B. Makes And The Product

time limit per test: 2 seconds
memory limit per test: 256 megabytes
input: standard input
output: standard output

After returning from the army Makes received a gift — an array a consisting of n positive integer numbers. He hadn't been solving problems for a long time, so he became interested to answer a particular question: how many triples of indices (i, j, k) $(i < j < k)$, such that $a_i \cdot a_j \cdot a_k$ is minimum possible, are there in the array? Help him with it!

Input

The first line of input contains a positive integer number n $(3 \le n \le 10^5)$ — the number of elements in array a. The second line contains n positive integer numbers a_i $(1 \le a_i \le 10^9)$ — the elements of a given array.

Output

Print one number — the quantity of triples (i, j, k) such that i, j and k are pairwise distinct and $a_i \cdot a_j \cdot a_k$ is minimum possible.

Examples

input
4 1 1 1 1
output
4

input
5 1 3 2 3 4
output
2

input
6 1 3 3 1 3 2
output
1

Note

In the first example Makes always chooses three ones out of four, and the number of ways to choose them is 4.

In the second example a triple of numbers $(1, 2, 3)$ is chosen (numbers, not indices). Since there are two ways to choose an element 3, then the answer is 2.

In the third example a triple of numbers $(1, 1, 2)$ is chosen, and there's only one way to choose indices.