

Problem 789: Escape The Ghosts

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are playing a simplified PAC-MAN game on an infinite 2-D grid. You start at the point

$[0, 0]$

, and you are given a destination point

$target = [x$

$target$

, y

$target$

$]$

that you are trying to get to. There are several ghosts on the map with their starting positions given as a 2D array

$ghosts$

, where

$ghosts[i] = [x$

i

, y

i

]

represents the starting position of the

i

th

ghost. All inputs are

integral coordinates

.

Each turn, you and all the ghosts may independently choose to either

move 1 unit

in any of the four cardinal directions: north, east, south, or west, or

stay still

. All actions happen

simultaneously

.

You escape if and only if you can reach the target

before

any ghost reaches you. If you reach any square (including the target) at the

same time

as a ghost, it

does not

count as an escape.

Return

true

if it is possible to escape regardless of how the ghosts move, otherwise return

false

.

Example 1:

Input:

ghosts = [[1,0],[0,3]], target = [0,1]

Output:

true

Explanation:

You can reach the destination (0, 1) after 1 turn, while the ghosts located at (1, 0) and (0, 3) cannot catch up with you.

Example 2:

Input:

ghosts = [[1,0]], target = [2,0]

Output:

false

Explanation:

You need to reach the destination (2, 0), but the ghost at (1, 0) lies between you and the destination.

Example 3:

Input:

ghosts = [[2,0]], target = [1,0]

Output:

false

Explanation:

The ghost can reach the target at the same time as you.

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{ghosts.length} \leq 100$

$\text{ghosts}[i].\text{length} == 2$

-10

4

$\leq x$

i

, y

i

<= 10

4

There can be

multiple ghosts

in the same location.

target.length == 2

-10

4

<= x

target

, y

target

<= 10

4

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    bool escapeGhosts(vector<vector<int>>& ghosts, vector<int>& target) {
```

```
}  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public boolean escapeGhosts(int[][] ghosts, int[] target) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def escapeGhosts(self, ghosts: List[List[int]], target: List[int]) -> bool:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def escapeGhosts(self, ghosts, target):  
        """  
        :type ghosts: List[List[int]]  
        :type target: List[int]  
        :rtype: bool  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[][]} ghosts  
 * @param {number[]} target  
 * @return {boolean}  
 */  
var escapeGhosts = function(ghosts, target) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function escapeGhosts(ghosts: number[][], target: number[]): boolean {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public bool EscapeGhosts(int[][] ghosts, int[] target) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
bool escapeGhosts(int** ghosts, int ghostsSize, int* ghostsColSize, int*  
target, int targetSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func escapeGhosts(ghosts [][]int, target []int) bool {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun escapeGhosts(ghosts: Array<IntArray>, target: IntArray): Boolean {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func escapeGhosts(_ ghosts: [[Int]], _ target: [Int]) -> Bool {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn escape_ghosts(ghosts: Vec<Vec<i32>>, target: Vec<i32>) -> bool {  
  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} ghosts
# @param {Integer[]} target
# @return {Boolean}
def escape_ghosts(ghosts, target)

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[][] $ghosts
     * @param Integer[] $target
     * @return Boolean
     */
    function escapeGhosts($ghosts, $target) {

    }

}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
  bool escapeGhosts(List<List<int>> ghosts, List<int> target) {

  }
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {
  def escapeGhosts(ghosts: Array[Array[Int]], target: Array[Int]): Boolean = {

  }
}
```

Elixir:


```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec escape_ghosts(ghosts :: [[integer]], target :: [integer]) :: boolean
  def escape_ghosts(ghosts, target) do

  end
end

```

Erlang:

```

-spec escape_ghosts(Ghosts :: [[integer()]], Target :: [integer()]) ->
boolean().
escape_ghosts(Ghosts, Target) ->
.

```

Racket:

```

(define/contract (escape-ghosts ghosts target)
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) (listof exact-integer?) boolean?)
  )

```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Escape The Ghosts
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * 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:
    bool escapeGhosts(vector<vector<int>>& ghosts, vector<int>& target) {

    }
};

```

Java Solution:

```
/**
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 * Tags: array, math
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

class Solution {
    public boolean escapeGhosts(int[][][] ghosts, int[] target) {

    }
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Escape The Ghosts
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, math

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 escapeGhosts(self, ghosts: List[List[int]], target: List[int]) -> bool:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def escapeGhosts(self, ghosts, target):
        """
        :type ghosts: List[List[int]]
        :type target: List[int]
        :rtype: bool
```

```
"""
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
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/**
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 */
var escapeGhosts = function(ghosts, target) {

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TypeScript Solution:

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function escapeGhosts(ghosts: number[][], target: number[]): boolean {

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```

C# Solution:

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public class Solution {
    public bool EscapeGhosts(int[][] ghosts, int[] target) {

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C Solution:

```

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bool escapeGhosts(int** ghosts, int ghostsSize, int* ghostsColSize, int*
target, int targetSize) {

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Go Solution:

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// Problem: Escape The Ghosts
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, math
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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 escapeGhosts(ghosts [][]int, target []int) bool {

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```

Kotlin Solution:

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class Solution {
    fun escapeGhosts(ghosts: Array<IntArray>, target: IntArray): Boolean {

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impl Solution {
    pub fn escape_ghosts(ghosts: Vec<Vec<i32>>, target: Vec<i32>) -> bool {

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```

Ruby Solution:

```

# @param {Integer[][]} ghosts
# @param {Integer[]} target

```

```
# @return {Boolean}
def escape_ghosts(ghosts, target)

end
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PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
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defmodule Solution do
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end  
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