



fibonacci • EN

Fibonacci Sequences (fibonacci)

Valerio is exploring sequences of integers by writing them on a blackboard. He starts a sequence with the numbers 1 and 2. Subsequently, he generates each new number according to one of the following rules:

- The next number is the sum of the two preceding numbers.
- The next number is twice the value of the preceding number.

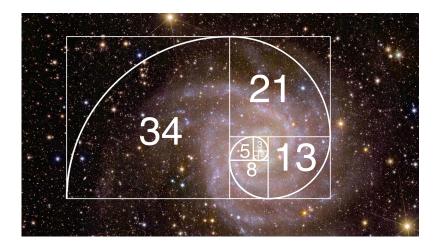


Figure 1: Visual representation of the Fibonacci sequence.

Now, Davide has seen the last number M written on the blackboard and is curious about all the possible sequences Valerio could have created.

Help Davide figure out how many different sequences Valerio could have written!

Among the attachments of this task you may find a template file fibonacci.* with a sample incomplete implementation.

Input

The first line of the input file contains a single integer T, the number of test cases. T test cases follow, each of them consisting of a single line with an integer M.

Output

The output file must contain T lines corresponding to the test cases, each consisting of a single integer, the number of sequences that could have been written on the blackboard.

Constraints

- $1 \le T \le 100\,000.$
- $2 \le M \le 1\,000\,000\,000$.

Scoring

Your program will be tested against several test cases grouped in subtasks. In order to obtain the score of a subtask, your program needs to correctly solve all of its test cases.

– Subtask 1 (0 points)	Examples.
– Subtask 2 (25 points)	$T \le 10$ and $M \le 10^6$.
– Subtask 3 (25 points)	$T \leq 10.$
– Subtask 4 (25 points)	$M \le 10^6.$
– Subtask 5 (25 points)	No additional limitations.

Examples

input	output
2	2
8	2
39	
3	1
25	54
1008	78069600
824878080	

Explanation

In the first sample case

- the number 8 can be the last number of 2 sequences: 1, 2, 4, 8 and 1, 2, 3, 5, 8;
- the number 39 can be the last number of 2 sequences: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 26, 39 and 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 15, 24, 39.