Problem 3: Tipping

Overview

Tipping customs differ by region, by service, and by person, but all tipping customs have one thing in common: people tend to tip in “round” amounts. What constitutes a round amount will vary depending upon the customer, the bill, and the local currency. For instance, on a small bill at a restaurant in the US, most customers will round their tip to the nearest quarter. On the other hand, when tipping a caterer for a $5,000 wedding reception, it is much more likely that the tip would be a multiple of $100.

Problem

In this problem, you will be given a bill, a percentage and a quantum. The goal is to compute the tip and then to round it to the quantum. (All amounts will be given in pennies.) Thus, given a bill of 1200 (twelve dollars) and a tipping percentage of 15, the “raw tip” would be 180. If the quantum is 100, then the tip would round to 200; if the quantum were 25, then the tip would only round to 175. Amounts exactly at the midpoint round up; thus a tip of 350 would round to 400 should the quantum be 100.

Input

The input to this problem consists of three integers on a single line. The first (between 1 and 1000000 inclusive) is the amount upon which the tip is to be computed. The second (between 0 and 500 inclusive) represents the tip percentage; thus a value of 100 would mean that the tip was equal to the entire bill! The third (between 1 and 100000 inclusive) is the quantum to which the tip should be rounded.

Output

The output is a single line of output formatted as in the example featuring the computed tip, rounded to the quantum as described above. In keeping with American tradition, the amount of the tip will be expressed in dollars, not pennies.
Example 1

Input
1200 15 25

Output
Leave a tip of $1.75.

Example 2

Input
1700 1 10

Output
Leave a tip of $0.20.

Example 3

Input
25403 10 100

Output
Leave a tip of $25.00.