

Problem 447: Number of Boomerangs

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given

n

points

in the plane that are all

distinct

, where

points[i] = [x

i

, y

i

]

. A

boomerang

is a tuple of points

(i, j, k)

such that the distance between

i

and

j

equals the distance between

i

and

k

(the order of the tuple matters)

Return

the number of boomerangs

Example 1:

Input:

points = [[0,0],[1,0],[2,0]]

Output:

Explanation:

The two boomerangs are [[1,0],[0,0],[2,0]] and [[1,0],[2,0],[0,0]].

Example 2:

Input:

```
points = [[1,1],[2,2],[3,3]]
```

Output:

2

Example 3:

Input:

```
points = [[1,1]]
```

Output:

0

Constraints:

```
n == points.length
```

```
1 <= n <= 500
```

```
points[i].length == 2
```

-10

4

<= x

i

, y

i

<= 10

4

All the points are

unique

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int numberOfBoomerangs(vector<vector<int>>& points) {  
        }  
    };
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
public int numberOfBoomerangs(int[][] points) {  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def numberOfBoomerangs(self, points: List[List[int]]) -> int:
```

Python:

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

```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[][]} points
 * @return {number}
 */
var numberOfBoomerangs = function(points) {
};

}
```

TypeScript:

```
function numberOfBoomerangs(points: number[][]): number {
};

}
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public int NumberOfBoomerangs(int[][] points) {
        }
}
```

C:

```
int numberOfBoomerangs(int** points, int pointsSize, int* pointsColSize) {
}
```

Go:

```
func numberOfBoomerangs(points [][]int) int {
```

```
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun numberOfBoomerangs(points: Array<IntArray>): Int {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func numberOfBoomerangs(_ points: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn number_of_boomerangs(points: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} points  
# @return {Integer}  
def number_of_boomerangs(points)  
  
end
```

PHP:

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

```
function numberOfBoomerangs($points) {  
}  
}  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
int numberOfBoomerangs(List<List<int>> points) {  
}  
}  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
def numberOfBoomerangs(points: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {  
}  
}  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
@spec number_of_boomerangs(points :: [[integer]]) :: integer  
def number_of_boomerangs(points) do  
  
end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec number_of_boomerangs(Points :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().  
number_of_boomerangs(Points) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (number-of-boomerangs points)  
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Number of Boomerangs
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
public:
    int numberOfBoomerangs(vector<vector<int>>& points) {
}
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Number of Boomerangs
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math, hash
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
 */

class Solution {
    public int numberOfBoomerangs(int[][] points) {
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Number of Boomerangs
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, math, hash

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(n) for hash map
"""

```

```

class Solution:

def numberOfBoomerangs(self, points: List[List[int]]) -> int:
    # TODO: Implement optimized solution
    pass

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):

def numberOfBoomerangs(self, points):
    """
:type points: List[List[int]]
:rtype: int
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```

JavaScript Solution:

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/**
 * @param {number[][]} points
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var numberOfBoomerangs = function(points) {

```

```
};
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TypeScript Solution:

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 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, math, hash  
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function numberOfBoomerangs(points: number[][]): number {  
  
};
```

C# Solution:

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public class Solution {  
    public int NumberOfBoomerangs(int[][] points) {  
  
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}
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C Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Number of Boomerangs  
 * Difficulty: Medium
```

```

* Tags: array, math, hash
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int numberOfBoomerangs(int** points, int pointsSize, int* pointsColSize) {
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Go Solution:

```

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// Tags: array, math, hash
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func numberOfBoomerangs(points [][]int) int {
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```

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class Solution {
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class Solution {
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impl Solution {
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Ruby Solution:

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# @param {Integer[][]} points
# @return {Integer}
def number_of_boomerangs(points)

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PHP Solution:

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class Solution {

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Dart Solution:

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class Solution {
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