, 3150 \cdots$$

Given a codification, the problem is to write the first N terms of the sequence.

## Input

The input file contains several test cases. For each of them, the program input is a single line containing the codification, without any space, followed by an integer N ( $2 \le N \le 50$ ).

#### Output

For each test case, the program output is a single line containing the list of first N terms of the sequence.

# Examples

| Input             | Output                 |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| [1+[2+[1]]] 5     | 1 3 6 10 15            |
| [2*[1+[2+[1]]]] 6 | 2 6 36 360 5400 113400 |

#### Sample Input

### Sample Output