Write a program that, given an integer number \( s \) and \( n \) integer numbers \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \), prints the subset (maybe with repeated numbers, but using every \( x_i \) at most once) lexicographically largest among those whose sum is \( s \).

**Input**

Input consists of an integer number \( s \), followed by a number \( n > 0 \), followed by \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \).

**Output**

Print, with the elements sorted non-increasingly, the subset that is greatest in lexicographical order among those that can be made up with \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) and whose sum is \( s \). If there is none, print “no solution”.

**Hint**

Sort the given numbers.

**Sample input 1**

\[
\begin{align*}
6 \\
7 \\
1 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 0
\end{align*}
\]

**Sample output 1**

\[
\{6, 0, 0\}
\]

**Sample input 2**

\[
\begin{align*}
-5 \\
3 \\
6 & -10 & 4
\end{align*}
\]

**Sample output 2**

no solution

**Sample input 3**

\[
\begin{align*}
-5 \\
9 \\
3 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 0 & -2 & 2
\end{align*}
\]

**Sample output 3**

\[
\{2, 0, 0, -1, -1, -2, -3\}
\]

**Sample input 4**

\[
\begin{align*}
-9 \\
3 \\
-5 & 6 & -4
\end{align*}
\]

**Sample output 4**

\[
\{-4, -5\}
\]

**Problem information**

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