



HOME TOP CONTESTS GYM PROBLEMSET GROUPS RATING API HELP DASHA 🖫 CALENDAR

PROBLEMS SUBMIT CODE MY SUBMISSIONS STATUS HACKS ROOM STANDINGS CUSTOM INVOCATION

# C. Kamil and Making a Stream

time limit per test: 4 seconds memory limit per test: 768 megabytes input: standard input output: standard output

Kamil likes streaming the competitive programming videos. His MeTube channel has recently reached 100 million subscribers. In order to celebrate this, he posted a video with an interesting problem he couldn't solve yet. Can you help him?

You're given a tree — a connected undirected graph consisting of n vertices connected by n-1 edges. The tree is rooted at vertex 1. A vertex u is called an *ancestor* of v if it lies on the shortest path between the root and v. In particular, a vertex is an ancestor of itself.

Each vertex v is assigned its beauty  $x_v$  — a non-negative integer not larger than  $10^{12}$ . This allows us to define the beauty of a path. Let u be an ancestor of v. Then we define the beauty f(u,v) as the greatest common divisor of the beauties of all vertices on the shortest path between u and v. Formally, if  $u=t_1,t_2,t_3,\ldots,t_k=v$  are the vertices on the shortest path between u and v, then  $f(u,v)=\gcd(x_{t_1},x_{t_2},\ldots,x_{t_k})$ . Here,  $\gcd$  denotes the greatest common divisor of a set of numbers. In particular,  $f(u,u)=\gcd(x_u)=x_u$ .

Your task is to find the sum

$$\sum_{u \text{ is an ancestor of } v} f(u,v).$$

As the result might be too large, please output it modulo  $10^9 + 7$  .

Note that for each y, gcd(0, y) = gcd(y, 0) = y. In particular, gcd(0, 0) = 0.

#### Input

The first line contains a single integer n ( $2 \leq n \leq 100\,000$ ) — the number of vertices in the tree

The following line contains n integers  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$   $(0 \le x_i \le 10^{12})$ . The value  $x_v$  denotes the beauty of vertex v.

The following n-1 lines describe the edges of the tree. Each of them contains two integers a,b ( $1\leq a,b\leq n,a\neq b$ ) — the vertices connected by a single edge.

#### Output

Output the sum of the beauties on all paths (u,v) such that u is ancestor of v. This sum should be printed modulo  $10^9+7$ .

# **Examples**





# <u>Dasha Code Championship - SPb</u> <u>Finals Round (only for onsite-finalists)</u>

#### **Finished**

#### **Practice**



## → Virtual participation

Virtual contest is a way to take part in past contest, as close as possible to participation on time. It is supported only ICPC mode for virtual contests. If you've seen these problems, a virtual contest is not for you - solve these problems in the archive. If you just want to solve some problem from a contest, a virtual contest is not for you - solve this problem in the archive. Never use someone else's code, read the tutorials or communicate with other person during a virtual contest.

Start virtual contest

#### → Practice

You are registered for practice. You can solve problems unofficially. Results can be found in the contest status and in the bottom of standings.

### → Clone Contest to Mashup

You can clone this contest to a mashup.

Clone Contest



Language: GNU G++11 5.1.0

Choose file:

136

选择文件 未选择任何文件

Be careful: there is 50 points penalty for submission which fails the pretests or resubmission (except failure on the first test, denial of judgement or similar verdicts). "Passed pretests" submission verdict doesn't guarantee that the solution is absolutely correct and it will pass system tests.

Submit

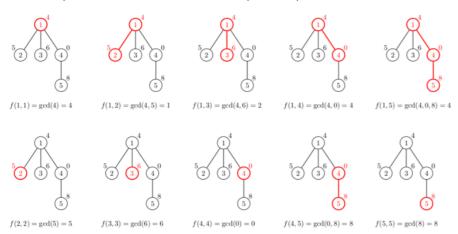
#### → Problem tags

math number theory trees

No tag edit access



The following figure shows all  $10\ \text{possible}$  paths for which one endpoint is an ancestor of another endpoint. The sum of beauties of all these paths is equal to 42:



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