Beautiful Triplets

Erica wrote an increasing sequence of n numbers ($a_0, a_1 , \ldots, a_{n-1}$) in her notebook. She considers a triplet (a_i,a_j,a_k) to be beautiful if:

- $i<j<k$
- $a[j]-a[i] = a[k]-a[j] = d$

Given the sequence and the value of d, can you help Erica count the number of beautiful triplets in the sequence?

Input Format

The first line contains 2 space-separated integers, n (the length of the sequence) and d (the beautiful difference), respectively.
The second line contains n space-separated integers describing Erica's increasing sequence, $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_{n-1}$.

Constraints

- $1 \le n \le 10^4$
- $1 \le d \le 20$
- $0 \le a_i \le 2 \times 10^4$
- $a_i>a_{i-1}$ for $0 < i \le n-1$

Output Format

Print a single line denoting the number of beautiful triplets in the sequence.

Sample Input

```
7 3
1 2 4 5 7 8 10
```

Sample Output

```
3
```

Explanation

Our input sequence is $1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10$, and our beautiful difference $d = 3$. There are many possible triplets (a_i,a_j,a_k), but our only beautiful triplets are $(1,4,7)$, $(4,7,10)$ and $(2,5,8)$. Please see the equations below:

$7 - 4 = 4 - 1 = 3 = d$
$10 - 7 = 7 - 4 = 3 = d$
$8 - 5 = 5 - 2 = 3 = d$

Recall that a beautiful triplet satisfies the following equivalence relation: $a[j]-a[i] = a[k]-a[j] = d$ where $i \lt j \lt k$.