

Problem 1706: Where Will the Ball Fall

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You have a 2-D

grid

of size

$m \times n$

representing a box, and you have

n

balls. The box is open on the top and bottom sides.

Each cell in the box has a diagonal board spanning two corners of the cell that can redirect a ball to the right or to the left.

A board that redirects the ball to the right spans the top-left corner to the bottom-right corner and is represented in the grid as

1

.

A board that redirects the ball to the left spans the top-right corner to the bottom-left corner and is represented in the grid as

-1

.

We drop one ball at the top of each column of the box. Each ball can get stuck in the box or fall out of the bottom. A ball gets stuck if it hits a "V" shaped pattern between two boards or if a board redirects the ball into either wall of the box.

Return

an array

answer

of size

n

where

answer[i]

is the column that the ball falls out of at the bottom after dropping the ball from the

i

th

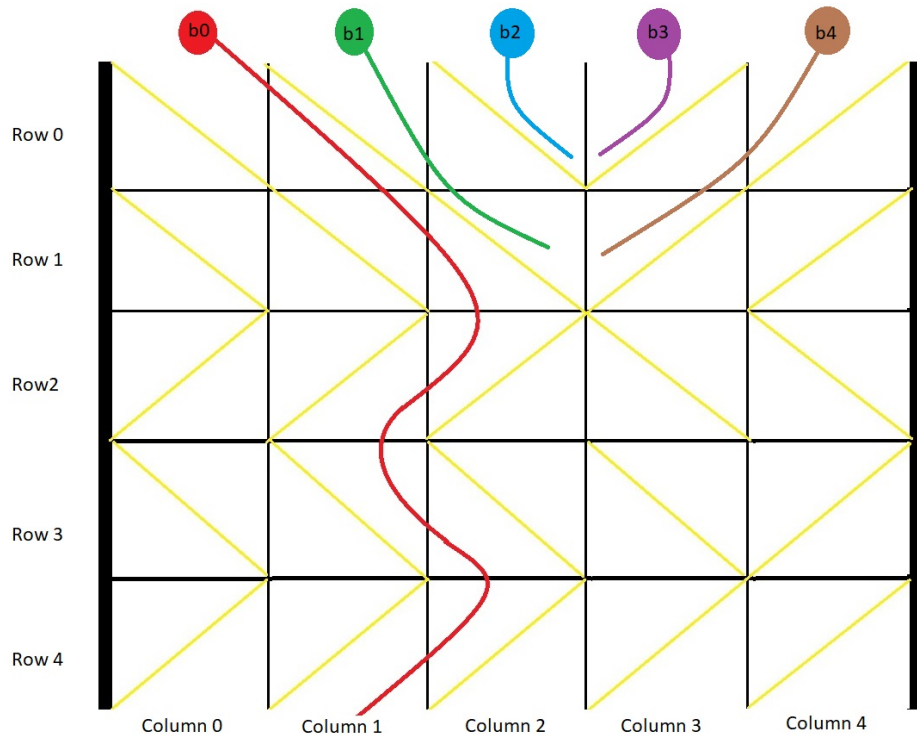
column at the top, or

-1

if the ball gets stuck in the box

.

Example 1:



Input:

```
grid = [[1,1,1,-1,-1],[1,1,1,-1,-1],[-1,-1,-1,1,1],[1,1,1,1,-1],[-1,-1,-1,-1,-1]]
```

Output:

```
[1,-1,-1,-1,-1]
```

Explanation:

This example is shown in the photo. Ball b0 is dropped at column 0 and falls out of the box at column 1. Ball b1 is dropped at column 1 and will get stuck in the box between column 2 and 3 and row 1. Ball b2 is dropped at column 2 and will get stuck on the box between column 2 and 3 and row 0. Ball b3 is dropped at column 3 and will get stuck on the box between column 2 and 3 and row 0. Ball b4 is dropped at column 4 and will get stuck on the box between column 2 and 3 and row 1.

Example 2:

Input:

```
grid = [[-1]]
```

Output:

[-1]

Explanation:

The ball gets stuck against the left wall.

Example 3:

Input:

```
grid = [[1,1,1,1,1,1],[-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1],[1,1,1,1,1,1],[-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1]]
```

Output:

[0,1,2,3,4,-1]

Constraints:

$m == \text{grid.length}$

$n == \text{grid}[i].\text{length}$

$1 \leq m, n \leq 100$

$\text{grid}[i][j]$

is

1

or

-1

.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> findBall(vector<vector<int>>& grid) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int[] findBall(int[][] grid) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def findBall(self, grid: List[List[int]]) -> List[int]:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def findBall(self, grid):
        """
        :type grid: List[List[int]]
        :rtype: List[int]
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[][]} grid
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var findBall = function(grid) {

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function findBall(grid: number[][]): number[] {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int[] FindBall(int[][] grid) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
/**  
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().  
 */  
int* findBall(int** grid, int gridSize, int* gridColSize, int* returnSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func findBall(grid [][]int) []int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun findBall(grid: Array<IntArray>): IntArray {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func findBall(_ grid: [[Int]]) -> [Int] {  
  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn find_ball(grid: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> Vec<i32> {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} grid  
# @return {Integer[]}  
def find_ball(grid)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[][] $grid  
     * @return Integer[]  
     */  
    function findBall($grid) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    List<int> findBall(List<List<int>> grid) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def findBall(grid: Array[Array[Int]]): Array[Int] = {

  }
}

```

Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec find_ball(grid :: [[integer]]) :: [integer]
  def find_ball(grid) do

  end
end

```

Erlang:

```

-spec find_ball(Grid :: [[integer()]]) -> [integer()].
find_ball(Grid) ->
.

```

Racket:

```

(define/contract (find-ball grid)
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) (listof exact-integer?))
)

```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Where Will the Ball Fall
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

```



```

class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> findBall(vector<vector<int>>& grid) {

    }
};

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Where Will the Ball Fall
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public int[] findBall(int[][] grid) {

    }
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Where Will the Ball Fall
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

class Solution:
    def findBall(self, grid: List[List[int]]) -> List[int]:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def findBall(self, grid):
        """
        :type grid: List[List[int]]
        :rtype: List[int]
        """
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Where Will the Ball Fall
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/**
 * @param {number[][]} grid
 * @return {number[]}
 */
var findBall = function(grid) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
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 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
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 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

function findBall(grid: number[][]): number[] {
```

```
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*
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 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
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 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
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 */

public class Solution {
    public int[] FindBall(int[][] grid) {

    }
}
```

C Solution:

```
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/**
 * Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
 */
int* findBall(int** grid, int gridSize, int* gridColSize, int* returnSize) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Where Will the Ball Fall
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func findBall(grid [][]int) []int {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun findBall(grid: Array<IntArray>): IntArray {

    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func findBall(_ grid: [[Int]]) -> [Int] {

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Rust Solution:

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impl Solution {
    pub fn find_ball(grid: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> Vec<i32> {

    }
}

```

```
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} grid
# @return {Integer[]}
def find_ball(grid)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[][] $grid
     * @return Integer[]
     */
    function findBall($grid) {

    }

}
```

Dart Solution:

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class Solution {
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object Solution {
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