

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

$$6 = 2 \cdot 3$$

,

$$6 = 2 \cdot 3$$

, and

$$3 = 3$$

respectively.

$[1, 4]$

and

$[4]$

are not

good

subsets with products

$$4 = 2 \cdot 2$$

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 <= nums.length <= 10

5

1 <= nums[i] <= 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  
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 *  
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 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
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 */  
  
/**  
 * @param {number[]} nums  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var numberOfGoodSubsets = function(nums) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
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```

```

*/

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

};

```

C# Solution:

```

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 */

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

    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
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 * 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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 */

int numberOfGoodSubsets(int* nums, int numsSize) {

}

```

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 {

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

    }
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Ruby Solution:

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

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PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
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  end
end
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