```
Infil≔ (* List of fast Deleglise-Rivat alpha factors for x ≤ 10^24 found by
      running pi(x) benchmarks using the find fastest alpha.sh script *)
    alphaDelegliseRivat = \{(* \{x, alpha\} *) \{1, 1\}, \{10^1, 1\}, \{10^2, 1\},
      \{10^3, 1\}, \{10^4, 1.095\}, \{10^5, 1.174\}, \{10^6, 1.310\}, \{10^7, 1.591\},
      \{10^8, 2.095\}, \{10^9, 3.178\}, \{10^{10}, 3.795\}, \{10^{11}, 4.779\}, \{10^{12}, 6.103\},
      \{10^13, 7.810\}, \{10^14, 10.545\}, \{10^15, 13.969\}, \{10^16, 17.461\},
      \{10^17, 20.862\}, \{10^18, 24.146\}, \{10^19, 28.184\}, \{10^20, 33.230\},
      \{10^21, 38.64\}, \{10^22, 44.296\}, \{10^23, 50.845\}, \{10^24, 57.647\}\}
Outile \{\{1, 1\}, \{10, 1\}, \{100, 1\}, \{1000, 1\}, \{10000, 1.095\}, \{100000, 1.174\},
      \{1000000, 1.31\}, \{10000000, 1.591\}, \{100000000, 2.095\},
      \{10000000000, 3.178\}, \{10000000000, 3.795\}, \{10000000000, 4.779\},
      \{1000000000000, 6.103\}, \{1000000000000, 7.81\}, \{1000000000000, 10.545\},
      \{10000000000000000, 13.969\}, \{1000000000000000, 17.461\},
      \{10\,000\,000\,000\,000\,000\,000,\,28.184\},\,\{100\,000\,000\,000\,000\,000\,000,\,33.23\},
      \{1000000000000000000000000, 38.64\}, \{10000000000000000000000, 44.296\},
      <code>In[2]:= ListLogLinearPlot[alphaDelegliseRivat, Filling → Bottom, Joined → True]</code>
    50
    40
Out[2]= 30
    20
    10
                           1011
                                  10<sup>15</sup>
                                         1019
                                                1023
                   107
     0.1
           1000.0
     (* alpha is a tuning factor that balances the compuation
     of the easy special leaves and the hard special leaves. The
     formula below is used in the file src/primecount.cpp to
     calculate a fast alpha factor for the computation of pi(x). *)
    NonlinearModelFit[alphaDelegliseRivat,
     a (Log[x])^3 + b (Log[x])^2 + c Log[x] + d, {a, b, c, d}, x
```

 $Out[3] = FittedModel | 1.3724 - 0.110407 Log[x] + 0.0018113 Log[x]^2 + 0.00033826 Log[x]^3 |$

```
In[37]:= (* List of fast Lagarias-Miller-
      Odlyzko alpha factors found by running pi(x) benchmarks. *)
     alphaLMO = \{(* \{x, alpha\} *) \{1, 1\}, \{10^10, 1.208\},
       \{10^{11}, 1.281\}, \{10^{12}, 1.364\}, \{10^{13}, 1.679\}, \{10^{14}, 1.890\},
       \{10^{15}, 2.011\}, \{10^{16}, 2.113\}, \{10^{17}, 2.359\}, \{10^{18}, 2.556\}\}
Out[37]= \{\{1, 1\}, \{10000000001, 1.208\}, \{10000000000, 1.281\},
      \{1000000000000, 1.364\}, \{1000000000000, 1.679\}, \{1000000000000, 1.89\},
      In[38]:= ListLogLinearPlot[alphaLMO, Filling → Bottom, Joined → True]
     2.5
     2.0
     1.5
Out[38]=
     1.0
     0.5
                 10^{4}
                          10<sup>8</sup>
                                    10<sup>12</sup>
                                             10<sup>16</sup>
In[39]:=
     (* alpha is a tuning factor that balances the compuation
      of the easy special leaves and the hard special leaves. The
      formula below is used in the file src/primecount.cpp to
```

calculate a fast alpha factor for the computation of pi(x). *)

In[40]:= NonlinearModelFit[alphaLMO, a $(Log[x])^2 + b Log[x] + c$, {a, b, c}, x]

Out[40]= FittedModel $0.990948 - 0.0261411 \log[x] + 0.00156512 \log[x]^2$