Given a **0-indexed** integer array nums, return true *if it can be made****strictly increasing****after removing****exactly one****element, or*false*otherwise. If the array is already strictly increasing, return*true.

The array nums is **strictly increasing** if nums[i - 1] < nums[i] for each index (1 <= i < nums.length).

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [1,2,10,5,7]

**Output:** true

**Explanation:** By removing 10 at index 2 from nums, it becomes [1,2,5,7].

[1,2,5,7] is strictly increasing, so return true.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [2,3,1,2]

**Output:** false

**Explanation:**

[3,1,2] is the result of removing the element at index 0.

[2,1,2] is the result of removing the element at index 1.

[2,3,2] is the result of removing the element at index 2.

[2,3,1] is the result of removing the element at index 3.

No resulting array is strictly increasing, so return false.

**Example 3:**

**Input:** nums = [1,1,1]

**Output:** false

**Explanation:** The result of removing any element is [1,1].

[1,1] is not strictly increasing, so return false.

**Example 4:**

**Input:** nums = [1,2,3]

**Output:** true

**Explanation:** [1,2,3] is already strictly increasing, so return true.

**Constraints:**

* 2 <= nums.length <= 1000
* 1 <= nums[i] <= 1000