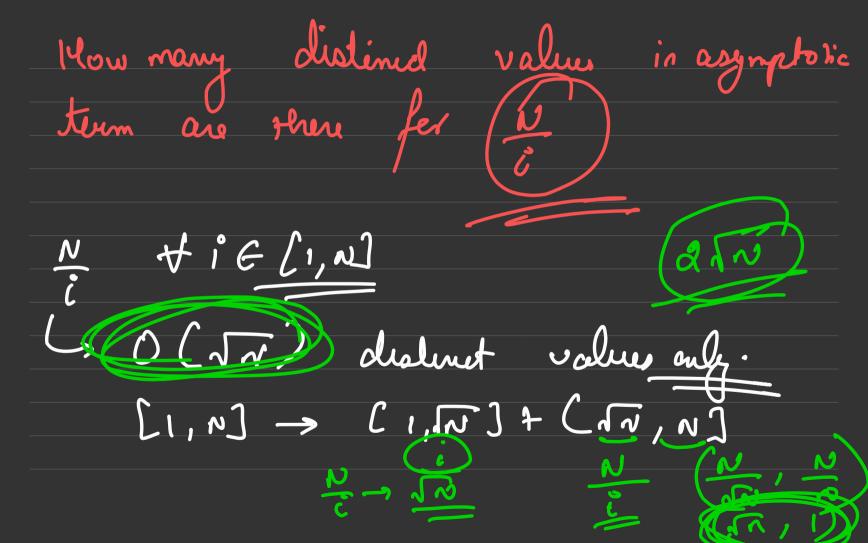


2x (12) - 9 (1)



There are 12 multiples of  $2 \le 25$ 2 x 12 is the (ast nullege

Sum = 0

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

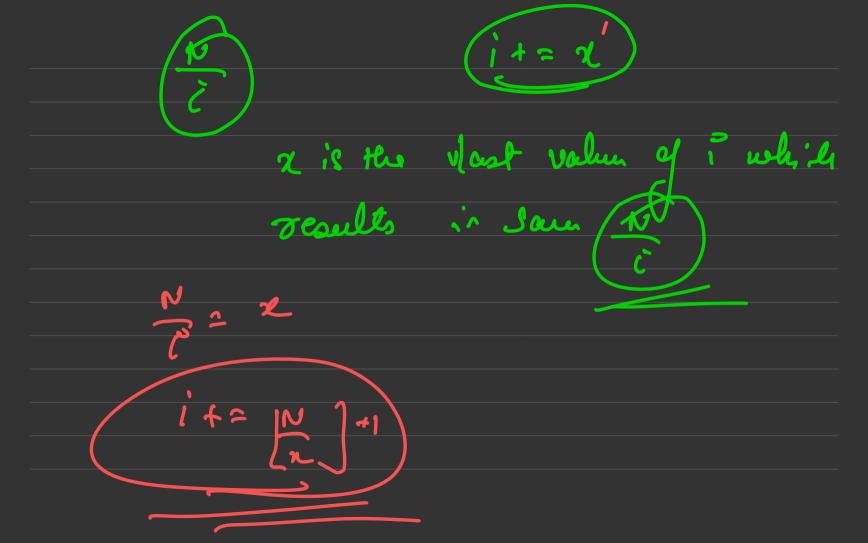
$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 8$$

$$3 \times 8$$

$$3 \times 8$$

$$3 \times 8$$



G(i,j) for some all divisors of Ci, for Some N.

$$\frac{2}{12} \frac{2}{12} f(i, i) = G(i)$$

$$f(1, 1) \rightarrow 0, \qquad 1$$

$$f(2, 1) \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(3, 1) \rightarrow 0$$

