

# 10586 Polynomial Remains

Given the polynomial

$$a(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0,$$

$$x+1 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} x^3 \\ x^4 + x^3 \\ -x^3 \phantom{+ x^2} \\ +x+1 \end{array}}$$

$$x+1 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} x^3 - x^2 \\ x^4 \phantom{+ x^3} \\ -x^3 + x + 1 \end{array}}$$

$$x+1 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} x^3 - x^2 + x \\ x^4 + x^3 \\ -x^3 - x^2 \phantom{+ x} \\ -x^3 - x^2 + x + 1 \\ x^2 + x + 1 \\ x^2 + x \\ \underline{\underline{1}} \end{array}}$$

compute the remainder  $r(x)$  when  $a(x)$  is divided by  $x^k + 1$ .

**Input**

The input consists of a number of cases. The first line of each case specifies the two integers  $n$  and  $k$  ( $0 \leq n, k \leq 10000$ ). The next  $n + 1$  integers give the coefficients of  $a(x)$ , starting from  $a_0$  and ending with  $a_n$ . The input is terminated if  $n = k = -1$ .

**Output**

For each case, output the coefficients of the remainder on one line, starting from the constant coefficient  $r_0$ . If the remainder is 0, print only the constant coefficient. Otherwise, print only the first  $d + 1$  coefficients for a remainder of degree  $d$ . Separate the coefficients by a single space.

You may assume that the coefficients of the remainder can be represented by 32-bit integers.

**Sample Input**

```
5 2
6 3 3 2 0 1
5 2
0 0 3 2 0 1
4 1
1 4 1 1 1
6 3
2 3 -3 4 1 0 1
1 0
5 1
0 0
7
3 5
1 2 3 4
-1 -1
```

**Sample Output**

```
3 2
-3 -1
-2
-1 2 -3
0
0
1 2 3 4
```