

A fraction is irreducible if its numerator and denominator don't have any common factor greater than 1. For example $\frac{9}{1} \frac{4}{7} \frac{1}{10}{ }^{5} \frac{9}{25}$ are all $21 \pi+19$
irreducible fractions. But there are some fractions like $\mathbf{1 4 * + 7}$, which is irreducible for any integer value of $\mathbf{n}$. It is not quite straightforward to identify such fractions.

Now consider the fraction with general form,
 satisfying $\mathbf{0} \leq \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \leq \mathbf{1 0 ^ { 7 }}$ and $\mathbf{( 0 \leq a , b \leq 3 2 0 0 0 ,} \mathbf{( a + b )} \mathbf{>} \mathbf{0}$ ). If values of $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ are given then we will be able to find some pair of values $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ such that for any integer value of $\mathbf{n}$,

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        분+7
    fraction \(+y\) is irreducible. One possible way of finding some of such pairs ( \(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}\) ) is by using
    the theorem "If there exist integers \(\mathbf{p}\) and \(\mathbf{q}\) such that \(\mathbf{r p + s q}=\mathbf{1}\) ( \(r\) and \(s\) are also integers),
    then \(\mathbf{r}\) and \(\mathbf{s}\) are relatively prime." So if \((\mathbf{a n}+\mathbf{x})\) and \((\mathbf{b n}+\mathbf{y})\) are relative prime then we can
    write
\[
\begin{aligned}
& (a n+x) p+(b n+y) q=1 \\
=> & n(a p+b q)+(p x+q y)=1 \ldots(i)
\end{aligned}
\]
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The relation (i) above can hold for any value of $\mathbf{n}$, if $\mathbf{a p}+\mathbf{b q}=\mathbf{0}$ and $\mathbf{p x}+\mathbf{q} \mathbf{y}=\mathbf{1}$. Given the value of $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ your job is to count how many different $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ pairs there are such that there exist integers $\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}$ satisfying $\mathbf{a p}+\mathbf{b q}=\mathbf{0}$ and $\mathbf{p x}+\mathbf{q y}=\mathbf{1}$.

## Input

There can be up to 100000 lines of inputs. Each line contains two non-negative integers which denote the value of $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{0} \leq \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \leq \mathbf{3 2 0 0 0},(\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{b})>\mathbf{0})$ respectively.

Input is terminated by a line containing two zeroes. These two zeroes need not be processed.

## Output

For each line of input except the last one, produce one line of output. This line contains an integer $\mathbf{P}$. This $\mathbf{P}$ denotes the total number of different pair of integer values for $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$, which ensures that $\mathbf{a p + b q}=\mathbf{0}$ and $\mathbf{p x + q} \mathbf{q}=\mathbf{1}$, where $\left(\mathbf{0} \leq \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \leq \mathbf{1 0}^{\mathbf{7}}\right)$.

Sample Input

| 100 | 223 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2300 | 1000 |
| 0 | 0 |

Output for Sample Input
89686 869565

