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## **E • Permutation Descent Counts**

Given a positive integer, N, a *permutation* of order N is a one-to-one (and thus *onto*) function from the set of integers from 1 to N to itself. If p is such a function, we represent the function by a list of its values:

For example,

[5 6 2 4 7 1 3] represents the function from  $\{1 \dots 7\}$  to itself which takes 1 to 5, 2 to 6, ..., 7 to 3.

For any permutation p, a descent of p is an integer k for which p(k) > p(k+1). For example, the permutation [5 6 2 4 7 1 3] has a descent at 2 (6 > 2) and 5 (7 > 1).

For permutation p, des(p) is the number of descents in p. For example, des([5 6 2 4 7 1 3]) = 2. The *identity* permutation is the only permutation with des(p) = 0. The *reversing* permutation with p(k) = N+1-k is the only permutation with des(p) = N-1.

The permutation descent count (PDC) for given order N and value v is the number of permutations p of order N with des(p) = v. For example:

Write a program to compute the PDC for inputs N and V. To avoid having to deal with very large numbers, your answer (and your intermediate calculations) will be computed **modulo 1001113**.

## Input

The first line of input contains a single integer P,  $(1 \le P \le 1000)$ , which is the number of data sets that follow. Each data set should be processed identically and independently.

Each data set consists of a single line of input. It contains the data set number, K, followed by the integer order, N ( $2 \le N \le 100$ ), followed by an integer value, v ( $0 \le v \le N-1$ ).

## Output

For each data set there is a single line of output. The single output line consists of the data set number, K, followed by a single space followed by the PDC of N and v modulo 1001113 as a decimal integer.



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Sample Input	Sample Output	
4	1 4	
1 3 1	2 66	
2 5 2	3 15619	
3 8 3	4 325091	
4 99 50		