

Problem 1726: Tuple with Same Product

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 70.12%

Paid Only: No

Tags: Array, Hash Table, Counting

Problem Description

Given an array `nums` of **distinct** positive integers, return the number of tuples (a, b, c, d) such that $a * b = c * d$ where a, b, c, d are elements of `nums`, and $a \neq b \neq c \neq d$.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [2,3,4,6]` **Output:** 8 **Explanation:** There are 8 valid tuples: $(2,6,3,4)$, $(2,6,4,3)$, $(6,2,3,4)$, $(6,2,4,3)$, $(3,4,2,6)$, $(4,3,2,6)$, $(3,4,6,2)$, $(4,3,6,2)$.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1,2,4,5,10]` **Output:** 16 **Explanation:** There are 16 valid tuples: $(1,10,2,5)$, $(1,10,5,2)$, $(10,1,2,5)$, $(10,1,5,2)$, $(2,5,1,10)$, $(2,5,10,1)$, $(5,2,1,10)$, $(5,2,10,1)$, $(2,10,4,5)$, $(2,10,5,4)$, $(10,2,4,5)$, $(10,2,5,4)$, $(4,5,2,10)$, $(4,5,10,2)$, $(5,4,2,10)$, $(5,4,10,2)$.

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 1000$ $1 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 104$ * All elements in `nums` are **distinct**.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
```

```
int tupleSameProduct(vector<int>& nums) {  
  
}  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public int tupleSameProduct(int[] nums) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def tupleSameProduct(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
```