Time limit: 1.0s Memory limit: 16M

Given a graph as an adjacency matrix, count the total number of paths of length K. The paths *do not* have to be simple.

Input Specification

Two integers, N and K ($N, K \le 100$). An adjacency matrix, N rows of N numbers.

Output Specification

The number of different paths of length K.

Sample Input

Sample Output

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Note from admin: the test data for this problem is, in particular, erroneous. In certain cases, the answer is too large to be contained in a 32-bit signed integer. However, you should **not** move to larger data types, and should instead use this type (int in C/C++, longint in Pascal) to store the answer and "allow it to overflow" when necessary. Be cautious in other languages where 32-bit signed integers are not the primarily used type.