Leetcode Link

Problem Description

In this problem, you have a square wall with a circular dartboard. You have been asked to throw darts at the wall blindfolded and each throw results are represented as an array of points in a 2D plane. The task is to find out the maximum number of points that fall within or lie on any circular dartboard of a given radius, r.

Let's have a look at an example:

Input: points = [[-2,0], [2,0], [0,2], [0,-2]], r = 2 Output: 4

Here all the dart throws fall on the dartboard of radius 2 unit, centered on the origin. Thus, the maximum number of points that can fit inside this circular dartboard is 4.

Approach

possible centers of the maximum circle containing those two points. Later on, we check for each center's location if it holds those points or not and keep track of the maximum count of points that can be included.

The given problem can be solved using a geometric approach. We generate all the pairs of the given points and find out the 2

functions that can calculate distance, create a circle given two points. Pseudo-code:

To make this process easier, we can create a Point structure to represent a point in 2D coordinate space and use some geometry

2. For each pair of points, construct two circles where each point is on the edge of the circle.

1. Convert given array of points into a list (vector) of Point objects.

- 3. For each of these circles, calculate the number of points within that circle.
- 4. Keep track of the maximum number of points encountered.
- Now let's translate this approach into solutions in different languages:

Python Solution

2 python from typing import List

from cmath import phase, rect

```
import math
     class Solution:
         def numPoints(self, points: List[List[int]], r: int) -> int:
             xs = [x + y*1j \text{ for } x, y \text{ in points}]
             n = len(xs)
 10
 11
 12
             def test(c):
 13
                  return sum(abs(x-c) \ll r + 10**-7 for x in xs)
 14
 15
             def get_centers(P, Q):
                  diam = abs(P-Q)
 17
                 M = (P + Q) / 2
 18
                  h = (r**2 - (diam / 2)**2) ** .5
 19
                  delta = h / diam * (Q - P) * 1j
 20
                  return M + delta, M - delta
 21
 22
              res = max(test(P) for P in xs)
 23
              for i in range(n):
 24
                  for j in range(i):
 25
                      for C in get_centers(xs[i], xs[j]):
 26
                          res = max(res, test(C))
 27
              return res
Java Solution
```

2 java public class Solution {

```
public int numPoints(int[][] points, int r) {
             int[][] pts = points;
             int n = pts.length;
             int res = 1;
  8
             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
                 for (int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j) {
  9
 10
                     double cX = (pts[i][0] + pts[j][0]) / 2.0;
                     double cY = (pts[i][1] + pts[j][1]) / 2.0;
 11
 12
                     double x = Math.abs(cX - pts[i][0]);
 13
                     double y = Math.abs(cY - pts[i][1]);
 14
                     double d = Math.sqrt(x * x + y * y);
 15
                     if (d > r) {
 16
                         continue;
 17
 18
                     double[] center = new double[]{cX, cY};
 19
                     int count = 0;
 20
                     for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
 21
                         double dx = center[0] - pts[k][0], dy = center[1] - pts[k][1];
 22
                         if (Math.sqrt(dx*dx + dy*dy) <= r + 1e-6) {
                             ++count;
 24
 25
 26
                     res = Math.max(res, count);
 27
 28
 29
             return res;
 30
 31 }
Javascript Solution
```

let n = pointsList.length, res = 1, x = new Array(n), y = new Array(n); for (let i = 0; i < n; ++i) {

let numPoints = function(points, r) {

let pointsList = points;

javascript

```
x[i] = pointsList[i][0]*1.0, y[i] = pointsList[i][1]*1.0;
       for (let i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
 9
            for (let j = i+1; j < n; ++j) {
10
                let dis = ((x[i]-x[j])*(x[i]-x[j]) + (y[i]-y[j])*(y[i]-y[j]));
11
                if (dis > 4.0*r*r) continue;
                let ang1 = Math.atan2(y[j]-y[i], x[j]-x[i]);
13
                let ang2 = Math.acos(dis/(4.0*r));
14
                ang1 -= Math.PI/2.0;
                let ang = ang1-ang2;
16
                let cx = x[i] + r*Math.cos(ang), cy = y[i] + r*Math.sin(ang);
17
                let tmp = 0;
18
19
                for (let k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
                    let dx = cx - x[k], dy = cy - y[k];
20
21
                    if (dx*dx+dy*dy <= 1.0*r*r+1e-7) ++tmp;
22
23
               res = Math.max(res, tmp);
24
25
       return res;
27 };
C++ Solution
   cpp
   class Solution {
```

for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) for (int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j) { const auto [x1, y1] = points[i]; const auto [x2, y2] = points[j]; 11

