

## E. Superior Periodic Subarrays

time limit per test: 1 second

memory limit per test: 256 megabytes

input: standard input

output: standard output

You are given an infinite periodic array  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, \dots$  with the period of length  $n$ . Formally,

. A periodic subarray  $(l, s)$  ( $0 \leq l < n$ ,  $1 \leq s < n$ ) of array  $a$  is an infinite periodic array with a period of length  $s$  that is a subsegment of array  $a$ , starting with position  $l$ .

A periodic subarray  $(l, s)$  is *superior*, if when attaching it to the array  $a$ , starting from index  $l$ , any element of the subarray is larger than or equal to the corresponding element of array  $a$ . An example of attaching is given on the figure (top — infinite array  $a$ , bottom — its periodic subarray  $(l, s)$ ):

Find the number of distinct pairs  $(l, s)$ , corresponding to the superior periodic arrays.

### Input

The first line contains number  $n$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 2 \cdot 10^5$ ). The second line contains  $n$  numbers  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}$  ( $1 \leq a_i \leq 10^6$ ), separated by a space.

### Output

Print a single integer — the sought number of pairs.

### Examples

input
4 7 1 2 3
output
2

input
2 2 1
output
1

input
3 1 1 1
output
6

### Note

In the first sample the superior subarrays are  $(0, 1)$  and  $(3, 2)$ .

Subarray  $(0, 1)$  is superior, as  $a_0 \geq a_0, a_0 \geq a_1, a_0 \geq a_2, a_0 \geq a_3, a_0 \geq a_0, \dots$

Subarray  $(3, 2)$  is superior  $a_3 \geq a_3, a_0 \geq a_0, a_3 \geq a_1, a_0 \geq a_2, a_3 \geq a_3, \dots$

In the third sample any pair of  $(l, s)$  corresponds to a superior subarray as all the elements of an array are distinct.