

2367. Number of Arithmetic Triplets

Description

You are given a **0-indexed**, **strictly increasing** integer array `nums` and a positive integer `diff`. A triplet `(i, j, k)` is an **arithmetic triplet** if the following conditions are met:

- `i < j < k`,
- `nums[j] - nums[i] == diff`, and
- `nums[k] - nums[j] == diff`.

Return *the number of unique arithmetic triplets*.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [0,1,4,6,7,10]`, `diff = 3`
Output: 2
Explanation:
(1, 2, 4) is an arithmetic triplet because both $7 - 4 == 3$ and $4 - 1 == 3$.
(2, 4, 5) is an arithmetic triplet because both $10 - 7 == 3$ and $7 - 4 == 3$.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [4,5,6,7,8,9]`, `diff = 2`
Output: 2
Explanation:
(0, 2, 4) is an arithmetic triplet because both $8 - 6 == 2$ and $6 - 4 == 2$.
(1, 3, 5) is an arithmetic triplet because both $9 - 7 == 2$ and $7 - 5 == 2$.

Constraints:

- `3 <= nums.length <= 200`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 200`
- `1 <= diff <= 50`
- `nums` is **strictly increasing**.

