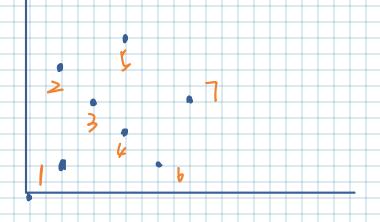
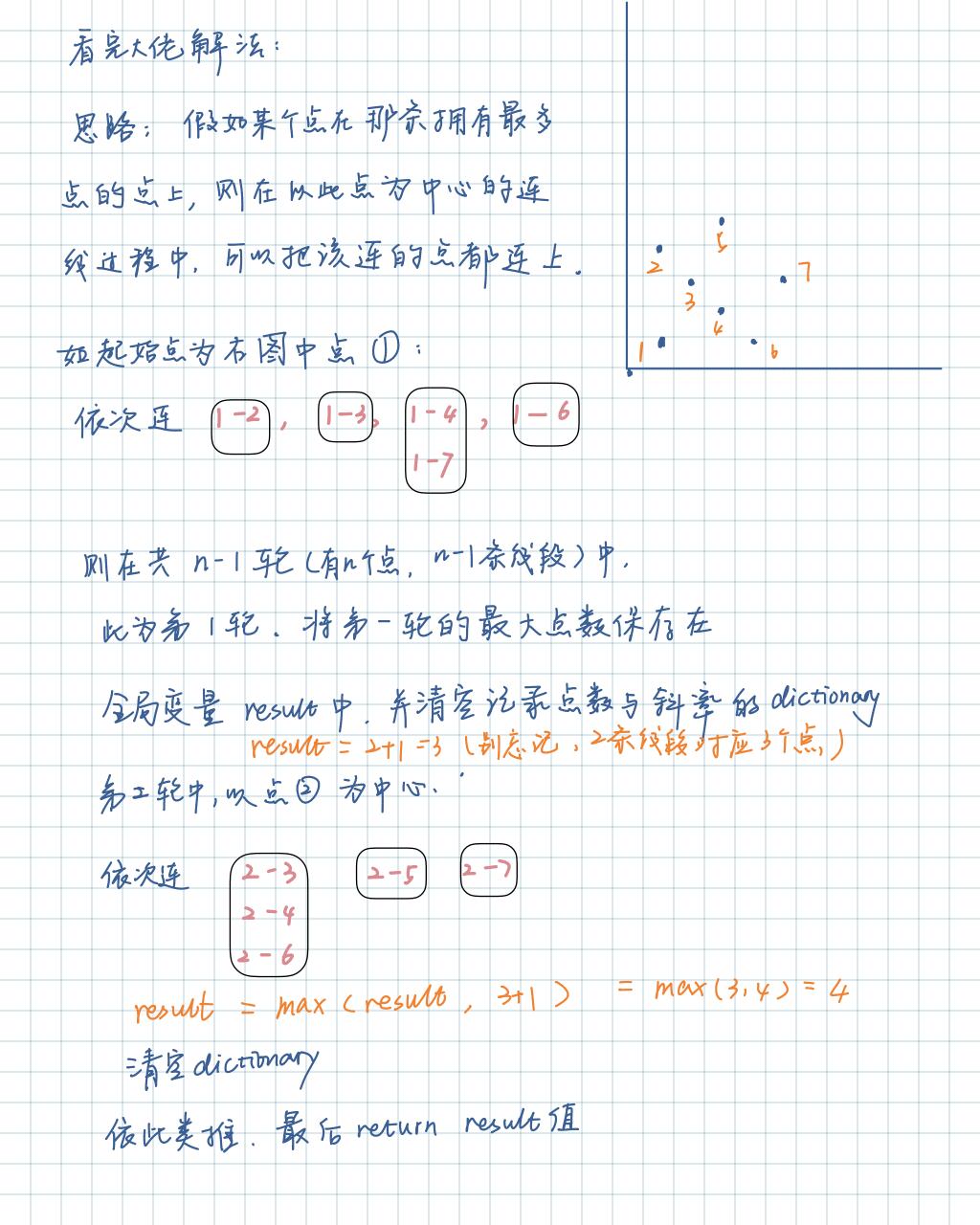
# LC149 Hard



我的想法一: 生排序. 然后存件学和点.



问题1:如何存斜草?

