

6548 Count Your Cousins

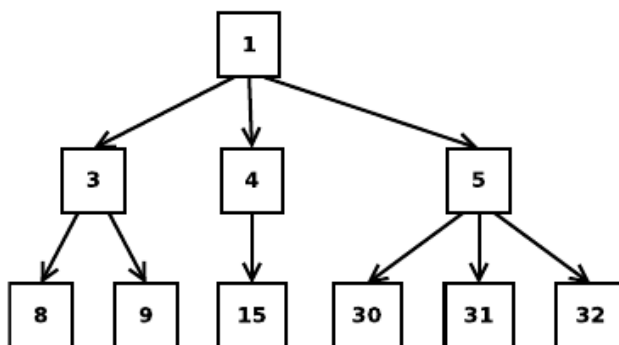
A tree is formed from a strictly increasing sequence of integers as follows:

- The first integer in the sequence is the *root* of the tree
- The next set of consecutive integers in the sequence describes the children of the root. The first of these will be greater than $root + 1$.
- From there, each set of consecutive integers describes the children of the lowest numbered node which does not yet have children.

For example, the sequence:

1 3 4 5 8 9 15 30 31 32

would produce the family tree:



Two nodes are considered to be *Cousins* if they have different parents, but the same grandparent. Given a tree and a particular node of that tree, count the number of Cousins of the node.

Input

There will be multiple test cases in the input. Each test case will consist of two lines.

The first line will contain two integers, n ($1 \leq n \leq 1,000$) and k ($1 \leq k \leq 1,000,000$), where n is the number of nodes in the tree, and k is the particular node of interest. End of input will be indicated by a line with two '0's.

The second line will consist of n integers, all in the range $1 \dots 1,000,000$ and guaranteed to be strictly increasing. These define the tree, in the manner described above.

The input k from the first line is guaranteed to be one of the integers on the second line.

Output

For each test case, output a single integer, indicating the number cousins of node k .

Sample Input

```
10 16
1 3 4 5 9 15 16 30 31 32
12 9
3 5 6 8 9 10 13 15 16 22 23 25
10 4
1 3 4 5 8 9 15 30 31 32
0 0
```

Sample Output

```
4
1
0
```