Given an array of unique integers, arr, where each integer arr[i] is strictly greater than 1.

We make a binary tree using these integers, and each number may be used for any number of times. Each non-leaf node's value should be equal to the product of the values of its children.

Return *the number of binary trees we can make*. The answer may be too large so return the answer **modulo** 109 + 7.

**Example 1:**

Input: arr = [2,4]  
Output: 3  
Explanation: We can make these trees: [2], [4], [4, 2, 2]

**Example 2:**

Input: arr = [2,4,5,10]  
Output: 7  
Explanation: We can make these trees: [2], [4], [5], [10], [4, 2, 2], [10, 2, 5], [10, 5, 2].

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= arr.length <= 1000
* 2 <= arr[i] <= 109
* All the values of arr are **unique**.