# Problem I

#### Transcribed Books

Long before Gutenberg invented letterpress printing, books have been transcribed by monks. Cloisters wanted to be able to check that a book was transcribed by them (and not by a different cloister). Although watermarked paper would have been an option, the cloister preferred to use a system of hard-to-fake serial numbers for identifying their transcriptions.

Each serial number consists of 10 single numbers  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{10}$ . Valid serial numbers satisfy  $a_1 + a_2 + \ldots + a_9 \equiv a_{10} \pmod{N}$  with  $0 \le a_{10} < N$ . The N is specific to and only known by the cloister that has transcribed this book and is therefore able to check its origin.

You are confronted with a pile of books that presumably have been transcribed by a single cloister. You are asked to write a computer program to determine that cloister, i.e. to calculate the biggest possible N that makes the serial numbers of these books valid. Obviously, no cloister has chosen N = 1. So if your calculations yield N = 1, there must be something wrong.

#### Input

Input starts with an integer t on a single line, the number of test cases ( $1 \le t \le 100$ ). Each test case starts with an integer c on a single line, the number of serial numbers you have to consider ( $2 \le c \le 1000$ ). Each of the following c lines holds 10 integer numbers  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{10}$  ( $0 \le a_i < 2^{28}$ ) separated by single spaces.

### Output

For each test case, output a single line containing the largest possible N, so that each given serial number for that test case is valid. If you cannot find a N > 1 satisfying the condition for all serial numbers or if the numbers are valid independent of the choice of N, output "impossible" (without the quotes) on a single line.

# Sample Input

# Sample Output

```
impossible
8
impossible
2
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