

L50
Number Theory Problem Solving - 1

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RECAP

Before we begin, let's look at something called the SPF array.

↙
smallest Prime Factor

Let's get going

for ($i = 2; i \leq n; ++i$) {

if ($sbf[i] > 0$)
continue;

$sbf[i] = i;$

for ($j = i * i; j \leq n; j += i$)
if ($sbf[j] == 0$)

$sbf[j] = i;$

}

1. Counting Divisors

$$sf \Rightarrow 10^6$$

$$600$$

$$ans = 24$$

$$pf = 5, c = 0^2$$

~~600~~

~~300~~

~~150~~

~~75~~

~~25~~

~~5~~

~~1~~

2. N-Factorful

3. Soldier and Number Game (interesting)

$N = 600$

$$600 \xrightarrow{6} 100 \xrightarrow{5} 20 \xrightarrow{2} 10 \xrightarrow{2} 5 \xrightarrow{5} 1 \quad (5)$$

$$600 \xrightarrow{2} 300 \xrightarrow{2} 150 \xrightarrow{2} 75 \xrightarrow{3} 25 \xrightarrow{5} 5 \xrightarrow{5} 1 \quad (6)$$

$$600 = 2^3 \times 3^1 \times 5^2$$

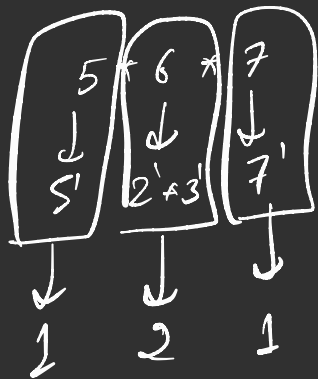
$$N = p_1^{\alpha_1} \times p_2^{\alpha_2} \times p_3^{\alpha_3} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \Rightarrow$$

$$a \Rightarrow r(a)$$

$$\frac{a!}{b!}$$

$$\Rightarrow (b+1) \times (b+2) \times (b+3) \dots \times a$$



$b = 7$
 $a = 4$

$\Rightarrow 4$

$$ans[b+1] + ans[b+2] + ans[b+3] \dots - ans[a]$$

$$pref[a] - pref[b]$$

$$a = 7, \quad b = 4$$

ans

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	2

\uparrow
 $b+1$

a

pref

0	1	2	4	5	7	8	11	13	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Thank You!

Reminder: Going to the gym & observing the trainer work out can help you know the right technique, but you'll muscle up only if you lift some weights yourself.

So, PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE!