

## E - Going Shopping with Grandma (I)

Source file name: `eloi.c`, `eloi.cpp`, or `eloi.java`

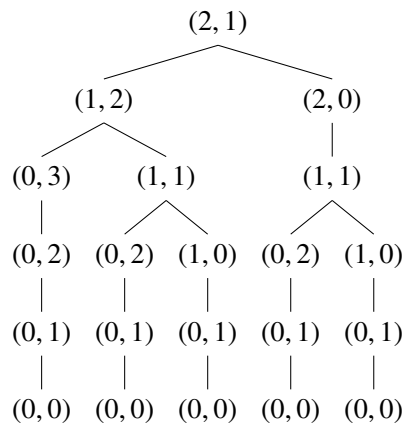
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Sometimes, going shopping with grandma can be a very exciting and fun adventure! Eloi is going shopping with grandma this evening because of the holidays; just perfect for his saying: “Sewing, baking, and shopping with grandma, it all goes together. . . a grandmother, at holiday time, is worth gold.” They also are stopping at the pharmacy: granny is losing her memory and her bottle of memory pills is running low ... how sad!

The memory pills come in two sizes: *large* and *small*. The dose in each large pill is equivalent to that in two small ones. Eloi observes granny picks a pill at random from the bottle every day: if it’s a small one, she takes it; otherwise, she splits it and takes a half, replacing the other which is from then on considered a small pill.

Given a certain bottle with  $l$  large pills and  $s$  small pills, we say that the pair  $(l, s)$  is the *bottle configuration*. Eloi is interested in the *pill tree* associated with bottle configuration  $(l, s)$ , in which left or right branching represents a large or small pill being picked, respectively. Formally it’s the labeled binary tree with root  $(l, s)$  in which a node  $(u, v)$  has a *left child*  $(u - 1, v + 1)$  if  $u > 0$  and a *right child*  $(u, v - 1)$  if  $v > 0$ .

For example, the pill tree associated with bottle configuration  $(2, 1)$  (2 large, 1 small) is depicted below:



Eloi then asks himself: how many nodes does the pill tree associated with bottle configuration  $(l, s)$  have?

### Input

The input consists of several test cases. Each test case consists of a line with two blank-separated integers  $l$  and  $s$  ( $0 \leq l \leq 1000$  and  $0 \leq s \leq 1000$ ).

The end of the input is given by  $l = s = 0$ , which should not be processed as a test case.

*The input must be read from standard input.*

### Output

For each  $l$  and  $s$ , output a line with the number of nodes in the pill tree associated to  $(l, s)$ . Since this number can be very large, print it modulo 9 999 959 999.

*The output must be written to standard output.*

<b>Sample Input</b>	<b>Sample Output</b>
2 1	21
6 5	31654
100 2	5306431377
19 78	1942584859
1000 1000	4124225148
0 0	