

the sigma function is defined as:

$$\sigma_x(n) = \sum_{d|n} d^x$$

when $x = 0$ is called the divisor function, that counts the number of positive divisors of n .

Now, we are interested in find

$$\sum_{d|n} \sigma_0(d)$$

if n is written as prime factorization:

$$n = \prod_{i=1}^k P_i^{e_k}$$

we can demonstrate that:

$$\sum_{d|n} \sigma_0(d) = \prod_{i=1}^k g(e_k + 1)$$

where $g(x)$ is the sum of the first x positive numbers:

$$g(x) = (x * (x + 1))/2$$