An integer array is called arithmetic if it consists of **at least three elements** and if the difference between any two consecutive elements is the same.

* For example, [1,3,5,7,9], [7,7,7,7], and [3,-1,-5,-9] are arithmetic sequences.

Given an integer array nums, return *the number of arithmetic* ***subarrays*** *of* nums.

A **subarray** is a contiguous subsequence of the array.

**Example 1:**

Input: nums = [1,2,3,4]  
Output: 3  
Explanation: We have 3 arithmetic slices in nums: [1, 2, 3], [2, 3, 4] and [1,2,3,4] itself.

**Example 2:**

Input: nums = [1]  
Output: 0

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 5000
* -1000 <= nums[i] <= 1000