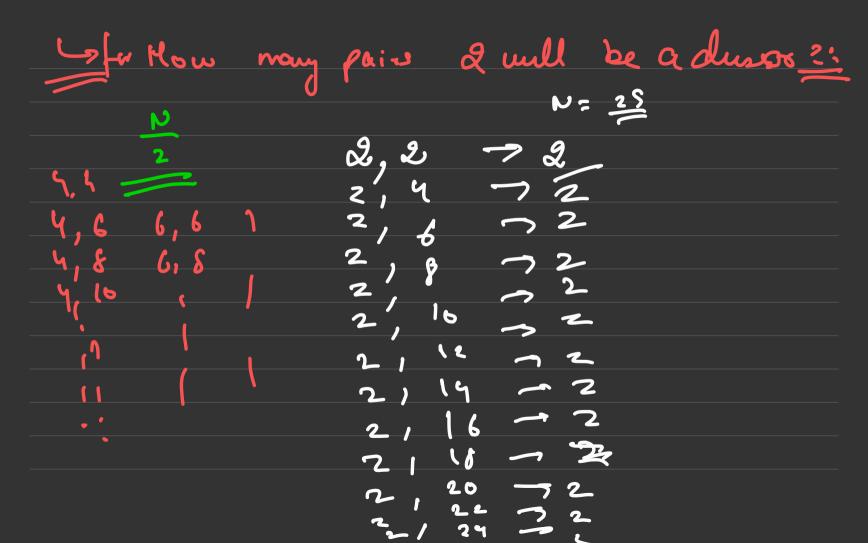
$$f(3, 1) \rightarrow 0$$

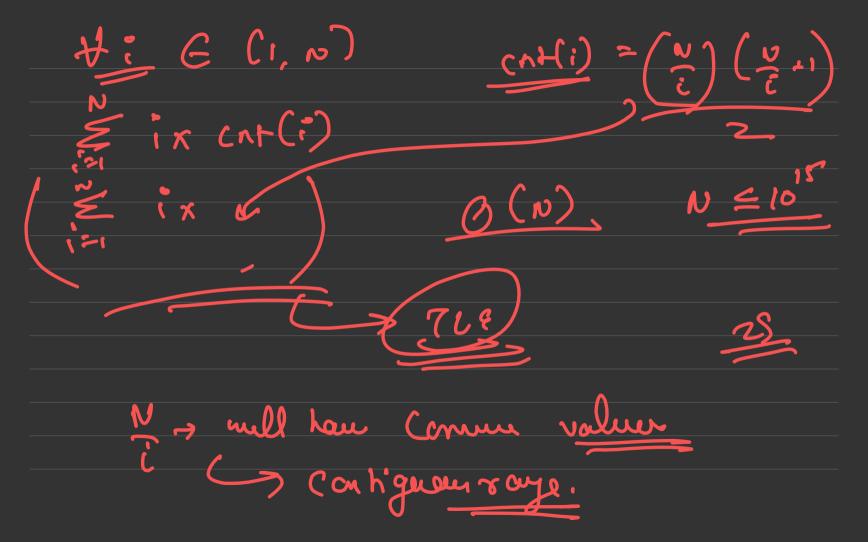
$$f(3, 2) \rightarrow 0$$

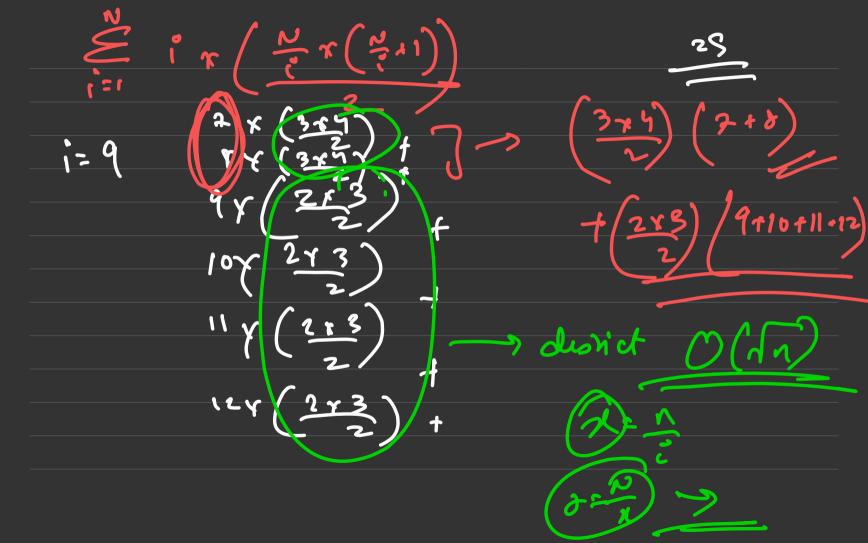
$$f(3, 2) \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(3, 2) \rightarrow 0$$

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Or Crum a number check if it is a multiple of 3. But N is very huge. N= "dk+ dk-2 --- do" 1 N = 16 rdm - - - - - 10 rd, r 10 rdo 24/4 410 15 do 59 do 7 -> gein 15-gein 05 di di = (1-1) do 10 [25 i < K]

$$d_{3} = (d_{0} * d_{1}) d_{0} = (d_{2} * d_{0} * d_{1}) d_{0} = (d_{2} * d_{0} * d_{1}) d_{0} = (d_{0} * d_{1}) d_{0} = (d_{$$