由直线方程对于人人一次,一次。

其中(Xo, Yo)为中心点

(这种以底为中心的计算方式带来的优势是,

只要确定科学相门了,一定是在门了一直成上,向不是在某条平行符上)

由于这里有除法, X,-X。作为除数,可能为0

此外,除法得出的数可能有精度门处

1到如 232-7 5 232 阿能急弹机 13-17直。

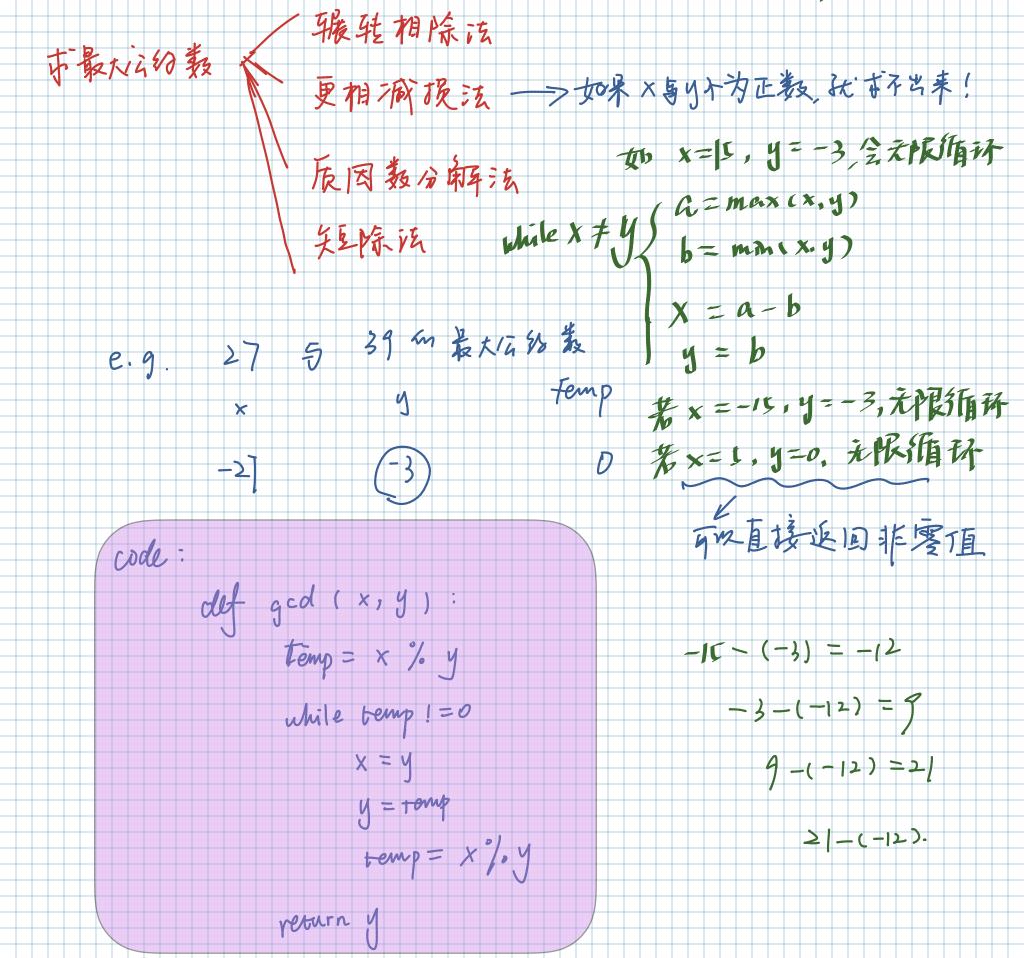
解决: 用铅学如分子与分母来表示一条直线

女立 K= リーソ。 = イソ XI-Xo = イソ

AY与AX约为整数,且互质!

如 dy=4, dx=2, 则精欢它们的最大公约数

下一页总经了最大公约数的未法



由上户,我们确定使用车展车档除法 来计算最大公约数。

需要注意的可题是,dx,dy 不一定为正,转们会得到升出?

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0-1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$dy=-1$$
,  $dx=-1$ 

$$AC: \frac{2-1}{2-1} = \frac{1}{1} \quad dy = 1, \quad dx = 1$$

$$dy=1$$
,  $dx=1$ 

$$\frac{2}{A} = \frac{1}{0-1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{$$

$$AE = \frac{0-1}{2-1} = \frac{-1}{1} dy = -1, dx = 1$$

#### 好度转相除流代码:

### return 作为除数自为y

门题2:有重合的点怎么办?

有重合的发生日寸,以有dx=dy=0

ためずい己幸 over lap 的打直, 英处水下-T点 在料定的更新 result 的了, 制态素のb上 overlap.

7的题3:有针学为0到元第六的代层出办?

| dx = 0? dy 波方| | dy = 0? dx 没方|

这样,仍如如如于对,不定如二一一,如二丁,都设治一

那以,并行于X车由邮段标识证为(1,0) 对行于Y军的的股标论之为(011)

10 2x 4: 5 pp edge cases:

- D points 数组里点 サラング: if 10 length of points
- ② points 里只有更多疑:

3 翻載6-年時、for jin range (i+1, len (poilus) 是2. 这个清质积不极行,用dictionary 方弦。

A. 记得到例 dictionary 是证为这, 是注射, 子原用 max (dictionary, key= dictionary, get) 方证 证 这dictionary 中最大知 value, 定报证 max () ang is empty.

