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| **B** | **New Divisor Problem** | Time limit:  2 sec |

In mathematics, a divisor of an integer n, also called a factor of n, is an integer m that may be multiplied by some integer to produce n. In this case one says also that n is a multiple of m. An integer n is divisible by another integer m if m is a divisor of n; this implies dividing n by m leaves no remainder.

The problem is based on **positive divisor**. Give you **n** numbers ( ….) and **q** query. Each query gives you three integers **L**, **R**, **D**. You have to print the number of **distinct** integers from **L** to **R** (inclusive) those have exactly **D** **positive** divisors.

**Input**

At first gives you an integer **T (T<=5)**, is the number of test cases. For each test case-

The first line contains the integer **n (n<=100000).** In the second line, **n** positive numbers follow (numbers will be less than or equal to **106**).The third line contains the integer **q (q<=100000).**Then **q** Lines follow, where line contains 3 numbers **L, R, D (1<=L, R<=n and 1<=D<=106).**

**Output**

For every test case, print case number and required result.

**Sample I/O**

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| Input | Output |
| 2  5  2 3 2 7 17  2  1 5 2  2 5 2  4  2 12 3 12  2  1 4 6  1 4 2 | Case 1:  4  4  Case 2:  1  2 |

**Explanation**

Look, for test case 2,

There are 4 numbers 2, 12, 3, 12.

2 have only 2 positive divisors: 1 and 2.

12 have 6 positive divisors: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12.

3 have only 2 positive divisors: 1 and 3.

12 have 6 positive divisors: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12.

For query 1, there are 2 integers from 1 to 4; those have exactly 6 positive divisors. This two numbers are 12 and 12. But for **distinct** term, you need to count 12 only for one time. That’s why the answer is 1.

For query 2, there are 2 integers from 1 to 4; those have exactly 2 positive divisors. This two numbers are 2 and 3.That’s why the answer is 2.