

# Number Game

## Problem

Arya and Bran are playing a game. Initially, two positive integers **A** and **B** are written on a blackboard. The players take turns, starting with Arya. On his or her turn, a player can replace **A** with  $A - k \cdot B$  for any positive integer **k**, or replace **B** with  $B - k \cdot A$  for any positive integer **k**. The first person to make one of the numbers drop to zero or below loses.

For example, if the numbers are initially (12, 51), the game might progress as follows:

- Arya replaces 51 with  $51 - 3 \cdot 12 = 15$ , leaving (12, 15) on the blackboard.
- Bran replaces 15 with  $15 - 1 \cdot 12 = 3$ , leaving (12, 3) on the blackboard.
- Arya replaces 12 with  $12 - 3 \cdot 3 = 3$ , leaving (3, 3) on the blackboard.
- Bran replaces one 3 with  $3 - 1 \cdot 3 = 0$ , and loses.

We will say **(A, B)** is a *winning* position if Arya can always win a game that starts with **(A, B)** on the blackboard, no matter what Bran does.

Given four integers **A<sub>1</sub>**, **A<sub>2</sub>**, **B<sub>1</sub>**, **B<sub>2</sub>**, count how many winning positions **(A, B)** there are with  $A_1 \leq A \leq A_2$  and  $B_1 \leq B \leq B_2$ .

## Input

The first line of the input gives the number of test cases, **T**. **T** test cases follow, one per line. Each line contains the four integers **A<sub>1</sub>**, **A<sub>2</sub>**, **B<sub>1</sub>**, **B<sub>2</sub>**, separated by spaces.

## Output

For each test case, output one line containing "Case #x: y", where x is the case number (starting from 1), and y is the number of winning positions **(A, B)** with  $A_1 \leq A \leq A_2$  and  $B_1 \leq B \leq B_2$ .

## Limits

Memory limit: 1GB.

$1 \leq T \leq 100$ .

$1 \leq A_1 \leq A_2 \leq 1,000,000$ .

$1 \leq B_1 \leq B_2 \leq 1,000,000$ .

## Small dataset (Test set 1 - Visible)

Time limit: 30 seconds.

$A_2 - A_1 \leq 30$ .

$B_2 - B_1 \leq 30$ .

## Large dataset (Test set 2 - Hidden)

Time limit: 90 seconds.

$A_2 - A_1 \leq 999,999$ .

$B_2 - B_1 \leq 999,999$ .

No additional constraints.

## Sample

### Sample Input

```
3
5 5 8 8
11 11 2 2
1 6 1 6
```

### Sample Output

```
Case #1: 0
Case #2: 1
Case #3: 20
```