

The simplest brute force solution is for each query to iterate all the numbers from 1 to X and to check if they are ok.

One simple optimization is to observe we can sort the queries and check each number from 1 to 10^7 only once.

We currently don't have a 100p solution as it is too slow. One way to speed it up is to compute $\text{Sum2}[x]$ and $\text{Sum3}[x]$ = sum of the digits of x in base 2 and base 3.

$\text{Sum2}[x] = (x \& 1) + \text{Sum2}[x / 2]$ and $\text{Sum3}[x] = (x \% 3) + \text{Sum3}[x / 3]$.

This solution still uses too much memory, so for optimizing the memory usage we can compute the arrays sum2 and sum3 only till $\text{Sqrt}(10^7)$, as the sum of the digits of x in base 3 is $\text{Sum3}[x \% 3^7] + \text{Sum3}[x / 3^7]$ (same for base 2).

One observation is that we don't actually need to compute anything for base2 as we have `__builtin_popcount()`.