Project Euler #101: Optimum polynomial

This problem is a programming version of Problem 101 from projecteuler.net

If we are presented with the first k terms of a sequence it is impossible to say with certainty the value of the next term, as there are infinitely many polynomial functions that can model the sequence.

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As an example, let us consider the sequence of cube numbers. This is defined by the generating function,

 $u_n = n^3: 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, \ldots$

Suppose we were only given the first two terms of this sequence. Working on the principle that "simple is best" we should assume a linear relationship and predict the next term to be 15 (common difference 7). Even if we were presented with the first three terms, by the same principle of simplicity, a quadratic relationship should be assumed.

We shall define OP(k, n) to be the n^{th} term of the optimum polynomial generating function for the first k terms of a sequence. It should be clear that OP(k, n) will accurately generate the terms of the sequence for $n \leq k$, and potentially the *first incorrect term* (FIT) will be OP(k, k + 1); in which case we shall call it a *bad OP* (BOP).

As a basis, if we were only given the first term of sequence, it would be most sensible to assume constancy; that is, for $n \ge 2$, $OP(1, n) = u_1$.

Hence we obtain the following OPs for the cubic sequence:

OP(1,n)=1	$1, 1, 1, 1, \cdots$
OP(2,n)=7n-6	$1, 8, 15, \cdots$
$OP(3,n) = 6n^2 - 11n + 6$	$1, 8, 27, 58, \cdots$
$OP(4,n)=n^3$	$1, 8, 27, 64, 125, \cdots$

Clearly no BOPs exist for $k \geq 4$.

You are given the polynomial. Find all FITs of it modulo 10^9+7 .

Input Format

First line contains a single integer N. The second line contains N+1 integer - the coefficients of the polynomial A_i : $P(X) = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i \cdot X^i$

Output Format

Output one line with N integers which are FITs modulo $10^9 + 7$. Sample Input

3 0 0 0 1

Sample Output

1 15 58