## Problem A. Mysterious Triple Sequence

Input file:
Output file:
Time limit:
Memory limit:
standard input
standard output
5 seconds
256 megabytes

Jeffery found an amazing sequence of triples $\left\{\left(a_{k}, b_{k}, c_{k}\right)\right\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ :

- $\left(a_{0}, b_{0}, c_{0}\right)=(2,1,0)$; and
- for each non-negative integer $k,\left(a_{k+1}, b_{k+1}, c_{k+1}\right)=\left(a_{k}^{2}+b_{k}^{2}, a_{k} b_{k}+b_{k} c_{k}, b_{k}^{2}+c_{k}^{2}\right)$.

For example, $\left(a_{1}, b_{1}, c_{1}\right)=(5,2,1)$ and $\left(a_{2}, b_{2}, c_{2}\right)=(29,12,5)$.
If we consider the sequence in modulo an integer $p$, some triples would never appear in this sequence, some triples would appear periodically and other triples would appear only once.
Jeffery is wondering if you could help him find out the first appearance of some triples starting from given positions. Could you help him, please?

## Input

The first line contains two integers $n$ and $p\left(1 \leq n \leq 5000,1 \leq p \leq 2^{30}\right)$ where $n$ indicates the number of questions and $p$ indicates all the following questions are considered in modulo $p$.
Each of the next $n$ lines contains four integers $x, y, z$ and $m\left(0 \leq x, y, z<p, 0 \leq m \leq 10^{18}\right)$ representing a question that queries you to find the minimum integer $k$ such that $k \geq m$ and $\left(a_{k}, b_{k}, c_{k}\right) \equiv(x, y, z)$ $(\bmod p)$.

## Output

For each question, output an integer in a single line, indicating the answer to the question. If there is no such integer $k$, output -1 instead.

## Examples

|  |  |  | standard input |  | standard output |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 11 |  | 11 |  |  |
| 6 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 4 |  |
| 4 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 2 |  |
| 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | -1 |  |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| 5 | 10 |  | -1 |  |  |
| 5 | 8 | 9 | 5 |  | -1 |
| 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | -1 |  |
| 9 | 2 | 5 | 6 |  |  |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 |  |  |
| 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |  |  |

## Note

In the first sample, $\left(a_{0}, b_{0}, c_{0}\right) \equiv(2,1,0),\left(a_{1}, b_{1}, c_{1}\right) \equiv(5,2,1),\left(a_{2}, b_{2}, c_{2}\right) \equiv(7,1,5)$, $\left(a_{2 T+3}, b_{2 T+3}, c_{2 T+3}\right) \equiv(6,1,4),\left(a_{2 T+4}, b_{2 T+4}, c_{2 T+4}\right) \equiv(4,10,6)(\bmod 11)$ where $T=0,1,2, \ldots$
In the second sample, $\left(a_{0}, b_{0}, c_{0}\right) \equiv(2,1,0),\left(a_{1}, b_{1}, c_{1}\right) \equiv(5,2,1),\left(a_{2 T+2}, b_{2 T+2}, c_{2 T+2}\right) \equiv(9,2,5)$, $\left(a_{2 T+3}, b_{2 T+3}, c_{2 T+3}\right) \equiv(5,8,9)(\bmod 10)$ where $T=0,1,2, \ldots$

