## Problem D. FFT Algorithm

| Input file: | standard input |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output file: | standard output |
| Time limit: | 1.5 seconds |
| Memory limit: | 256 mebibytes |

When I want to apply FFT algorithm to polynomial of degree less than $2^{k}$ in modular arithmetics, I have to find $\omega$ - a primitive $2^{k}$-th root of unity.
Formally, for two given integers $m$ and $k$, I should find any integer $\omega$ such that:

- $0 \leq \omega<m$,
- $\omega^{2^{k}} \equiv 1(\bmod m)$,
- $\omega^{p} \not \equiv 1(\bmod m)$ for all $0<p<2^{k}$.

In this task, I ask you to find $\omega$ for me, or determine that it does not exist. Since we talk about application of FFT, I've set some reasonable limitations for $k$ : for smaller $k$ naive polynomial multiplication is fine, and for larger $k$ FFT takes more than 1 second (we are competitive programmers after all).

## Input

The only line of input contains two integers $m$ and $k\left(2 \leq m \leq 4 \cdot 10^{18}, 15 \leq k \leq 23\right)$.

## Output

Print any $\omega$ satisfying the criteria, or print -1 if there is no such $\omega$.

## Examples

| standard input | standard output |
| :--- | :--- |
| 99824435323 | 683321333 |
| 104857615 | 64609 |
| 323 | -1 |

