

Problem 2316: Count Unreachable Pairs of Nodes in an Undirected Graph

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given an integer

n

. There is an

undirected

graph with

n

nodes, numbered from

0

to

$n - 1$

. You are given a 2D integer array

edges

where

`edges[i] = [a`

`i`

`, b`

`i`

`]`

denotes that there exists an

undirected

edge connecting nodes

`a`

`i`

and

`b`

`i`

`.`

Return

the

number of pairs

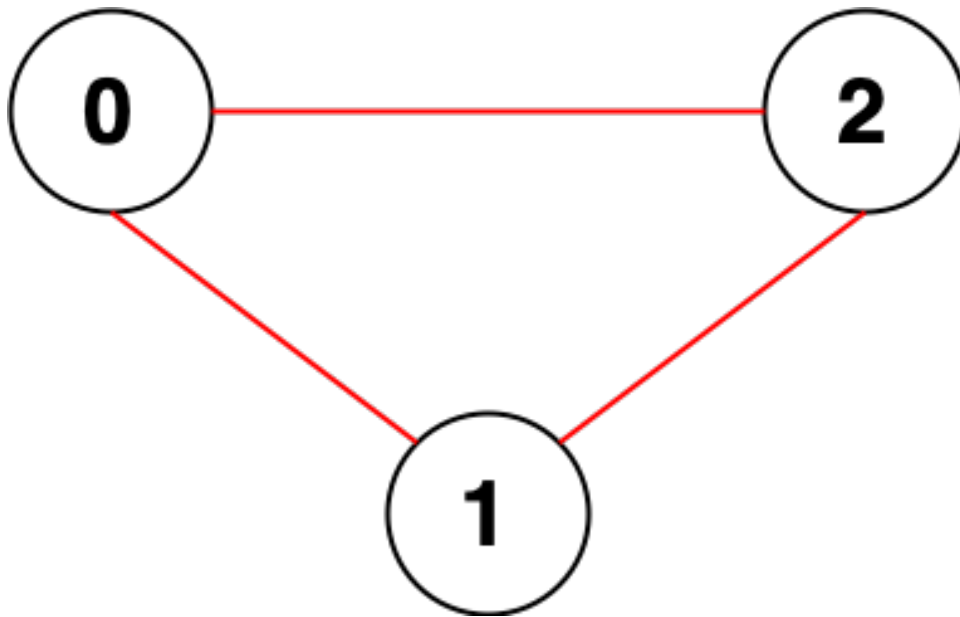
of different nodes that are

unreachable

from each other

.

Example 1:



Input:

$n = 3$, edges = $[[0,1],[0,2],[1,2]]$

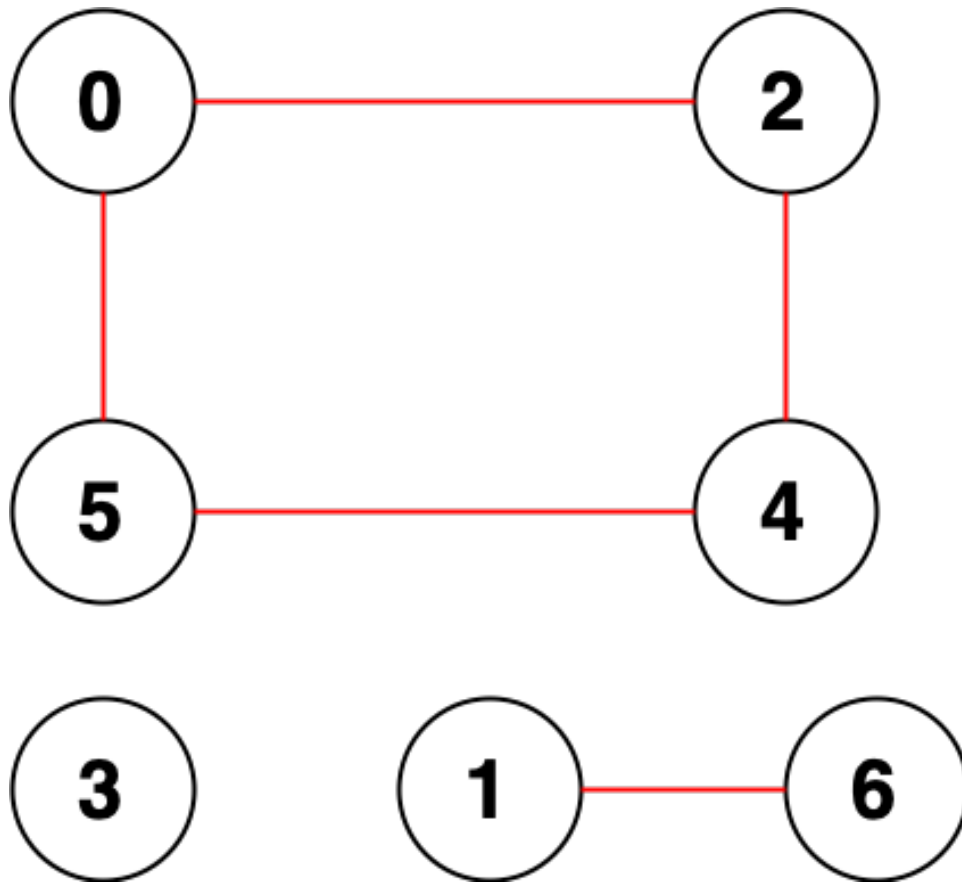
Output:

0

Explanation:

There are no pairs of nodes that are unreachable from each other. Therefore, we return 0.

Example 2:



Input:

$n = 7$, edges = $[[0,2],[0,5],[2,4],[1,6],[5,4]]$

Output:

14

Explanation:

There are 14 pairs of nodes that are unreachable from each other:

$[[0,1],[0,3],[0,6],[1,2],[1,3],[1,4],[1,5],[2,3],[2,6],[3,4],[3,5],[3,6],[4,6],[5,6]]$. Therefore, we return 14.

Constraints:

$1 \leq n \leq 10$

5

0 <= edges.length <= 2 * 10

5

edges[i].length == 2

0 <= a

i

, b

i

< n

a

i

!= b

i

There are no repeated edges.

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    long long countPairs(int n, vector<vector<int>>& edges) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```

class Solution {
public long countPairs(int n, int[][] edges) {

}

}

```

Python3:

```

class Solution:
def countPairs(self, n: int, edges: List[List[int]]) -> int:

```

Python:

```

class Solution(object):
def countPairs(self, n, edges):
"""
:type n: int
:type edges: List[List[int]]
:rtype: int
"""

```

JavaScript:

```

/**
 * @param {number} n
 * @param {number[][]} edges
 * @return {number}
 */
var countPairs = function(n, edges) {

};

```

TypeScript:

```

function countPairs(n: number, edges: number[][]): number {

};

```

C#:

```

public class Solution {
public long CountPairs(int n, int[][] edges) {

```

```
}  
}
```

C:

```
long long countPairs(int n, int** edges, int edgesSize, int* edgesColSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func countPairs(n int, edges [][]int) int64 {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun countPairs(n: Int, edges: Array<IntArray>): Long {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func countPairs(_ n: Int, _ edges: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn count_pairs(n: i32, edges: Vec<Vec<i32>>)> -> i64 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```

# @param {Integer} n
# @param {Integer[][]} edges
# @return {Integer}
def count_pairs(n, edges)

end

```

PHP:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer $n
     * @param Integer[][] $edges
     * @return Integer
     */
    function countPairs($n, $edges) {

    }

}

```

Dart:

```

class Solution {
  int countPairs(int n, List<List<int>> edges) {

  }

}

```

Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def countPairs(n: Int, edges: Array[Array[Int]]): Long = {

  }

}

```

Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec count_pairs(n :: integer, edges :: [[integer]]) :: integer
  def count_pairs(n, edges) do

```



```
end
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec count_pairs(N :: integer(), Edges :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().
count_pairs(N, Edges) ->
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (count-pairs n edges)
  (-> exact-integer? (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Count Unreachable Pairs of Nodes in an Undirected Graph
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, graph, search
 *
 * 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:
    long long countPairs(int n, vector<vector<int>>& edges) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Count Unreachable Pairs of Nodes in an Undirected Graph
```

```

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class Solution {
public long countPairs(int n, int[][] edges) {

}
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Count Unreachable Pairs of Nodes in an Undirected Graph
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, graph, search

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

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

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
def countPairs(self, n, edges):
"""
:type n: int
:type edges: List[List[int]]
:rtype: int
"""

```

JavaScript Solution:

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/**
 * @param {number} n
 * @param {number[][]} edges
 * @return {number}
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var countPairs = function(n, edges) {

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TypeScript Solution:

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function countPairs(n: number, edges: number[][]): number {

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C# Solution:

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public class Solution {
    public long CountPairs(int n, int[][] edges) {

    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

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long long countPairs(int n, int** edges, int edgesSize, int* edgesColSize) {

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Go Solution:

```

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func countPairs(n int, edges [][]int) int64 {

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Kotlin Solution:

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class Solution {  
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impl Solution {  
    pub fn count_pairs(n: i32, edges: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i64 {  
  
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```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer} n  
# @param {Integer[][]} edges  
# @return {Integer}  
def count_pairs(n, edges)  
  
end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer $n
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