

6085. Maximum Total Importance of Roads

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You are given an integer  $n$  denoting the number of cities in a country. The cities are numbered from  $0$  to  $n - 1$ .

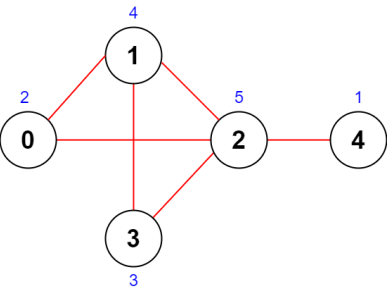
You are also given a 2D integer array `roads` where `roads[i] = [ai, bi]` denotes that there exists a **bidirectional** road connecting cities `ai` and `bi`.

You need to assign each city with an integer value from  $1$  to  $n$ , where each value can only be used **once**. The **importance** of a road is then defined as the **sum** of the values of the two cities it connects.

Return the **maximum total importance** of all roads possible after assigning the values optimally.

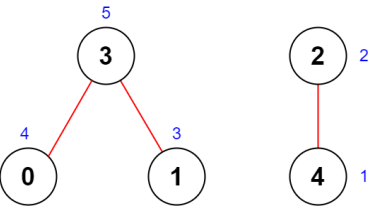
User Accepted:	0
User Tried:	0
Total Accepted:	0
Total Submissions:	0
Difficulty:	Medium

Example 1:



**Input:** `n = 5, roads = [[0,1],[1,2],[2,3],[0,2],[1,3],[2,4]]`  
**Output:** 43  
**Explanation:** The figure above shows the country and the assigned values of [2,4,5,3,1].  
- The road (0,1) has an importance of 2 + 4 = 6.  
- The road (1,2) has an importance of 4 + 5 = 9.  
- The road (2,3) has an importance of 5 + 3 = 8.  
- The road (0,2) has an importance of 2 + 5 = 7.  
- The road (1,3) has an importance of 4 + 3 = 7.  
- The road (2,4) has an importance of 5 + 1 = 6.  
The total importance of all roads is 6 + 9 + 8 + 7 + 7 + 6 = 43.  
It can be shown that we cannot obtain a greater total importance than 43.

Example 2:



**Input:** `n = 5, roads = [[0,3],[2,4],[1,3]]`  
**Output:** 20  
**Explanation:** The figure above shows the country and the assigned values of [4,3,2,5,1].  
- The road (0,3) has an importance of 4 + 5 = 9.  
- The road (2,4) has an importance of 2 + 1 = 3.  
- The road (1,3) has an importance of 3 + 5 = 8.  
The total importance of all roads is 9 + 3 + 8 = 20.  
It can be shown that we cannot obtain a greater total importance than 20.

Constraints:

- $2 \leq n \leq 5 \times 10^4$
- $1 \leq \text{roads.length} \leq 5 \times 10^4$
- `roads[i].length == 2`
- $0 \leq a_i, b_i \leq n - 1$
- $a_i \neq b_i$
- There are no duplicate roads.

JavaScript



```
1 const initializeGraph = (n) => { let g = []; for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) { g.push([]); } return g; };
2 const packUG = (g, edges) => { for (const [u, v] of edges) { g[u].push(v); g[v].push(u); } };
3
4 const maximumImportance = (n, roads) => {
5     let g = initializeGraph(n);
6     packUG(g, roads);
7     g = g.map((x, i) => [...x, i]);
8     g.sort((x, y) => x[0].length - y[0].length);
9     let res = Array(n).fill(0), assign = 1, sum = 0;
10    for (const [, node] of g) res[node] = assign++;
11    for (const [x, y] of roads) {
12        sum += res[x];
13        sum += res[y];
14    }
15    return sum;
16 };
```

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