B: for i in range (len (points) -1)

Rep 7 2 for i in range (len (points))

C: 当points 中兰全overlap bit, slope 巴会为这家典结果明

code:

```
det max Point (self, points):
      if len (points) < 3: return len (points)
      result = 0
      for i in range (|en (points)-1):
            slope, overlap = { 3, 0
           for j in range (>+1, len (points))
                dx = points [j][0] - pants [i][0]
                dy = points [j][1] - points [i][1]
                if dx = = 0 and dy = = 0:

Overlap + = 1
                    continue
                elif dx == 0 : dy =
                elif dy = = 0 : dr =
                    gcd = self. gcd (dx, dy)
                   dx 1= ged
                     dy 1= gcd
               if (dx, cly) in slope. keys ():
                    slope [(dx, dy)] += 1
               else: slope [(dx, dy)] = 2
            it slope:
               result = max (res, slope [max(slope, cey=slope.get)] + overlap)
           else: result = max (overlap+1, result)
      return result
```

时间复杂度:

由于如时和1名的17日复杂度00个)

连两十点成役,有0(11)种连京 然后判断车川下11-17点种坚定在设上 :、0(11+(11-1))=0(13)

#### 扩广大经的Java 新游:

```
class Solution {
    public int maxPoints(int[][] points) {
        if (points == null) return 0;
        if (points.length < 3) return points.length;
        Map<Integer, Map<Integer, Integer>> map = new HashMap<Integer, Map<Integer, Integer>>();
        int result = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < points.length; i++){
            int overlap = 0, dx = 0, dy = 0, max = 0;
            for (int j = i+1; j < points.length; <math>j++){
                dx = points[j][0] - points[i][0];
                dy = points[j][1] - points[i][1];
                if (dx == 0 && dy == 0) {
                    overlap++;
                    continue;
                else if (dx == 0) dy = 1;
                else if (dy == 0) dx = 1;
                else {
                    int g = gcd(dx, dy);
                    dx /= g;
                    dy /= g;
                }
                    if (map.containsKey(dx)){
                        if (map.get(dx).containsKey(dy)) map.get(dx).put(dy, map.get(dx).get(dy) + 1);
                        else map.get(dx).put(dy, 1);
                    else{
                        Map<Integer, Integer> new_line = new HashMap<Integer, Integer>();
                        new_line.put(dy, 1);
                        map.put(dx, new_line);
                max = Math.max(max, map.get(dx).get(dy));
            }
            result = Math.max(result, max + overlap + 1);
            map.clear();
        return result;
    }
    public int gcd(int x, int y){
        int temp = x \% y;
        while (temp != 0){
            x = y;
            y = temp;
            temp = x \% y;
        return y;
    }
}
```

## 时间复乐度: O(n²)

```
这分分代码可以统作自分地方:
  可以将dx, dy 映射成 hash 值
  这样状不需要便用
 Map <int, Map <int, int >7 这样变态的数据结约3.
 如何映新呢?
 考底M dx, dy ts 方int, 默次为 32位int.
  刚一个类型的ong,RP641主的hash码,可以避免
 "kash 飞虹 1量"
  private int get Slope Key (long x, long y)
  Tyeturn (x << 32)^{4} ;
   徐色部分为口
                X左移外线
                                    了异致
   网名安 X 和 Y 的组含是 unique 的
  (X << 32) ny 知道也是unique 知。
```

```
public int maxPoints(int[][] points){
    if (points == null) return 0;
    if (points.length < 3) return points.length;
    int result = 0;
    Map<Long, Integer> slope = new HashMap<Long, Integer> ();
    for (int i = 0; i < points.length; i++){
        int overlap = 0, max = 0;
        slope.clear();
        for (int j = i + 1; j < points.length; j++){
            int dx = points[i][0] - points[j][0];
            int dy = points[i][1] - points[j][1];
            if (dx == 0 \&\& dy == 0){
                overlap ++;
                continue;
            else if (dx == 0) dy = 1;
            else if (dy == 0) dx = 1;
            else{
                int g = gcd(dx, dy);
                dx /= g;
                dy /= q;
            long hashkey = getSlopeKey(dx, dy);
            if (slope.containsKey(hashkey)) slope.put(hashkey, slope.get(hashkey) + 1);
            else slope.put(hashkey, 1);
            max = Math.max(max, slope.get(hashkey));
        result = Math.max(result, max + overlap + 1);
    return result;
}
private long getSlopeKey(long x, long y){
    return (x << 32) ^ y;
}
```