

5849. The Number of Good Subsets

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You are given an integer array `nums`. We call a subset of `nums` **good** if its product can be represented as a product of one or more **distinct prime** numbers.

- For example, if `nums = [1, 2, 3, 4]` :
 - `[2, 3]`, `[1, 2, 3]`, and `[1, 3]` are **good** subsets with products $6 = 2 \times 3$, $6 = 2 \times 3$, and $3 = 3$ respectively.
 - `[1, 4]` and `[4]` are not **good** subsets with products $4 = 2 \times 2$ and $4 = 2 \times 2$ respectively.

Return the number of different **good** subsets in `nums` **modulo** $10^9 + 7$.

A **subset** of `nums` is any array that can be obtained by deleting some (possibly none or all) elements from `nums`. Two subsets are different if and only if the chosen indices to delete are different.

User Accepted:	8
User Tried:	27
Total Accepted:	8
Total Submissions:	44
Difficulty:	Hard

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,2,3,4]`

Output: 6

Explanation: The good subsets are:

- `[1,2]`: product is 2, which is the product of distinct prime 2.
- `[1,2,3]`: product is 6, which is the product of distinct primes 2 and 3.
- `[1,3]`: product is 3, which is the product of distinct prime 3.
- `[2]`: product is 2, which is the product of distinct prime 2.
- `[2,3]`: product is 6, which is the product of distinct primes 2 and 3.
- `[3]`: product is 3, which is the product of distinct prime 3.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [4,2,3,15]`

Output: 5

Explanation: The good subsets are:

- `[2]`: product is 2, which is the product of distinct prime 2.
- `[2,3]`: product is 6, which is the product of distinct primes 2 and 3.
- `[2,15]`: product is 30, which is the product of distinct primes 2, 3, and 5.
- `[3]`: product is 3, which is the product of distinct prime 3.
- `[15]`: product is 15, which is the product of distinct primes 3 and 5.

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 30$

JavaScript



```
1 const ll = BigInt;
2 const mod = 1e9 + 7;
3 const numberOfGoodSubsets = (a) => {
4   let n = a.length;
5   let primes = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31];
6   let cnt = Array(31).fill(0);
7   for (const e of a) cnt[e]++;
```

```

8   let ok = Array(31).fill(false);
9   let sum = Array(31).fill(0);
10  for (let i = 1; i <= 30; i++) {
11      let x = i, j = 0;
12      for (const p of primes) {
13          let round = 0;
14          while (x % p == 0) {
15              x /= p;
16              round++;
17          }
18          if (round == 1) {
19              sum[i] |= 1 << j;
20          } else if (round >= 2) {
21              ok[i] = true;
22              break;
23          }
24          j++;
25      }
26  }
27  let dp = Array(1 << 11).fill(0);
28  dp[0] = 1;
29  for (let i = 2; i <= 30; i++) {
30      if (ok[i]) continue;
31      let x = cnt[i];
32      for (let j = 0; j < 1 << 11; j++) {
33          if ((j & sum[i]) == 0) {
34              dp[j | sum[i]] += dp[j] * x;
35              dp[j | sum[i]] %= mod;
36          }
37      }
38  }
39  let res = 0;
40  for (let i = 1; i < 1 << 11; i++) {
41      res += dp[i];
42      if (res >= mod) res -= mod;
43  }
44  res = ll(res);
45  res *= powmod(2n, ll(cnt[1]), ll(mod));
46  return res % ll(mod);
47 };
48
49 const powmod = (a, b, mod) => { let r = 1n; while (b > 0n) { if (b % 2n == 1) r = r * a % mod; b >>= 1n; a = a * a % mod; } return r; };

```

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Use Example Testcases

Shortcut: Command + '

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