

InfO(1) CUP NATIONAL ROUND



PROMOTION

Gigel wants to test his cooking abilities and goes to the market to get some supplies. At the market, there are m types of objects sold as promotional packages for a period of n days. On the i^{th} day, Gigel has two options: he either buys the promotional package available on that day or not. The promotional package is represented by a non-empty subset of the set of the *m* types of objects and it has a certain price.

TASK

Knowing m, n, the price and the composition of each of the n promotional packages, find the minimal price that Gigel should pay in order to buy at least one object of each of the m types.

INPUT FORMAT

The first line of the input file, *promotion.in*, contains 2 numbers, *m* and *n*.

The next *n* lines will describe the *n* promotional packages in this way: the $(i+1)^{th}$ line $(1 \le i \le n)$ contains *nr* and *p*, which stand for the number of objects in the promotional package from that day and its price. Then, on the same line, there are given *nr* numbers which represent the indexes of the objects that belong to that package.

OUTPUT FORMAT

In the output file, *promotion.out*, print a positive integer number equal to the minimal price that should be paid in order to buy at least one object of every type.

LIMITS AND CONSTRAINTS

- $1 \le m \le 17, 1 \le n \le 1,000, 1 \le p \le 1,000,000$
- All numbers found in the input file are positive integers.
- A promotional package shall be bought only completely.
- The indexes of the objects that describe a certain package have values from the following set: {1,2, ..., m}.
- It is guaranteed that there is a solution for all test cases.

SUBSTASKS

Subtask	Score	Additional input constraints
1	50	$m \le 10, n \le 100$
2	80	$m \le 15, n \le 1.000$
3	100	$m \le 17, n \le 1.000$

EXAMPLE

promotion.in	promotion.out
5 4	21
3 10 1 3 2	



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2	8 1		1					
3	11	5	4	3				
5	27	1	4	2	3	5		

EXPLANATIONS

The chosen packages are the first and the third ones, thus obtaining a minimal cost of 10+11 = 21. Note that Gigel buys one object of type 1, one object of type 2, two objects of type 3, one object of type 4 and one object of type 5.