

C. 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.