

Description

Solution

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Submissions

973. K Closest Points to Origin

Medium

5145

202

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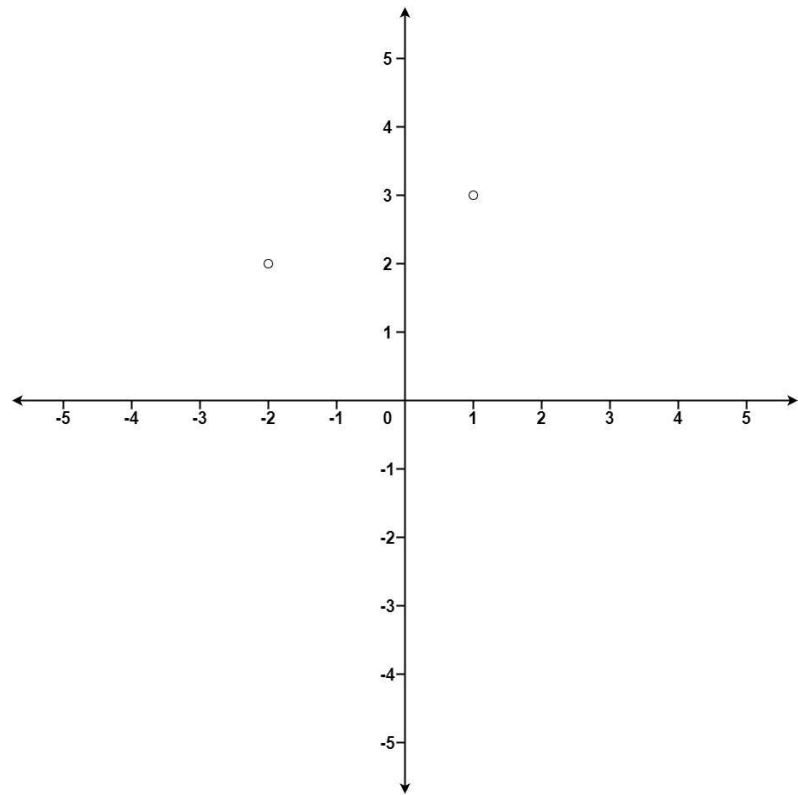
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Given an array of `points` where `points[i] = [xi, yi]` represents a point on the **X-Y** plane and an integer `k`, return the `k` closest points to the origin `(0, 0)`.

The distance between two points on the **X-Y** plane is the Euclidean distance (i.e., $\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$).

You may return the answer in **any order**. The answer is **guaranteed** to be **unique** (except for the order that it is in).

Example 1:



Input: `points = [[1,3],[-2,2]]`, `k = 1`

Output: `[[-2,2]]`

Explanation:

The distance between (1, 3) and the origin is `sqrt(10)`.

The distance between (-2, 2) and the origin is `sqrt(8)`.

Since `sqrt(8) < sqrt(10)`, (-2, 2) is closer to the origin.

We only want the closest `k = 1` points from the origin. so the answer is just `[[-2,2]]`.

Java

Autocomplete

```
1  class Solution {
2
3      private double distanceFromRoot( int x, int y ) {
4          return Math.sqrt(Math.pow(x, 2) + Math.pow(y, 2));
5      }
6
7      public int[][] kClosest( int[][] points, int k ) {
8
9          int[][] kClosestPoints = new int[k][2];
10         TreeMap<Double, LinkedList<int[]>> map = new TreeMap<>
11         ();
12
13         for (int[] point : points) {
14             //Doing this because there can be same key for two
15             //different points.
16             double distance = distanceFromRoot(point[0],
17             point[1]);
18             LinkedList<int[]> list = map.getDefault(distance,
19             new LinkedList<>());
20             list.add(point);
21             map.put(distance, list);
22         }
23
24         int count = 0;
25
26         for (Map.Entry<Double, LinkedList<int[]>> entry :
27         map.entrySet()) {
28
29             LinkedList<int[]> list = entry.getValue();
30
31             while (!list.isEmpty() && count < k) {
32                 kClosestPoints[count] = list.remove(0);
33                 count++;
34             }
35         }
36
37         return kClosestPoints;
38     }
39 }
```