## NO GCD

You are given $\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{1}<=\mathbf{N}<=\mathbf{1 0 0 0 0 0})$ integers. Each integer is square free(meaning it has no divisor which is a square number except 1) and all the prime factors are less than 50 . You have to find out the number of pairs are there such that their gcd is 1 or a prime number. Note that ( $\mathrm{i}, \mathrm{j}$ ) and ( $\mathrm{j}, \mathrm{i}$ ) are different pairs if $i$ and $j$ are different.

## Input

The first line contains an integer $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{1}<=\mathbf{T}<=\mathbf{1 0})$, the number of tests. Then $T$ tests follows. First line of each tests contain an integer $\mathbf{N}$. The next line follows $\mathbf{N}$ integers.

## Output

Print T lines. In each line print the required result.

| Sample Input | Sample Output |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 8 |
| 3 |  |
| 216 |  |

## Explanation

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\(\operatorname{gcd}(1,2)=1\)
\(\operatorname{gcd}(2,1)=1\)
\(\operatorname{gcd}(2,6)=2\), a prime number
\(\operatorname{gcd}(6,2)=2\), a prime number
\(\operatorname{gcd}(1,6)=1\)
\(\operatorname{gcd}(6,1)=1\)
\(\operatorname{gcd}(2,2)=2\), a prime number
\(\operatorname{gcd}(1,1)=1\)
```

So, total of 8 pairs.

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