

## 5112 Sales Prediction

The department store where my family goes shopping is trying to predict how much of each item they stock they will sell each month. Keeping a large amount of inventory is costly, and running out of items is also not a good idea. Since the manager asked for my help as a sales consultant, I decided to formulate a model for predicting each month's sales  $S$  of an item based on its sales during the previous  $R$  months. After a lot of trial and error, I came up with such a model, where

$$S(n) = a_1 * S(n - 1) + a_2 * S(n - 2) + \dots + a_R * S(n - R)$$

where  $S[n]$  is the predicted sales for the  $n$ -th month for  $n > R$ , and  $S(1)$  to  $S(R)$  are seed values.

The store manager was pleased with my model's ability to help him in controlling his inventory.

He asked me to list out every  $K$ th month's sales, and give him the sum of the first  $N$  values from this list. For example he wanted every Christmas month's sales summed up for the next 10 years ( $N = 10$  and  $K = 12$ , month 1 being January), or every end-of-quarter month's sales for the next 2 years ( $N = 8$ ,  $K = 3$ ).

Can you please help me write a program that does all the above?

### Input

The first line of the input  $T$ , the number of test cases. Each test case consists of three lines.

The first line of each test case contains  $N$ ,  $R$ ,  $K$ .

The second line of each test case contains  $R$  integers denoting  $S(1)$ ,  $S(2)$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $S(R)$ .

The third line of each test case contains  $R$  integers denoting the coefficients  $a_1$ ,  $a_2$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $a_R$  of the predictive model.

### Output

For each test case, output the sum requested by the manager as given in the problem statement, *modulo* 1,000,000,007.

### Constraints:

- $T \leq 40$
- $1 \leq N \leq 1000000000$
- $1 \leq R \leq 8$
- $1 \leq K \leq 8$
- $0 \leq$  All other input values  $< 1000000007$

### Explanation:

In the first test case, it is given that  $F(1) = 1$  and the relation is  $F(n) = 2 * F(n - 1)$ . The sequence  $G$  consists of all the terms of  $F$  since  $K$  is 1. Hence, the answer is just the sum of the first 4 terms of  $F$ .

In the second test case, the sequence  $F$  is the fibonacci sequence which is: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34. Sequence  $G$  consists of 2, 8, 34 which sum up to 44.

**Sample Input**

```
2
4 1 1
1
2
3 2 3
1 1
1 1
```

**Sample Output**

```
15
44
```