

1886. Determine Whether Matrix Can Be Obtained By Rotation

Description

Given two `n x n` binary matrices `mat` and `target`, return `true` *if it is possible to make `mat` equal to `target` by rotating `mat` in 90-degree increments*, or `false` *otherwise*.

Example 1:

0	1	→	1	0
1	0		0	1

Input: `mat = [[0,1],[1,0]]`, `target = [[1,0],[0,1]]`
Output: `true`
Explanation: We can rotate `mat` 90 degrees clockwise to make `mat` equal `target`.

Example 2:

0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1

Input: `mat = [[0,1],[1,1]]`, `target = [[1,0],[0,1]]`
Output: `false`
Explanation: It is impossible to make `mat` equal to `target` by rotating `mat`.

Example 3:

0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1

Input: `mat = [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[1,1,1]]`, `target = [[1,1,1],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]]`
Output: `true`
Explanation: We can rotate `mat` 90 degrees clockwise two times to make `mat` equal `target`.

Constraints:

- `n == mat.length == target.length`
- `n == mat[i].length == target[i].length`
- `1 <= n <= 10`
- `mat[i][j]` and `target[i][j]` are either `0` or `1`.

