

Everyone whose taxable income is not less than a certain value m , has to pay income tax on that taxable income at $x\%$ rate. But this often creates a hazard if proper incentives are not given. For example lets say a person has to pay tax at the rate of 10% of taxable income if his taxable income is not less than 150000 BDT (Bangladeshi Taka). Now consider two persons A and B whose taxable incomes are 145000 BDT and 155000 BDT respectively. Now it is obvious that A do not have to pay tax. But B pays $155000 * .10 = 15500$ BDT as tax. So after paying the tax the amount that remains in his hand is $155000 - 15500 = 139500$ BDT. So even though B earns more than A, his effective earning is less than A. Given the value of m and x , you will have to find the value of the maximum income v , which is effectively (after deducting the tax) less than someone earning less than v . You must assume that income of anyone is always an integer and always positive. However, income tax is a real number and so is the effective income.

Note: In this problem we are assuming that a person pays tax on his whole taxable income. In real life the rules are a bit different and so such hazard do not occur.

Input

The input file contains at most 20000 lines of inputs. Each line contains two decimal integers m ($0 < m < 1000000001$) and x ($0 \leq x \leq 100$). The meaning of m and x is given above.

Input is terminated by a set where the values of m and x are zero. This set should not be processed.

Output

For each line of input produce one line of output. This line contains a positive integer which denotes the value of v , whose meaning is given in the problem statement. If such a value of v is not found then print 'Not found' instead.

Sample Input

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20 10
2300 4
0 0
```

Sample Output

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21
2394
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