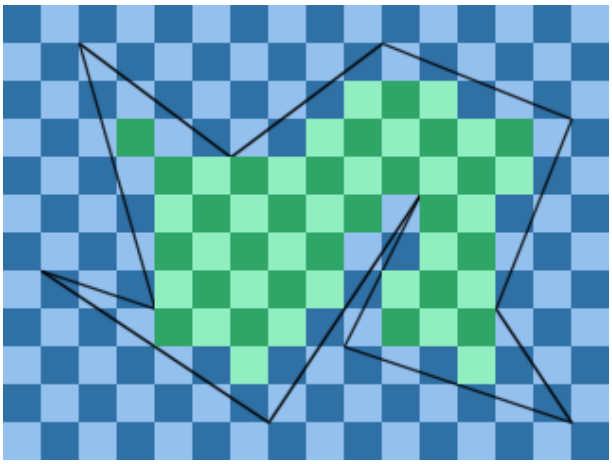
UVa Online Judge

11016 Square Counting

A simple polygon with vertices having integer coordinates is placed on a checker board. Determine the number of light and dark squares completely encompassed by the polygon.



Input

The input will contain several test cases (at most 25). Each test case starts with an integer N, the number of vertices ($3 \leq N \leq 100$) of the polygon. Then N lines follow, each containing two integers x and y, describing the coordinates of the polygon vertices ($0 \leq x \leq 10000, 0 \leq y \leq 10000$). The input ends with a case when N equals 0, which should not be processed. You can assume that the top left corner has coordinate (0,0). The picture above corresponds to the first sample input.

Output

For each test case, output a line containing two space separated integers, the number of light and dark squares completely encompassed by the polygon in descending order.

Sample Input

```
11
2 1
6 4
10 1
15 3
13 8
15 11
9 9
11 5
7 11
1 7
4 8
4
0 0
0 1
1 1
1 0
0
```

Sample Output

```
27 25
1 0
```