

Problem 835: Image Overlap

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given two images,

img1

and

img2

, represented as binary, square matrices of size

$n \times n$

. A binary matrix has only

0

s and

1

s as values.

We

translate

one image however we choose by sliding all the

1

bits left, right, up, and/or down any number of units. We then place it on top of the other image. We can then calculate the

overlap

by counting the number of positions that have a

1

in

both

images.

Note also that a translation does

not

include any kind of rotation. Any

1

bits that are translated outside of the matrix borders are erased.

Return

the largest possible overlap

Example 1:

1	1	0
0	1	0
0	1	0

img1

0	0	0
0	1	1
0	0	1

img2

Input:

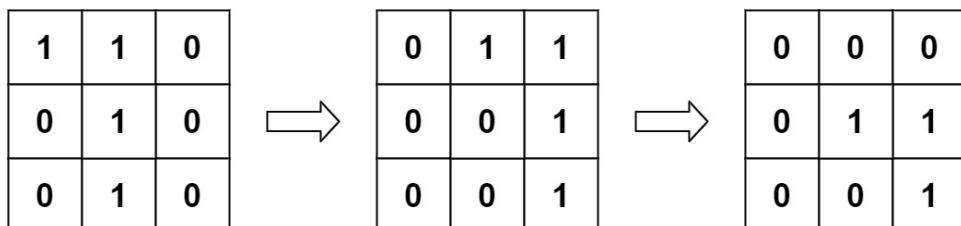
img1 = [[1,1,0],[0,1,0],[0,1,0]], img2 = [[0,0,0],[0,1,1],[0,0,1]]

Output:

3

Explanation:

We translate img1 to right by 1 unit and down by 1 unit.



The number of positions that have a 1 in both images is 3 (shown in red).

0	0	0
0	1	1
0	0	1

img1

0	0	0
0	1	1
0	0	1

img2

Example 2:

Input:

img1 = [[1]], img2 = [[1]]

Output:

1

Example 3:

Input:

img1 = [[0]], img2 = [[0]]

Output:

0

Constraints:

$n == \text{img1.length} == \text{img1[i].length}$

$n == \text{img2.length} == \text{img2[i].length}$

$1 \leq n \leq 30$

`img1[i][j]`

is either

0

or

1

`img2[i][j]`

is either

0

or

1

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int largestOverlap(vector<vector<int>>& img1, vector<vector<int>>& img2) {
        }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int largestOverlap(int[][][] img1, int[][][] img2) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def largestOverlap(self, img1: List[List[int]], img2: List[List[int]]) ->  
        int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def largestOverlap(self, img1, img2):  
        """  
        :type img1: List[List[int]]  
        :type img2: List[List[int]]  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[][]} img1  
 * @param {number[][]} img2  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var largestOverlap = function(img1, img2) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function largestOverlap(img1: number[][], img2: number[][]): number {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int LargestOverlap(int[][] img1, int[][] img2) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

C:

```
int largestOverlap(int** img1, int img1Size, int* img1ColSize, int** img2,
int img2Size, int* img2ColSize) {
}
```

Go:

```
func largestOverlap(img1 [][]int, img2 [][]int) int {
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {
fun largestOverlap(img1: Array<IntArray>, img2: Array<IntArray>): Int {
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {
func largestOverlap(_ img1: [[Int]], _ img2: [[Int]]) -> Int {
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {
pub fn largest_overlap(img1: Vec<Vec<i32>>, img2: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} img1
# @param {Integer[][]} img2
# @return {Integer}
def largest_overlap(img1, img2)

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[][] $img1
     * @param Integer[][] $img2
     * @return Integer
     */
    function largestOverlap($img1, $img2) {

    }
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
  int largestOverlap(List<List<int>> img1, List<List<int>> img2) {
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {
  def largestOverlap(img1: Array[Array[Int]], img2: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec largest_overlap(img1 :: [[integer]], img2 :: [[integer]]) :: integer
  def largest_overlap(img1, img2) do
```

```
end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec largest_overlap(Img1 :: [[integer()]], Img2 :: [[integer()]]) ->  
    integer().  
largest_overlap(Img1, Img2) ->  
    .
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (largest-overlap img1 img2)  
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) (listof (listof exact-integer?))  
        exact-integer?)  
  )
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Image Overlap  
 * 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 largestOverlap(vector<vector<int>>& img1, vector<vector<int>>& img2) {  
    }  
};
```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Image Overlap
 * 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 largestOverlap(int[][] img1, int[][] img2) {
}

}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Image Overlap
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 largestOverlap(self, img1: List[List[int]], img2: List[List[int]]) ->
        int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
    def largestOverlap(self, img1, img2):
        """
        :type img1: List[List[int]]
        :type img2: List[List[int]]
        :rtype: int

```

```
"""
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Image Overlap  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
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 */  
  
/**  
 * @param {number[][]} img1  
 * @param {number[][]} img2  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var largestOverlap = function(img1, img2) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Image Overlap  
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 * 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 largestOverlap(img1: number[][], img2: number[][]): number {  
  
};
```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Image Overlap
 * 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
 */

public class Solution {
    public int LargestOverlap(int[][] img1, int[][] img2) {
        return 0;
    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Image Overlap
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

int largestOverlap(int** img1, int img1Size, int* img1ColSize, int** img2,
int img2Size, int* img2ColSize) {
    return 0;
}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Image Overlap
// 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 largestOverlap(img1 [][]int, img2 [][]int) int {  
}  
}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun largestOverlap(img1: Array<IntArray>, img2: Array<IntArray>): Int {  
        }  
    }
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func largestOverlap(_ img1: [[Int]], _ img2: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
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    }
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Image Overlap  
// 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  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn largest_overlap(img1: Vec<Vec<i32>>, img2: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {  
        }  
    }
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} img1  
# @param {Integer[][]} img2
```

```
# @return {Integer}
def largest_overlap(img1, img2)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[][] $img1
     * @param Integer[][] $img2
     * @return Integer
     */
    function largestOverlap($img1, $img2) {

    }
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
int largestOverlap(List<List<int>> img1, List<List<int>> img2) {

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Scala Solution:

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object Solution {
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}
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Elixir Solution:

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defmodule Solution do
@spec largest_overlap(img1 :: [[integer]], img2 :: [[integer]]) :: integer
def largest_overlap(img1, img2) do
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end  
end
```

Erlang Solution:

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-spec largest_overlap(Msg1 :: [[integer()]], Img2 :: [[integer()]]) ->  
integer().  
largest_overlap(Msg1, Img2) ->  
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```
(define/contract (largest-overlap img1 img2)  
(-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) (listof (listof exact-integer?))  
exact-integer?)  
)
```