

## 11247 Income Tax Hazard

Everyone whose taxable income is not less than a certain value  $m$ , has to pay income tax on that taxable income at  $x\%$  rate. But this often creates a hazard if proper incentives are not given. For example lets say a person has to pay tax at the rate of 10% of taxable income if his taxable income is not less than 150000 BDT (Bangladeshi Taka). Now consider two persons A and B whose taxable incomes are 145000 BDT and 155000 BDT respectively. Now it is obvious that A do not have to pay tax. But B pays  $155000 \cdot 10 = 15500$  BDT as tax. So after paying the tax the amount that remains in his hand is  $155000 - 15500 = 139500$  BDT. So even though B earns more than A, his effective earning is less than A. Given the value of  $m$  and  $x$ , you will have to find the value of the maximum income  $v$ , which is effectively (after deducting the tax) less than someone earning less than  $v$ . You must assume that income of anyone is always an integer and always positive. However, income tax is a real number and so is the effective income.

**Note:** In this problem we are assuming that a person pays tax on his whole taxable income. In real life the rules are a bit different and so such hazard do not occur.

### Input

The input file contains at most 20000 lines of inputs. Each line contains two decimal integers  $m$  ( $0 < m < 1000000001$ ) and  $x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 100$ ). The meaning of  $m$  and  $x$  is given above.

Input is terminated by a set where the values of  $m$  and  $x$  are zero. This set should not be processed.

### Output

For each line of input produce one line of output. This line contains a positive integer which denotes the value of  $v$ , whose meaning is given in the problem statement. If such a value of  $v$  is not found then print 'Not found' instead.

### Sample Input

```
20 10
2300 4
0 0
```

### Sample Output

```
21
2394
```