## Lemon tree P96448_en

Professor Oak kas a big lemon tree that produces nice lemons. However, every time that a friend visits him, he or she always asks for "a few" of them. As a result, Prof. Oak can barely enjoy his own lemons.

Tired of this situation, Prof. Oak has decided to impose a rule: When someone asks for lemons, he or she can only take a Fibonacci number of them. (Remember the definition: $F_0 = 0$, $F_1 = 1$, $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ for $n \geq 2$.) This way, perhaps some lemons can be saved...

The lemon tree has currently $\ell$ lemons, and a group of $m$ mathematicians visits Prof. Oak. They will collaborate to take the maximum total number of lemons. (They will share all them later.) For instance, if $\ell = 46$ and $m = 2$, then each mathematician can ask for $F_8 = 21$ lemons, only leaving 4 lemons to Prof. Oak. It is easy to see that there is no combination for 2 mathematicians with a sum larger than 42 but not larger than 46.

Given $\ell$ and $m$, how many lemons will Prof. Oak enjoy?

### Input

Input consists of several cases, each with $\ell$ and $m$. Assume $0 \leq \ell \leq 10^{18}$ and $0 \leq m \leq 1000$.

### Output

For every case, print the number of lemons left by the mathematicians.

### Sample input 1

```
46 2
4 1000
679891637638612257 1
```

### Sample output 1

```
4
0
259695496911122584
```

### Problem information

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