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

A sequence of numbers 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.
* For example, [1, 1, 2, 5, 7] is not an arithmetic sequence.

A **subsequence** of an array is a sequence that can be formed by removing some elements (possibly none) of the array.

* For example, [2,5,10] is a subsequence of [1,2,1,**2**,4,1,**5**,**10**].

The test cases are generated so that the answer fits in **32-bit** integer.

**Example 1:**

Input: nums = [2,4,6,8,10]  
Output: 7  
Explanation: All arithmetic subsequence slices are:  
[2,4,6]  
[4,6,8]  
[6,8,10]  
[2,4,6,8]  
[4,6,8,10]  
[2,4,6,8,10]  
[2,6,10]

**Example 2:**

Input: nums = [7,7,7,7,7]  
Output: 16  
Explanation: Any subsequence of this array is arithmetic.

**Constraints:**

* 1  <= nums.length <= 1000
* -231 <= nums[i] <= 231 - 1