

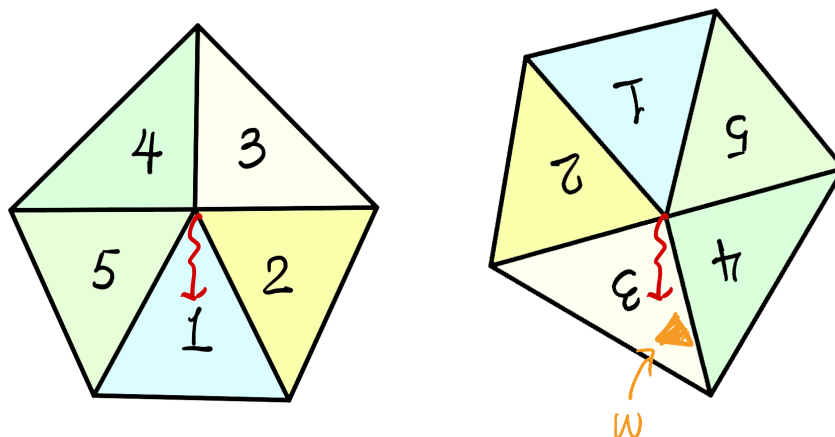
The Wheel of Fortune

Input file: standard input
Output file: standard output
Time limit: 7 seconds
Memory limit: 1024 megabytes

The Hierophant and *The High Priestess* are fascinated by the mysteries of the universe. To explore some of these mysteries on Earth — apparently a part of the universe, they used a strange wheel to study the effect of gravity on random processes.

The wheel is a convex polygon, divided into several triangular regions by lines connecting the center of rotation to each vertex, with each triangular region representing a prize. After spinning the wheel, the prize is determined by the region directly below the stopping position. An unbiased wheel has its center of rotation at its centroid, making the final winning position dependent solely on the angle occupied by each region. Unfortunately, the wheel here may be biased: when the center of rotation is not at the centroid, the result of the wheel is **always** directed from the center of rotation to the centroid.

Clearly, a biased wheel is boring. To make various wheels meaningful, *The Hierophant* decided to perturb the result in the following way: placing a small magnetic weight at a **uniformly random** position within the wheel's area (considered as a point mass located inside the convex polygon) will change the centroid, thus affecting the result.



The first sample: the case without a magnet, and a possible case where the magnet changes the result.

The mass of the magnet is w , and the mass per unit area of the wheel is uniformly 1. The *High Priestess* wants to know the probability that each region becomes the final winning region after the aforementioned perturbation.

It can be proven that the probability measure for the wheel to uniquely determine the winning region (i.e., the center of rotation is at the centroid or the centroid is on the boundary of the region) is 0, so you can safely ignore such cases.

Input

The first line contains two integers n, w ($3 \leq n \leq 100000, 1 \leq w \leq 10^9$), representing the number of vertices of the wheel and the mass of the magnet.

The next n lines each contain two integers x_i, y_i ($|x_i|, |y_i| \leq 30000$), representing the coordinates of the i -th vertex of the wheel, given in counterclockwise order along the boundary.

The last line contains two integers O_x, O_y ($|O_x|, |O_y| \leq 30000$), representing the coordinates of the center of rotation, which is strictly inside the convex polygon.

The vertices of the wheel are all distinct, but three points may be collinear: it is guaranteed that when three adjacent points $u, v = (u \bmod n) + 1, w = (v \bmod n) + 1$ are collinear, point v is strictly on the

segment connecting u and w , which ensures that all interior angles are within the range $(0, \pi]$.

It is guaranteed that the area S of the wheel satisfies: $\max\left\{\frac{S}{w}, \frac{w}{S}\right\} \leq 1000$.

Output

Output n lines, each containing a real number p_i , representing the probability that the region bounded by the line connecting the i -th vertex and the $(i \bmod n) + 1$ -th vertex is the final winning region. The answer will be considered correct if it has an absolute or relative error not exceeding 10^{-6} .

Examples

standard input	standard output
5 5 1 0 3 0 4 2 2 4 0 2 2 2	0.313777778 0.235555556 0.107555556 0.107555556 0.235555556
8 8 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 1 2 2 1 2 0 2 0 1 1 1	0.125000000 0.125000000 0.125000000 0.125000000 0.125000000 0.125000000 0.125000000 0.125000000
3 3 -1 -10 1 -10 0 1 0 0	1.000000000 0.000000000 0.000000000
4 3600000 -30000 -30000 30000 -30000 30000 30000 -30000 30000 1 0	0.249998611 0.248327778 0.249998611 0.251675000
4 2500 5 0 5 5 0 5 0 0 1 1	0.402977500 0.402977500 0.097022500 0.097022500