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Q. Given three integers n, a and b; return nth magical no. Since the ans may be very large no. so return mod $10^9 + 7$.

A magical no — if no. is divide by 'a or b.

n = 1, a = 2, b = 3

output = 2.

No.	divisible by:	Magical
2	div by 2	✓
3	— 3	✓
4	— 2	✓
5	× — 2 and 3	✓
6		✓

Ans. magical no. (div by a or b)

→ multiple of a
→ multiple of b
] but count only once

$$Count(x) = \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{b} - \frac{x}{lcm(a,b)} \right)$$

Approach:
1. Compute lcm (a, b)
2. The answer lies between 1 and n * min(a, b)
3. Use binary search to find nth magical no.
4. Return result % $(10^9 + 7)$

n = 5 a = 2 b = 3

Numbers	Divisible by 2	Div by 3	Magical
1	×	×	×
2	✓	×	✓
3	×	✓	✓
4	✓	×	✓
5	×	×	×
6	✓	✓	✓
7	×	×	×
8	✓	×	✓

for n = 5 output = 8

Brute force code

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int nthMagical(int n, int a, int b) {
    int count = 0;
    int num = 1;
    while (true) {
        if (num % a == 0 || num % b == 0) {
            count++;
            if (count == n) {
                return num;
            }
        }
        num++;
    }
    return -1;
}
```

Optimal code in c++

// count(x) = $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{b} - \left(\frac{x}{lcm(a,b)}\right)$

Inclusion

Exclude to prevent counting same no. twice as using count to return nth magical.

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

long long gcd(long long a, long long b) {
    while (b != 0) {
        long long t = a % b;
        a = b;
        b = t;
    }
    return a;
}

long long lcm(long long a, long long b) {
    return (a / gcd(a, b)) * b;
}

int main() {
    int n, a, b;
    cin >> n >> a >> b;
```

```
const int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
long long low = 1;
long long high = (long long) m * min(a, b);
long long L = lcm(a, b);
while (low < high) {
    long long mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
    long long count = mid / a + mid / b - mid / L;
    if (count < n)
        low = mid + 1;
    else
        high = mid;
}
cout << low % MOD;
return 0;
}
```