6232. Minimum Total Distance Traveled

My Submissions (/contest/weekly-contest-318/problems/minimum-total-distance-traveled/submissions/) Back to Contest (/contest/weekly-contest-318/problems/minimum-total-distance-traveled/submissions/)

There are some robots and factories on the X-axis. You are given an integer array robot where robot[i] is the position of the i^{th} robot. You are also given a 2D integer array factory where factory[j] = [position_j, limit_j] indicates that position_j is the position of the j^{th} factory and that the j^{th} factory can repair at most limit_j robots.

The positions of each robot are **unique**. The positions of each factory are also **unique**. Note that a robot can be **in the same position** as a factory initially.

All the robots are initially broken; they keep moving in one direction. The direction could be the negative or the positive direction of the X-axis. When a robot reaches a factory that did not reach its limit, the factory repairs the robot, and it stops moving.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
User Accepted:	0
User Tried:	0
Total Accepted:	0
Total Submissions:	0
Difficulty:	Hard

At any moment, you can set the initial direction of moving for some robot. Your target is to minimize the total distance traveled by all the robots.

Return the minimum total distance traveled by all the robots. The test cases are generated such that all the robots can be repaired.

Note that

- All robots move at the same speed.
- If two robots move in the same direction, they will never collide.
- If two robots move in opposite directions and they meet at some point, they do not collide. They cross each other.
- If a robot passes by a factory that reached its limits, it crosses it as if it does not exist.
- If the robot moved from a position x to a position y, the distance it moved is |y x|.

Input: robot = [0,4,6], factory = [[2,2],[6,2]]

Output: 4

Explanation: As shown in the figure:

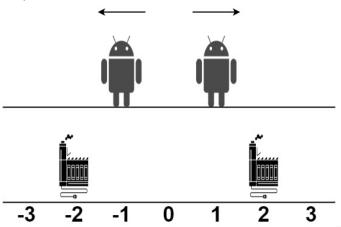
- The first robot at position 0 moves in the positive direction. It will be repaired at the first factory.
- The second robot at position 4 moves in the negative direction. It will be repaired at the first factory.
- The third robot at position 6 will be repaired at the second factory. It does not need to move.

The limit of the first factory is 2, and it fixed 2 robots.

The limit of the second factory is 2, and it fixed 1 robot.

The total distance is |2 - 0| + |2 - 4| + |6 - 6| = 4. It can be shown that we cannot achieve a better total distance than 4.

Example 2:



```
Input: robot = [1,-1], factory = [[-2,1],[2,1]]
Output: 2
Explanation: As shown in the figure:
- The first robot at position 1 moves in the positive direction. It will be repaired at the second factory.
- The second robot at position -1 moves in the negative direction. It will be repaired at the first factory.
The limit of the first factory is 1, and it fixed 1 robot.
The limit of the second factory is 1, and it fixed 1 robot.
The total distance is |2 - 1| + |(-2) - (-1)| = 2. It can be shown that we cannot achieve a better total distance than 2.
```

Constraints:

- 1 <= robot.length, factory.length <= 100factory[j].length == 2
- $-10^9 \le \text{robot[i]}$, position_i $\le 10^9$
- 0 <= limit; <= robot.length
- The input will be generated such that it is always possible to repair every robot.

```
JavaScript
                                                                                                                        ψ
                                                                                                                              \mathfrak{C}
1 ▼ function edge(from, to, cost, cap) {
2
        this.from = from;
3
        this.to = to;
 4
        this.cost = cost;
5
        this.cap = cap;
    }
 6
7
8
    function MCMF(n) {
        const initializeGraph = (n) \Rightarrow { let g = []; for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) { g.push([]); } return g; };
9
10
        let g = initializeGraph(n), h = Array(n).fill(0), dis = Array(n).fill(0), prev_v = Array(n).fill(0), prev_e =
    Array(n).fill(0);
11
        return { addEdge, minCostFlow }
12 •
        function addEdge(from, to, cost, cap) {
13
             g[from].push(new edge(g[to].length, to, cost, cap));
14
            g[to].push(new edge(g[from].length - 1, from, -cost, 0));
15
        function minCostFlow(from, to, flow) {
16 ▼
            let res = 0;
17
18 ▼
            while (flow > 0) {
19 ▼
                 let pq = new MinPriorityQueue({
                     compare: (x, y) \Rightarrow \{
20 ▼
                         if (x[0] != y[0]) return x[0] - y[0];
21
22
                         return x[1] - y[1];
23
24
                 });
25
                 dis.fill(Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER);
                 dis[from] = 0;
26
                 pq.enqueue([0, from]);
27
28 ▼
                 while (pq.size()) {
29
                     let [curDis, cur] = pq.dequeue();
30
                     if (dis[cur] < curDis) continue;</pre>
31
                     for (let i = 0; i < g[cur].length; i++) {
                         let child = g[cur][i];
32
                         if (child.cap > 0 && dis[child.to] > dis[cur] + child.cost + h[cur] - h[child.to]) {
33 ▼
34
                              dis[child.to] = dis[cur] + child.cost + h[cur] - h[child.to];
```

```
35
                             prev_v[child.to] = cur;
36
                             prev_e[child.to] = i;
                             pq.enqueue([dis[child.to], child.to]);
37
38
39
                    }
40
41
                 if (dis[to] == Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER) return -1;
                 for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) h[i] += dis[i];
42
43
                 let d = flow;
                 for (let i = to; i != from; i = prev_v[i]) {
44 ▼
45
                     d = Math.min(d, g[prev_v[i]][prev_e[i]].cap);
46
47
                flow -= d;
                res += d * h[to];
48
                 for (let i = to; i != from; i = prev_v[i]) {
49 ▼
50
                     let edge = g[prev_v[i]][prev_e[i]];
51
                     edge.cap -= d;
52
                     g[i][edge.from].cap += d;
53
                }
54
55
            return res;
56
        }
    }
57
58
    const minimumTotalDistance = (a, b) => {
59 ▼
        let n = a.length, m = b.length, mcmf = new MCMF(n + m + 2), from = n + m, to = from + 1;
60
61
        for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) mcmf.addEdge(from, i, 0, 1);
        for (let i = 0; i < m; i++) mcmf.addEdge(n + i, to, 0, b[i][1]);
62
        for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {
63 ▼
64 ▼
            for (let j = 0; j < m; j++) {
65
                mcmf.addEdge(i, n + j, Math.abs(a[i] - b[j][0]), 1);
66
67
        }
        return mcmf.minCostFlow(from, to, n);
68
69
    };
```

☐ Custom Testcase

Use Example Testcases

Submission Result: Accepted (/submissions/detail/837843796/) ?

More Details > (/submissions/detail/837843796/)

Run

Share your acceptance!

1

Copyright @ 2022 LeetCode

Help Center (/support) | Jobs (/jobs) | Bug Bounty (/bugbounty) | Online Interview (/interview/) | Students (/student) | Terms (/terms) | Privacy Policy (/privacy)

United States (/region)