# 2021. Brightest Position on Street

## Description

A perfectly straight street is represented by a number line. The street has street lamp(s) on it and is represented by a 2D integer array `lights`. Each `lights[i] = [position_i, range_i]` indicates that there is a street lamp at position `position_i` that lights up the area from `[position_i - range_i, position_i + range_i]` ( **inclusive** ).

The **brightness** of a position `p` is defined as the number of street lamp that light up the position `p`.

Given `lights`, return *the **brightest** position on the street. If there are multiple brightest positions, return the **smallest** one.*

### Example 1:
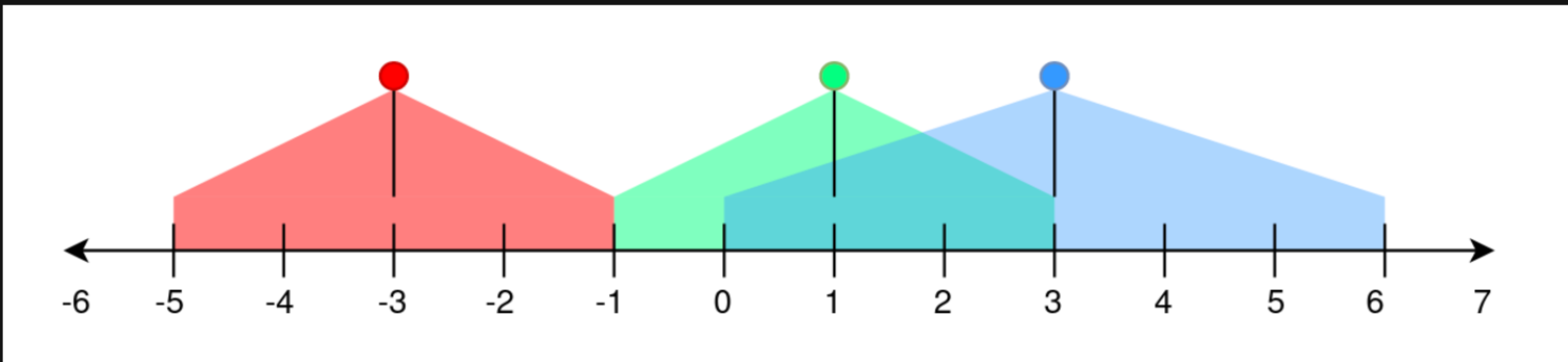


```
Input: lights = [[-3,2],[1,2],[3,3]]
Output: -1
Explanation:
The first street lamp lights up the area from [(-3) - 2, (-3) + 2] = [-5, -1].
The second street lamp lights up the area from [1 - 2, 1 + 2] = [-1, 3].
The third street lamp lights up the area from [3 - 3, 3 + 3] = [0, 6].

Position -1 has a brightness of 2, illuminated by the first and second street light.
Positions 0, 1, 2, and 3 have a brightness of 2, illuminated by the second and third street light.
Out of all these positions, -1 is the smallest, so return it.
```

### Example 2:

```
Input: lights = [[1,0],[0,1]]
Output: 1
Explanation:
The first street lamp lights up the area from [1 - 0, 1 + 0] = [1, 1].
The second street lamp lights up the area from [0 - 1, 0 + 1] = [-1, 1].

Position 1 has a brightness of 2, illuminated by the first and second street light.
Return 1 because it is the brightest position on the street.
```

### Example 3:

```
Input: lights = [[1,2]]
Output: -1
Explanation:
The first street lamp lights up the area from [1 - 2, 1 + 2] = [-1, 3].

Positions -1, 0, 1, 2, and 3 have a brightness of 1, illuminated by the first street light.
Out of all these positions, -1 is the smallest, so return it.
```

### Constraints:

- `1 <= lights.length <= 10^5`
- `lights[i].length == 2`
- `-10^8 <= position_i <= 10^8`
- `0 <= range_i <= 10^8`