

# H P C O D E W A R S X V I I

You march into the next tent and quickly see many integers covering the walls, in an elegant calligraphy. A large portrait of the Chinese mathematician Sun Tzu decorates one wall. The one word "Remainders" is the title for a set of instructions:

## problem 11 Chinese Remainder Theorem 7 points

In the third-century AD, Sun Tzu proposed a very powerful theorem, where numbers are represented as a set of simultaneous remainders. For example, if we use the base divisors 3, 5, and 7, we can uniquely identify any integer from 0 to 104 using only the remainders from those divisors. This is called "modulo arithmetic", where only the remainder is important to keep.

For example, when divided by [3, 5, 7], we represent a number as a set of remainders (x, y, z):

- the number 4 becomes (1, 4, 4).
- the number 20 becomes (2, 0, 6).
- the number 47 becomes (2, 2, 5).

The power of the theorem is made obvious when arithmetic is performed.

- For addition:  $20 + 47$  would be considered as  $(2, 0, 6) + (2, 2, 5) = (4, 2, 11)$ , which becomes  $(1, 2, 4)$  when we divide by the original bases. And the number  $67 = (1, 2, 4)$ .
- Similarly for multiplication:  $4 \times 20$  becomes  $(1, 4, 4) \times (2, 0, 6) = (2, 0, 24)$ , which reduces to  $(2, 0, 3) = 80$ .
- The operations can be performed on the smaller remainders and still represent the right answer for larger numbers.

The theorem works for any set of divisors [a, b, c] which are mutually prime (a, b, and c don't share common factors.) Your program will not need to do arithmetic, but will only need to identify the number represented by a set of remainders.

### Input

Each line of input holds six integers "a b c x y z" separated by spaces. Each is less than 1000. The last line of input will be six -1s.

```
3 5 7 2 0 6
7 15 16 3 2 1
23 49 96 3 30 77
127 541 59 17 120 15
21 23 40 0 0 0
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
```

### Output

For each line, you must print the lowest positive integer N that meets the requirements:

- $\text{remainder}(N/a) = x$
- $\text{remainder}(N/b) = y$
- $\text{remainder}(N/c) = z$

N will have at most 6 digits.

```
20
17
98765
999888
19320
```

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