Problem G. Greatest Chicken Dish

Input file:	`gcdrng.in`
Output file:	`standard output`
Balloon Color:	`Gold`

Fouad, the ACPC judges, and organizers were hungry, so they went to a restaurant. This restaurant makes chicken cubes in seekh (skewers), such that each seekh has N chicken cubes in which the i^{th} cube has an integer A_i that represents the mixture of spices used to cook that cube. A set of successive cubes are considered delicious from Fouad's perspective when the greatest common divisor (GCD) of their mixture of spices is exactly equal to D.

Since Fouad wants to try many sub-parts of the seekh, he keeps asking the judges some queries such that each query consists of three integers L, R, and D, and he wants to know what is the number of consecutive sub-parts of the seekh in the range $A_L, A_{L+1}, \cdots, A_R$ that the GCD of their mixtures of spices is equal to D; that is the count of all pairs (i, j) such that $gcd(A_i, A_{i+1}, \cdots, A_j) = D$ and $L \leq i \leq j \leq R$.

Since the judges want to relax and not solve problems and just eat, they asked you to solve this problem for them. Can you solve it?

Input

The first line of the input contains a single integer T specifying the number of test cases.

Each test case begins with a line containing two integers N and Q ($1 \leq N \leq 10^5$, $1 \leq Q \leq 5 \cdot 10^4$), in which N is the number of chicken cubes in a seekh, and Q is the number of queries Fouad will ask.

Then a line follows containing N integers $A_1, \cdots, A_N$ ($1 \leq A_i \leq 10^6$), in which A_i represents the mixture of spices used to cook the i^{th} chicken cube.

Then Q lines follow, each line contains three space-separated integers L, R, and D ($1 \leq L \leq R \leq N, 1 \leq D \leq 10^6$), giving the queries.

Output

For each test case, print a single line per query containing the number of consecutive sub-parts of the seekh in the given range $[L, R]$ that the GCD of their mixtures of spices is equal to D.

Example

gcdrng.in	standard output
1 8 4 1 12 24 8 4 16 2 3 3 7 4 1 8 1 1 4 3 2 6 4	6 14 0 9

Note

Greatest Common Divisors of multiple arguments is computed recursively according to the equation $\gcd(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = \gcd(\gcd(x_1, \cdots, x_{n-1}), x_n)$.