

for ($i=1; i \leq n; i++$)

for ($j=i; j \leq n; j+=i$)

→ $\text{divSum}[j] += i;$

→ $\text{divCount}[j]++;$

→ $\text{divList}[j].\text{push-back}(i);$

— o —

Prime factorization of number

$$12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 2^{\textcircled{2}} \times 3^{\textcircled{1}}$$

$$18 = 2 \times 3^2 = 2^1 \times 3^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \# \text{divisors} &\rightarrow (2+1)(1+1) \\ &= 3 \times 2 \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sum of divisors} \rightarrow \frac{2^2-1}{2-1} \times \frac{3^2-1}{3-1} = 3 \times 13$$

$$N = p_1^{\alpha_1} \times p_2^{\alpha_2} \times \dots \times p_k^{\alpha_k} \rightarrow \# \text{divisors} \rightarrow (\alpha_1+1)(\alpha_2+1) \dots (\alpha_k+1)$$

$$\rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^k (\alpha_i+1)$$

$$N = 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 7^4$$

$$\left(\frac{2^4-1}{2-1} \right) \times \left(\frac{3^3-1}{3-1} \right) \times \left(\frac{7^5-1}{7-1} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{sum of divisors} \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{p_i^{\alpha_i+1}-1}{p_i-1} \right)$$

$$= 15 \times 13 \times 2801$$

=

— o —

$$16 = 2^{\textcircled{4}} \rightarrow 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 \rightarrow 2^0, 2^1, 2^2, 2^3, 2^4$$

$$N = p^k$$

$$12 = 2^2 \times 3^1 \times 5^2 \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2^0 & 2^1 & 2^2 \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow (2+)$$

$\hookrightarrow k+1$

3^0	1	2	4
3^1	3	6	12

$(1+)$ $(2+)$ $(1+)$

$$T_{\max} = 10^3$$

$$N_{\max} = 10^{12}$$

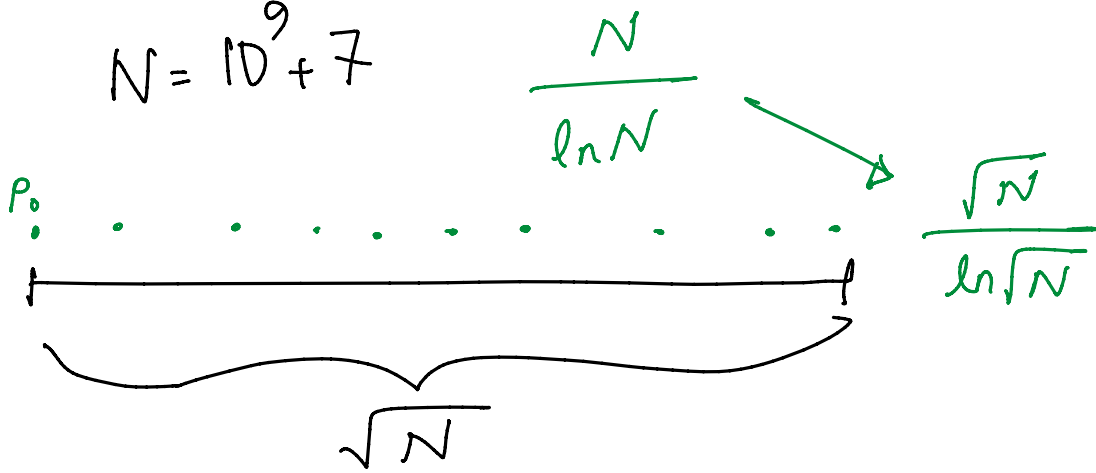
$$O(\sqrt{N}) \approx 10^6 \times 10^3 \approx 10^9 > 10^8$$

$$N = (10^6 + k_1)^2 > N_{\max}$$

$$k_1, k_2 > 0$$

$$N \leq 10^{12}$$

$$N = 10^9 + 7$$



$$(\log N)^2 \approx 3600$$

99.99999999%

Miller-Rabin \rightarrow Large Number Primality Testing

Pollard-Rho \rightarrow Large Number Divisor Finding

Modular Arithmetic

$$1) (A+B) \% M = ((A \% M) + (B \% M)) \% M$$

$$2) (A-B) \% M = ((A \% M) - (B \% M) + M) \% M$$

$$3) (A \times B) \% M = ((A \% M) \times (B \% M)) \% M$$

$$\rightarrow (12+17) \% 5 \rightarrow 4$$

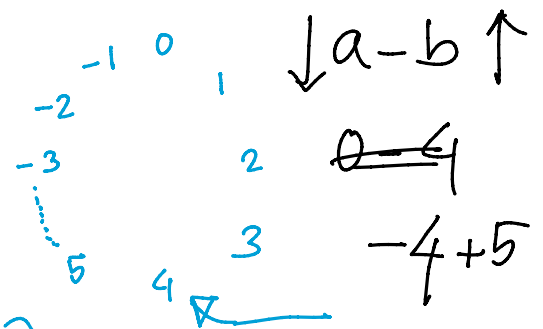
$$(2+2) \% 5 \rightarrow 4$$

$$(12 \times 17) \% 5 \rightarrow 4$$

$$(2 \times 2) \% 5 \rightarrow 4$$

$$(17-13) \% 5 \rightarrow 4$$

$$(2-3+5) \% 5 \rightarrow 4$$



$$\text{Modulo value} \rightarrow (4 + 5k) \% 5 = 4$$

$$-6, (-1), 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, \dots$$

Next Topic →

Fermat's Little Theorem

Modulo inverse

Big MOD