

5999. Count Good Triplets in an Array

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You are given two **0-indexed** arrays `nums1` and `nums2` of length `n`, both of which are **permutations** of `[0, 1, ..., n - 1]`.

A **good triplet** is a set of 3 **distinct** values which are present in **increasing order** by position both in `nums1` and `nums2`. In other words, if we consider `pos1v` as the index of the value `v` in `nums1` and `pos2v` as the index of the value `v` in `nums2`, then a good triplet will be a set `(x, y, z)` where `0 <= x, y, z <= n - 1`, such that `pos1x < pos1y < pos1z` and `pos2x < pos2y < pos2z`.

Return the **total number** of good triplets.

User Accepted:	0
User Tried:	0
Total Accepted:	0
Total Submissions:	0
Difficulty:	Hard

Example 1:

**Input:** `nums1 = [2,0,1,3], nums2 = [0,1,2,3]`  
**Output:** 1  
**Explanation:**  
There are 4 triplets `(x,y,z)` such that `pos1x < pos1y < pos1z`. They are `(2,0,1)`, `(2,0,3)`, `(2,1,3)`, and `(0,1,3)`. Out of those triplets, only the triplet `(0,1,3)` satisfies `pos2x < pos2y < pos2z`. Hence, there is only 1 good triplet.

Example 2:

**Input:** `nums1 = [4,0,1,3,2], nums2 = [4,1,0,2,3]`  
**Output:** 4  
**Explanation:** The 4 good triplets are `(4,0,3)`, `(4,0,2)`, `(4,1,3)`, and `(4,1,2)`.

Constraints:

- `n == nums1.length == nums2.length`
- `3 <= n <= 105`
- `0 <= nums1[i], nums2[i] <= n - 1`
- `nums1` and `nums2` are permutations of `[0, 1, ..., n - 1]`.

JavaScript

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```
1 function Fenwick(n) {
2   let tree = Array(n).fill(0);
3   return { query, update }
4   function query(i) {
5     let sum = 0;
6     i++;
7     while (i > 0) {
8       sum += tree[i];
9       i -= i & -i;
10    }
11    return sum;
12  }
13  function update(i, v) {
14    i++;
15    while (i < n) {
16      tree[i] += v;
17      i += i & -i;
18    }
19  }
20 }
21
22 const goodTriplets = (a, b) => {
23   let n = a.length, m = new Map(), res = 0;
24   for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) m.set(b[i], i);
25   let fen = new Fenwick(n + 3);
26   for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {
27     let pos = m.get(a[i]);
```

```
28     let l = fen.query(pos), r = (n - 1 - pos) - (fen.query(n - 1) - fen.query(pos));
29     res += l * r;
30     fen.update(pos, 1);
31 }
32 return res;
33 };
```

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