## C. Xavier is Learning to Count

## [Description]

Xavier, a 9-year-old student, loves playing many kinds of puzzles. One of his favourites is the following:

Xerier, his classmate, has made many cards. She writes down a single positive number on each of them. No numbers written on different cards are the same. After that she writes down an equation, whose right side is a single positive number chosen by her, and the left side is the sum of p integers:

$$
X_{1}+X_{2}+\cdots+X_{p}=n
$$

Then she asks Xavier put p cards on the corresponding $\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{i}}$ 's position to make this equation correct, with an additional condition that $X_{i}$ should be ordered from smaller to bigger, i.e.

$$
X_{i}<X_{i+1}, \forall 1 \leq i<p
$$

Every time Xavier immediately comes up with many solutions. Now he wants to know how many solutions in total are there for any n given by Xerier.

## [Input]

There are multiple test cases. The number of them is given in the beginning of the input. Then a series of input block comes one by one.

For each test case:
The first line contains two space-separated integers m and p ( $1<=\mathrm{p}<=5$ ). The second line contains $m$ distinct positive integers - the numbers written on each of the cards. None of these integers exceeds 13000.

There are about 120 test cases in total, but $90 \%$ of them are relatively small. More precisely, all numbers are less than or equal to 100 in $90 \%$ of the test cases.

## [Output]

For each test case:
For each positive integer, output the number of ways in a single line. To keep the output finite, only numbers with positive ways should be outputted.

Output a blank line after each test case. See sample for more format details.

## [Sample Input]

3
33
123

```
54
13567
103
12345678910
```


## [Sample Output]

Case \#1:
6: 1

Case \#2:
15: 1
16: 1
17: 1
19: 1
21: 1

Case \#3:
6: 1
7: 1
8: 2
9: 3
10: 4
11: 5
12: 7
13: 8
14: 9
15: 10
16: 10
17: 10
18: 10
19: 9
20: 8
21: 7
22: 5
23: 4
24: 3
25: 2
26: 1
27: 1

