

# Compute the prefix-sum by powerful number sieving

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## Method description

Consider computing the prefix-sum of a multiplicative function  $f$ , the prefix-sum is given by **cal**(index, n). Index is the smallest number where the  $\text{prime}[\text{index}] * \text{prime}[\text{index}] > n$ . (index starts from 0)

```
int64 cal(int64 i, int64 n) {
    int64 ret = sg(n);
    for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) {
        int64 p = plist[j], m = n / p / p;
        if (m == 0) break;
        for (int k = 2; m >= 1; ++k, m /= p)
            ret += h(k) * cal(j, m);
    }
    return ret;
}
```

- The definition of  $f$  and  $g$  will be discussed in later section
- $sg$  is the prefix-sum of  $g$ .
- $\text{plist}[i]$  is the  $i$ \_th prime (index starts from 0).

This method can be viewed as  $\sum_{p \text{ is powerful or } 1} h(p)sg(\frac{n}{p})$  and that's why we call it powerful number sieving.

## Properties of $f$ and $g$

To find multiplicative function  $h, g$ , consider their definitions on  $p^k$  ( $p$  is prime) we have

$$f(p^k) = \sum_{i=0}^k h(p^i)g(p^{k-i}).$$

Then, we have the way to:

- Find  $g$ 
  - We can start from  $f(p) = g(p)$ .
- Find  $h$

- In the method, we skip  $p^2$ , to make sure it is correct, we add a forced constraints  $h(p) = 0$
- For  $k \geq 2$ , we can get the value of  $h(p^k)$  by solving an equation since  $g$  is found and  $h(p^i)$  is known when  $i < k$ .

## Complexity

By the view of powerful number sieving, since a powerful number can be represented as  $a^3b^2$ , it is easy to see the complexity is  $\iint_{x,y} O_{sg}(\frac{n}{x^3y^2})dx dy$ , so the complexity is

$$\begin{cases} n^{1/2} & O_{sg} \text{ is smaller than } n^{1/2} \\ n^{1/2} \log n & O_{sg} \text{ is } n^{1/2} \\ O_{sg} & O_{sg} \text{ is larger than } n^{1/2} \end{cases}$$

So, if we want to make use of this method, another constraint on  $g$  is that we can compute  $sg$  fast.

## References

- [1] fjzzq, 2018.11.01, using powerful numbers to compute the prefix sum of multiplicative functions [\[link\]](#).
- [2] Min\_25, 2018.02.04, solution for [Counting modulo pairs](#) (problem authored by baihacker, Min\_25's solution link is not provided intentionally)
- [3] abcwuhang, 2018.10.24, posts on [Summing a multiplicative function](#) (problem authored by abcwuhang)
- [4] asaelr, fakesson, 2020.03.28, posts on [Twos are all you need](#) (problem authored by abcwuhang)