

# Problem 2552: Count Increasing Quadruplets

## Problem Information

Difficulty: **Hard**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

Given a

0-indexed

integer array

nums

of size

n

containing all numbers from

1

to

n

, return

the number of increasing quadruplets

.

A quadruplet

$(i, j, k, l)$

is increasing if:

$0 \leq i < j < k < l < n$

, and

$\text{nums}[i] < \text{nums}[k] < \text{nums}[j] < \text{nums}[l]$

.

Example 1:

Input:

$\text{nums} = [1, 3, 2, 4, 5]$

Output:

2

Explanation:

- When  $i = 0$ ,  $j = 1$ ,  $k = 2$ , and  $l = 3$ ,  $\text{nums}[i] < \text{nums}[k] < \text{nums}[j] < \text{nums}[l]$ . - When  $i = 0$ ,  $j = 1$ ,  $k = 2$ , and  $l = 4$ ,  $\text{nums}[i] < \text{nums}[k] < \text{nums}[j] < \text{nums}[l]$ . There are no other quadruplets, so we return 2.

Example 2:

Input:

$\text{nums} = [1, 2, 3, 4]$

Output:

0

Explanation:

There exists only one quadruplet with  $i = 0$ ,  $j = 1$ ,  $k = 2$ ,  $l = 3$ , but since  $\text{nums}[j] < \text{nums}[k]$ , we return 0.

Constraints:

$4 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 4000$

$1 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq \text{nums.length}$

All the integers of

`nums`

are

unique

.

`nums`

is a permutation.

## Code Snippets

**C++:**

```
class Solution {
public:
    long long countQuadruplets(vector<int>& nums) {

    }
};
```

**Java:**

```

class Solution {
public long countQuadruplets(int[] nums) {

}

}

```

### Python3:

```

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

```

### Python:

```

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

```

### JavaScript:

```

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

};

```

### TypeScript:

```

function countQuadruplets(nums: number[]): number {

};

```

### C#:

```

public class Solution {
public long CountQuadruplets(int[] nums) {

}

}

```

**C:**

```
long long countQuadruplets(int* nums, int numsSize) {  
  
}
```

**Go:**

```
func countQuadruplets(nums []int) int64 {  
  
}
```

**Kotlin:**

```
class Solution {  
    fun countQuadruplets(nums: IntArray): Long {  
  
    }  
}
```

**Swift:**

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

**Rust:**

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn count_quadruplets(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i64 {  
  
    }  
}
```

**Ruby:**

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

## PHP:

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

## Dart:

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

## Scala:

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

## Elixir:

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

## Erlang:

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

## Racket:

```
(define/contract (count-quadruplets nums)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?)
  )
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Count Increasing Quadruplets
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, tree, dp
 *
 * 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:
    long long countQuadruplets(vector<int>& nums) {

    }
};
```

### Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Count Increasing Quadruplets
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, tree, dp
 *
 * 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 long countQuadruplets(int[] nums) {
```

```
}  
}
```

### Python3 Solution:

```
"""  
Problem: Count Increasing Quadruplets  
Difficulty: Hard  
Tags: array, tree, dp  
  
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 countQuadruplets(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:  
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution  
        pass
```

### Python Solution:

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

### JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Count Increasing Quadruplets  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, tree, dp  
 *  
 * 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  
 */
```



```

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

};

```

### TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Count Increasing Quadruplets
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, tree, dp
 *
 * 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
 */

function countQuadruplets(nums: number[]): number {

};

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Count Increasing Quadruplets
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, tree, dp
 *
 * 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
 */

public class Solution {
    public long CountQuadruplets(int[] nums) {

    }
}

```

```
}
```

### C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Count Increasing Quadruplets
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, tree, dp
 *
 * 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
 */

long long countQuadruplets(int* nums, int numsSize) {

}
```

### Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Count Increasing Quadruplets
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, tree, dp
//
// 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 countQuadruplets(nums []int) int64 {

}
```

### Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun countQuadruplets(nums: IntArray): Long {

    }
}
```

### Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
func countQuadruplets(_ nums: [Int]) -> Int {

}

}

```

### Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: Count Increasing Quadruplets
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, tree, dp
//
// 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

impl Solution {
pub fn count_quadruplets(nums: Vec<i32>) -> i64 {

}

}

```

### Ruby Solution:

```

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

end

```

### PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

/**
 * @param Integer[] $nums
 * @return Integer
 */
function countQuadruplets($nums) {

}

}

```

### Dart Solution:

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

### Scala Solution:

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

### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
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  def count_quadruplets(nums) do  
  
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### Erlang Solution:

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