T. Perfect Distance

Time Limit: 3 seconds

Problem description

A positive integer (natural number) is called perfect if the sum of divisors other than itself is equal to that number. For example, 28 is a perfect number because 28 = 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14.

The perfect distance of a natural number x is the absolute value of that difference of x with the sum of other divisors other than itself and is denoted f(x).

For example, with x = 12 we have f(12) = |12 – (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6)| = 4.

Given two natural numbers a and b ($a \leqslant b$). Compute sum of f(x) for all $x \in [a, b]$.

Input: 2 integer numbers in one line: a and b separated by a space ($1 \leqslant a \leqslant b \leqslant 10^7$).

Output: the integer number as the sum obtained.

Example:

INPUT	OUTPUT
5 15	54