

Problem 2906: Construct Product Matrix

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given a

0-indexed

2D integer matrix

grid

of size

$n * m$

, we define a

0-indexed

2D matrix

p

of size

$n * m$

as the

product

matrix of

grid

if the following condition is met:

Each element

$p[i][j]$

is calculated as the product of all elements in

grid

except for the element

$grid[i][j]$

. This product is then taken modulo

12345

.

Return

the product matrix of

grid

.

Example 1:

Input:

$grid = [[1,2],[3,4]]$

Output:

[[24,12],[8,6]]

Explanation:

$p[0][0] = \text{grid}[0][1] * \text{grid}[1][0] * \text{grid}[1][1] = 2 * 3 * 4 = 24$ $p[0][1] = \text{grid}[0][0] * \text{grid}[1][0] * \text{grid}[1][1] = 1 * 3 * 4 = 12$ $p[1][0] = \text{grid}[0][0] * \text{grid}[0][1] * \text{grid}[1][1] = 1 * 2 * 4 = 8$ $p[1][1] = \text{grid}[0][0] * \text{grid}[0][1] * \text{grid}[1][0] = 1 * 2 * 3 = 6$ So the answer is [[24,12],[8,6]].

Example 2:

Input:

grid = [[12345],[2],[1]]

Output:

[[2],[0],[0]]

Explanation:

$p[0][0] = \text{grid}[0][1] * \text{grid}[0][2] = 2 * 1 = 2$. $p[0][1] = \text{grid}[0][0] * \text{grid}[0][2] = 12345 * 1 = 12345$.
12345 % 12345 = 0. So $p[0][1] = 0$. $p[0][2] = \text{grid}[0][0] * \text{grid}[0][1] = 12345 * 2 = 24690$. 24690 % 12345 = 0. So $p[0][2] = 0$. So the answer is [[2],[0],[0]].

Constraints:

$1 \leq n == \text{grid.length} \leq 10$

5

$1 \leq m == \text{grid}[i].length \leq 10$

5

$2 \leq n * m \leq 10$

5

```
1 <= grid[i][j] <= 10
```

```
9
```

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    vector<vector<int>> constructProductMatrix(vector<vector<int>>& grid) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
public int[][] constructProductMatrix(int[][] grid) {  
  
}  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def constructProductMatrix(self, grid: List[List[int]]) -> List[List[int]]:
```

Python:

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

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[][]} grid
```

```
* @return {number[][][]}
*/
var constructProductMatrix = function(grid) {
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function constructProductMatrix(grid: number[][][]): number[][][] {
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {
public int[][] ConstructProductMatrix(int[][] grid) {
}
```

C:

```
/**
 * Return an array of arrays of size *returnSize.
 * The sizes of the arrays are returned as *returnColumnSizes array.
 * Note: Both returned array and *columnSizes array must be malloced, assume
 caller calls free().
 */
int** constructProductMatrix(int** grid, int gridSize, int* gridColSize, int*
returnSize, int** returnColumnSizes) {

}
```

Go:

```
func constructProductMatrix(grid [][]int) [][]int {
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun constructProductMatrix(grid: Array<IntArray>): Array<IntArray> {  
        }  
        }  
    }
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func constructProductMatrix(_ grid: [[Int]]) -> [[Int]] {  
        }  
        }  
    }
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn construct_product_matrix(grid: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> Vec<Vec<i32>> {  
        }  
        }  
    }
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} grid  
# @return {Integer[][]}  
def construct_product_matrix(grid)  
  
end
```

PHP:

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

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    List<List<int>> constructProductMatrix(List<List<int>> grid) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def constructProductMatrix(grid: Array[Array[Int]]): Array[Array[Int]] = {  
  
    }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec construct_product_matrix(Grid :: [[integer]]) :: [[integer]]  
    def construct_product_matrix(grid) do  
  
    end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec construct_product_matrix(Grid :: [[integer()]]) -> [[integer()]].  
construct_product_matrix(Grid) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (construct-product-matrix grid)  
(-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) (listof (listof exact-integer?)))  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Construct Product Matrix
 * 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:
vector<vector<int>> constructProductMatrix(vector<vector<int>>& grid) {

}
};


```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Construct Product Matrix
 * 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[][] constructProductMatrix(int[][] grid) {

}
};


```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Construct Product Matrix
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 constructProductMatrix(self, grid: List[List[int]]) -> List[List[int]]:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass

```

Python Solution:

```

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

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Construct Product Matrix
 * 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[][]} grid
 * @return {number[][]}
 */
var constructProductMatrix = function(grid) {

};


```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Construct Product Matrix
 * 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
 */

function constructProductMatrix(grid: number[][][]): number[][] {
}

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Construct Product Matrix
 * 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[][] ConstructProductMatrix(int[][] grid) {
        }
    }

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Construct Product Matrix
 * 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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```

```

*/
/**
 * Return an array of arrays of size *returnSize.
 * The sizes of the arrays are returned as *returnColumnSizes array.
 * Note: Both returned array and *columnSizes array must be malloced, assume
 caller calls free().
*/
int** constructProductMatrix(int** grid, int gridSize, int* gridColSize, int*
returnSize, int** returnColumnSizes) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Construct Product Matrix
// 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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func constructProductMatrix(grid [][]int) [][]int {
}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun constructProductMatrix(grid: Array<IntArray>): Array<IntArray> {
        }
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Swift Solution:

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class Solution {
    func constructProductMatrix(_ grid: [[Int]]) -> [[Int]] {
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Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Construct Product Matrix
// Difficulty: Medium
// 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

impl Solution {
    pub fn construct_product_matrix(grid: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> Vec<Vec<i32>> {
        let mut result = grid.clone();
        let mut left = 1;
        let mut right = grid[0].len() - 1;

        for i in 0..grid.len() {
            for j in 0..grid[i].len() {
                if j == 0 {
                    result[i][j] = left;
                } else if j == right {
                    result[i][j] = right;
                } else {
                    result[i][j] = result[i][j - 1] * result[i][j + 1];
                }
            }
            if i == 0 {
                left *= grid[i][right];
            } else {
                left *= result[i - 1][right];
                right -= 1;
            }
        }

        result
    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} grid
# @return {Integer[][]}
def construct_product_matrix(grid)
end
```

PHP Solution:

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

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    List<List<int>> constructProductMatrix(List<List<int>> grid) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def constructProductMatrix(grid: Array[Array[Int]]): Array[Array[Int]] = {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
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