Let us consider a text consisting of $n$ words numbered from 1 to $n$. We represent any of its decompositions into $k$ lines by a sequence of numbers ( $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{k-1}$ ), such that the words with numbers from 1 to $a_{1}$ are in the first line, the words with numbers from $a_{1}+1$ to $a_{2}$ are in the second line, and so on, and finally, the words with numbers from $a_{k-1}+1$ to $n$ are in the last, $k$-th line.

Each word has a certain length (measured in the number of characters). Let length $(x)$ denote the length of the word no. $x$. Furthermore, every two subsequent words in a line are separated by a space of width of a single character. By length of the line we denote the sum of lengths of the words in this line, increased by the number of spaces between them. Let line $(w)$ denote the length of the line no. $w$. I.e., if the line no. $w$ contains the words with numbers from $i$ to $j$ inclusive, its length is:

$$
\operatorname{line}(w)=\operatorname{length}(i)+\operatorname{length}(i+1)+\ldots+\operatorname{length}(j)+(j-i)
$$

As an example, let us consider a text consisting of 4 words of lengths $4,3,2$ and 5 , respectively, and its decomposition $(1,3)$ into 3 lines. Then the length of the first line is 4 , second -6 , and third -5 :

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { XXXX } & \text { (1st line) } \\
\text { XXX XX } & \text { (2nd line) } \\
\text { XXXXX } & \text { (3rd line) }
\end{array}
$$

We shall refer to the number

$$
|\operatorname{line}(1)-\operatorname{line}(2)|+|\operatorname{line}(2)-\operatorname{line}(3)|+\ldots+|\operatorname{line}(k-1)-\operatorname{line}(k)|
$$

as the coefficient of aestheticism of a decomposition of the given text into $k$ lines. Particularly, if the decomposition has only one line, its coefficient of aestheticism is 0 .

Needles to say, the smaller the coefficient, the more aesthetical the decomposition. We shall consider only these decompositions that have no line whose length exceeds some constant $m$. Of all such decompositions of a given text into any number of lines we seek the one most aesthetical, i.e. the one with the smallest coefficient of aestheticism. The aforementioned examplary decomposition's coefficient is 3 , and that is exactly the minimum coefficient of aestheticism for $m=6$ and $m=7$.

## Task

Write a programme that:

- Reads from the standard input the numbers $m$ and $n$ and the lengths of the words.
- Determines the minimum coefficient of aestheticism for those decompositions, whose every line is of length not exceeding $m$.
- Writes the result to the standard output.


## Input

The first line of the standard input contains the numbers $m$ and $n, 1 \leq m \leq 1000000,1 \leq n \leq 2000$, separated by a single space. The second, last line of the standard input contains $n$ integers, denoting the lengths of subsequent words, $1 \leq \operatorname{length}(i) \leq m$ for $i=1,2, \ldots, n$, separated by single spaces.

## Output

The first and only line of the standard output should contain exactly one integer: the minimum coefficient of aestheticism for those decompositions, whose every line's length does not exceed $m$.

## Example

For the following input data:
64
4325
the correct outcome is:
3
While for the following input data:
42
12
the correct outcome is: 0

