Given an array nums, return true *if the array was originally sorted in non-decreasing order, then rotated* ***some*** *number of positions (including zero)*. Otherwise, return false.

There may be **duplicates** in the original array.

**Note:** An array A rotated by x positions results in an array B of the same length such that A[i] == B[(i+x) % A.length], where % is the modulo operation.

**Example 1:**

Input: nums = [3,4,5,1,2]  
Output: true  
Explanation: [1,2,3,4,5] is the original sorted array.  
You can rotate the array by x = 3 positions to begin on the the element of value 3: [3,4,5,1,2].

**Example 2:**

Input: nums = [2,1,3,4]  
Output: false  
Explanation: There is no sorted array once rotated that can make nums.

**Example 3:**

Input: nums = [1,2,3]  
Output: true  
Explanation: [1,2,3] is the original sorted array.  
You can rotate the array by x = 0 positions (i.e. no rotation) to make nums.

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 100
* 1 <= nums[i] <= 100