## Problem H. Honorable Mention

| Input file: | standard input |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output file: | standard output |
| Time limit: | 5 seconds |
| Memory limit: | 256 mebibytes |

Ilya Zban has an array $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{n}$. A segment $[l \ldots r]$ of the array is the array $a_{l}, a_{l+1}, \ldots, a_{r}$.
Ilya has $q$ ordered triples of the form $(l, r, k)$, where $1 \leq l \leq r \leq n$ and $1 \leq k \leq r-l+1$. For each such triple, he asked you to answer the following query: "what is the largest sum of sums of elements of $k$ non-empty non-intersecting subsegments of the segment $[l \ldots r]$ ?".

## Input

The first line of input contains two integers $n$ and $q$ : the number of elements in the array and the number of queries $(1 \leq n, q \leq 35000)$.
The second line contains $n$ space-separated integers $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{n}$ : the given array ( $-35000 \leq a_{i} \leq 35000$ ).
The next $q$ lines contain queries. Each of them contains three integers $l, r, k$ : the given segment and the number of non-intersecting subsegments on it that you should find $(1 \leq l \leq r \leq n, 1 \leq k \leq r-l+1)$.

## Output

Output $q$ integers on separate lines: the answers to the queries.

## Examples

| standard input |  |  |  |  | standard output |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 5 |  | 4 | 6 |  |
| -1 | 2 | -3 | 4 | -5 | 6 |
| 1 | 5 | 1 |  | 5 |  |
| 1 | 5 | 2 |  | -3 |  |
| 1 | 5 | 3 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | 4 |  | 35 |  |
| 1 | 5 | 5 |  |  |  |
| 5 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |  |
| 1 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |

