

Little Bobby loves chocolate. He frequently goes to his favorite **5 & 10** store, Penny Auntie, to buy them. They are having a promotion at Penny Auntie. If Bobby saves enough wrappers, he can turn them in for a free chocolate.

Example

$n = 15$

$c = 3$

$m = 2$

He has **15** to spend, bars cost **3**, and he can turn in **2** wrappers to receive another bar. Initially, he buys **5** bars and has **5** wrappers after eating them. He turns in **4** of them, leaving him with **1**, for **2** more bars. After eating those two, he has **3** wrappers, turns in **2** leaving him with **1** wrapper and his new bar. Once he eats that one, he has **2** wrappers and turns them in for another bar. After eating that one, he only has **1** wrapper, and his feast ends. Overall, he has eaten $5 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 9$ bars.

Function Description

Complete the *chocolateFeast* function in the editor below.

chocolateFeast has the following parameter(s):

- *int n*: Bobby's initial amount of money
- *int c*: the cost of a chocolate bar
- *int m*: the number of wrappers he can turn in for a free bar

Returns

- *int*: the number of chocolates Bobby can eat after taking full advantage of the promotion

Note: Little Bobby will always turn in his wrappers if he has enough to get a free chocolate.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, *t*, the number of test cases to analyze.

Each of the next *t* lines contains three space-separated integers: *n*, *c*, and *m*. They represent money to spend, cost of a chocolate, and the number of wrappers he can turn in for a free chocolate.

Constraints

- $1 \leq t \leq 1000$
- $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq c \leq n$
- $2 \leq m \leq n$

Sample Input

STDIN	Function
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3	t = 3 (test cases)
10 2 5	n = 10, c = 2, m = 5 (first test case)
12 4 4	n = 12, c = 4, m = 4 (second test case)
6 2 2	n = 6, c = 2, m = 2 (third test case)

Sample Output

```
6
3
5
```

Explanation

Bobby makes the following **3** trips to the store:

1. He spends **10** on **5** chocolates at **2** apiece. He then eats them and exchanges all **5** wrappers to get **1** more. He eats **6** chocolates.
2. He spends his **12** on **3** chocolates at **4** apiece. He has **3** wrappers, but needs **4** to trade for his next chocolate. He eats **3** chocolates.
3. He spends **6** on **3** chocolates at **2** apiece. He then exchanges **2** of the **3** wrappers for **1** additional piece. Next, he uses his third leftover chocolate wrapper from his initial purchase with the wrapper from his trade-in to do a second trade-in for **1** more piece. At this point he has **1** wrapper left, which is not enough to perform another trade-in. He eats **5** chocolates.