

Problem 3256: Maximum Value Sum by Placing Three Rooks I

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Hard**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given a

$m \times n$

2D array

board

representing a chessboard, where

`board[i][j]`

represents the

value

of the cell

(i, j)

.

Rooks in the

same

row or column

attack

each other. You need to place

three

rooks on the chessboard such that the rooks

do not

attack

each other.

Return the

maximum

sum of the cell

values

on which the rooks are placed.

Example 1:

Input:




board =

```
[[ -3, 1, 1, 1], [-3, 1, -3, 1], [-3, 2, 1, 1]]
```

Output:

Explanation:

-3	1	1	1
-3	1	-3	1
-3	2	1	1

-3	1		1
-3	1	-3	
-3		1	1

We can place the rooks in the cells

(0, 2)

,

(1, 3)

, and

(2, 1)

for a sum of

$$1 + 1 + 2 = 4$$

.

Example 2:

Input:

board = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]

Output:

15

Explanation:

We can place the rooks in the cells

(0, 0)

,

(1, 1)

, and

(2, 2)

for a sum of

$$1 + 5 + 9 = 15$$

.

Example 3:

Input:

board = [[1,1,1],[1,1,1],[1,1,1]]

Output:

3

Explanation:

We can place the rooks in the cells

(0, 2)

,

(1, 1)

, and

(2, 0)

for a sum of

$$1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

.

Constraints:

$$3 \leq m == \text{board.length} \leq 100$$

$$3 \leq n == \text{board}[i].\text{length} \leq 100$$

-10

9

<= board[i][j] <= 10

9

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    long long maximumValueSum(vector<vector<int>>& board) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public long maximumValueSum(int[][] board) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def maximumValueSum(self, board: List[List[int]]) -> int:
```

Python:

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

JavaScript:

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

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function maximumValueSum(board: number[][]): number {

};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public long MaximumValueSum(int[][] board) {

    }
}
```

C:

```
long long maximumValueSum(int** board, int boardSize, int* boardColSize) {

}
```

Go:

```
func maximumValueSum(board [][]int) int64 {

}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {
    fun maximumValueSum(board: Array<IntArray>): Long {

    }
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func maximumValueSum(_ board: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn maximum_value_sum(board: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i64 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} board  
# @return {Integer}  
def maximum_value_sum(board)  
  
end
```

PHP:

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

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    int maximumValueSum(List<List<int>> board) {  
  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def maximumValueSum(board: Array[Array[Int]]): Long = {  
  
  }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec maximum_value_sum(board :: [[integer]]) :: integer  
  def maximum_value_sum(board) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec maximum_value_sum(Board :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().  
maximum_value_sum(Board) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (maximum-value-sum board)  
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Maximum Value Sum by Placing Three Rooks I  
 * Difficulty: Hard  
 * Tags: array, dp  
 */
```

```

* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
*/

class Solution {
public:
    long long maximumValueSum(vector<vector<int>>& board) {

    }
};

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Maximum Value Sum by Placing Three Rooks I
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * Tags: array, dp
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

class Solution {
    public long maximumValueSum(int[][] board) {

    }
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Maximum Value Sum by Placing Three Rooks I
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: array, dp

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
"""

```

```

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

```

Python Solution:

```

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

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Maximum Value Sum by Placing Three Rooks I
 * Difficulty: Hard
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/**
 * @param {number[][]} board
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var maximumValueSum = function(board) {

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```

TypeScript Solution:

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* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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function maximumValueSum(board: number[][]): number {

};

```

C# Solution:

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public class Solution {
    public long MaximumValueSum(int[][] board) {

    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Maximum Value Sum by Placing Three Rooks I
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*/

long long maximumValueSum(int** board, int boardSize, int* boardColSize) {

```

```
}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Maximum Value Sum by Placing Three Rooks I
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, dp
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// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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func maximumValueSum(board [][]int) int64 {

}
```

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```
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impl Solution {
    pub fn maximum_value_sum(board: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i64 {

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}
```

Ruby Solution:

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# @param {Integer[][]} board
# @return {Integer}
def maximum_value_sum(board)

end
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PHP Solution:

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class Solution {

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