Number of Longest Increasing Subsequence

Given an integer array nums, return *the number of longest increasing subsequences.*

Notice that the sequence has to be **strictly** increasing.

Example 1:

Input: nums = [1,3,5,4,7]

Output: 2

Explanation: The two longest increasing subsequences are [1, 3, 4, 7] and [1, 3, 5, 7].

Example 2:

Input: nums = [2,2,2,2,2]

Output: 5

Explanation: The length of the longest increasing subsequence is 1, and there are 5 increasing subsequences of length 1, so output 5.

Constraints:

- 1 <= nums.length <= 2000
- -10^6 <= nums[i] <= 10^6