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ref=nb_npl)





5863. Count Special Quadruplets

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Given a **0-indexed** integer array nums, return the number of distinct quadruplets (a, b, c, d) such that:

- nums[a] + nums[b] + nums[c] == nums[d], and
- a < b < c < d

Example 1:

Input: nums = [1,2,3,6]Output: 1

Explanation: The only quadruplet that satisfies the requirement is (0, 1, 2, 3)

User Accepted: 0 **User Tried:** 0 **Total Accepted:** 0 **Total Submissions:** 0 Difficulty: Easy

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [3,3,6,4,5]
Explanation: There are no such quadruplets in [3,3,6,4,5].
```

Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [1,1,1,3,5]
Output: 4
Explanation: The 4 quadruplets that satisfy the requirement are:
-(0, 1, 2, 3): 1 + 1 + 1 == 3
-(0, 1, 3, 4): 1 + 1 + 3 == 5
-(0, 2, 3, 4): 1 + 1 + 3 == 5
-(1, 2, 3, 4): 1 + 1 + 3 == 5
```

Constraints:

- 4 <= nums.length <= 50
- 1 <= nums[i] <= 100

```
JavaScript
                                                                                                              C
                                                                                                        ⟨ĵ⟩
 1 v const countQuadruplets = (a) ⇒ {
 2
        let n = a.length, res = 0;
 3
        // a.sort((x, y) \Rightarrow x - y);
 4 ▼
        for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {
 5 ▼
             for (let j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
                 for (let k = j + 1; k < n; k++) {
 6 ▼
 7 •
                      for (let m = k + 1; m < n; m++) {
 8 •
                          if (a[i] + a[j] + a[k] == a[m]) {
 9
                              // pr(i, j, k, m)
10
                              // pr(a[i], a[j], a[k], a[m])
11
                              res++;
12
                          }
13
                     }
14
                 }
15
             }
```