

1733. Minimum Number of People to Teach

Description

On a social network consisting of m users and some friendships between users, two users can communicate with each other if they know a common language.

You are given an integer n , an array `languages`, and an array `friendships` where:

- There are n languages numbered 1 through n ,
- `languages[i]` is the set of languages the i^{th} user knows, and
- `friendships[i] = [ui, vi]` denotes a friendship between the users u_i and v_i .

You can choose **one** language and teach it to some users so that all friends can communicate with each other. Return *the **minimum** number of users you need to teach*.

Note that friendships are not transitive, meaning if x is a friend of y and y is a friend of z , this doesn't guarantee that x is a friend of z .

Example 1:

Input: $n = 2$, `languages = [[1],[2],[1,2]]`, `friendships = [[1,2],[1,3],[2,3]]`
Output: 1
Explanation: You can either teach user 1 the second language or user 2 the first language.

Example 2:

Input: $n = 3$, `languages = [[2],[1,3],[1,2],[3]]`, `friendships = [[1,4],[1,2],[3,4],[2,3]]`
Output: 2
Explanation: Teach the third language to users 1 and 3, yielding two users to teach.

Constraints:

- $2 \leq n \leq 500$
- `languages.length == m`
- $1 \leq m \leq 500$
- $1 \leq \text{languages}[i].\text{length} \leq n$
- $1 \leq \text{languages}[i][j] \leq n$
- $1 \leq u_i < v_i \leq \text{languages.length}$
- $1 \leq \text{friendships.length} \leq 500$
- All tuples (u_i, v_i) are unique
- `languages[i]` contains only unique values

