

# 2709. Count the Number of Square-Free Subsets

## Difficulty : Medium

<https://leetcode.com/problems/count-the-number-of-square-free-subsets>

You are given a positive integer **0-indexed** array `nums`.

A subset of the array `nums` is **square-free** if the product of its elements is a **square-free integer**.

A **square-free integer** is an integer that is divisible by no square number other than 1.

Return *the number of square-free non-empty subsets of the array* **nums**. Since the answer may be too large, return it **modulo**  $10^9 + 7$ .

A **non-empty subset** of `nums` is an array that can be obtained by deleting some (possibly none but not all) elements from `nums`. Two subsets are different if and only if the chosen indices to delete are different.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums = [3,4,4,5]`

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** There are 3 square-free subsets in this example:

- The subset consisting of the 0<sup>th</sup> element [3]. The product of its elements is 3, which is a square-free integer.
  - The subset consisting of the 3<sup>rd</sup> element [5]. The product of its elements is 5, which is a square-free integer.
  - The subset consisting of 0<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> elements [3,5]. The product of its elements is 15, which is a square-free integer.
- It can be proven that there are no more than 3 square-free subsets in the given array.

### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [1]`

**Output:** 1

**Explanation:** There is 1 square-free subset in this example:

- The subset consisting of the 0<sup>th</sup> element [1]. The product of its elements is 1, which is a square-free integer.
- It can be proven that there is no more than 1 square-free subset in the given array.

### Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 1000$
- $1 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 30$