

Problem 3009: Maximum Number of Intersections on the Chart

Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

There is a line chart consisting of

n

points connected by line segments. You are given a

1-indexed

integer array

y

. The

k

th

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

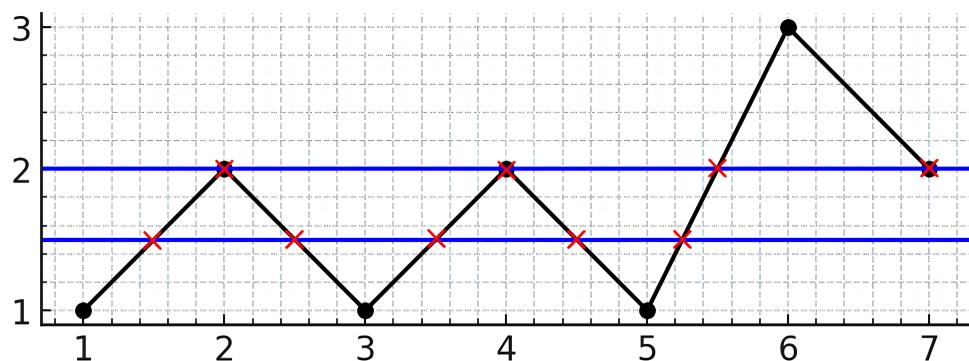
the

maximum

number of points of intersection of the line with the chart

.

Example 1:



Input:

$$y = [1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2]$$

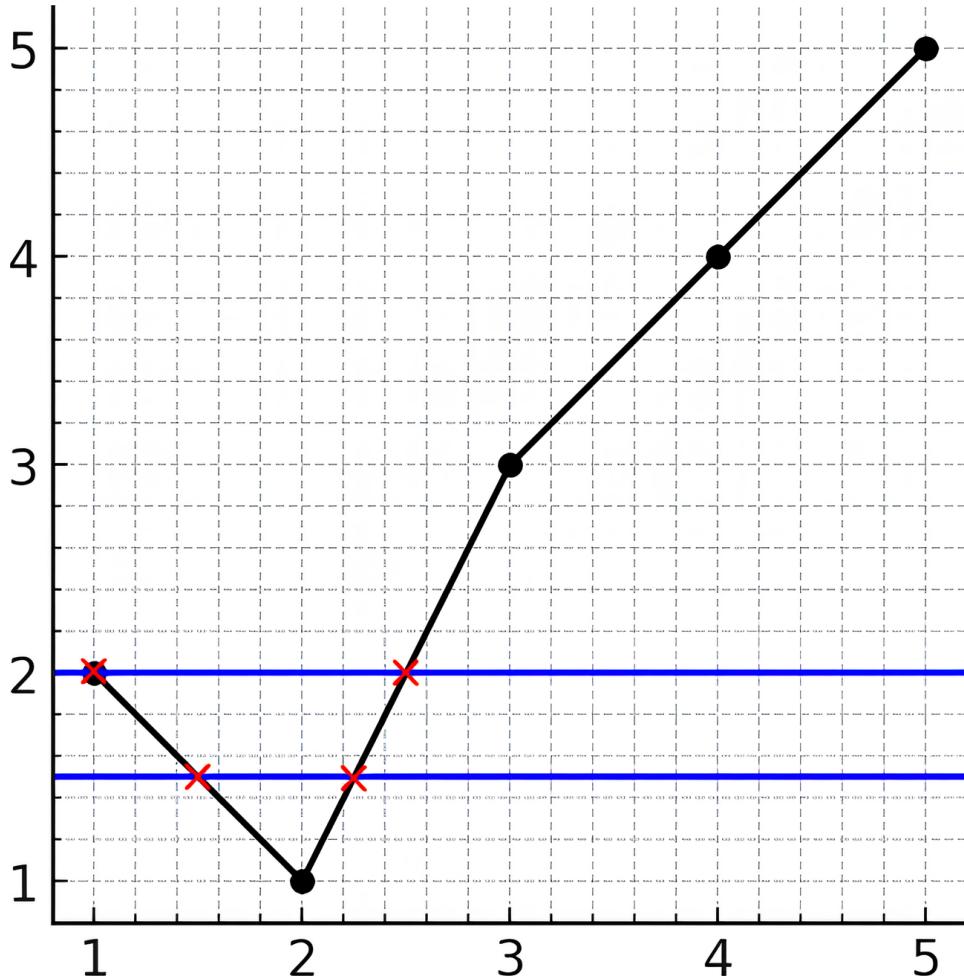
Output:

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:

$$2 \leq y.length \leq 10$$

5

$1 \leq y[i] \leq 10$

9

$y[i] \neq y[i + 1]$

for

i

in range

[1, n - 1]

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int maxIntersectionCount(vector<int>& y) {
        }
    };
}
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
public int maxIntersectionCount(int[] y) {
        }
    };
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def maxIntersectionCount(self, y: List[int]) -> int:
```

Python:

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

JavaScript:

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

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function maxIntersectionCount(y: number[]): number {
}
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public int MaxIntersectionCount(int[] y) {
    }
}
```

C:

```
int maxIntersectionCount(int* y, int ySize) {
}
```

Go:

```
func maxIntersectionCount(y []int) int {
```

```
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun maxIntersectionCount(y: IntArray): Int {  
        //  
        //  
        //  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func maxIntersectionCount(_ y: [Int]) -> Int {  
        //  
        //  
        //  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn max_intersection_count(y: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {  
        //  
        //  
        //  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} y  
# @return {Integer}  
def max_intersection_count(y)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[] $y  
     * @return Integer  
     */
```

```
function maxIntersectionCount($y) {  
}  
}  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
int maxIntersectionCount(List<int> y) {  
  
}  
}  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
def maxIntersectionCount(y: Array[Int]): Int = {  
  
}  
}  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
@spec max_intersection_count(y :: [integer]) :: integer  
def max_intersection_count(y) do  
  
end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec max_intersection_count(Y :: [integer()]) -> integer().  
max_intersection_count(Y) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (max-intersection-count y)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Maximum Number of Intersections on the Chart
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, tree, math, hash, sort
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
 */

class Solution {
public:
    int maxIntersectionCount(vector<int>& y) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Maximum Number of Intersections on the Chart
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, tree, math, hash, sort
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
 */

class Solution {
    public int maxIntersectionCount(int[] y) {

    }
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Maximum Number of Intersections on the Chart
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: array, tree, math, hash, sort

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
"""

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

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
    def maxIntersectionCount(self, y):
        """
        :type y: List[int]
        :rtype: int
        """

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Maximum Number of Intersections on the Chart
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 */

var maxIntersectionCount = function(y) {

```

```
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
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 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height  
 */  
  
function maxIntersectionCount(y: number[]): number {  
  
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*  
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 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
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 */  
  
public class Solution {  
    public int MaxIntersectionCount(int[] y) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Maximum Number of Intersections on the Chart  
 * Difficulty: Hard
```

```

* Tags: array, tree, math, hash, sort
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
*/
int maxIntersectionCount(int* y, int ySize) {
}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Maximum Number of Intersections on the Chart
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, tree, math, hash, sort
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height

func maxIntersectionCount(y []int) int {
}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun maxIntersectionCount(y: IntArray): Int {
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impl Solution {
    pub fn max_intersection_count(y: Vec<i32>) -> i32 {
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# @param {Integer[]} y
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