12

int ans = 1;

int numPoints(vector<vector<int>>& points, int r) {

const double d = hypot(x1 - x2, y1 - y2);

const int n = points.size();

public:

```
13
           for (const double delta = 0; delta <= M_PI * 2 + 1e-7; delta += M_PI * 1 / 180.0) {
             const double x = (x1 + x2) / 2.0 + cos(delta) * sqrt(r * r - d * d / 4);
14
             const double y = (y1 + y2) / 2.0 + \sin(delta) * sqrt(r * r - d * d / 4);
15
             int cnt = 0;
16
             for (const auto& [xi, yi] : points)
17
               cnt += hypot(x - xi, y - yi) < r + 1e-7;
18
             ans = max(ans, cnt);
19
20
21
22
       return ans;
23
24 };
C# Solution
  2 csharp
     public class Solution {
         public int NumPoints(int[][] points, int r) {
             int n = points.Length;
             int[] x = new int[n], y = new int[n];
             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
                 x[i] = points[i][0]; y[i] = points[i][1];
  9
```

23 24 25

int res = 1;

for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)

[a1-a2, a1+a2].each do |a|

0.upto(n-1) do |k|

res = [res, tmp].max

end

x0, y0, tmp = x1 + r*Math.cos(a), y1 + r*Math.sin(a), 0

dx, dy = points[k][0]-x0, points[k][1]-y0

tmp += 1 if dx*dx + dy*dy < r*r + ep

\$out = max(\$out, \$res);

of these counts is then returned as the result.

for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)

double epsilon = 1e-7;

double px = (x[i] + x[j]) / 2.0, py = (y[i] + y[j]) / 2.0;

double dx = x[i] - x[j], dy = y[i] - y[j];

double d = Math.Sqrt(dx * dx + dy * dy);

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```
19
                     double angle = Math.Atan2(-dx, dy);
                     double da = Math.Acos(d / (2.0 * r));
 20
 21
                     int sc = 0, sc2 = 0;
 22
                     for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
                         double qx = x[k] - px, qy = y[k] - py;
                         double h2 = qx * qx + qy * qy;
 26
                         if (h2 \ll (double)r * r + epsilon * 2.0) sc2++;
 27
                         if (Math.Abs(qy * dx - qx * dy) \leq r * d + epsilon &&
 28
                             (qx * dx + qy * dy) >= -epsilon &&
 29
                             (qx * dx + qy * dy) \le d * d + epsilon) sc++;
 30
 31
                     res = Math.Max(res, Math.Max(sc, sc2));
 32
 33
 34
             return res;
 35
 36 }
Ruby Solution
  2 ruby
     class Solution
       def numPoints(points, r)
         res, ep, n = 1, 1e-7, points.size
         points.each_with_index do |e, i|
           points[i] = [e[0]*1.0, e[1]*1.0]
  8
         end
  9
         0.upto(n-1) do |i|
           (i+1).upto(n-1) do |j|
 10
 11
             x1, y1, x2, y2 = points[i][0], points[i][1], points[j][0], points[j][1]
 12
             dis = Math.sqrt((x2-x1)**2 + (y2-y1)**2)
 13
             next if dis > 2.0*r
 14
             a1 = Math.atan2(y2-y1, x2-x1)
 15
             a2 = Math.acos(dis/(2*r))
```

25 end 26

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```
23
            end
 24
          end
        res
 27
      end
 28
    end
PHP Solution
    php
    function numPoints(array $points, int $r): int {
        $n = count($points);
        seps = 1e-7;
        for (\$i = 0; \$i < \$n; \$i++) {
            for (\$j = \$i + 1; \$j < \$n; \$j++) {
                x1 = points[i][0]; y1 = points[i][1];
  8
                x2 = points[f][0]; y2 = points[f][1];
  9
 10
                dx = x^2 - x^1; dy = y^2 - y^1;
 11
                d = sqrt(dx*dx + dy*dy);
 12
                if ($d > 2*$r) continue;
 13
                d = sqrt(r*r - (sd*sd)/4);
                xx = (x1 + x2) / 2; xy = (x1 + x2) / 2;
 14
                foreach (array([-1, 1], [1, -1]) as $p) {
 15
 16
                    x = xx + delta*5dy*5p[0]/5d; y = yy + 5delta*5dx*5p[1]/5d;
 17
                    res = 0;
                    for (\$k = 0; \$k < \$n; \$k++) {
 18
                        dx = x - points[k][0]; ddy = y - points[k][1];
 19
 20
                        if ($ddx*$ddx + $ddy*$ddy < $r*$r + $eps) {
 21
                            $res++;
 22
```

28 return \$out; 29 } Each language handles the geometric calculations slightly differently, but the principle remains the same. The code iterates over each pair of points, calculates possible circle centers, and then checks the number of points that sit inside the circle. The maximum

