

947. Most Stones Removed with Same Row or Column

On a 2D plane, we place n stones at some integer coordinate points. Each coordinate point may have at most one stone.

A stone can be removed if it shares either **the same row or the same column** as another stone that has not been removed.

Given an array `stones` of length n where `stones[i] = [xi, yi]` represents the location of the i th stone, return *the largest possible number of stones that can be removed*.

Example 1:

Input: `stones = [[0,0],[0,1],[1,0],[1,2],[2,1],[2,2]]`

Output: 5

Explanation: One way to remove 5 stones is as follows:

1. Remove stone `[2,2]` because it shares the same row as `[2,1]`.
2. Remove stone `[2,1]` because it shares the same column as `[0,1]`.
3. Remove stone `[1,2]` because it shares the same row as `[1,0]`.
4. Remove stone `[1,0]` because it shares the same column as `[0,0]`.
5. Remove stone `[0,1]` because it shares the same row as `[0,0]`.

Stone `[0,0]` cannot be removed since it does not share a row/column with another stone still on the plane.

Example 2:

Input: `stones = [[0,0],[0,2],[1,1],[2,0],[2,2]]`

Output: 3

Explanation: One way to make 3 moves is as follows:

1. Remove stone `[2,2]` because it shares the same row as `[2,0]`.
2. Remove stone `[2,0]` because it shares the same column as `[0,0]`.
3. Remove stone `[0,2]` because it shares the same row as `[0,0]`.

Stones `[0,0]` and `[1,1]` cannot be removed since they do not share a row/column with another stone still on the plane.

Example 3:

Input: `stones = [[0,0]]`

Output: 0

Explanation: `[0,0]` is the only stone on the plane, so you cannot remove it.

Constraints:

- `1 <= stones.length <= 1000`
- `0 <= xi, yi <= 104`
- No two stones are at the same coordinate point.

947. Most Stones Removed with Same Row or Column

```
/*
DSU
Time complexity:  $O(n^2 \cdot \alpha(n) + n)$ 
Space complexity:  $O(n + n + n) = O(n)$ 
    where:  $\alpha$  is the inverse Ackermann function
           n: number of stones
*/
typedef std::vector<int> vi;
typedef std::vector<vi> vvi;
```

Runtime

1793 ms | Beats 5.07%

Memory

483.48 MB | Beats 5.07%

```
class DSU{
public:
    vi parent;
    vi group;
public:
    DSU(int n){
        group.resize(n,1);
        parent.resize(n);
        std::iota(parent.begin(),parent.end(),0);
    }
    int find(int p){
        if(p==parent[p]) return p;
        return parent[p]=find(parent[p]);
    }
    void unify(int p,int q){
        int parent_p=find(p);
        int parent_q=find(q);
        if(parent_p==parent_q) return;
        if(group[parent_p]<group[parent_q]){
            group[parent_q]+=group[parent_p];
            group[parent_p]=1;
            parent[parent_p]=parent_q;
        }
        else{
            group[parent_p]+=group[parent_q];
            group[parent_q]=1;
            parent[parent_q]=parent_p;
        }
    }
};
```

```

class Solution {
public:
    int n;
public:
    int removeStones(vvi& stones){
        n=stones.size();

```

```

        DSU dsu=DSU(n);

```

```

        for(int i=0;i<n-1;++i){
            vi posi=stones[i];
            int xi=posi[0];
            int yi=posi[1];
            for(int j=i+1;j<n;++j){
                vi posj=stones[j];
                int xj=posj[0];
                int yj=posj[1];

                if(xi==xj || yi==yj) dsu.unify(i,j);
            }
        }

```

```

        int ans=0;
        for(auto& g: dsu.group) ans+=(g-1);

```

```

        return ans;
    }
};

```

947. Most Stones Removed with Same Row or Column

```
/*
DSU
Time compexity:  $O(n \cdot \alpha(_N) + n \cdot _N)$ 
Space complexity:  $O(3 \cdot _N) = O(_N)$ 
    where:  $\alpha$  is the inverse Ackermann function
            n: number of stones
             $_N = \max \text{ row value} + \max \text{ column value} + 2$ 
*/
```

```
typedef std::vector<int> vi;
typedef std::vector<vi> vvi;
class DSU{
public:
    vi parent;
    vi group;
public:
    DSU(int n){
        group.resize(n,1);
        parent.resize(n);
        std::iota(parent.begin(),parent.end(),0);
    }
    int find(int p){
        if(p==parent[p]) return p;
        return parent[p]=find(parent[p]);
    }
    void unify(int p,int q){
        int parent_p=find(p);
        int parent_q=find(q);
        if(parent_p==parent_q) return;
        if(group[parent_p]<group[parent_q]){
            group[parent_q]+=group[parent_p];
            group[parent_p]=1;
            parent[parent_p]=parent_q;
        }
        else{
            group[parent_p]+=group[parent_q];
            group[parent_q]=1;
            parent[parent_q]=parent_p;
        }
    }
};
```

Runtime

20 ms | Beats 96.42%

Memory

19.69 MB | Beats 73.04%

```

class Solution {
public:
    int n;
public:
    int removeStones(vvi& stones){
        n=stones.size();

        vi max_row_arr=*std::max_element(stones.begin(),stones.end(),[](vi& a1,vi& a2){return a1[0]<a2[0];});
        int max_row=max_row_arr[0];

        vi max_col_arr=*std::max_element(stones.begin(),stones.end(),[](vi& a1,vi& a2){return a1[1]<a2[1];});
        int max_col=max_col_arr[1];

        int _N=max_row+1+max_col+1;

        DSU dsu=DSU(_N);

        for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
            int row=stones[i][0];
            int col=stones[i][1]+max_row+1;
            dsu.unify(row,col);
        }

        int cnt_components=0;
        for(auto&g: dsu.group) cnt_components+=g>1;

        return n-cnt_components;
    }
};

```