

Project Euler #198: Ambiguous Numbers

This problem is a programming version of [Problem 198](#) from [projecteuler.net](#)

A best approximation to a real number x for the denominator bound d is a rational number r/s (in reduced form) with $s \leq d$, so that any rational number p/q which is closer to x than r/s has $q > d$.

Usually the best approximation to a real number is uniquely determined for all denominator bounds. However, there are some exceptions, e.g. $9/40$ has the two best approximations $1/4$ and $1/5$ for the denominator bound 6 . We shall call a real number x *ambiguous*, if there is at least one denominator bound for which x possesses two best approximations. Clearly, an ambiguous number is necessarily rational.

How many ambiguous numbers $x = p/q$, $a/b < x < c/d$, are there whose denominator q does not exceed N ?

Input Format

The only line of each test case contains exactly five space-separated integers: a, b, c, d and N .

Constraints

- $a/b < c/d \leq 10^3$
- $0 \leq a, c \leq N$
- $0 < b, d \leq N$
- $1 < N \leq 2 \times 10^9$

Output Format

On a single line print the answer modulo $10^9 + 7$.

Sample Input 0

```
1 4 1 2 25
```

Sample Output 0

```
3
```

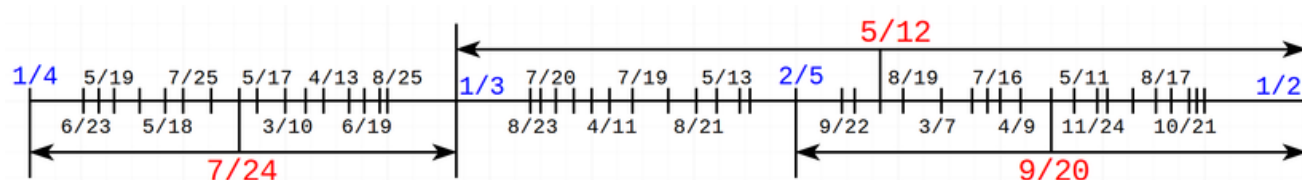
Explanation 0

There are **49** rational numbers between $1/4$ and $1/2$ with the denominator no greater than **25**:

$\frac{6}{23}, \frac{5}{19}, \frac{4}{15}, \frac{3}{11}, \frac{5}{18}, \frac{7}{25}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{7}{24}, \frac{5}{17}, \frac{3}{10},$
 $\frac{7}{23}, \frac{4}{13}, \frac{5}{16}, \frac{6}{19}, \frac{7}{22}, \frac{8}{25}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{8}{23}, \frac{7}{20}, \frac{6}{17},$
 $\frac{5}{14}, \frac{9}{25}, \frac{4}{11}, \frac{7}{19}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{8}{21}, \frac{5}{13}, \frac{7}{18}, \frac{9}{23}, \frac{2}{5},$
 $\frac{9}{22}, \frac{7}{17}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{8}{19}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{10}{23}, \frac{7}{16}, \frac{11}{25}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{9}{20},$
 $\frac{5}{11}, \frac{11}{24}, \frac{6}{13}, \frac{7}{15}, \frac{8}{17}, \frac{9}{19}, \frac{10}{21}, \frac{11}{23} \text{ and } \frac{12}{25}.$

Only three of them are *ambiguous* numbers: $\frac{7}{24}$, $\frac{5}{12}$ and $\frac{9}{20}$

- $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ are the two best approximations of $\frac{7}{24}$ for the denominator bound 5;
- $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ are the two best approximations of $\frac{5}{12}$ for the denominator bound 4;
- $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$ are the two best approximations of $\frac{9}{20}$ for the denominator bound 6.



Therefore the answer is **3**.