

## 7828 Average

Suppose 4 teachers are grading the presentation of a student and all their given marks are integers. The actual score is computed by taking arithmetic average of these 4 marks. Even though the marks are integers, the average can still be a fraction. But in some cases the average can also be an integer and in some rare cases the one of given marks can be equal to the average. Such rare incidents are called *matching events*. Considering all possible marks given by all teachers, you will have to count the total number of *matching events*. If the average mark matches with marks given by more than 1 teacher then for each match a *matching event* should be counted.

### Input

There are at most 1001 test cases. The description of each test case is given below:

The input for each test case consists of two integers  $N$  ( $2 \leq N \leq 60$ ) and *fullmarks* ( $1 \leq \text{fullmarks} \leq 200$ ). Here  $N$  denotes the number of teachers who are grading the student and *fullmarks* denotes the maximum possible mark that any of the teachers can give. The minimum mark that a teacher can give is always zero.

Input is terminated by a line containing two zeroes.

### Output

For each test case produce one line of output. This line contains the value  $M\%1000000007$  where  $M$  is the total number of matching events for the given input.

#### Illustration of 2nd Sample Input

Marks given by three teachers	Average	Why it is a matching event?
<u>0</u> 0 0	0	Average matches with mark given by 1st teacher
0 <u>0</u> 0	0	Average matches with mark given by 2nd teacher
0 0 <u>0</u>	0	Average matches with mark given by 3rd teacher
<u>1</u> 1 1	1	Average matches with mark given by 1st teacher
1 <u>1</u> 1	1	Average matches with mark given by 2nd teacher
1 1 <u>1</u>	1	Average matches with mark given by 3rd teacher

So these are the 6 matching events

### Sample Input

```
4 100
3 1
0 0
```

### Sample Output

```
1373732
6
```