

Given a tree T with n nodes, how many subtrees (T') of T have at most K edges connected to $(T - T')$?

Input Format

The first line contains two integers n and K followed by $n-1$ lines each containing two integers a & b denoting that there's an edge between a & b .

Constraints

$1 \leq K \leq n \leq 50$

Every node is indicated by a distinct number from 1 to n .

Output Format

A single integer which denotes the number of possible subtrees.

Sample Input

```
3 1
2 1
2 3
```

Sample Output

```
6
```

Explanation

There are 2^3 possible sub-trees:

$\{\}$ $\{1\}$ $\{2\}$ $\{3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1, 3\}$ $\{2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2, 3\}$

But:

the sub-trees $\{2\}$ and $\{1,3\}$ are not valid. $\{2\}$ isn't valid because it has 2 edges connecting to it's complement $\{1,3\}$ whereas $K = 1$ in the sample test-case $\{1,3\}$ isn't valid because, well, it's not a sub-tree. The nodes aren't connected.