

Problem 1994: The Number of Good Subsets

Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

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

$$6 = 2^*3$$

,

$$6 = 2^*3$$

, and

$$3 = 3$$

respectively.

[1, 4]

and

[4]

are not

good

subsets with products

$$4 = 2^*2$$

and

$4 = 2^2$

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.

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

$1 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 30$

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int numberOfGoodSubsets(vector<int>& nums) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

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

Python3:

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

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def numberOfGoodSubsets(self, nums):  
        """  
        :type nums: List[int]  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[]} nums
```

```
* @return {number}
*/
var numberOfGoodSubsets = function(nums) {
};

}
```

TypeScript:

```
function numberOfGoodSubsets(nums: number[]): number {
};

}
```

C#:

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

}
```

C:

```
int numberOfGoodSubsets(int* nums, int numssize) {
}
```

Go:

```
func numberOfGoodSubsets(nums []int) int {
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {
fun numberOfGoodSubsets(nums: IntArray): Int {
}

}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func numberOfGoodSubsets(_ nums: [Int]) -> Int {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn number_of_good_subsets(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums  
# @return {Integer}  
def number_of_good_subsets(nums)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[] $nums  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
    function numberOfGoodSubsets($nums) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    int numberOfGoodSubsets(List<int> nums) {  
        }  
    }
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def numberOfGoodSubsets(nums: Array[Int]): Int = {  
  
    }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec number_of_good_subsets(nums :: [integer]) :: integer  
  def number_of_good_subsets(nums) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec number_of_good_subsets(Nums :: [integer()]) -> integer().  
number_of_good_subsets(Nums) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (number-of-good-subsets nums)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: The Number of Good Subsets  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, dp, math, hash  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table  
 */
```

```

class Solution {
public:
    int numberOfGoodSubsets(vector<int>& nums) {
        }
    };

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: The Number of Good Subsets
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, dp, math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
 */

class Solution {
public int numberOfGoodSubsets(int[] nums) {

}
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: The Number of Good Subsets
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: array, dp, math, hash

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
"""

class Solution:
    def numberOfGoodSubsets(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution

```

```
pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def numberOfGoodSubsets(self, nums):
        """
        :type nums: List[int]
        :rtype: int
        """

```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: The Number of Good Subsets
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, dp, math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

/**
 * @param {number[]} nums
 * @return {number}
 */
var numberOfGoodSubsets = function(nums) {

};


```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: The Number of Good Subsets
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, dp, math, hash
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 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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```

```
*/\n\nfunction numberOfGoodSubsets(nums: number[]): number {\n}\n\n};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*\n * Problem: The Number of Good Subsets\n * Difficulty: Hard\n * Tags: array, dp, math, hash\n *\n * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique\n * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)\n * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table\n */\n\npublic class Solution {\n    public int NumberOfGoodSubsets(int[] nums) {\n\n    }\n}
```

C Solution:

```
/*\n * Problem: The Number of Good Subsets\n * Difficulty: Hard\n * Tags: array, dp, math, hash\n *\n * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique\n * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)\n * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table\n */\n\nint numberOfGoodSubsets(int* nums, int numSize) {\n\n}
```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: The Number of Good Subsets
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, dp, math, hash
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table

func numberOfGoodSubsets(nums []int) int {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun numberOfGoodSubsets(nums: IntArray): Int {
        return 0
    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func numberOfGoodSubsets(_ nums: [Int]) -> Int {
        return 0
    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: The Number of Good Subsets
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, dp, math, hash
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// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
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impl Solution {
    pub fn number_of_good_subsets(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {
        return 0
    }
}

```

```
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @return {Integer}
def number_of_good_subsets(nums)

end
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PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
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