

Q. [Problem LCMSUM](#)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Summation (LCM (i, n))} &= \text{summation (i*n/ gcd(i,n))} \\ &= n \text{ summation}(i/\text{gcd}(i,n))\end{aligned}$$

6 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,

1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 6

1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 6

{1} (1/1 + 5/1) , {2} (2/2+ 4/2) , {3}(3/3) , {6}(6/6)

= n summation for every k such k divides n (summation i/k such that gcd(i, n) =k)

$$= n \sum_{k|n} \sum_{\text{gcd}(i,n)=k} \frac{i}{k}$$

i = a *k where 1 <= a <= n/k

$$\text{gcd}(a, n/k) = 1$$

$$= n \sum_{k|n} \sum_{\text{gcd}(a,n/k)=1} a$$

$$= n \sum_{k|n} f(n/k)$$

f(k) = sum of all numbers which are co prime to k and less than k if k != 1

$$f(k) = \sum_{\text{gcd}(x,k)=1, x \leq k} x$$

$$= \sum_{\text{gcd}(x,k)=1} k - x$$

$$= \sum_{\text{gcd}(x,k)=1} k - \sum_{\text{gcd}(x,k)=1} x$$

$$= \sum_{\text{gcd}(x,k)=1} k - f(k)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2*f(k) = \sum_{gcd(x,k)=1} k$$

$$\Rightarrow 2*f(k) = k * \sum_{gcd(x,k)=1, 1 \leq x \leq k} 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(k) = (k * \Phi(k))/2$$

if $gcd(k-x, k) \neq 1 = d$

$$k - x = dt_1$$

$$k = dt_2$$

$$x = dt_2 - dt_1 = d*(t_2 - t_1) \quad gcd(x, k) = d \text{ contradiction}$$

$$\text{summation LCM}(i, n) = n \left(\sum_{k|n, k \neq 1} k * \Phi(k)/2 + \text{Add for 1 as k also} \right)$$

$$11 \quad 1011 \quad 00000001011 \quad 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^3$$

$$9 \quad 1001$$

$$8 \quad 1000$$

$$\text{AND} \quad 1001 \quad 9$$

$$\text{OR} \quad 1011 \quad 11$$

$$\text{XOR} \quad 0010 \quad 2$$

$$1 \ 1 \ 3 \ 3 \ 4$$

$$1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5$$

$$1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 5$$

__builtin_popcount(n)

__builtin_ctz(n)

__builtin_clz(n)

31-__builtin_clz(11) ---> 3

63-__builtin_clzll(11) ---> 3

Q. You have an array of n elements you have to find the sum of xor of all pair of elements

$n \leq 200000$

$0 \leq a[i] \leq 1e9$

$1\ 2\ 3 \rightarrow 1^2 + 1^3 + 2^3$

00000001010100101	1
00000100010100101	0
00000101001100011	1
00000001010111111	1

$4*0 = 0$

$2*2 = 4*(2^1)$

01

10

10

$1*2*2^0 = 2 \quad 1^2 + 2^3 + 3^1$

$2*1*2^1 = 4 \quad 11 + 01 + 10 \text{ (binary)}$
 $3 + 1 + 2 = 6 \text{ (decimal)}$

```

int n;
cin >> n;
vector<int> a(n);
for (auto &i : a)
    cin >> i;

int ans = 0;

for (int i = 30; i >= 0; i--){
    int zero = 0, one = 0;
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++){
        if (a[j] & (1 << i))
            one++;
        else
            zero++;
    }

    ans += (zero * one) * (1 << i);
}

```

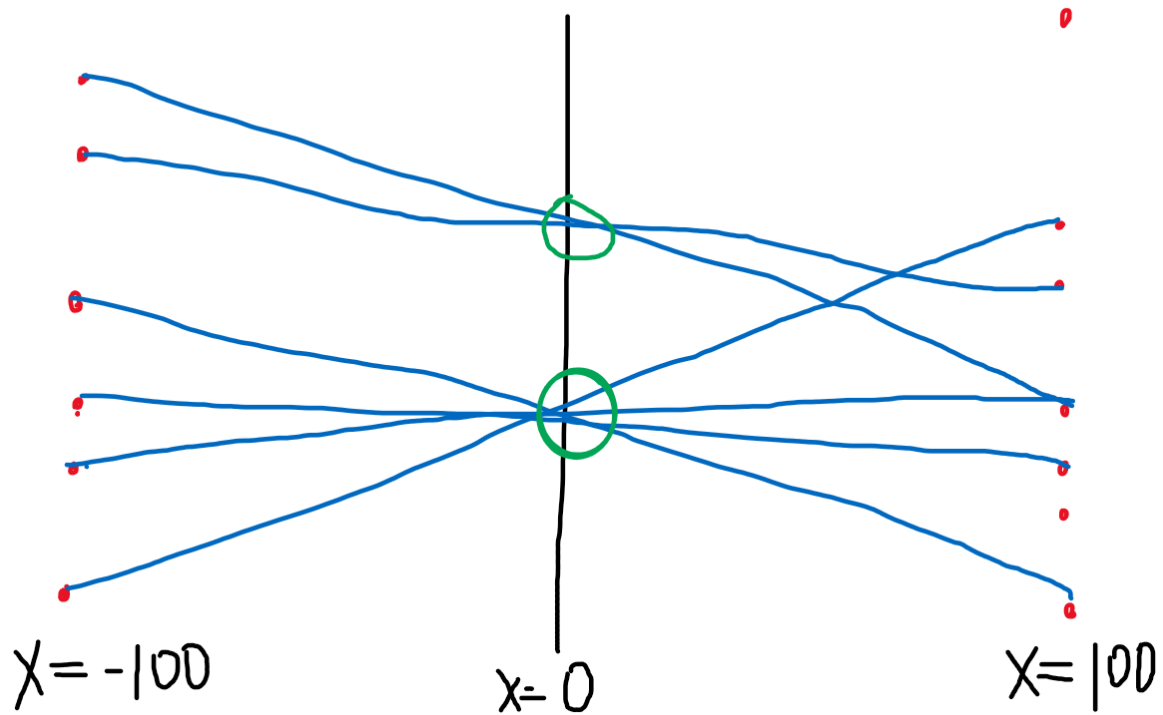
Q) You are given a string which is a representation of a number base 2 print a string which is the binary representation of this number base 6

|S| <= 200

(input) 10001 (17 -> decimal) ----> 25 (output)

Q. [Problem - 993C](#)

(Sum, count)	10 10	38	1,9	1,8	2,8	2,7
	9 7					
	8 8					



```

set<int> s;
vi v;
map<int, pair<long long, long long> > mask;
rep(i,0,20005)
mask[i]={0, 0};
rep(i,0,n)
{
    rep(j,0,m)
    {
        int sum=a[i]+b[j];
        if(s.find(sum)==s.end())
            v.pb(sum);
        mask[sum].ff|=(111 << i);    10001100110 (i=2
-> unchanged)
        mask[sum].ss|=(111 << j); 100001110 ->
10001110
(j=4 -> changed)
    }
}

```

Submission

Errichto Blog 1: <https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/73490>

Errichto Blog 2: <https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/73558>