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Problem

**Submissions** 



## **Special Number Count**

Accuracy: 49.66% Submissions: 4847 Points: 40

**Special Number:** It is a positive integer with the greatest common divisor (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greatest\_common\_divisor) of the sum of **quartic** power of its digits and the **product** of its digits greater than **1**.

For example, 123 is a **special number**. (sum of quartic power of its digits =  $1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 = 1 + 16 + 81 = 98$  and the product of its digits = 1 \* 2 \* 3 = 6. The greatest common divisor of 98 and 6 is 2, which is greater than 1)

You are given an integer **n**, calculate the number of special numbers  $x (1 \le x \le n)$ .

## **Input Format:**

The first line of the input contains a single integer  $\mathbf{T}$  denoting the number of test cases. The description of  $\mathbf{T}$  test cases is as follows:

• The first and the only line of each test case contains an integer  $\emph{\textbf{n}}_{ullet}$ 

# **Output Format:**

For each test case, print the number of special numbers  $\mathbf{x}$  ( $1 \le \mathbf{x} \le \mathbf{n}$ ) followed by a newline character.

**Note:** Generated output is white space sensitive, do not add any extra spaces on unnecessary newline characters.

#### **Constraints:**

 $1 \le \mathbf{T} \le 5$  $1 \le \mathbf{n} \le 10^{18}$ 

## **Example:**