446. Arithmetic Slices II - Subsequence

Given an integer array nums, return the number of all the arithmetic subsequences of nums.

A sequence of numbers is called arithmetic if it consists of at least three elements and if the difference between any two consecutive elements is the same.

For example, [1, 3, 5, 7, 9], [7, 7, 7, 7], and [3, -1, -5, -9] are arithmetic sequences.

For example, [1, 1, 2, 5, 7] is not an arithmetic sequence.

A subsequence of an array is a sequence that can be formed by removing some elements (possibly none) of the array.

For example, [2,5,10] is a subsequence of [1,2,1,2,4,1,5,10].

The test cases are generated so that the answer fits in 32-bit integer.

Example 1:

- **Input:** nums = [2,4,6,8,10]
- **Output:** 7
- **Explanation:** All arithmetic subsequence slices are:
  - [2,4,6]
  - [4,6,8]
  - [6,8,10]
  - [2,4,6,8]
  - [4,6,8,10]
  - [2,4,6,8,10]
  - [2,6,10]

Example 2:

- **Input:** nums = [7,7,7,7,7]
- **Output:** 16
- **Explanation:** Any subsequence of this array is arithmetic.

Constraints:

- <= nums.length <= 1000
- -2^{31} <= nums[i] <= $2^{31} - 1$