1027. Longest Arithmetic Sequence

Given an array A of integers, return the **length** of the longest arithmetic subsequence in A.

Recall that a *subsequence* of A is a list A[i_1], A[i_2], ..., A[i_k] with 0 \leftarrow i_1 \leftarrow i_2 \leftarrow ... \leftarrow i_k \leftarrow A.length - 1, and that a sequence B is arithmetic if B[i+1] - B[i] are all the same value (for 0 \leftarrow i \leftarrow B.length - 1).

Input: [3,6,9,12]

Output: 4 Explanation:

The whole array is an arithmetic sequence with steps of length = 3.

Input: [9,4,7,2,10]

Output: 3 Explanation:

The longest arithmetic subsequence is [4,7,10].

Input: [20,1,15,3,10,5,8]

Output: 4
Explanation:

The longest arithmetic subsequence is [20,15,10,5].

