

## Problem G. Guess the Distribution

Input file: *standard input*  
Output file: *standard output*  
Time limit: 5 seconds  
Memory limit: 256 mebibytes

Let  $p \in (0; 1)$  be a real number and  $n \in [1; 100]$  be a positive integer. Consider  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$  — independent random variables such that  $P(\xi_i = 1) = p$  and  $P(\xi_i = 0) = 1 - p$ . Consider the random variable

$$\theta_n = \frac{\xi_1 + \dots + \xi_n + u - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}},$$

where  $u$  is a random variable which is uniformly distributed in  $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$  independently from all  $\xi_i$ .

You are given  $p$  and a sample from the distribution  $\theta_n$  for some  $n$ . You need to determine  $n$ .

### Input

The first line of input contains one integer  $T$  ( $T = 30$ ) — the number of samples.

The second line contains a real number  $p \in (0; 1)$  with at most two digits after the decimal point.

Each of next  $T$  lines contains the description of the sample. It consists of an integer  $N$  ( $N = 10^4$ ) — the size of the sample, and  $N$  space-separated real numbers  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N$  with at most 10 digits after decimal point, describing the sample of the distribution  $\theta_n$  for some  $n$ .

It is guaranteed that the test case is generated as follows: we choose  $p$  and seed  $s$  by hand and then choose all  $n$  as  $T$  random integers from  $[1; 100]$  using a pseudo-random number generator with initial seed  $s$ .

In the sample test case  $T = 2$  and  $N = 3$  just to show the format.

### Output

For each of  $T$  samples print one integer on a separate line — the number  $ans_i \in [1; 100]$  which you think defines the distribution  $\theta_n$ .

Your answer for the whole test case will be considered correct, if the average absolute error does not exceed 5, so that

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T |n_i - ans_i| \leq 5.$$

### Example

standard input	standard output
2	3
0.5	7
3 0.1 0.05 -0.2	
3 0.05 -0.1 0.01	