

# Zero Count

Write down N integers 1, 2 ... N in binary system on a paper, one per line, ignore all leading 0s:

1  
10  
11  
100  
101  
110  
111  
...

Now on each line, consider all groups of consecutive 0s, index these group from 1. We will color all zeros in the 1st, (K+1)th, (2K+1)th, ... group, for K is a given integer.

For example: if a number in binary is: 10100011100110000, and  $K = 2$ . We have 4 groups of consecutive 0s, and we will color all zeros in the 1st and the 3rd group. So we will color  $1 + 2 = 3$  zeros in this line.

Given N and K. Compute total number of 0s we will color in the paper. (The paper is big enough to contain all numbers :D)

## Input

Several lines, each line contains 2 integers: N and K separated by a single space. ( $1 < N < 2^{31}$ ,  $K > 0$ )

## Output

For each line in the input, print exactly 1 number on a single line which is the result of the corresponding test case.

## Example

**Input:**

4 1  
56 2

**Output:**

3  
92