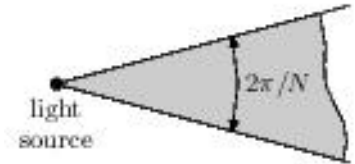


2964 Illumination

You are given N light sources on the plane, each of which illuminates the angle of $2\pi/N$ with the vertex in the source point (including its sides).

You must choose the direction of the illuminated angle for each of these sources, so that the whole plane is illuminated. It can be proved that this is always possible.

A light source itself casts no shadow and does not interfere with light beams from the other sources.

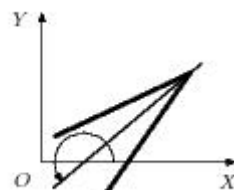
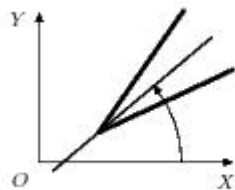


Input

Input consists of several datasets. The first line of each dataset contains N — the number of light sources ($3 \leq N \leq 30$). Next N lines contain two integer numbers each — the coordinates of the light sources. All coordinates do not exceed 100 by their absolute value. No two sources coincide.

Output

For each dataset, print N real numbers — for each light source specify an angle that the bisector of the illuminated angle makes with OX axis, counterclockwise. Print at least six digits after the decimal point. No angle must exceed 100π by its absolute value.



Note: The image on the right illustrates the sample input

Sample Input

```
3
0 0
2 0
1 1
```

Sample Output

```
0.52359877559829887
2.61799387799149437
4.71238898038468986
```

