Primitive Calculator

**Time Limit:** 1.0s  **Memory Limit:** 256M

Alim has a primitive calculator. It has only two buttons — digit and operation. Assume the current number on the calculator display is \( C \). The digit button appends digit \( X \) to the current number. Formally, it replaces it with \( 10 \cdot C + X \). The operation button computes the following sum

\[
S = \sum_{i=0}^{i<K} C \cdot 10^i
\]

and replaces the current number on the display with \( S \). Alim’s friend Aslı is playing with the calculator. Initially the calculator displays number 0 (zero). First Aslı presses digit button \( \mathcal{N} \) times. Then he presses the operation button once. What is the number on the calculator display at the end of the day?

For example if \( X = 9, \mathcal{N} = 3, K = 4 \) then the result is \( 999 + 9990 + 99900 + 999000 = 1109889 \).

**Input**

Three integers \( X, \mathcal{N}, K \) separated with single spaces.

**Output**

The result shown by the calculator.

**Constraints** \( 1 \leq X \leq 9, \ 1 \leq \mathcal{N}; K, \ \mathcal{N} + K \leq 10^6 \).

**Samples**

Input (stdin)

```
9 3 4
```

Output (stdout)

```
1109889
```