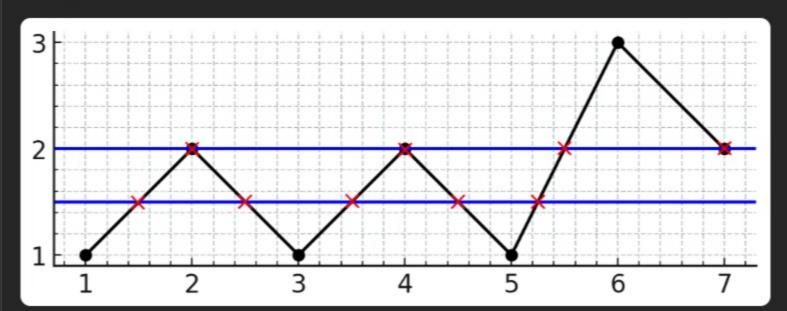
3009. Maximum Number of Intersections on the Chart Premium

Hard ♥ Topics ② Companies ② Hint

There is a line chart consisting of n points connected by line segments. You are given a **1-indexed** integer array y. The kth point has coordinates (k, y[k]). There are no horizontal lines; that is, no two consecutive points have the same y-coordinate.

We can draw an infinitely long horizontal line. Return the maximum number of points of intersection of the line with the chart.

Example 1:

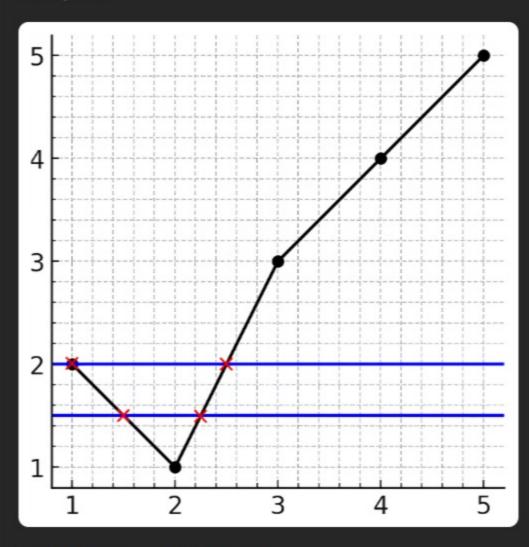


Input: y = [1,2,1,2,1,3,2]

Output: 5

Explanation: As you can see in the image above, the line y = 1.5 has 5 intersections with the chart (in red crosses). You can also see the line y = 2 which intersects the chart in 4 points (in red crosses). It can be shown that there is no horizontal line intersecting the chart at more than 5 points. So the answer would be 5.

Example 2:



Input: y = [2,1,3,4,5]

Output: 2

Explanation: As you can see in the image above, the line y = 1.5 has 2 intersections with the chart (in red crosses). You can also see the line y = 2 which intersects the chart in 2 points (in red crosses). It can be shown that there is no horizontal line intersecting the chart at more than 2 points. So the answer would be 2.

Constraints:

- 2 <= y.length <= 10⁵
- $1 \le y[i] \le 10^9$
- y[i] != y[i + 1] for i in range [1, n 1]

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



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Topics

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Companies

0 - 6 months

Microsoft 2

6 months ago

Meta 2

Q Hint 2
For each point we reach, the number of intersections might change, so we have to count it.

V Hint 3
If a point we just reached is lower than its previous/next point, the number of intersections increases.

If a point we just reached is lower than its previous/next point, the number of intersections increases.

○ Hint 4

If a point we just reached is higher than its previous/next point, the number of intersections decreases.

♀ Hint 5
 There is also another solution using Fenwick Tree.

Discussion (5)

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