Let there be a K-dimensional Hyperrectangle, where each dimension has a length of  $n_1, n_2, ... n_k$ . Each of the Hyperrectangle's unit cells is addressed at (i,j,k,...) and has a value which is equivalent to GCD(i,j,k,...) where  $1 <= i <= n_1$ ,  $1 <= j <= n_2$ ....

The goal is to sum all the GCD(i,j,k,...) cell values and print the result modulo  $10^9 + 7$ . Note that indexing is from 1 to N and not 0 to N-1.

#### **Input Format**

The first line contains an integer T. T testcases follow.

Each testcase contains 2 lines, the first line being K (K-dimension) and the second line contains K space separated integers indicating the size of each dimension -  $n_1$   $n_2$   $n_3$  ...  $n_k$ 

### **Output Format**

Print the sum of all the hyperrectangle cell's GCD values modulo  $10^9 + 7$  in each line corresponding to each test case.

### **Constraints**

```
1 \le T \le 1000

2 \le K \le 500

1 \le n_k \le 100000
```

# Sample Input #00

```
2
2
4 4
2
3 3
```

#### Sample Output #00

```
24
12
```

#### Sample Input #01

```
1
3
3 3 3
```

### Sample Output #01

```
30
```

### Explanation #00

For the first test case, it's a 4X4 2-dimension Rectangle. The (i,j) address and GCD values of each element at (i,j) will look like

Sum of these values is 24

## **Explanation #00**

Similarly for 3X3 GCD (i,j) would look like

Sum is 12

## **Explanation #01**

Here we have a 3-dimensional 3X3X3 Hyperrectangle or a cube. We can write it's GCD (i,j,k) values in 3 layers.

Total Sum = 30

**Timelimits** Timelimits for this challenge is given here