

## 12290 Counting Game

There are  $n$  people standing in a line, playing a famous game called “counting”. When the game begins, the leftmost person says “1” loudly, then the second person (people are numbered 1 to  $n$  from left to right) says “2” loudly. This is followed by the 3rd person saying “3” and the 4th person say “4”, and so on. When the  $n$ -th person (i.e. the rightmost person) said “ $n$ ” loudly, the next turn goes to his immediate left person (i.e. the  $(n - 1)$ -th person), who should say “ $n + 1$ ” loudly, then the  $(n - 2)$ -th person should say “ $n + 2$ ” loudly. After the leftmost person spoke again, the counting goes right again.

There is a catch, though (otherwise, the game would be very boring!): if a person should say a number who is a multiple of 7, or its decimal representation contains the digit 7, he should clap instead! The following tables shows us the counting process for  $n = 4$  (‘X’ represents a clap). When the 3rd person claps for the 4th time, he’s actually counting 35.

Person	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	2	3
Action	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	8	9
Person	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	3	2
Action	10	11	12	13	X	15	16	X	18
Person	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	2	3
Action	19	20	X	22	23	24	25	26	X
Person	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	3	2
Action	X	29	30	31	32	33	34	X	36

Given  $n$ ,  $m$  and  $k$ , your task is to find out, when the  $m$ -th person claps for the  $k$ -th time, what is the actual number being counted.

### Input

There will be at most 10 test cases in the input. Each test case contains three integers  $n$ ,  $m$  and  $k$  ( $2 \leq n \leq 100$ ,  $1 \leq m \leq n$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq 100$ ) in a single line. The last test case is followed by a line with  $n = m = k = 0$ , which should not be processed.

### Output

For each line, print the actual number being counted, when the  $m$ -th person claps for the  $k$ -th time. If this can never happen, print ‘-1’.

### Sample Input

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

### Sample Output

```
17
21
27
35
```