

解法思路

1. 暴力枚举：枚举所有可能的子集，并检查其是否满足条件。时间复杂度为 $O(2^n)$ ，空间复杂度为 $O(1)$ 。

2. 动态规划：使用动态规划来求解。定义 $dp[i]$ 为长度为 i 的子集的数量。状态转移方程为 $dp[i] = dp[i-1] + dp[i-2]$ 。时间复杂度为 $O(n)$ ，空间复杂度为 $O(n)$ 。

解法实现

暴力枚举的实现如下：

```
def countSubsets(nums):
    count = 0
    for i in range(1, 1 < math.pow(2, len(nums)) + 1):
        subset = []
        for j in range(len(nums)):
            if i & (1 <= j):
                subset.append(nums[j])
        if len(subset) <= 2:
            count += 1
    return count
```

解法实现

动态规划的实现如下：

```
def countSubsets(nums):
    dp = [0] * (len(nums) + 1)
    dp[0] = 1
    for i in range(1, len(nums) + 1):
        dp[i] = dp[i-1] + dp[i-2]
    return dp[len(nums)]
```

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