Positive Sum Interval

A positive sum interval (PSI) of an array is a contiguous subsequence of the array such that the sum of all elements in the subsequence is positive (larger than 0). For example, the array {2, -2, 3, -2} is a PSI of the array {1, 2, -2, 3, -2, -2, 3}, but {2, -2, 3, -2, -2} is not.

There are many applications of PSI, but that is not our main focus. In this problem, however, you are interested in counting how many PSIs are ther in a given array of integer.

Input

The first line contains an integer N, the number of elements in the array. The second line contains N integers, separated by a single space. All of the integers are in the interval [-10000, 10000].

Output

Print the number of PSIs in the given array of integers.

Sample Input 1

```
4
1 -2 3 -2
```

Sample Output 1

```
5
```

Sample Input 2

```
7
1 2 -2 3 -2 -2 3
```

Sample Output 2

```
16
```

Explanation

For sample input 1, the PSIs are {1}, {1, -2, 3}, {-2, 3}, {3}, {3, -2}.

For sample input 2, you are encouraged to trace them on your own.

Skeleton

You are given the skeleton file `Psi.java`.

Notes

1. You are free to use anything to solve this problem.
2. To pass all test cases on CodeCrunch, your code needs to run in O(N lg N) or faster.

Hints

1. $O(N^3)$ solution: brute-force
2. $O(N^2)$ solution: smart brute-force
3. O(N lg N) solution: merge-sort based idea / algorithm