huntian oy (数论&卷积&杜教筛)

思路:

$$\begin{split} f(n,a,b) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^i gcd(i^a - j^a, i^b - j^b)[gcd(i,j) = 1] \pmod{10^9 + 7} \\ gcd(i^a - j^a, i^b - j^b) \\ i^a - j^a &= (i-j)(i^{a-1} + i^{a-2}j + \dots + j^{a-1}) \\ i^b - j^b &= (i-j)(i^{b-1} + i^{b-2}j + \dots + j^{b-1}) \\ \\ \boxtimes \partial a, b \\ \boxtimes \Box c, \\ \\ \text{所以} gcd(i^a - j^a, i^b - j^b) &= i - j \\ \\ \\ \boxed{\mathbb{R}} \vec{\exists} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^i (i-j)[gcd(i,j) = 1] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n i \times \varphi(i) - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^i j[gcd(i,j) = 1] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n i \times \varphi(i) - (\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i \times \varphi(i)}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) \end{split}$$

然后一股神秘的卷积力量可将式子变为递推式。(这里卷积学的不好待补)

$$S(n) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} i^2 - \sum\limits_{i=2}^{n} i S(rac{n}{i})$$

 $=rac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}i imesarphi(i)-1}{2}$

对于 $n < 10^6$ 的数据可用第一个式子。

否则用递推式记忆化递归。

求 $\varphi(i)$ 用欧拉筛即可。

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
const int N=5e6+5, M=2e4+5, inf=0x3f3f3f3f, mod=1e9+7;
#define mst(a,b) memset(a,b,sizeof a)
#define lx x<<1
#define rx x << 1|1
#define reg register
#define PII pair<int,int>
#define fi first
#define se second
#define pb push_back
#define il inline
11 inv2,inv6,phi[N];
11 \text{ ksm}(11 \text{ a}, 11 \text{ n})
    11 ans=1;
    while(n){
        if(n&1) ans=ans*a%mod;
         a=a*a\%mod;
```

```
n>>=1;
    }
    return ans;
}
int a[N],p[N],cnt;
void Euler(int n){
     phi[1]=1;
     for(int i=2;i<=n;i++){</pre>
          if(!a[i]){
              p[++cnt]=i;
              phi[i]=i-1;
           for(int j=1; j <= cnt \& p[j] * i <= n; j++){
                a[p[j]*i]=1;
                if(i\%p[j]==0){
                       phi[p[j]*i]=phi[i]*p[j];
                       break;
                else phi[p[j]*i]=phi[i]*phi[p[j]];
           }
     }
     for(int i=2;i<=n;i++){</pre>
        phi[i]=(phi[i-1]+phi[i]*i%mod)%mod;
     }
}
unordered_map<int,int>mp;
int solve(int n){
    if(n<=N-5) return phi[n];</pre>
    if(mp[n]) return mp[n];
    ll tmp=1LL*n*(n+1)%mod*(2*n+1)%mod*inv6%mod; //这里要用3个mod
    for(int l=2,r;l=n;l=r+1){
        r=n/(n/1);
        tmp-=1LL*(r-1+1)*(1+r)/2%mod*solve(n/1)%mod;
        tmp=(tmp%mod+mod)%mod;
    return mp[n]=tmp;
}
int main(){
    inv2=ksm(2,mod-2),inv6=ksm(6,mod-2);
    int t;
    Euler(N-5);
    scanf("%d",&t);
    while(t--){
        int n,a,b;
        scanf("%d%d%d",&n,&a,&b);
        int ans=1LL*(solve(n)-1)*inv2%mod;
        ans=(ans%mod+mod)%mod;
        printf("%d\n",ans);
    }
    return 0;
}
```