2345. Finding the Number of Visible Mountains Premium



You are given a **0-indexed** 2D integer array peaks where peaks [i] = [xi, yi] states that mountain i has a peak at coordinates (xi, yi). A mountain can be described as a right-angled isosceles triangle, with its base along the x-axis and a right angle at its peak. More formally, the **gradients** of ascending and descending the mountain are 1 and -1 respectively.

A mountain is considered visible if its peak does not lie within another mountain (including the border of other mountains).

Return the number of visible mountains.

Example 1:

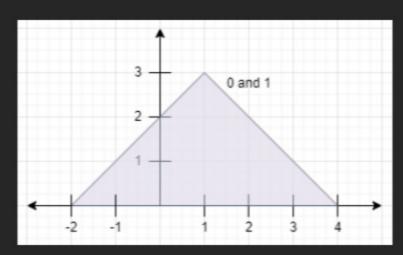


Input: peaks = [[2,2],[6,3],[5,4]]

Output: 2

- Explanation: The diagram above shows the mountains.
- Mountain 0 is visible since its peak does not lie within another mountain or its sides.
- Mountain 1 is not visible since its peak lies within the side of mountain 2.
- Mountain 2 is visible since its peak does not lie within another mountain or its sides. There are 2 mountains that are visible.

Example 2:



Input: peaks = [[1,3],[1,3]]

Explanation: The diagram above shows the mountains (they completely overlap). Both mountains are not visible since their peaks lie within each other.

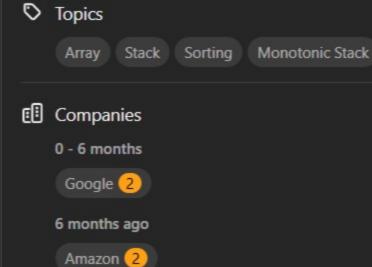
Constraints:

- 1 <= peaks.length <= 10⁵
- peaks[i].length == 2
- $1 \le x_i, y_i \le 10^5$

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

Yes No

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Q Hint 1

How can we efficiently find for each mountain the relevant mountains to compare itself against to check whether or not it would be visible?

O Hint 2

Do you notice a pattern after sorting the peaks by their x-coordinates?

Q Hint 3

After sorting, process the peaks sequentially and use a monotonic stack to store currently visible mountains.

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